

KrayMan[®]

Demystifying Complexities

TAX EDGE

Monthly Tax & Regulatory Updates

Tax • Regulatory • Assurance • Legal

February
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Goods & Services Tax ('GST')



GST revenue collection for January 2025 Rs. 1,95,506 crore (12.3% higher than GST revenue in January 2024)

IGST (Integrated Goods and Services Tax)	Rs. 1,01,075 Crore
CGST (Central Goods and Services Tax)	Rs. 36,077 Crore
SGST (State Goods and Services Tax)	Rs. 44,942 Crore
Compensation cess	Rs. 13,412 Crore
Total	Rs. 1,95,506 Crore

The gross GST collection for Financial Year 2024-25 till January 2025 stood at Rs. 18.29 lakh crore, representing a 9.4% year-on-year growth, driven by increase in domestic transactions (10.1%) and marginal increase in imports (7.4%). After considering refunds, the net GST revenue in the FY 2024-25 till January 2025 stands at Rs.16.17 lakh crore, reflecting a growth of 8.7% compared to the same period last year.

Please [Click Here](#) to read the revenue report dated 1 February 2025 released by the GST Network.



GST Network (GSTN) issues advisory on introduction of Form ENR-03 for enrolment of unregistered dealers / persons in E-Way Bill (EWB) portal for generation of EWB

A new feature has been introduced in the EWB system to facilitate the enrolment of unregistered dealers supplying goods, with effect from 11 February 2025 onwards. In accordance with Notification no. 12 dated 10 July 2024, Form ENR-03 has been introduced for the enrolment of unregistered dealers.

Unregistered dealers engaged in the movement or transportation of goods can now generate EWBs by enrolling themselves on the EWB portal and obtaining a unique Enrolment ID. This ID will serve as an alternative to the Supplier GSTIN or Recipient GSTIN for generation of EWBs.

User Guide for ENR-03 Enrolment

- Accessing ENR-03
 - ✓ As per the notification, an unregistered person can enroll using Form ENR-03
 - ✓ The option is available under the 'Registration' tab in the main menu of the EWB portal

The screenshot displays the 'Goods and Services Tax E - Waybill System' portal. The top navigation bar includes 'Home', 'Laws', 'Help', 'Search', 'Registration', 'Statistics', 'Contact Us', and 'Login'. A dropdown menu under 'Registration' lists 'E-Way Bill Registration', 'Enrolment For Transporters', 'Enrolment For URP', and 'E-Way Bill For Citizens'. A banner for 'Reporting of 4/6 digit HSN in e-Waybill from 1st Febru' is visible. The main content area features a diagram titled 'E Way Bill Integration' showing the flow from 'E Way Bill', 'Fastag', 'RFID', and 'Vahan' to 'Analysis of data for fraud detection' and 'Tracing of movement of vehicles on the map using mobile app'. A 'Win-Win-Win' box highlights benefits: 'Reduced inconvenience to logistics', 'No unnecessary stopping of vehicles for verification', and 'Detection of recycling, bill trading & other frauds'. A 'Latest Updates' section on the right lists advisories from December 2024 and July 2024. The footer contains the URL 'https://ewavbillst.gov.in/#'.

E-Way bill system is for GST registered person / enrolled transporter for generating the way bill (a document to be carried by the person in charge of conveyance) electronically on commencement of movement of goods exceeding the value of Rs. 50,000 in relation to supply or for reasons other than supply or due to inward supply from an unregistered person.

- Filling Out the ENR-03 Form

- ✓ Upon selecting the option, the enrolment screen will be displayed
- ✓ The applicant must select their State and enter their PAN details, which will be verified
- ✓ The type of enrolment must be selected, and address details must be provided
- ✓ A mobile number must be entered, which will be verified via one time password

Goods and Services Tax e - Way Bill System **NATIONAL TAX MARKET NIC**

Application for Enrolment of URP

- Select Your State***
- (a) Legal name (Enter Name as per PAN) ***
(b) Trade name, if any
(c) PAN *
- Type of enrolment***
 Unregistered Supplier of Goods Unregistered Recipient of Goods Both 1 & 2
- Particulars of Principal Place of Business**
(a) Address

Building No./Flat No. *	<input type="text"/>	Floor No. *	<input type="text"/>
Name of the Premises/Building *	<input type="text"/>	Road/Street *	<input type="text"/>
City/Town/Locality/Village *	<input type="text"/>	Taluka/Block *	<input type="text"/>
District *	<input type="text"/>	PIN Code *	<input type="text"/>
State *	<input type="text"/>		
Latitude	<input type="text"/>	Longitude	<input type="text"/>

(b) Contact information (the email address and mobile number will be used for authentication)

Email Address	<input type="text"/>
Mobile No	<input type="text"/> <input type="button" value="Send OTP"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="button" value="Verify OTP"/>
- Login Details**

User Name *	<input type="text"/> <input type="button" value="Check"/>
Password *	<input type="password"/>
Confirm Password *	<input type="password"/>
- Verification ***
 I hereby solemnly affirm and declare that the information given here in above is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief and nothing has been concealed therefrom.

Enter Captcha	<input type="text" value="D1HABY"/>
---------------	-------------------------------------

- Creating Login Credentials

- ✓ The user must create a username, check its availability and set a password before submitting the details
- ✓ Upon successful submission, a 15-character Enrolment ID will be generated and an acknowledgment will be displayed
- ✓ This Enrolment ID can be used for generating EWBs in place of a GSTIN

The screenshot displays a GST registration form with the following fields and values:

Enrolment No:	37L
Trade Name:	
PAN No:	LJ
Legal Name:	G
Address:	
Building No./Flat No , Floor No ,Name of the Premises/Building:	
Road/Street ,District ,Taluka/Block:	
Place:	
Pincode:	
State:	
Contact Information:	
Mobile No:	9014
Mail ID:	
Login ID:	

At the bottom of the form, there are two buttons: "Print" (blue) and "Exit" (red).

- Generating an EWB

- ✓ The enrolled unregistered person can log in to the EWB portal using the registered credentials
- ✓ By selecting the 'Generate New' option, the Enrolment ID will be auto-populated as the Supplier / Recipient
- ✓ Other relevant details must be entered before proceeding with EWB generation


E - Waybill System



Enter Captcha

Login

[New Registration ?](#) [Forgot Credentials ?](#)

If you are unable to Login, you can follow the steps given in this document.

Please [Click Here](#) to read the advisory dated 15 February 2025 issued by GSTN.



GSTN issues advisory for GST registration process

In line with recent developments in the GST registration process, applicants must adhere to the following steps for GST registration process as per Rule 8 of the CGST Rules, 2017:

- Applicants not opting for Aadhaar authentication:
 - ✓ If the applicant chooses not to authenticate via Aadhaar, he must visit the designated GST Suvidha Kendra (GSK) for photo capturing and document verification
 - ✓ Upon selecting 'No' for Aadhaar authentication, an email will be sent with GSK details and required documents
 - ✓ Applicant can schedule an appointment via a link in the email. An appointment confirmation will follow through mail
 - ✓ Applicant needs to visit the GSK at the scheduled time for photo capturing, document verification
- Applicants opting for Aadhaar authentication and application identified for biometric authentication
 - ✓ Promoters / Partners opting for Aadhaar authentication should first visit the GSK for biometric authentication and photo capturing, followed by the Primary Authorized Signatory (PAS)
 - ✓ The PAS is required to carry the documents listed in the intimation email for verification at the GSK. Additionally, the PAS must undergo photo capturing and biometric authentication at the GSK as part of the process
 - ✓ If a Promoter / Partner has already been biometric verified in any State/UT during a previous registration, they will not need to visit the GSK again for photo capturing, biometric authentication, or document verification for any other entity where they act as Promoter/Partner. However, if she/he becomes the PAS of the entity, only document verification at the GSK will be required
 - ✓ In case PAS has already been biometric verified in any state / union territory during a previous registration, she / he will need to visit the GSK only for document verification
 - ✓ If the Promoter / Partner and PAS are the same individual, she / he must visit the GSK for photo capturing, biometric authentication and document verification. If already biometric verified in the past, only document verification at the GSK is required

- Non-generation of Application Reference Number (ARN):
 - ✓ For applicants opted Aadhaar-authentication and application identified for biometric authentication - If any of the Promoter / Partner or PAS fails to visit the GSK or biometric authentication fails or document verification is not completed within 15 days of submitting Part B of REG-01, the ARN will not be generated. The applicant needs to ensure that his / her Aadhaar details (name, date of birth, gender) are accurate to avoid authentication failures. If any discrepancies occur, the applicant is required to update Aadhaar and visit the GSK within 15 days
 - ✓ For non-Aadhaar applicants - If photo capturing or document verification is not completed within 15 days, the ARN will not be generated

Taxpayers have been advised to follow the above advisory to ensure smooth processing of their GST registration applications.

Please [Click Here](#) to read the advisory dated 12 February 2025 issued by GSTN.



Central Board of Indirect Taxes & Customs (CBIC) issues notifications prescribing dates for implementation of GST Amendment Rules, 2024

In line with the recommendations made by the GST Council in its 53rd meeting, the effective date of following amendments made in the CGST Rules, 2017 vide Notification no. 12/2024-Central Tax is given below:

Sl. No.	Amendment	Effective Date
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Rule 8(4A) of CGST Rules providing for verification of GST registration applicants who have not opted for Aadhaar authenticationa) Introduction of the functionality to submit Form GST ENR-03 by an unregistered person opting to generate EWB, post which a unique enrolment number shall be generated and communicateda) Changes to Form GSTR-3B (summary return) and Form GST ENR-03	11 February 2025 onwards
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Rule 39 of CGST Rules prescribing the procedure for distribution of Input Tax Credit (ITC) by an Input Service Distributora) Changes have also been made to Form GSTR-7 (TDS return under GST) and Form GSTR-8 (TCS Return under GST)	1 April 2025 onwards

Please [Click Here](#) to read Notification no. 09/2025 dated 11 February 2025.

Procedure to be followed in departmental appeal filed against interest & / or penalty only, related to section 128A of the CGST Act, 2017

CBIC introduced amnesty scheme u/s 128A of the CGST Act. Clarifications were issued vide Circular no. 238/32/2024-GST dated 15 October 2024. Further, references have been received from field offices seeking additional clarification from CBIC in relation to the amnesty scheme.

CBIC has provided the following clarification vide Instruction no. 02/2025-GST dated 7 February 2025.

- Where the tax due is already paid and the notice / demand orders u/s 73 of CGST Act only pertains to interest and / or penalty, the same shall be eligible for the amnesty scheme
- Similarly, merely because the tax authorities have filed an appeal or are in the process of filing an appeal (only on account of wrong interest calculation and / or wrong imposition or non-imposition of penalty), a taxpayer who is otherwise eligible for obtaining the benefit under the amnesty scheme should not be denied the benefit. Accordingly, in such a scenario, the proper officer may withdraw such appeal filed (if any) and in case where the order u/s 73 is under review stage only, the proper officer must accept such order
- It has also been clarified that the intention of the amnesty scheme is to reduce litigation and the taxpayer should not be denied the benefit under the amnesty scheme on mere technicalities.

Please [Click Here](#) to read Instruction no. 02/2025 dated 7 February 2025.

GSTN issues advisory on EWB generation for Goods under Chapter 71 of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975

Background

Rule 138(14) of the CGST Rules, 2017, along with its Annexure, says that goods listed under Chapter 71 of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (like natural or cultured pearls, precious stones, precious metals, jewellery and goldsmiths' items) are usually exempt from generation of EWB. The only exception is imitation jewellery (HSN 7117).

Pursuant to the introduction of the EWB for goods classified under Chapter 71, excluding HSN 7117 (imitation jewellery), in the state of Kerala for intra-state movement, the National Informatics Centre (NIC) has provided an option to generate EWBs for goods covered under Chapter 71 except 7117 under the category 'EWB for Gold' on the EWB portal.

Advisory on EWB generation for Goods under Chapter 71

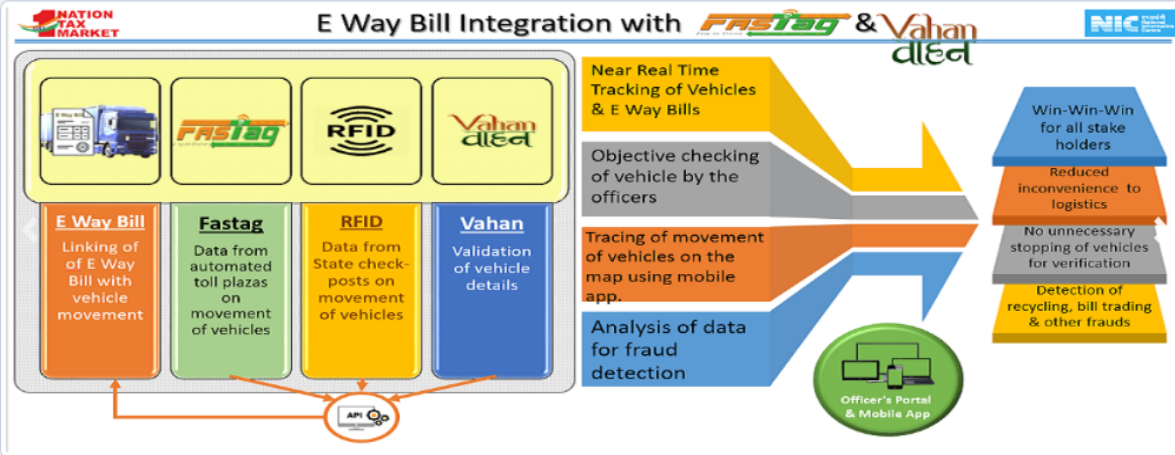
GSTN observed that various industry stakeholders have voluntarily been generating EWBs for goods under Chapter 71 due to the availability of this option in the EWB system. In this regard, it has been clarified that while the system previously allowed EWB generation for goods under Chapter 71, this facility has now been withdrawn.

Accordingly, taxpayers and transporters engaged in the movement of goods under Chapter 71 (except HSN 7117) have been advised that EWB generation is not required. However, it may be noted that for the intrastate movement of such goods within the state of Kerala, the generation of an EWB has been mandated vide Notification no.10/24-State Tax dated 27 December 2024 issued by the state of Kerala. An advisory dated 27 January 2025 has already been issued in this regard.

Industry stakeholders have been requested to take note of this clarification and ensure compliance with the applicable regulatory provisions.



Io. 78/2020 –Central Tax, dated 15th October, 2020



Latest Updates

- 18 DEC 2024 • Latest Advisory on E-WayBill and E-Invoice Systems
- 02 DEC 2024 • Latest Advisory on FOIS RR No. entry in EWB
- 07 OCT 2024 • Latest Advisory on Railway RR No. entry in EWB
- 18 JULY 2024 • New features in E-invoice and E-waybill APIs.

[Previous Updates →](#)

E-Way bill system is for GST registered person / enrolled transporter for generating the way bill (a document to be carried by the person in charge of conveyance) electronically on commencement of movement of goods exceeding the value of Rs. 50,000 in relation to supply or for reasons other than supply or due to inward supply from an unregistered person.

Please [Click Here](#) to read the advisory dated 6 February 2025 issued by GSTN.



Direct Tax



Direct Tax

Gross Direct Tax collection for Financial Year (FY) 2024-25 (upto 10 February 2025) is Rs 21.88 lakh crore, 19.06% higher than gross collection for corresponding period last year

The Central Board of Direct Taxes has released the following statistics.

For the period 1 April 2024 till 10 February 2025	Amount (Rs.)	Remarks
Gross direct tax collection	Rs 21.88 lakh crore	19.06 % higher than gross collection for corresponding period last year
Net direct tax collection (after adjustment of refunds)	Rs 17.78 lakh crore	14.69 % higher than net collection for corresponding period last year
Refunds issued	Rs 4.10 lakh crore	42.63 % higher than refunds issued for corresponding period last year

Please [Click Here](#) to read the Press Release dated 11 February 2025.



Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) amends due dates for furnishing statements in Form 64A & 64E by Business Trust & Securitisation Trust

Background

Chapter XII-FA of the Income-tax Act, 1961 deals with special provisions relating to business trusts. As per section 115UA(1) of the Act, any income distributed by a business trust to its unit holders shall be considered to be of the same nature and in the same proportion in the hands of the unit holder as it had been received by the business trust. As per section 115UA(4), the person responsible for making payment of the income distributed on behalf of a business trust to a unit holder is required to furnish:

- A statement in Form 64B to the unit holder, on or before 30 June of the FY following the year during which the income is distributed, and
- A statement in Form 64A to the Principal Commissioner / Commissioner of Income-tax, on or before 30 November of the FY following the year during which the income is distributed

Notification no. 17 issued by CBDT on 24 February 2025

CBDT has changed the due date for submitting statements with Principal Commissioner / Commissioner of Income-tax, from 30 November to 15 June. CBDT has also substituted Forms 64A, 64B, 64C, 64D, 64E and 64F to include certain additions. Some of the obsolete details have been omitted.

Please [Click Here](#) to read Notification no. 17 dated 24 February 2025.

CBDT issues annual circular on deduction of tax at source (TDS) from salaries for FY 2024-25

Background

As per section 192(1) of the Income-tax Act, an employer is required to calculate and deduct tax on the 'estimated' taxable income of each employee during the year. In other words, the onus to estimate the taxable income of each employee correctly and deduct tax on the same is cast upon the employer. This is big responsibility because incorrect estimation of taxable income and / or incorrect deduction of tax at source could lead to interest / penal implications for the employer.

(Almost) Every year, CBDT issues an annual circular sometime between December to March to guide employers and employees understand the various rules relating to TDS on salaries for the relevant FY. The circular is helpful in understanding under a single roof all the relevant provisions under the Income-tax Act, circulars, notifications, etc. which an employer and employee should be aware of and comply before the fiscal year end of 31st March. The last circular issued by CBDT in this regard was on 7 December 2022, containing instructions in relation to TDS u/s 192 on salary payments during the FY 2022-23, including explanations on following issues and illustrations.

- Definition of 'salary' 'perquisite' 'profit in lieu of salary'
- Income-tax rates as per Finance Act, 2022
- Section 192 of the Income-tax Act – Broad scheme of TDS on salaries
- Persons responsible for deducting tax and their duties
- Computation of taxable income under the head salaries
- Rebate u/s 87A for individuals having total income upto certain limit
- Obtaining evidence / proof of claims from employees
- Calculation of tax to be deducted

Direct Tax

Circular no. 3 issued by CBDT on 20 February 2025

CBDT has now issued Circular no. 3 on 20 February 2025 incorporating amendments from the Finance (No. 2) Act 2024, Finance (No. 1) Act 2024, and Finance Act 2023 such as the below. Where no amendments have been made by these Acts, the Circular issued on 7 December 2022 shall continue to be applicable for FY 2024-25.

- Inclusion of contribution made by Central Government to Agniveer corpus fund account of an individual enrolled in Agnipath scheme (referred in section 80CCH of the Income-tax Act), within the definition of 'Salary'
- 'Perquisite' now includes value of rent-free accommodation provided by employer to his employee
- Changes in tax rates and surcharge
- Corresponding changes in TDS certificate in Form 16A and TDS return in Form 24Q (on salaries)
- Increase in threshold limit for rebate u/s 87A

Please [Click Here](#) to read Circular no.3 dated 20 February 2025 issued by CBDT.



Direct Tax

Special Economic Zone (SEZ) units claiming tax deduction u/s 10AA of the Income-tax Act – Extension of due date for filing Form 56F for Assessment Year (AY) 2024-25 to 31 March 2025

Form 56F is a report from a Chartered Accountant that must be filed by units operating in SEZs to claim tax deduction u/s 10AA of the Income-tax Act. The form certifies eligibility of a taxpayer for claiming the tax deduction and ensures compliance with prescribed conditions. The time limit to file Form 56F is 30 September aligned with the due date for tax audit u/s 44AB of the Income-tax Act.

Considering the challenges reported by taxpayers, CBDT has extended the due date for filing Form 56F for AY 2024-25 to *31 March 2025*.

Please [Click Here](#) to read Circular no. 2 dated 18 February 2025.



Income-tax Bill, 2025 - Simplification of India's Tax Code

Background

In July 2024, the Finance Minister announced that the Government of India would undertake a comprehensive review of the Income-tax Act, 1961. The goal was to simplify the law, making it clearer and more straightforward, while reducing the controversies caused by its complex language. To ensure wide consultation, the Government engaged with taxpayers, businesses, industry groups and professional bodies. Out of the 20,976 online suggestions received, relevant ones were carefully examined and incorporated where possible. Additionally, simplification models from Australia and UK were analysed to incorporate best practices.

New Income-tax Bill, 2025 tabled in Parliament on 13 February 2025

The new Income-tax Bill, 2025 was tabled in Parliament on 13 February 2025, marking a significant step towards simplifying the language and structure of the Income-tax Act, 1961. The simplification exercise was guided by following 3 core principles:

- Textual and structural simplification
- No major tax policy changes
- No modifications of tax rates

A 3-pronged approach was adopted:

- Eliminating intricate language to enhance readability
- Removing redundant and repetitive provisions for better navigation
- Reorganizing sections logically to facilitate ease of reference.

Key changes in the Income-tax Act's volume are summarized below:

Item	Existing Income-tax Act, 1961	New Income-tax Bill, 2025	Change
Words	512,535	259,676	Reduction – 252,859 words
Chapters	47	23	Reduction – 24 chapters
Sections	819	536	Reduction – 283 sections
Tables	18	57	Addition – 38 tables
Formulae	6	46	Addition – 40 formulae

The Income-tax Bill, 2025 is proposed to be effective from 1 April 2026 onwards. It preserves the familiar structure in terms of chapters, heads of income, substantive provisions and the assessment and appeal procedures.

Please [Click Here](#) to read the Press Release dated 13 February 2025 issued by Ministry of Finance.

Please [Click Here](#) to access the detailed Income-tax Bill, 2025, Navigator, Utility to check provision of the Income-tax Act, 1961 viz-a-viz new Income-tax Bill, Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs).



Income Tax Department
Ministry of Finance, Government of India

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Utility to check section of Income-tax Act, 1961 (as amended by Finance (No. 2) Act, 2024) vis-a-vis corresponding Clause of Income-tax Bill, 2025

Please select section of Income-tax Act, 1961

Please select section

Corresponding clause of Income-tax Bill, 2025

[Click here](#) to view Income-tax Act, 1961
[Click here](#) to view Finance Bill, 2025

[Click here](#) to view Income-tax Bill, 2025

Direct Tax

Tool for comparison of tax liability for individuals under new tax regime for FY 2025-26, as per Finance Bill, 2025

As per the Finance Bill, 2025 introduced in the Parliament on 1 February 2025, in the new tax regime, annual income of resident individuals upto Rs.12 lakh shall not be taxable, as a result of amendment in Rebate u/s 87A of the Income-tax Act. Consequently, resident individuals would have tax savings as below:

Annual Income (Rs.)	Tax Saving (Rs.)
12,00,000	80,000
25,00,000	1,10,000

The Government has released a tool on the Income-tax portal to enable individual taxpayers perform a basic comparison of tax liability under the new tax regime for FY 2025-26, as per the Finance Bill 2025.



Income Tax Department
Ministry of Finance, Government of India

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As proposed by Finance Bill 2025

TAX COMPARISON UNDER NEW TAX REGIME AS PER FINANCE BILL 2025

Tax Payer	<input type="text" value="Individual"/>
Residential Status	<input type="text" value="Resident"/>
Taxable income (Other than special rate income)	<input type="text"/>
Total tax as per existing rates (F.Y 2024-25) (Including Surcharge and Health & Education cess)	<input type="text"/>
Total tax as proposed by Finance Bill 2025 (F.Y. 2025-26) (Including Surcharge and Health & Education cess)	<input type="text"/>
Net tax savings	<input type="text"/>

[Reset](#)

Please [Click Here](#) to access the tool / calculator.

Please [Click Here](#) to read the Press Release dated 1 February 2025 issued by Ministry of Finance.

International Tax



International Tax

Requirement to submit annual Form 49C by non-residents having Liaison Office (LO) in India – Extension in due date for filing the form from 60 days (from end of relevant FY) to 8 months

Background – What is Form 49C and why is it required to be filed?

Form 49C is required to be filed annually by foreign companies having LO in India, with the India Income-tax authorities. As per the guidelines issued by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), an LO (also called representative office) is allowed to undertake only non-revenue generating activities in India (such as acting as a communication channel between head office and its existing customers in India). In case an LO undertakes revenue-generating activities in India, it is not only in non-compliance with the RBI guidelines, but is also required to pay income-tax in India @ 35% (plus applicable surcharge and cess) on profits.

In order to determine whether the LO has undertaken any revenue-generating activities in India or not, it is necessary for the Indian tax department to have an insight on the nature of activities undertaken by the LO in India. For this purpose, in the year 2011, the requirement to file 49C with the tax authorities in India, was mandated by the Government for non-residents having LO in India. Form 49C may be compared with the requirement to file corporate tax return in India by a branch office or Indian subsidiary of a foreign company, the major difference being that while the focus of corporate tax return is more on computation of tax liability, the focus of Form 49C is more on providing subjective information to the tax department, so that the latter can form a view whether activities of the LO are limited to non-revenue generating in nature or not. The information furnished by non-resident / LO in Form 49C coupled with declaration given by the auditor in annual activity certificate (to be furnished with RBI), helps the Income-tax department form a view whether the LO has undertaken any such activities which could lead to constitution of Permanent Establishment (PE) in India or generation of taxable profits in India.

Please [Click Here](#) to read our article on Form 49C.

International Tax

Notification no. 14 issued by CBDT on 7 February 2025

The following changes have been made by CBDT vide Notification no. 14 issued on 7 February 2025, applicable from 1 April 2025 onwards.

- Due date for submission of annual Form 49C has been increased to *8 months from end of relevant FY* (earlier the time limit was 60 days from end of relevant FY)
- The details required to be submitted in Form 49C have been made more elaborate. For example:
 - ✓ Earlier, the form used to ask only for the name and principal address of the non-resident in India. Going forward, the LO would be required to submit the email id and contact number also
 - ✓ If the non-resident has more than one LO in India, earlier the form used to ask only for the addresses of the all the LOs. Going forward, the non-resident would be required to submit the email id and contact number also
 - ✓ Earlier, the form did not specifically ask for name, email id or contact number of the agents / representatives / distributors of the non-resident in India (it used to ask only for the Permanent Account Number and address). Going forward, the form specifically asks for name, email id and contact number of the agents / representatives / distributors of the non-resident in India (probably so that if required, the tax authorities in India can take necessary confirmation from such third parties regarding their business arrangement with the non-resident taxpayer)

The objective of the changes are:

- To give more time to the non-resident for careful consideration of results for the relevant FY before reporting the same in Form 49C
- To give more information to the tax department for verification of information submitted by the non-resident

Please [Click Here](#) to read Notification no. 14 issued by CBDT on 7 February 2025.

Corporate Law & Regulatory



Extension of due date till 30 June 2025 for dematerialization of securities issued by private limited companies

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has recently extended the due date for private limited companies to comply with the requirement of dematerialization of securities as per Rule 9B of the Companies (Prospectus and Allotment of Securities) Rules, 2014. The extension is part of the Government's effort to modernize corporate governance, enhance transparency and curb benami transactions in the securities market.

Initial due date

Hitherto, private limited companies (excluding 'Small' companies and 'Government' companies) were required to convert their physical securities (such as shares and debentures) into dematerialized (electronic) form latest by 30 September 2024. The said date has now been extended to 30 June 2025.

Who will be affected by this change?

The extension of due date applies to private limited companies that were not classified as 'Small' companies as of 31 March 2023. Small companies, with paid-up share capital < Rs. 4 crore and annual turnover < Rs. 40 crore in the preceding FY, are exempt from the requirement of dematerialization. Similarly, 'Government' companies, where the Government holds at least 51% of the paid-up share capital, are also exempt from this requirement.

After 30 June 2025, private limited companies will no longer be allowed to issue new securities, conduct buybacks or transfer securities in physical form. Securities of key stakeholders, such as promoters, directors and key managerial personnel (KMPs), must also be in dematerialized form to facilitate these actions. After 30 June 2025, transfer of securities will no longer be permissible unless they are dematerialized.

Private limited companies must obtain International Securities Identification Number (ISIN) from either National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL) or Central Depository Services Limited (CDSL) before the extended due date to ensure smooth dematerialization. Upon completion of dematerialization, private limited companies must file Form PAS-6 (half-yearly audit report on reconciliation of share capital) with the Registrar of Companies (RoC) within 60 days to confirm compliance.

Penalties for non-compliance

Failure to comply with the requirement to dematerialize securities by 30 June 2025, may lead to penalties for both the company and its officers. Non-compliance could result in a fine up to Rs.2,00,000 on companies and up to Rs.50,000 on every officer in default.

Please [Click Here](#) to read the Notification dated 12 February 2025.

Corporate Law & Regulatory

MCA21 portal records 80.26 lakh form filings between April 2024 to January 2025

MCA21 is the first mission mode e-governance project under National eGovernance Plan (NeGP). MCA has been operating it from end-to-end for registry and incorporation related services of companies and limited liability partnerships since 2006. Corporates have been making filings on this portal since then.

During the period from 1 April 2024 to 27 January 2025, a total of 80.26 lakh forms have been filed on the MCA21 portal, compared to 73.29 lakh forms filed during the corresponding period last year. Also, on the newly developed MCA21 V3 platform, 53.08 lakh forms were filed from 1 April 2024 to 27 January 2025, as against 47.72 lakh forms filed during the same period preceding year.

Please [Click Here](#) to read the Press Release dated 3 February 2025.



Compliance Calendar

Compliance calendar for the month of March 2025

Compliance Due Date	Concerned (Reporting) Period	Compliance Detail	Applicable To	
7 th March	February 2025	TDS / TCS deposit	Non-Government Deductors	
		Equalization Levy deposit	All Deductors	
10 th March		a) GSTR-7 (TDS return under GST)	a) Person required to deduct TDS under GST	
		b) GSTR-8 (TCS return under GST)	b) Person required to collect TCS under GST	
11 th March		GSTR-1 (Outward supply return)	a) Taxable persons having annual turnover > Rs. 5 crore in FY 2023-24 b) Taxable persons having annual turnover ≤ Rs. 5 crore in FY 2023-24 and not opted for Quarterly Return Monthly Payment (QRMP) Scheme	
13 th March		GSTR-6 [Return by input service distributor (ISD)]	Person registered as ISD	
		Invoice Furnishing Facility - IFF (Details of outward supplies of goods or services)	Taxable persons having annual turnover ≤ Rs. 5 crore in FY 2023-24 and opted for QRMP Scheme	
		GSTR-5 (Return by Non-resident)	Non-resident taxable person (NRTP)	
15 th March		FY 2024-25	Deposit of PF & ESI contribution	All Deductors
			Deposit of 100% (4th Instalment) of Advance Tax for FY 2024-25	Taxpayers liable to pay advance tax
20 th March	February 2025	GSTR-3B (Summary return)	a) Taxable persons having annual turnover > Rs. 5 crore in FY 2023-24 b) Taxable persons having annual turnover ≤ Rs. 5 crore in FY 2023-24 and not opted for QRMP scheme	
		GSTR-5A [Online Information Database Access and Retrieval (OIDAR) services return]	OIDAR services provider	
25 th March		Form GST PMT-06 (payment of tax for QRMP filers)	Taxable persons having annual turnover ≤ Rs. 5 crore in FY 2023-24 and opted for QRMP scheme	
31 st March	FY 2025-26	Form CMP-02 (Application to opt for composition levy)	Taxable person opting for composition scheme under GST	
		Form RFD-11 (Letter of Undertaking)	Taxable person availing the option to supply goods or services for export / SEZs without payment of integrated tax	
	FY 2022-23	Filing of updated Income-tax return u/s 139(8A) of Income-tax Act	Taxpayers willing to file updated tax return on payment of additional charges	

About KrayMan

KrayMan Consultants LLP (KrayMan) is an accounting & consulting Firm headquartered in Gurugram & serving Clients across India for more than 13 years.

We were founded in 2012 by professionals from Big 4 accounting firms & industry background. We are a team of Chartered Accountants, Company Secretaries, Advocates & MBAs.

We specialize in India-Entry, Accounting, Taxation, Legal, Regulatory, Assurance, HR, Payroll, Loan staffing and Global Outsourcing services. We provide services in the areas of Compliance, Advisory & Litigation.

We have been serving Domestic as well as International Clients from countries like USA, Japan, Australia, EU etc.

We have been Awarded under the category 'Small Business Award 2021' by the International Business Council of Australia.

Write To Us

For any assistance, please write to us at:
communications@krayman.com

Contact Us

1170 A, 11th Floor, Tower B1,
Spaze i-Tech Park, Sector 49, Sohna
Road, Gurugram 122018 (India)
T +91 (124) 4309418



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