



Just 5 Minutes

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GST

1. *Advisory on reporting values in Table 3.2 of GSTR-3B*

Table 3.2 of Form GSTR-3B captures the inter-state supplies made to unregistered persons, composition taxpayers, and UIN holders out of the total supplies declared in Table 3.1 & 3.1.1 of GSTR-3B and is auto-populated from corresponding supplies declared in GSTR-1, GSTR-1A, and IFF in the requisite tables. From November-2025 tax period onwards, value of supplies auto-populated in Table 3.2 of GSTR-3B from the returns/forms mentioned above, have been made **non-editable**. The GSTR-3B shall be filed henceforth with the system generated auto-populated values only in table 3.2.

Any modification/amendment in auto-populated values can be done through GSTR-1A for the same tax period.



GST

2. Auto Suspension of GST Registration due to Non-Furnishing of Bank Account Details

As per Rule 10A, taxpayers (except those registered under TCS, TDS, or Suo-moto registrations) must furnish their bank account details within 30 days of grant of registration or before filing details of outward supplies in GSTR-1 or IFF, whichever is earlier. The following updates have been implemented on the GST Portal with respect to Rule 10A:

a) Automatic Suspension: If bank account details are not furnished within 30 days of registration, the system will automatically suspend the registration.

b) Automatic Dropping of Cancellation Proceedings: Once bank account details are furnished, cancellation proceedings will be automatically dropped by the system.



COMPANIES ACT

1. *Date extended for annual filing*

In view of technical issues faced by stakeholders, in filing of new e-forms AOC-4, MGT 7 on MCA V3 portal as many additional information are sought which is taking time, MCA has further provided extension for filing of these forms AOC 4 (Annual financials), MGT 7 (Annual Return) without any additional filing upto Jan 31, 2026

2. *Small companies' limits enhanced*

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has widened the limits for small companies as now as per new definition, effective Dec 01, 2025, the small companies shall be:-

- a) Having paid-up share capital not exceeding Rs 10 crores;
- b) Having turnover not exceeding Rs 100 crores.

Both the above conditions have to be fulfilled. With the enhanced limits, many companies would be eligible to avail exemptions available to small companies.

LABOUR LAWS

1. *Change in limits under Shops and Establishments (S&E) Act in Gujrat*

The Government of Gujrat has increased limit of number of workers employed in an establishment, from 10 to 20 workers, for applicability of the Act.

2. *Increase in Minimum Wages in Punjab effective Sept 01, 2025*

	Daily	Monthly
Unskilled	451.02	11726.4
Semi-Skilled	481.02	12506.4
Skilled	515.52	13403.4
Highly Skilled	555.21	14435.4



CASE LAWS - INCOME TAX

1. *Naik Naik and Co. vs. CIT*

It was held by ITAT, where CPC denied TDS credit solely because such TDS was not reflected in Form 26AS, that corresponding income had been offered to tax and that section 205 erects a clear bar against making direct demand on the assessee to the extent tax has been deducted at source from his income. Accordingly, AO was directed to verify assessee's reconciliation with evidences on record and allow corresponding TDS credit. Once such credit is allowed, levy of interest u/s 234B and 234C does not survive.

2. *Sharp Business System Thr. Finance Director Mr. Yoshihisa Mizuno v. CIT -III N.D.*

The Supreme Court has held that payment of non-compete fee does not result in acquisition of a capital asset or alteration of the profit-making structure of the business, and is allowable as revenue expenditure under Section 37(1) of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

CASE LAWS - INCOME TAX

3. *Informatica Business Solutions (P.) Ltd. v. Jt. CIT*

It has been held that where assessee created a provision for expenses disallowed under section 40(a)(ia) in earlier year due to non-deduction of TDS and later reversed the unrequired provision, since disallowance was already made in year of creation, reversal was not taxable as income and no further disallowance was warranted in relevant year. -

4. *Nunhems Netherlands B.V. v. ACIT Intl. Taxation*

It has been held that where assessee received reimbursement of IT support services from Indian AE on cost-to-cost basis without markup and those services were routine, recurring and did not make available any technical knowledge or skill to recipient, such receipts were not taxable as fees for technical services under Article 12(5) of India-Netherlands DTAA or section 9.



CASE LAWS - INCOME TAX

5. *ITA No. 2224/Del/2025 : Asstt. Year : 2018-19*

The ITAT Delhi has held that remuneration received by a Chartered Accountant as a working partner qualifies for presumptive taxation under Section 44ADA. It ruled that the section does not require independent professional practice or prior claim of expenses and directed the AO to allow assessment under Section 44ADA, overturning the AO and CIT(A)'s view



CASE LAWS - INDIRECT TAX

1. *The Commissioner Trade and Tax Delhi v. M/s Shanti Kiran India (P) Ltd.*

The Supreme Court dismissed the appeal, affirming the Delhi High Court's decision to grant the benefit of Input Tax Credit (ITC) to the purchasing dealers (the respondents), as the selling dealer was registered at the time of the transaction, and the veracity of the transactions and invoices was not doubted.

The decision essentially upholds the principle that a bona fide purchasing dealer who has paid the tax to a registered seller should not be denied ITC if the seller subsequently defaults on depositing that tax with the government

Greenhouse gas Emission Intensity (GEI) reduction targets for two years, beginning 2025-26

India's Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change recently came out with a draft notification setting greenhouse gas emission intensity (GEI) reduction targets for two years, beginning 2025-26, covering 282 obligated entities in various sectors such as aluminium, cement, pulp & paper and chlor-alkali. GEI means Greenhouse Gases Emission Intensity in tCO₂e/equivalent output or product.

Key Highlights of the Rules

GEI Targets Calculation: As per Bureau of Energy Efficiency's methodology, specific to each obligated entity as listed in the Schedule.

Compliance Requirements for Obligated Entities: They must meet GEI targets annually as per the Carbon Credit Trading Scheme, 2023.

May also purchase carbon credit certificates from the Indian Carbon Market (ICM) to offset shortfalls.

Environmental Compensation: To be imposed by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), equal to twice of the average price at which carbon credit certificate is traded in the compliance year, payable within 90 days.

Legal Backing: Non-compliance or rule violations is addressed under the Environmental Protection Act, 1986. Objections or suggestions to the draft notification, if any, may be addressed to the Joint Secretary, Ministry of Environment,

Forest and Climate Change, Indira Paryavaran Bhawan, Jor Bagh Road, New Delhi - 110003, and may be sent to

e-mail id: ccts.hsm-moefcc@gov.in

It may be noted that the said notification shall be taken into consideration on or after the expiry of a period of sixty (60) days from the date of publication of the draft in the official Gazette.



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