

The background features abstract, overlapping geometric shapes in various shades of green, ranging from light lime to dark forest green. These shapes are primarily located on the left and right sides of the frame, creating a modern, dynamic feel. The central area is a clean white space where the text is placed.

Just 5 Minutes

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GST

1. *Government Notifies last date for filing GSTAT Appeals*

The Ministry of Finance has extended the time limit for filing appeals/applications before the Goods and Services Tax Appellate Tribunal (GSTAT) under Section 112 of the CGST Act, 2017. The notification supersedes the earlier notification dated September 17, 2025.

Appeals by Taxpayers [Section 112(1)]

- ▶ The last date for filing appeals extended to July 31, 2026, where the adjudication order was communicated before May 01, 2026.
- ▶ For orders communicated on or after May 01, 2026, the normal limitation period of 3 months from the date of communication of the order shall apply.

Applications by the Department [Section 112(3)]

- ▶ The last date for filing departmental applications extended to July 31, 2026, where the adjudication order was passed before February 01, 2026.
- ▶ For orders passed on or after February 01, 2026, the normal limitation period of 6 months from the date of the order shall apply.

COMPANIES ACT

1. *Extension of filing DPT 3 & validity of name reservation and resubmission*

In view of the capacity enhancement and restoration activities being undertaken at the Data Centre consequent to the fire incident of 05.06.2026, it has been decided to provide the following relief measures:-

- ▶ Relaxation in payment of additional fees for delayed filing of Form DPT-3 for the financial year ended March 31, 2026 upto July 31, 2026.
- ▶ Extension of validity of approved name reservations in cases where the validity of is expiring between June 21, 2026 to June 30, 2026, the validity of such SRNs shall be extended up to July 10, 2026
- ▶ Extension of validity of resubmissions of e-forms in cases where the last date for resubmission falls between June 21, 2026 to June 30, 2026, the validity of such SRNs shall be extended up to July 10, 2026.

LABOUR LAW

1. *NCW Issues Advisory for ensuring Safety Mechanisms Nationwide*

The National Commission of Women (NCW) has issued an advisory to all States and Union Territories, to ensure that every workplace—whether in the government, private, organized, or unorganized sector—strictly complies with the provisions of the POSH Act and fosters a safe, inclusive, and gender-sensitive working environment for women. The following measures are recommended:-

- ▶ To ***establish dedicated POSH Monitoring Cells or digital compliance dashboards*** to track implementation of the POSH Act.
- ▶ ***Mandatory Annual POSH Audits*** for all establishments, Audit reports to submit to District Authorities and concerned departments, with non-conduct of audits being treated as non-compliance.
- ▶ ***District-Level Accountability for Women's Safety*** : States & UTs to notify District Officers in every district under the POSH Act
- ▶ ***Strengthening Local Committees for the Unorganized Sector***: Every district to ensure effective constitution and functioning of Local Committees to address complaints from women working in establishments with less than 10 employees, domestic workers, informal sector workers and cases involving employers.
- ▶ ***Professional Training for IC and LC Members***, to ensure fair, sensitive and legally sound inquiry processes

LABOUR LAW

2. *Ministry of Labour Law has issued schemes effective from June 29, 2026, under the Social Security Code, 2020*

a) The Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 2026, introduces three special measures, *Employees' Enrolment Campaign, 2026, VISHWAS, 2026, AMNESTY, 2026*, for enrolment and reduce penalty.

b) The Employees' Pension Scheme, 2026 ("EPS 2026"). It supersedes the Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995 and the Employees' Family Pension Scheme, 1971 and applies to employees of establishments covered under Chapter III of the Code. Existing EPS members and employees eligible to become members under the previous pension framework continue to be covered under the new Scheme.

c) The Employees' Deposit- Linked Insurance Scheme, 2026, supersedes the Employees' Deposit-Linked Insurance Scheme, 1976 and applies to employees of establishments covered under Chapter III of the Code.

LABOUR LAW

3. *Proposal for amendment in MSMED Act*

The amendments are proposed to focus on the following areas:-

- ▶ **Faster claim resolution :-** To speed up the timelines and reduce procedural burden so claims don't drag for months.
- ▶ **Compliance & penalties:** Minor technical/penal provisions will be removed or relaxed. That should cut paperwork and reduce fear of small defaults for small businesses.

FEMA/ RBI

1. FCRA update;

The Ministry of Home Affairs has amended the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Rules, effective from June 22, 2026 and the Key changes are as below:-

- ▶ Key Functionary' defined – Directors, Partners, Trustees, Karta of HUF, governing body members.
- ▶ Registration Scope made mandatory – Every FCRA certificate will now specify Purpose(s) + States/UTs.
- ▶ Action for existing NGOs – All currently registered entities must file Form FC-6F with MHA within 1 year, i.e. by June 21, 2027, declaring their purpose & operating States.
- ▶ Fee revision – ₹300 extra per additional State/UT + ₹300 per additional purpose.
- ▶ 2nd Instalment (Prior Permission) – New Form FC-3BB required. Released only after 75% utilisation + field inquiry. CA certificate mandatory.
- ▶ Minimum activity threshold – NGOs must utilise at least ₹10 lakh of FC in last 2 FYs to qualify as 'reasonable activity' for renewal/cancellation review.
- ▶ FC-4 Annual Return – Detailed activity report mandatory. UDIN compulsory on CA certificate. Social media accounts + publications to be disclosed.
- ▶ New Schedule of 5 Purpose Categories – Religious (16), Cultural (18), Economic (19), Educational (22), Social (30) activities listed.

CASE LAWS - INCOME TAX

1. *ICICI Securities Ltd. v. Pr. CIT (Mum.)*

It has been held that where assessee incurred expenses classified as penalties or charges relating to operational lapses under stock exchange regulations and SEBI settlement, these charges were compensatory and not statutory penalties for prohibited actions, thus not disallowable under explanation 1 to section 37(1).

2. *Booking.com B.V. v. ACIT, IT (Delhi)*

It has been held that where assessee, a Netherlands-based company, operated an online accommodation booking platform hosted outside India and earned commission as an intermediary on a principal-to principal basis without any place of business, agent, personnel or equipment in India, since Assessing Officer failed to establish existence of a fixed place or dependent agent PE, commission income would not be taxable in India.

CASE LAWS - INDIRECT TAX

1. *Valmet Flow Control (P) Ltd. v. Union of India [2026]*

The Mumbai High Court has held that the statutory scheme for refunds u/s 54 of CGST does not bar an assessee from filing more than one refund application for overlapping periods, provided the claim is preferred within the prescribed limitation period.

2. *Anne Lakshman Rao v. Asst Commissioner [2026]*

It has been held that the absence of a DIN or RFN on assessment order constituted an inherent and material defect, particularly when the order was issued through GST portal without system generated identification.

CASE LAWS - COMPANIES ACT

1. *Dr. Bais Surgical and Medical Institute (P) Ltd. v. Dhananjay Pande*

The Supreme Court has held that where respondent infused substantial funds, was consistently treated as a stakeholder, and alleged oppression for non-issuance of share certificates despite investment, respondent was entitled to be treated as member for maintaining proceedings for oppressions and mismanagement. It was further held that mere non-entry and updation in member register cannot uphold equitable remedies against oppression and mismanagement.

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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