

ANALYSIS OF NOTIFICATIONS & CIRCULARS - JUNE 2025

(Income Tax, GST, Central Excise, Custom Duty, DGFT, SEBI, MCA, IBBI, RBI)

(The links to documents as issued by the authorities are active in the online version)

A.Income Tax

India-Oman Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTAA) Protocol comes into force:

A Protocol amending DTAA between the Republic of India and the Sultanate of Oman became effective on 28th May 2025. The key changes include updated definitions for "competent authority" and "tax year," revised rules for determining residency for non-individuals, a reduction in withholding tax rates on royalties and technical fees from 15% to 10%, and the introduction of new articles on non-discrimination, enhanced exchange of information, and assistance in the collection of taxes.

(Link: Income Tax Notification 69/2025 Dated 25/06/2025).



Exemptions to Food Safety and Standards Authority of India:

Food Safety and Standards Authority of India, an authority constituted under the Food Safety and Standards Act 2006, has been notified under section 10(46A) for exemption on its income, provided the authority continues to operate for the specified purposes under Section 10(46A)(a) of the Income Tax Act.

(Link: Income Tax Notification 68/2025 Dated 24/06/2025).

Exemptions to IFSC Units from TDS on specified payments: The notification provide exemptions from Tax Deduction at Source (TDS) for specific payments made to units located in International Financial Services Centres (IFSCs). It provides that no tax deduction will be made on certain types of income received by IFSC units. The specific exempted payments include professional, consulting, and advisory fees for BATF Service Providers, Payments from Recognised Stock Exchanges and commission/incentives for Broker-Dealers, interest on lease and freight/hire charges for Finance Companies, etc. To avail this relaxation, the IFSC unit (payee) must submit a statement- cum-declaration in Form No. 1 to the payer, confirming their eligibility for Section 80LA deduction for ten consecutive assessment years.

(Link: Income Tax Notification 67/2025 Dated 20/06/2025).



Exemptions to Forum of Regulators:

Forum of Regulators, an authority constituted by Govt. of India, Ministry of Power, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 166(2) of the Electricity Act 2003, has been notified under section 10(46) for exemption on its income Grants from Government, membership fees and interest on bank deposits.

(Link: [Income Tax Notification 66/2025 Dated 19/06/2025](#)).

Exemptions to Kerala Toddy Workers Welfare Fund:

Kerala Toddy Workers Welfare Fund, a Board established under the Kerala Toddy Workers Welfare Fund Act 1969, has been notified under section 10(46) for exemption on its income arising from all sums received under said Act, contribution from members and interest on bank deposits.

(Link: [Income Tax Notification 65/2025 Dated 19/06/2025](#)).

**Exemptions to Yamuna Expressway Development Authority:**

Yamuna Expressway Industrial Development Authority, an authority constituted under the Uttar Pradesh Industrial Area Development Act 1976, has been notified under section 10(46A) for exemption on its income, provided the authority continues to operate for the specified purposes under Section 10(46A) (a) of the Income Tax Act.

(Link: [Income Tax Notification 63/2025 Dated 16/06/2025](#)).

**Exemptions to Dental Council of India: Dental Council of India,**

a body constituted under 'The Dentists Act 1948, has been notified under section 10(46A) for exemption on its income, provided the authority continues to operate for the specified purposes under Section 10(46A) (a) of the Income Tax Act.

(Link: [Income Tax Notification 62/2025 Dated 16/06/2025](#)).

**Exemptions to Puducherry Planning Authority:**

Puducherry Planning Authority, an authority constituted under the Pondicherry Town and Country Planning Act, 1969, has been notified under section 10(46A) for exemption on its income, provided the authority continues to operate for the specified purposes under Section 10(46A) (a) of the Act.

(Link: [Income Tax Notification 61/2025 Dated 16/06/2025](#)).

Exemptions to Karnataka Electricity Regulatory Commission, Bengaluru:

Karnataka Electricity Regulatory Commission, Bengaluru, a commission constituted under The Electricity Act 2003, has been notified under section 10(46A) for exemption on its income, provided the authority continues to operate for the specified purposes under Section 10(46A) (a) of the Income Tax Act.

(Link: [Income Tax Notification 60/2025 Dated 16/06/2025](#)).

Exemptions to Himachal Pradesh Board of School Education, Dharamshala:

Himachal Pradesh Board of School Education, Dharamshala, a Board established under Himachal Pradesh Board of School Education Act 1968, has been notified under section 10(46) for exemption on its income arising from Grants from State Government, Fees/charges, sale of books and educational material, and interest on bank deposits.

(Link: Income Tax Notification 59/2025 Dated 16/06/2025).

Exemptions to Treasurer Charitable Endowments:

Treasurer Charitable Endowments, an authority constituted by the Government of Haryana, has been notified under section 10(46) for exemption on its income arising from grants received from Central/ State Government for National Workers Relief Fund and interest on bank deposits.

(Link: Income Tax Notification 58/2025 Dated 16/06/2025).



Exemptions to Haryana Real Estate Regulatory Authority, Gurugram:

Haryana Real Estate Regulatory Authority, Gurugram, an Authority constituted under section 20(1) of the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act 2016, has been notified under section 10(46) for exemption on its income arising from Fee/penalty received from builders/developers, agents or any other stakeholders and interest on bank deposits.

(Link: Income Tax Notification 57/2025 Dated 16/06/2025).

National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) Zero Coupon Bond notified under section 2(48):

The Central Government specifies the Ten year Zero Coupon Bond of NABARD as zero coupon bond under section 2(48) Income Tax Act. The duration of the bond is ten years eleven months thirteen days, to be issued on or before the 31st day of March, 2027, the amount to be paid on maturity or redemption of the bond is Rs.1,00,000/- for each bond, the number of bonds to be issued is 19.50 lakhs, for Rs 19500 Crores.



-- A Zero Coupon Bond (ZCB) is a financial instrument that does not pay periodic interest (coupon) during its tenure. Instead, it is issued at a discount and redeemed at its face value upon maturity. The difference between the issue price and face value represents the return for investors. If held beyond 12 months, the long term capital gains will attract a 12.5% tax rate. If sold before 12 months, the short term capital gains will be taxed as per the bondholder's income tax slab.

(Link: Income Tax Notification 56/2025 Dated 12/06/2025).



Exemptions to Greater Noida Industrial Development Authority:

Greater Noida Industrial Development Authority, an authority constituted under the U.P. Industrial Area Development Act, 1976 has been notified under section 10(46A) for exemption on its income, provided the authority continues to operate for the specified purposes under Section 10(46A) (a) of the Income-tax Act.

(Link: Income Tax Notification 55/2025 Dated 10/06/2025).

Income Tax Dept to share data with Maharashtra for 'Mazi Ladki Bahin Yojana':

The notification specifies 'Secretary to the Government of Maharashtra, Women and Child Development' for the purposes of sharing of information regarding Income-tax payers' for identifying eligible beneficiaries under the Mukhyamantri Mazi Ladki Bahin Yojana. Section 138(1)(a)(ii) allows the CBDT or other specified income tax authorities to furnish information received or obtained by them in the performance of their duties under the Income-tax Act. Such information can be shared with an officer, authority, or body performing functions under any other law, provided the Central Government specifies the entity via an official notification.

(Link: Income Tax Notification 54/2025 Dated 03/06/2025)



Relaxation of time limit to process delayed Income Tax Returns:

The relaxation applies to returns filed by 31st March 2024, for which the prescribed intimation period under Section 143(1) has lapsed. These returns, delayed due to technical reasons, will now be processed. Intimation for such cases will be issued by 31st March 2026. This measure excludes cases where proceedings for assessment, reassessment, re-computation, or revision of income have already been completed. Also, the refunds with applicable interest will be issued for eligible cases, barring instances where PAN-Aadhaar linkage is not found.

(Link: Income Tax Circular 07/2025 Dated 25/06/2025).

CBDT Facilitates Income Tax Data sharing with MoP&NG:

The CBDT has issued an order designating the Director General of Income-tax (Systems), New Delhi, as the authority for sharing specific income tax information with the Joint Secretary (Marketing), Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas (MoP&NG). MoP&NG will provide Aadhaar or PAN details along with assessment years to DGIT (Systems). In response, DGIT (Systems) will indicate whether an income tax return has been filed for the provided PAN/Aadhaar and if the declared income exceeds ₹10 lakh, subject to PAN Aadhaar linkage.

(Link: Income Tax CBDT Order Dated 17/06/2025).



Guidelines for compulsory selection of returns for Complete Scrutiny during the Financial Year 2025-26: The guidelines specify the parameters and procedures for selection of cases. Returns will be compulsorily scrutinized in cases involving surveys conducted under Section 133A of the Income-tax Act on or after 1st April 2023. Similarly, cases where search operations under Section 132 or requisitions under Section 132A were initiated between 1st April 2023, and 31st March 2025, will also face mandatory scrutiny. For search and survey cases, returns will generally be transferred to Central Charges within 15 days of notice issuance.

- Moreover, returns filed in ITR-7 by assessee claiming tax exemption/deduction will be subject to compulsory scrutiny if their registration or approval under various sections (e.g., 12A, 12AB, 10(23C)) was not granted, cancelled, or withdrawn by March 31, 2024, unless reversed on appeal. Cases with recurring additions from earlier assessment years exceeding Rs. 50 lakh in eight major metro cities or Rs. 20 lakh elsewhere, where such additions have become final or upheld by appellate authorities, will also be selected. Additionally, returns will be scrutinized if specific information pointing to tax evasion for the relevant assessment year is provided by any law-enforcement or regulatory agency and the return has been filed.

(Link: Income Tax CBDT Guidelines Dated 13/06/2025).



CBDT extends processing deadline for AY 2023-24 ITR filed under section 139 to 30th November 2025:

Using its powers under Section 119(2)(a), the Board has relaxed the time limit specified in Section 143(1), allowing valid ITRs, where the intimation period has lapsed, to be processed by 30th November 2025. However, this extension excludes returns selected for scrutiny or those unprocessed due to issues attributable to the assessee.

(Link: Income Tax CBDT Order Dated 09/06/2025).

Guide to Filing of ITR after Condonation of Delay in Return Filing:

The Income Tax has released user manual titled 'Filing of ITR after Condonation of Delay'. It guides taxpayers who, due to genuine hardship, failed to file their income tax returns on time and wish to claim refunds or carry forward losses. Taxpayers in such situations have two options:

1. file ITR-U under Section 139(8A) with additional taxes and within a limited time window, or
2. file ITR under Section 139(9A) after getting condonation approval under Section 119(2)(b), which exempts them from additional penalties and interest.

It provides practical support for taxpayers navigating delayed ITR filings due to reasonable cause.

(Link: Income Tax Use Manual Guide Dated 09/06/2025).

CBDT Facilitates Income Tax Data Sharing for Maharashtra Scheme:

The CBDT order designate the Director General of Income-tax (Systems), New Delhi, as the authority to share information with the Secretary to the Government of Maharashtra, Women and Child Development. This information exchange pertains to identifying eligible beneficiaries for the "Mukhyamantri Mazi Ladki Bahin Yojana" by checking income tax payer status.

(Link: Income Tax CBDT Order Dated 06/06/2025).



SC, Combined deductions under sections 80-IA & 80-HHC cannot exceed profits:

Case of Shital Fibres Limited vs CIT, SC Judgement Dated 20th May 2025. The apex Court held that if a deduction of profits and gains under Section 80-IA of Income Tax Act is claimed and allowed, the deduction to the extent of such profits and gains in any other provision under the heading 'C' is not allowed. Thus combined deductions under sections 80-IA & 80-HHC cannot exceed profits.

(Link: SC Judgement Dated 20/05/2025)

HC, Valuation of unquoted equity shares by DCF method permissible under rule 11UA(2):

Case of PCCIT vs AH Multisoft Pvt Ltd, HC Delhi Judgement Dated 30th May 2025. HC held that valuation of unquoted equity shares held by the assessee by Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) method is permissible under rule 11UA(2) of the Income Tax Rules. Accordingly, appeal of revenue dismissed.

(Link: HC Delhi Judgement Dated 30/05/2025).

HC, Buyer's TDS Form error would not deny NRI seller credit:

Case of Parag Keshav Boparrdika vs ITO, HC Delhi Judgement Dated 27th May 2025. High Court ruled in favour of Non-Resident Indian (NRI), directing the Income Tax Department to grant him full Tax Deducted at Source (TDS) credit, despite an error by the buyers of his property in filing the incorrect TDS form.

(Link: HC Delhi Judgement Dated 27/05/2025).



HC, Common Area Maintenance charges fall under TDS Section 194C:

Case of CIT vs Liberty Retail Revolutions Limited, HC Delhi Judgement Dated 22nd May 2025. High Court has held that Common Area Maintenance (CAM) charges are subject to TDS under Section 194C (payments for works contracts), rather than Section 194-I (rent) of the Income Tax Act.

(Link: HC Delhi Judgement Dated 22/05/2025).



HC, Cross-Cost charges not Royalty, AO directed to issue NIL Tax Certificate:

Case of Aecom Technical Services vs ITO, HC Delhi Judgement Dated 20th May 2025. HC held that payment of cross-cost charges does not construed as royalties within scope of Article 12(3) of the India-US DTAA, hence order rejecting application for NIL withholding tax set aside. AO directed to issue necessary certificate.

(Link: HC Delhi Judgement Dated 20/05/2025).

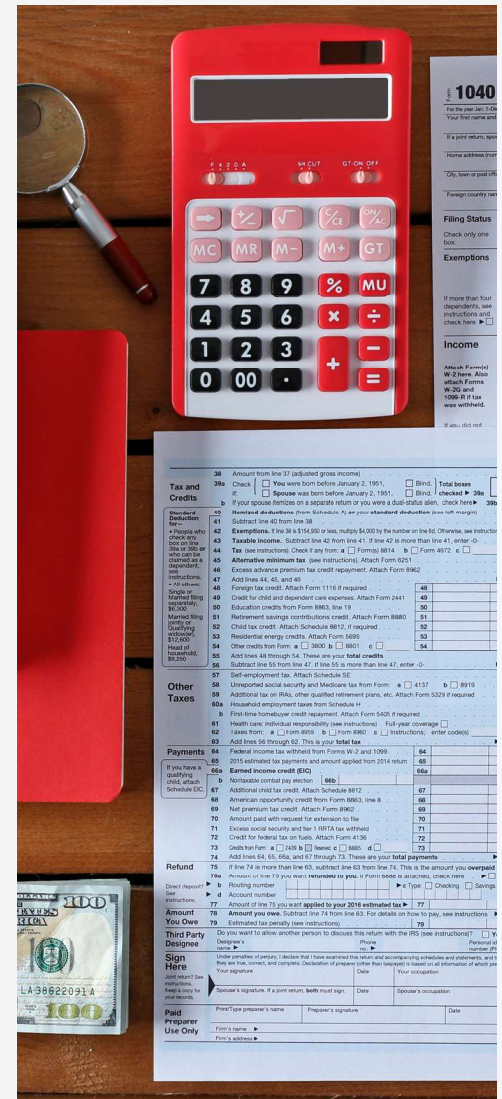
HC, TRACES data gap, directs TDS credit processing on company provided cheque & bank details: Case of KJP and Associates vs DCIT, HC Delhi Judgement Dated 9th May 2025. The Court, after reviewing the submissions and the internal communications of the tax department, found the AO's inaction to be problematic. The court observed that while TRACES data might be unavailable for the specified period, the comprehensive details provided by the petitioner including cheque numbers, bank accounts, and deposit dates, offered a verifiable alternative. The court noted that no attempt had been made to verify these details directly from the concerned banks. It directed the AO to consider the response as correct, unless it determines otherwise, and process the petitioner's request on the aforesaid basis as expeditiously as possible and preferably within a period of eight weeks. (Link: [HC Delhi Judgement Dated 09/05/2025](#)).



HC excludes prior year losses from Tax Effect calculation for CBDT circular threshold: Case of CIT vs Sis Live, HC Delhi Judgement Dated 7th May 2025. HC has clarified that losses from previous assessment years are not to be included when computing the "tax effect" for determining whether an appeal falls within the monetary limits set by CBDT circulars. The court's refusal to allow the Revenue to expand the definition of "tax effect" beyond what is explicitly provided in the circular is consistent with the notion that the department is bound by its own instructions. (Link: [HC Delhi Judgement Dated 07/05/2025](#)).

HC, AWS Cloud Computing Service receipt not taxable as equipment royalty: Case of CIT vs Amazon Web Services, HC Delhi Judgement Dated 29th May 2025. HC held that amount received by assessee from Indian entities for rendering cloud computing services are not taxable as equipment royalty thus the payments received cannot be considered as royalties within the meaning of Article 12(3) of the India-US DTAA. (Link: [HC Delhi Judgement Dated 07/05/2025](#)).

HC, Section 54F exemption granted for different floors of single residential house: Case of PCIT vs Lata Goel, HC Delhi Judgement Dated 30th April 2025. High Court held that exemption under section 54F of the Income Tax Act is allowed towards different floors of a house considering it as single residential house. Accordingly, appeal of the revenue dismissed. (Link: [HC Delhi Judgement Dated 30/04/2025](#)).



B. Goods and Service Tax (GST)

Amendment to Goods and Services Tax Appellate Tribunal (GSTAT) rules: The corrigendum amending previous notification dated 24th April 2025. The key changes include a clarification in Rule 115(1) of Chapter XIV, specifying the applicability of the rule within the broader framework of Chapters I to XIV, unless otherwise ordered by the President. Also, a correction has been made to the schedule of fees for interlocutory applications, where 'Rule 118(2)' is now to be read as 'Rule 119(2)'. In Form GSTAT FORM-05, the reference '[See rule 6 and 81]' has been revised to simply '[See rule 81]'.
([Link: Fin Min Notification Corrigendum Dated 18/06/2025](#)).

Partial modification to Group of Ministers (GoM) on restructuring Compensation Cess: The GoM will now be convened by Shri Pankaj Chaudhary, the Union Minister of State for Finance. Its members include the Finance Ministers from various states as notified. All other terms of reference for the GoM remain unchanged.
([Link: GST Council Office Memo Dated 10/06/2025](#)).

Reviewing authority, Revisional Authority and Appellate Authority in respect of orders passed by Common Adjudicating Authority (CAA) for show cause notices issued by DGGI: The circular clarifies the review, revision, and appellate procedures related to Orders-in-Original (O-I-Os) passed by CAA, particularly for show cause notices issued by the Directorate General of GST Intelligence (DGGI). It clarifies that under Section 107 of the CGST Act, the Principal Commissioner or Commissioner of Central Tax under whom the CAA (Joint/Additional Commissioner) is posted will act as the Reviewing Authority. Likewise, for revisions under Section 108, the same Principal/Commissioner will function as Revisional Authority. Appeals against CAA orders will lie with Commissioner (Appeals) corresponding to the territorial jurisdiction of the posting Commissionerate.
([Link: GST Circular 250/2025 Dated 24/06/2025](#)).

Generation and quoting of Document Identification Number (DIN) on communication by the CBIC officers to tax payers and other persons: The communications generated via the GST common portal already include a Reference Number (RFN), which is verifiable online and provides essential document details such as issuance date, type, and originating office. As per Section 169 of the CGST, serving documents electronically through the common portal fulfills statutory requirements, rendering additional DIN quoting redundant. It emphasizes that RFN-bearing communications are valid without DIN, streamlining the process while maintaining traceability.
([Link: GST Circular 249/2025 Dated 09/06/2025](#)).



Advisory, Handling of inadvertently rejected records on IMS:

When a recipient inadvertently rejects invoices, debit notes, or ECO-documents on the Invoice Matching System (IMS), and their corresponding GSTR-3B for the same tax period has already been filed, the recipient can still claim Input Tax Credit (ITC). This is done by supplier, to re-report the exact same record in the same return period's GSTR-1A or the amendment table of a subsequent GSTR-1/IFF. Upon accepting the amended record on IMS and recomputing GSTR-2B, the recipient can avail the full ITC.

([Link: GSTN Advisory Dated 19/06/2025](#)).

Advisory to file pending returns before expiry of three years:

Taxpayers are advised to file all pending returns before the three-year deadline. The taxpayers cannot file GSTR-1, GSTR- 3B, GSTR-4, GSTR-5, GSTR-5A, GSTR-6, GSTR-7, GSTR-8, and GSTR-9/9C after three years from their respective due dates. This restriction will be implemented on the GST portal starting from the July 2025 tax period. Any return with a due date three or more years ago that remains unfiled by the July 2025 tax period will be barred. For example, GSTR- 1/IFF for June 2022 and GSTR-9/9C for FY 2020-21 will become barred from 1st August 2025.

([Link: GSTN Advisory Dated 18/06/2025](#)).



Advisory, Introduction of enhanced inter-operable services between E-Way Bill portals:

GSTN will launch the E-Way Bill 2.0 portal on 1st July 2025, to improve inter-operability with the existing E-Way Bill 1.0 portal. The new portal will offer additional functionalities such as generating E-Way Bills from Part-A details, creating consolidated E-Way Bills, extending validity, and updating transporter information, supplementing existing services like E-Way Bill generation and vehicle detail updates. Both portals will operate on a real-time synchronized architecture, mirroring data to ensure business continuity and reduce reliance on a single system.

([Link: GSTN Advisory Dated 16/06/2025](#)).

Advisory, Filing of SPL-01/ SPL-02 where payment made through GSTR 3B and other:

While filing amnesty applications in Form SPL-01 or SPL-02 under Section 128A of the CGST Act, 2017, some taxpayers are facing technical issues related to auto population of payment details in Table 4 of the forms, in cases of, amount paid through "payment towards demand order" functionality, pre-deposit amount details, or payment made through GSTR 3B. Taxpayers are advised to proceed with filing of waiver application as GST portal doesn't stop the taxpayers from filing the application in case wherever the payment details and demand amount are not matching. It is advised to upload the relevant payment information as attachments.

([Link: GSTN Advisory Dated 12/06/2025](#)).

Advisory on filing of Amnesty applications under Section 128A of the CGST:

it has come to notice that certain taxpayers are facing difficulties in filing amnesty applications under Section 128A on the GST portal. taxpayers who are facing technical issue which is restricting them to file waiver application are advised to adopt the steps outlined in the given link, whereby the applicants are advised to adopt the alternative route of manual entry of order details on the portal.

([Link: GSTN Advisory Dated 11/06/2025](#)).

Advisory, System validation for filing of refund applications on GST portal for QRMP:

GSTN had implemented a system validation on the GST Portal in May 2025, mandating that all due GSTR-1 and GSTR-3B returns (or other specific returns for certain taxpayer types) must be filed before a refund application can be submitted. This new validation caused issues for Quarterly Return Monthly Payment (QRMP) scheme taxpayers, as the system did not correctly recognize invoices furnished through the Invoice Furnishing Facility (IFF) for the initial two months of a quarter (M1 and M2). This oversight prevented QRMP taxpayers from filing their refund applications, particularly when attempting to do so between quarters. GSTN has since resolved this technical problem. However, invoices furnished via IFF that do not yet have a filed GSTR-3B should not be included in the refund claim. ([Link: GSTN Advisory Dated 10/06/2025](#)).



Advisory regarding non-editable of auto-populated liability in GSTR-3B:

GST Portal provides a pre-filled GSTR-3B, where the tax liability gets auto-populated based on the outward supplies declared in GSTR-1/ GSTR-1A/ IFF. As of now taxpayers can edit such auto populated values in form GSTR 3B itself.



-- With introduction of form GSTR 1A, taxpayer now has a facility to amend their incorrectly declared outward supplies in GSTR-1/IFF through GSTR-1A, allowing them an opportunity to correct their liabilities before filing their GSTR-3B in the same return period. In view of the same, from July 2025 tax period, such auto populated liability will become non editable and taxpayers will be allowed to amend their auto populated liability by making amendments through form GSTR 1A.

([Link: GSTN Advisory Dated 07/06/2025](#)).



Advisory, Barring of GST Return on expiry of three years:

As per the provisions, the taxpayers shall not be allowed file their GST returns after the expiry of a period of three years from the due date of furnishing the said return under Section 37 (Outward Supply), Section 39 (payment of liability), Section 44 (Annual Return) and Section 52 (Tax Collected at Source). These Sections cover GSTR-1, GSTR 3B, GSTR-4, GSTR-5, GSTR-5A, GSTR-6, GSTR 7, GSTR 8 and GSTR 9. The said restriction will be implemented on the GST portal from July 2025 Tax period. Hence, the taxpayers are once again advised to reconcile their records and file their GST Returns as soon as possible if not filed till now.

([Link: GSTN Advisory Dated 07/06/2025](#)).

AAR, Vehicle Leasing and Logistics Management Services falls under SAC 997319, 18% GST:

Case of Shreyans Logistics Private Limited, AAR Odisha Ruling Dated 23rd May 2025. The applicant proposes to enter into business of Vehicle Leasing and Logistics Management Services, with aim to provide systematic and seamless goods transport vehicle leasing to GTAs with quality control and support in respect of operations and functional efficiency of such goods transport vehicles/ trucks. AAR ruled that appropriate HSC/SAC for the services is SAC 997319 'Leasing or rental services concerning other machinery and equipment without operator' and GST rate is 18%.

([Link: AAR Odisha Ruling Dated 23/05/2025](#)).



AAR denied GST exemption for PMAY sub-contracted labour:

Case of Build Layer Constructions, AAR Rajasthan Ruling Dated 23rd May 2025. The applicant has entered into agreement to provide pure labour construction services to M/s BCM Builder, who has entered into contract with Rajasthan Govt to construct 380 flats under Affordable Housing Scheme under PMAY. As per agreement, it is noted that applicant is under obligation to provide machine and other materials, thus not a pure labour contract. The labour services provided by applicant fall under HSN 9954 attracting GST rate of 18%.

([Link: AAR Rajasthan Ruling Dated 23/05/2025](#)).

AAR, GST rule 86B exemption denied as neither Firm nor Individual Partners paid Rs 1 Lakh

Income Tax: Case of Aadinath Agro Industries, AAR Rajasthan Ruling Dated 23rd May 2025. The total income tax paid by the firm and its partners can not be considered for exemption under CGST Rule 86B.

([Link: AAR Rajasthan Ruling Dated 23/05/2025](#)).



AR, Silver trade, ruling on Barter, RCM & E-Way Bill:

A Case of Paaragiri Balaraman Nagarajeshwaran, AAR Tamil Nadu Ruling
Dated 9th May 2025.

SL.No	Query raised by the applicant.	Ruling issued
1	Does barter exchange apply to B2B transactions where payments are made without the involvement of bank transactions? Specifically, is the exchange of silver scrap for finished ornaments under GST laws considered a supply, despite the absence of monetary payments?	Barter system is covered under the scope of 'supply and specifically exchange of silver scrap for finished ornaments will be considered a 'supply' under the GST law, despite the absence of monetary payments.
2	If Job Work is performed by an unregistered individual, does RCM "apply? Additionally, does RCM cover job work' provided by individuals to proprietorship concerns?	As job-work does not attract RCM, the question of answering the said query does not arise.
3	For safety purposes, is it appropriate to mention the legal name on shipping labels and also ship the bills with discreet packaging?	No ruling is passed as the said question does not fit into any of the clauses at (a) to (g) of Section 97(2) of the CGST Act, 2017.
4	To cases where insurance of ₹00ds 18 mandatory, can we insure the goods for a lesser value?	No ruling is passed as the said question does not fit into any of the clauses at (a) to (g) of Section 97(2) of the CGST Act, 2017, and since the same is not related to GST in any manner.
5	What are the appropriate HSN codes for scrap, melted scrap bars, melted rods and melted kacha?	Silver Scrap — 7112 melted scrap Bars — 7112 melted Silver Rods — 7106 melted Kacha (imperfect Silver) - 7106

SL.No	Query raised by the applicant.	Ruling issued
6	Is E-way Dill mandatory for purchase and sale of silver scrap, silver ornaments and silver fine?	'E-way bill is riot mandatory for the movement inter-state and intra-state involving purchase and sale of silver scrap, silver ornaments and silver fine.
7	In situations involving delivery challan for supply on approval, job work and repair when is an e-way bill required?	E-way bill is not mandatory for the movement of goods in question in situations involving supply on approval, job work and repair of silver bars and ornaments.
8	Tow can the value of products with varying purities but the same name be proved and which documents are necessary for this purpose?	No ruling is passed as the said question does not fit into any of the clauses at (a) to (g) of Section 97(2) of the CGST Act, 2017 and since the same is not related to GST.
9	Ts it valid under GST to make payments to job workers in the form of materials instead of sales transactions?"	No ruling is passed as the said question does not fit into any of the clauses at () to (@ of Section 97(2) of the CGST Act, 2017.

AAR, GST on Composite Value for Construction & Land Sale: Case of Sripriya Constructions Private Limited, AAR Tamil Nadu Ruling Dated 09th May 2025. The applicant entered a Joint Development Agreement (JDA) to construct four apartments, with two allocated to the landowner and two for sale. The applicant executed separate sale deeds for the undivided share (UDS) of land and construction agreements, paying stamp duty on UDS and GST on construction. AAR ruled that the applicant claim of exclusion of entire value of UDS and the area including the built up area as 'Sale of Land' resulting in non-liability in their hands, does not fall under Item-5 Schedule III. The applicant activity constitutes supply of services as per Entry 5(b) Schedule II and appropriate levy of GST is attracted.

([Link: AAR Tamil Nadu Ruling Dated 09/05/2025](#)).

AAR, TR-6 challan not eligible document for ITC availment:

Case of Becton Dickinson India Private Limited, AAR Tamil Nadu Ruling Dated 09th May 2025. The applicant, involved in importing medical equipment from related overseas companies, frequently made "true-up" adjustments to import prices based on Arm's Length Price (ALP) principles. AAR ruled that neither TR-6 challan as such, nor TR-6 challan read with SVB order and letters issued by tax authorities, as claimed by applicant can be considered as an eligible document for availment of ITC. Availment of ITC on import IGST on basis of re-assesses bill of entry is governed by time limit as per section 16(4) of CGST Act. The time limit would begin from date of re-assessment of bill of entry.

([Link: AAR Tamil Nadu Ruling Dated 09/05/2025](#)).



AAR, MSETCL services like shifting of transmission lines, construction of new infrastructure, taxable at 18%:

Case of Maharashtra State Electricity Transmission Company Limited (MSETCL), AAR Maharashtra Ruling Dated 30th April 2025. AAR has ruled that various works undertaken by MSETCL at the request of dedicated consumers constitute a "supply" under the GST regime and are liable to an 18% tax.

([Link: AAR Maharashtra Ruling Dated 30/04/2025](#)).

AAR Emission System classified as vehicle part:

Case of Cummins Technologies India Pvt Ltd, AAR Maharashtra Ruling Dated 30th April 2025. AAR held that the After Treatment System (ATS), a critical component for controlling vehicle emissions, is classifiable as a part of a motor vehicle under Chapter Heading 8708 of the GST tariff.

([Link: AAR Maharashtra Ruling Dated 30/04/2025](#)).



AAR Real Estate redevelopment projects, GST on free units & monetary payments:

Case of Sahara Vastu Nirmitee Pvt Ltd, AAR Maharashtra Ruling Dated 30th April 2025. AAR clarifies that the provision of "free" units to existing society members in exchange for development rights is a taxable supply of construction services. The value of this supply is based on comparable sales to independent buyers, and the developer is liable to pay GST. While monetary payments made by the developer to society members are part of the consideration for acquiring development rights, they do not constitute a separate supply of services by the developer, instead the tax liability related to the development rights falls on the developer under the reverse charge mechanism.

([Link: AAR Maharashtra Ruling Dated 30/04/2025](#)).



Case of Raymond Limited Realty Division, AAR Maharashtra Ruling Dated 30th April 2025. Realty Division, a business vertical of Raymond Limited, has not applied the pre 1st April 2019, GST rate of 12% (with Input Tax Credit) for all towers in its "Ten X Habitat" residential project. The ruling states that only three out of the ten towers within the project meet the criteria for an "ongoing project," thus limiting favourable tax treatment to these initial phases.

AAR, GST ITC denied on clinical trial samples and logistics: Case of PPD

.(Link: AAR Maharashtra Ruling
Dated 30/04/2025).



16(4) time limit: Case of Adi Enterprises, AAR Maharashtra Ruling Dated 29th April 2025. AAR held that the time limit prescribed under Section 16(4) of the CGST Act, for claiming ITC is applicable to IGST paid on imports. It clarified that a Bill of Entry, the document used for import clearances, should be treated on par with a tax invoice for the purpose of this time limit.

AAR, Veterinary services exempt, Chick sales commission and lab testing taxable under GST: Case of

(Link: [AAR Maharashtra Ruling Dated 29/04/2025](#))

GST: Case of Sthapatya Consultations Pvt Ltd, AAR Maharashtra Ruling Dated 29th April 2025. AAR held that services provided to municipal councils for the purpose of property tax assessment are not exempt from GST. It determined that while these are pure services provided to a local authority, they do not fall under the specific functions entrusted to a municipality under Article 243W of the Constitution, which is a mandatory condition for availing the exemption.

AAR denies ITC on pipeline, rules floating unit is a Factory: Case of

(Link: AAR Maharashtra Ruling Dated 29/04/2025)



AAR, Liquidated damages & forfeited deposits for MSETCL not 'Supply' under GST:

Case of Maharashtra State Electricity Transmission Co Ltd (MSETCL), AAR Maharashtra Ruling Dated 28th April 2025. AAR ruled that following is not supply under GST.

- Liquidated Damages (LD)/Penalty recovered from contractors/suppliers for breach of contract.

- Liquidated Damages (LD)/Penalty recovered from contractors/suppliers on Deposit Works/ Outright Contribution Works (ORC).

- Forfeiture of Security Deposit or Earnest Money Deposit in care of refusal to accept the work order despite of being Lowest one (L1) or failure of performance by the supplier or contractor.

- Old and unclaimed Creditors balance written back to income A/c after Three (03) Years from the date of completion of the contract.

- Write back of Old and unclaimed Earnest Money Deposit (EMD) / Security Deposit (SD) to income A/c after Three (03) Years from the date of the completion of the guarantee period as per contract.

- Penalty or charges applied for violation of conditions of contract.

(Link: AAR Maharashtra Ruling Dated 28/04/2025).



AAR, Shot Blasting on customer castings classified as Job Work, attracting 12% GST:

Case of Amruta Fattlers, AAR Maharashtra Ruling Dated 28th April 2025. The shot blasting activity carried out by the applicant on the castings of his customer within his premises by using his own shot blasting machine/steel shots as well as labourers is classifiable as job work service falling under SAC 9988. The said activity will attract 12% GST in terms of clause (id) of serial number 26 of notification No.11/2017 dated 28th June 2017.

(Link: AAR Maharashtra Ruling Dated 28/04/2025).

AAR, Gantrex's service for ISRO is Pure Service, not Works Contract, attracts 18% GST:

Case of Gantrex India Crane Ralls Private Ltd, AAR Maharashtra Ruling Dated 28th April 2025. The provision of testing and commissioning service of Rail Track is classifiable under Heading 9954 and more specifically under Sr.No.3(xii) of notification number 11/2017 dated 28th June 2017 and the rate of tax will be 18%.

(Link: AAR Maharashtra Ruling Dated 28/04/2025).

AAR, Infantometer taxable at 12% GST, Stadiometer taxable at 18% GST:

Case of Nitiraj Engineers Limited, AAR Maharashtra Ruling Dated 28th April 2025. The Infantometer, being a diagnostic medical equipment, is covered under Tariff Heading 9018 and liable to GST at rate 12%. The would be correctly classified under tariff Heading 9017 and liable to GST at rate 18%.

(Link: AAR Maharashtra Ruling Dated 28/04/2025).

AAR, Fruit protection bags classified under 48194000, attract 18% GST:

Case of KR Innovation, AAR Maharashtra Ruling Dated 28th April 2025. The product i.e. Fruit Protection bags, made out of kraft paper would be classifiable under 48194000. It shall be the taxable at rate 18%.

(Link: AAR Maharashtra Ruling Dated 28/04/2025).

AAR, Baby car seats classified as 'Other Seats', not vehicle accessories:

Case of Artsana India Private Limited, AAR Maharashtra Ruling Dated 28th April 2025. The product namely baby car seat is classified under 94018000. The said goods are classified under 94018000 and therefore, the notification number 5/2024 dated 8th October 2024 would not be applicable to the subject goods.

(Link: AAR Maharashtra Ruling Dated 28/04/2025).

AAR, Interest on deferred payments in Road Projects taxable under GST:

Case of Shenwa Infrastructure Private Limited, AAR Maharashtra Ruling Dated 28th April 2025. The interest receivable on deferred payment in Equated Yearly Instalment as per tender terms under Annuity Model is liable for payment of GST. The service is classified same as that of original taxable supply of 'services of construction of road and maintenance' and applicable rate of GST shall be the same as that of original taxable supply.

(Link: AAR Maharashtra Ruling Dated 28/04/2025).

SC rejects tactics of offering money for bail, then challenging conditions:

Case of Kundan Singh vs Superintendent of CGST and Central Excise, SC Judgement Dated 23rd June 2025. The Court highlighted a troubling pattern, parties voluntarily offer substantial monetary deposits during bail applications to demonstrate bona fide and secure liberty. Courts, relying on these undertakings, grant bail without fully delving into the merits. Subsequently, the same parties challenge these conditions before higher courts, claiming they are onerous or illegal.

-- The apex court termed this behaviour as 'approbating and reprobating', emphasizing the sanctity of the judicial process. It firmly stated that parties cannot be allowed to 'play ducks and drakes with the Court'. It concluded that both the original bail order and the modification order, granting final relief, had to be set aside. The matter was consequently remanded to the High Court for a fresh consideration on merits.

(Link: Supreme Court Judgement Dated 23/06/2025).



HC, Investment Management Agreement interpretation beyond Writ Jurisdiction:

Case of DMI Alternatives Pvt Ltd vs Addl. Commissioner, HC Delhi Judgement Dated 7th May 2025. HC held that Investment Manager Expenses would constitute part of the management fee or not would have to be analysed on the basis of Investment Management Agreement. Accordingly, held that the interpretation of such agreements which involves a factual analysis are beyond the scope of writ jurisdiction.

(HC Delhi Judgement Dated 07/05/2025).

HC, Parallel GST proceedings barred:

Case of Sun Automation Limited vs Sales Tax Officer, HC Delhi Judgement Dated 1st May 2025. HC has ruled that the DGST Department lacked the authority to initiate proceedings on a subject matter already adjudicated by CGST Department. This decision relates to the interpretation and application of Section 6(2)(b) of CGST Act.

(HC Delhi Judgement Dated 01/05/2025).

HC, Awaits SC verdict on GST deadline challenge:

Case of Engineers India Limited vs Union of India, HC Delhi Judgement Dated 23rd April 2025. HC decided to defer its judgment on a petition challenging an adjudication order and specific GST notifications that extended tax-related deadlines. The court decision is contingent upon a forthcoming ruling by the Supreme Court, which is currently examining the validity of similar notifications due to a divergence of opinions among various High Courts across the country. The central point of contention revolves around the procedural requirement for issuing such extensions. Section 168A of the GST Act mandates a prior recommendation from the GST Council before any deadlines can be extended.

(Link: HC Delhi Judgement Dated 23/04/2025).

HC, Sets aside GST refund rejection under Budgetary Support Scheme:

Case of Shiva Industries vs Union of India, HC J&K Judgement Dated 4th April 2025. HC ruled in favour of petitioner and directed to release the full amount of budgetary support claimed by the company. The court found that the partial rejection of refund claims by the respondent was contrary to the clear provisions of the Government of India's notification dated 5th October 2017, concerning budgetary support under GST provisions.

(Link: HC J&K Judgement Dated 04/04/2025).

C. Central Excise

No Notifications/ Circular during the month.

D. Custom Duty

Fixation of Tariff Value of Edible Oils, Brass Scrap, Areca Nut, Gold and Silver:

CBDT notified the Tariff Values of Edible Oils, Brass Scrap, Areca Nut, Gold and Silver, which shall come into force w.e.f. 14th June 2025. The tariff value for crude palm oil is set at USD 981 per metric ton, while gold and silver have tariff values of USD 1092 per 10 grams and USD 1171 per kilogram, respectively. The tariff value for areca nuts is fixed at USD 6970 per metric ton.

(Link: Custom Notification 43/2025 (NT) Dated 13/06/2025).

Fixation of Tariff Value of Edible Oils, Brass Scrap, Areca Nut, Gold and Silver:

CBDT notified the Tariff Values of Edible Oils, Brass Scrap, Areca Nut, Gold and Silver, which shall come into force w.e.f. 12th June 2025. The tariff value for crude palm oil is set at USD 965 per metric ton, while gold and silver have tariff values of USD 1067 per 10 grams and USD 1189 per kilogram, respectively. The tariff value for areca nuts is fixed at USD 6970 per metric ton.

(Link: Custom Notification 42/2025 (NT) Dated 11/06/2025).

CBIC Appoints Common Adjudicating Authority for Bando (India):

The notification appoints a common adjudicating authority for specific show cause notices involving M/s Bando (India) Pvt Ltd. For these cases, the Commissioner of Customs, Chennai II, Import, has been appointed as the common adjudicating authority.

(Link: Custom Notification 41/2025 (NT) Dated 11/06/2025).



Extension of use of ICETAB for efficient export examination and clearance:

The examining officers will now be able to view Shipping Bill details, including examination orders, Risk Management System (RMS) instructions, and supporting documents, directly on the ICETAB, eliminating the need for paper documentation during export examinations. The digital system also allows officers to promptly enter examination reports and upload four key images of the cargo, which will be stored in the e-sanchit repository. In cases where ICETAB use is not feasible due to exigencies, prior approval is required and must be recorded.

(Link: Custom Circular 17/2025 Dated 19/06/2025).



Anti-dumping Duty on Plastic Processing Machines originating in or exported from China and Taiwan:

Anti-dumping Duty has been imposed on imports of Plastic Processing Machines originating in or exported from China and Taiwan and imported into India. The anti-dumping duty shall be effective for a period of five years.

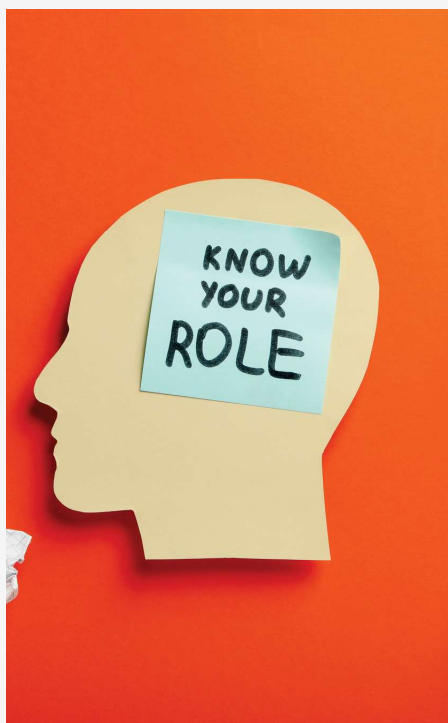
(Link: Custom Notification 21/2025 (ADD) Dated 26/06/2025).

Anti-dumping Duty on Potassium Tertiary Butoxide (KTB) from China PR and USA, and Sodium Tertiary Butoxide (STB) from China:

Anti-dumping Duty has been imposed on imports of Potassium Tertiary Butoxide (KTB) originating in, or exported from China and USA and imported into India, and Sodium Tertiary Butoxide (STB) originating in or exported from China and imported into India. The anti-dumping duty shall be effective for a period of five years. Vide corrigendum dated 24/06/2025, the entry in table, for

'29051490, 29051990, 29051990 and 29054900' to be read as '29051490, 29051920, 29051990 and 29054900'.

(Link: Custom Notification 20/2025 (ADD) Dated 24/06/2025, Corrigendum).



Anti-Dumping Duty modification on Chinese Decor Paper originating in or exported from China:

The existing anti-dumping duty was originally imposed vide notification 77/2021 dated 27th December 2021. Based on the findings of the review, the government has substituted the duty table with a new one. As per revised structure, specific Chinese producers such as Shandong Boxing Ouhua Special Paper Co Ltd and Zibo OU-MU Special Paper Co Ltd will face a duty of 110 USD per metric ton. Hangzhou Huawang New Material Technology Co Ltd will face a duty of 297 USD per metric ton. All other producers from China, as well as Decor Paper originating from any country but exported from China, will be subject to a duty of 542 USD per metric ton.

(Link: Custom Notification 19/2025 (ADD) Dated 24/06/2025).

Anti-dumping Duty on Linear Alkyl Benzene(LAB) originating in or exported from Iran and Qatar:

Anti-dumping Duty has been imposed on imports of Linear Alkyl Benzene (LAB) originating in or exported from Iran and Qatar and imported into India. The anti-dumping duty shall be effective for a period of five years.

(Link: Custom Notification 18/2025 (ADD) Dated 23/06/2025)

Anti-dumping Duty on Pretilachlor and PEDA originating in or exported from China:

Anti-dumping Duty has been imposed on imports of Pretilachlor and PEDA originating in or exported from China and imported into India. The anti-dumping duty shall be effective for a period of five years.

(Link: Custom Notification 17/2025 (ADD) Dated 19/06/2025).

Anti-dumping Duty on Acetonitrile originating in or exported from China, Russia and Taiwan:

Anti-dumping Duty has been imposed on imports of Acetonitrile originating in or exported from China, Russia and Taiwan and imported into India. The anti-dumping duty shall be effective for a period of five years.

(Link: Custom Notification 16/2025 (ADD) Dated 19/06/2025).



Anti-dumping Duty on Aluminium foil up to 80 micron originating in or exported from China:

Anti-dumping Duty has been imposed on imports of Aluminium foil up to 80 micron originating in or exported from China and imported into India. The anti-dumping duty shall be effective for a period of five years.

(Link: Custom Notification 15/2025 (ADD) Dated 19/06/2025).

Anti-dumping Duty on Vitamin-A Palmitate originating in or exported from China, European Union and Switzerland:

Anti-dumping Duty has been imposed on imports of Vitamin-A Palmitate originating in or exported from China, European Union and Switzerland, and imported into India. The anti-dumping duty shall be effective for a period of five years.

(Link: Custom Notification 14/2025 (ADD) Dated 06/06/2025).



Anti-dumping Duty on Insoluble Sulphur originating in or exported from China and Japan:

Anti-dumping Duty has been imposed on imports of Insoluble Sulphur originating in or exported from China and Japan and imported into India. The anti-dumping duty shall be effective for a period of five years.

(Link: Custom Notification 13/2025 (ADD) Dated 06/06/2025).

Counter-veiling Duty on Digital Offset Printing Plates from China and Taiwan:

Counter-veiling Duty has been imposed on imports of Digital Offset Printing Plates originating in or exported from China and Taiwan, and imported into India. The counter-veiling duty shall be effective for a period of five years.

(Link: Custom Notification 05/2025 (CVD) Dated 27/06/2025).

Counter-veiling Duty on Effect pearlescent pigments or mica pearlescent pigments, excluding effect pigments for automotive applications from China:

Counter-veiling Duty has been imposed on imports of Effect pearlescent pigments or mica pearlescent pigments, excluding effect pigments for automotive applications originating in or exported from China and imported into India. The counter-veiling duty shall be effective for a period of five years.

(Link: Custom Notification 04/2025 (CVD) Dated 26/06/2025).



Extension of validity of the NOC for the Alcoholic Beverages bottled in origin & in bulk:

It pertains to the validity of No Objection Certificates (NOCs) for imported alcoholic beverages, specifically those bottled at origin and in bulk, containing over 10% alcohol and lacking an expiry date. The FSSAI has decided that for such consignments, the NOC issued under the FSS (Import) Regulations, 2017, will now be valid for 365 days. If consignments remain in the port's Customs area beyond this 365 day period, a visual inspection can be conducted upon payment of a fee for re-validation of the NOC.

(Link: Custom Instructions 19/2025 Dated 20/06/2025).

Restrictions in import of precious metal compounds:

The import policy for various colloidal precious metals, inorganic or organic compounds of precious metals, and amalgams of precious metals (including those of gold, silver, platinum, rhodium, and palladium) has been revised from 'Free' to 'Restricted' with immediate effect. These items, previously importable without specific restrictions, now require a license or authorization for import into India.

(Link: Custom Instructions 18/2025 Dated 20/06/2025).

Import policy amended for Palladium, Rhodium, Iridium: It impacts the import of Palladium, Rhodium, and Iridium, along with their various forms (unwrought, powder, and other). While the import policy for these items under specific ITC(HS) codes remains 'Free', a new condition has been introduced. Specifically, the import of alloys of Palladium, Rhodium, or Iridium that consist of more than 1% gold by weight is now 'Restricted'.

([Link: Custom Instructions 17/2025 Dated 19/06/2025](#)).

Ensuring adherence of Indian Standard of respective Imported Steel and Steel Products:

The instructions are based on an order from the Ministry of Steel, emphasizes compliance with the Steel and Steel Products (Quality Control) Order, 2024 (QCO). Currently, 151 Indian Standards, covering steel and steel products under Chapters 72 and 73 of ITC(HS) codes, are integrated into this QCO. The instruction clarifies that input materials for these steel products, which are also part of the QCO, must also conform to their respective Indian Standards.

([Link: Custom Instructions 16/2025 Dated 18/06/2025](#)).



Applicability of SCOMET (Special Chemicals, Organisms, Materials, Equipment and Technologies)- Consolidated Repository:

It highlights that DGFT regularly provides clarifications regarding SCOMET applicability on various goods through Office Memoranda. CBIC has compiled a consolidated repository of these DGFT clarifications. This repository is now accessible on the CBIC website at a specified link. However, it emphasizes that these clarifications are solely for reference purposes. It is crucial for each item to be individually assessed for SCOMET coverage based on its specific characteristics, intended use, and other relevant specifications.

([Link: Custom Instructions 15/2025 Dated 12/06/2025](#)).

Implementation of Agreement signed between FSSAI, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India and Bhutan Food and Drug Authority (BFDA):

FSSAI has shared the updated list of 117 approved establishment of Bhutan with scope of approval. It may be noted that there is no change in the format of the Health Certificate or in the list of authorized signatories previously communicated. All other compliance requirements remain unchanged. The officers under your jurisdiction be sensitized regarding the said matter.

([Link: Custom Instructions 14/2025 Dated 02/06/2025](#)).

Removal of Port Restrictions and Testing Requirements for Export of Finished Leather, Wet Blue Leather, El Tanned Leather and Crust Leather:

DGFT has removed the port restriction and testing requirement for Export of Finished Leather, Wet Blue Leather, El Tanned Leather and Crust Leather. Thus the following export conditions stands revoked i.e. Port restrictions and Requirement for Testing and certification by Central Leather Research Institute (CLRI) for Finished Leather, Wet Blue Leather, Crust Leather and El tanned leather. The officers under your jurisdiction be sensitized regarding the said matter.

([Link: Custom Instructions 13/2025 Dated 02/06/2025](#)).

SC, CBEC Circular on 1% AIR Duty Drawback for Merchant Exporters retrospective from 2008:

Case of Suraj Impex (India) Pvt Ltd vs Union of India, SC Judgement Dated 22nd May 2025. The apex court held that CBEC Circular No. 35/2010 dated 17th September 2010, should be given retrospective effect from the year 2008. Consequently, the appellant merchant exporter was entitled to the benefit of 1% All Industry Rate (AIR) Duty Drawback on its export of Soyabean Meal from the year 2008.

([Link: SC Judgement Dated 22/05/2025](#)).

SC, Bank Guarantee encashment not duty payment, Unjust Enrichment doctrine inapplicable:

Case of Patanjali Foods Limited vs Union of India, SC Judgement Dated 19th May 2025. The apex court held that arbitrary encashment of the bank guarantees cannot be treated as payment of duty or duty paid by a claimant. Thus, the doctrine of unjust enrichment or Section 27 of the Customs Act would not be applicable.

(Link: [SC Judgement Dated 22/05/2025](#)).



HC, Gold Jewellery & iPhone are Personal Effects, release ordered:

Case of Yogesh Anand vs Commissioner of Custos, HC Delhi Judgement Dated 21st May 2025. HC has held that gold jewellery and an iPhone, the detained items were considered personal effects under established Indian baggage rules and highlighted a significant procedural lapse i.e. the failure to issue a formal show cause notice. It ordered release of these items.

(Link: [HC Delhi Judgement Dated 21/05/2025](#))

E.Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT)

Port restriction on import of select flax & jute goods from Bangladesh to India:

The new provision prohibits imports of selected flax and jute products, identified by specific HS codes, from entering India via land ports along the India-Bangladesh border. These imports are now permitted only through the Nhava Sheva seaport. The restricted goods include flax tow and waste, raw or retted jute, single and multiple yarns of flax and jute, and woven fabrics of these materials. The restriction does not apply to Bangladesh exports that are transiting through India en-route to Nepal or Bhutan.

(DGFT Notification 21/2025 Dated 27/06/2025).



Amendment in Import Rules for Quality Control Order (QCO)

Products: The amendment relates to the Export Obligation (EO) period for imports under Advance Authorisation, Export Oriented Units (EOU), and Special Economic Zones (SEZ) that are subject to mandatory Quality Control Orders (QCOs). Previously, the EO period for QCO-exempt textile and chemical products was restricted to 180 days from import clearance. As per revision, the 180-day restriction now only applies to chemical products notified by the Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals (DCPC). (DGFT Notification 20/2025 Dated 23/06/2025).

Amendment in import policy for Precious Metal Compounds:

The Notification amends the import policy for items classified under CTH 2843 of ITC (HS) 2022, Chapter 28. It changes the import status of colloidal precious metals, their inorganic or organic compounds, and amalgams from 'Free' to 'Restricted', effective immediately. The import will be allowed for industrial and manufacturing sectors, including electronics, electrical and specialised chemical industry, against an import authorization.

(Link: [DGFT Notification 19/2025 Dated 17/06/2025](#)).

Amendment in import policy of Precious Metals:

The notification amends the import policy for various forms of Palladium, Rhodium, and Iridium. While the import of these metals in their unwrought, powder, or other forms remains 'Free', the import of alloys of Palladium, Rhodium, or Iridium that contain more than 1% gold by weight is now 'Restricted'. It aims to regulate the import of such alloys, particularly those with a significant gold content.

(Link: DGFT Notification 18/2025 Dated 17/06/2025)



Amendment in Import Policy for Precious Metal Alloys:

The corrigendum relates to notification 18/2025 dated 17th June 2025. The amendment relates to the import policy conditions for specific items classified under Chapter 71 of the ITC. The updated policy now uniformly restricts imports of iridium, osmium, and ruthenium alloys containing over 1% gold by weight, under both ITC (HS) codes 71104100 and 71104900.

(DGFT Corrigendum Dated 25/06/2025 to Notification 18/2025)

Pharma Grade Sugar export for 25000 MT allowed annually with authorization:

Presently, all types of sugar, including raw, white, refined, and organic, were restricted for export, requiring specific permission from the Directorate of Sugar. Exports to the EU, USA, and UK under CXL Quota and Tariff Rate Quotas (TRQ) were permitted under specific conditions and quantitative ceilings. The revised policy introduces a new provision allowing the export of Pharma Grade Sugar up to a limit of 25,000 metric tons per financial year. This is subject to obtaining a Restricted Export Authorization.

(Link: DGFT Notification 17/2025 Dated 17/06/2025)

Import of Yellow Peas Free without MIP & port restriction till March 2026:

The notification has extended the import policy for yellow peas (ITC HS Code 07131010) until March 31, 2026, thus continuing the "Free" import status for yellow peas, and imports are allowed without Minimum Import Price (MIP) conditions or port restrictions.

(Link: DGFT Notification 16/2025 Dated 31/05/2025)



Fixation of one new Standard Input Output Norms (SIONs) for export of Sodium Citrate:

It introduces new SION A-3686 under the 'Chemical and Allied Product' group (Product Code 'A'), for the export product "Sodium Citrate." As per the newly fixed norms, for every 1 kg of Sodium Citrate exported, up to 0.740 kg of Citric Acid Monohydrate is allowed to be imported duty free.

(Link: DGFT Public Notice 09/2025 Dated 10/06/2025)

Silk & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council renamed as MATEXIL (Appendix 2T):

The Public Notice amend Appendix 2T of the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2023. "The Silk & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council" has been renamed to "Manmade and Technical Textiles Export Promotion Council (MATEXIL)", for issuing Registration cum Membership Certificates (RCMC) for specified items related to textiles.

(DGFT Public Notice 13/2025 Dated 25/06/2025)

Silk & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council renamed as MATEXIL (Appendix 2E):

The Public Notice amend Appendix 2E of the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2023. "The Silk & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council" has been renamed to "Manmade and Technical Textiles Export Promotion Council (MATEXIL)", for issuing non-preferential certificates of origin, used for trade purposes when tariff preferences do not apply.

(DGFT Public Notice 12/2025 Dated 25/06/2025)

Sports Goods Export Promotion Council' renamed for issuance of RCMC:

It amends Appendix 2T of the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP). 'The Sports Goods Export Promotion Council' has been renamed to 'Sports Goods & Toys Export Promotion Council'. This pertains to its role in issuing Registration-cum-Membership Certificates (RCMC) for specified export items.

(Link: DGFT Public Notice 11/2025 Dated 12/06/2025).



Sports Goods Export Promotion Council renamed for issuing Non-Preferential Certificates:

It amends Appendix 2E of the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP). 'The Sports Goods Export Promotion Council' has been renamed to 'Sports Goods & Toys Export Promotion Council'. This pertains to its role for issuing Non-Preferential Certificates of Origin.

(Link: DGFT Public Notice 10/2025 Dated 12/06/2025).

Seeking application for allocation of Pharma Grade Sugar under restricted category:

DGFT has announced the opening of applications for the export of Pharma Grade Sugar under a restricted category. The Government has permitted exports up to 25,000 MT for the current sugar season, ending 30th September 2025. Exporters must possess a valid drug manufacturing license from the relevant State Licensing Authority and provide NABL-accredited lab reports confirming compliance with Pharma Grade Sugar specifications at the time of export.

(Link: DGFT Trade Notice 06/2025 Dated 16/06/2025).

Rollout of 'Source from India' on Trade Connect ePlatform for all Status Holders:

It informs all exporters, trade associations, and stakeholders that the 'Source from India' micro-page hosting service, initially piloted with Three, Four, and Five star Manufacturer exporters, is now available to all Status Holder exporters holding valid Importer Exporter Codes (IECs) that are not on the Denied Entities List (DEL). Exporters can create individual micro-pages to detail their products and entity credentials, which become publicly visible on the 'Source from India' page upon approval.

(Link: DGFT Trade Notice 05/2025 Dated 13/06/2025).

F. Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI)

SEBI revises Certification Rules for AIF Key Staff:

As per the revised norms, at least one key personnel in the investment team of Alternative Investment Funds (AIF) managers must obtain specific certifications from the National Institute of Securities Market (NISM). For Category I and II AIFs, the required certification can be either NISM Series-XIX-C or the newly introduced Series-XIX-D. For Category III AIFs, the requirement can be fulfilled by passing either Series-XIX-C or the new Series-XIX-E.

(Link: SEBI Notification Dated 25/06/2025).

Amendments to SEBI Alternative Investment Funds Regulations:

As per the amended regulation 17, Category II AIFs are now permitted to invest in investee companies or in the units of Category I or other Category II AIFs, as long as these investments are disclosed in their Placement Memorandum. The explanation further clarifies that Category II AIFs are expected to invest primarily in unlisted securities and/or listed debt securities with a credit rating of 'A' or below from a SEBI-registered credit rating agency. This can be done either directly or through investments in units of other Alternative Investment Funds, in a manner specified by SEBI.

(Link: SEBI Notification Dated 21/05/2025).

Master Circular for Investment Advisers (IAs):

The updated circular consolidates all applicable directions and guidelines, providing a single reference document for ease of compliance, and supersedes the previous Master Circular dated 21st May 2024. However, any actions, applications, rights, obligations, or penalties arising from the rescinded circulars before this rescission will remain valid and enforceable under the current Master Circular.

([Link: SEBI Master Circular Dated 27/06/2025](#)).

Master Circular for Research Analysts (RAs):

The updated circular consolidate all applicable guidelines and directions issued by SEBI to RAs into a single document, enhancing accessibility for users, and supersedes the previous Master Circular dated 21st May 2024. However, any actions, applications, rights, obligations, or penalties arising from the rescinded circulars before this rescission will remain valid and enforceable under the current Master Circular.

([Link: SEBI Master Circular Dated 27/06/2025](#)).



Master Circular for Registrars to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents:

The updated circular aims to provide a single, consolidated resource for all applicable guidelines and directions previously issued by SEBI to RTAs. It supersedes the prior Master Circular along with all subsequent circulars on the subject. However, any actions taken, approvals granted, fees collected, or ongoing investigations under the superseded circulars remain valid and are deemed to be conducted under the corresponding provisions of this new Master Circular. Similarly, any rights, privileges, obligations, or penalties incurred under the rescinded circulars will remain unaffected.

([Link: SEBI Master Circular Dated 23/06/2025](#)).

Master Circular for Stock Brokers:

The updated consolidated Master Circular incorporates all directions and guidelines issued to stock brokers up to 10th June 2025. It aims to streamline regulatory references by centralising applicable instructions and to protect investor interests and ensure effective market regulation.

([Link: SEBI Master Circular Dated 17/06/2025](#)).

Timelines for rebalancing of portfolios of mutual fund schemes in cases of all passive breaches:

Passive breaches occur when deviations from mandated asset allocation, or prudential limits (like issuer, group, or sector limits), happen due to factors not attributable to the Asset Management Company's (AMC) omission or commission. These factors can include corporate actions, significant price fluctuations of underlying securities, maturity of holdings, or large redemptions. SEBI has now explicitly stated that the provisions outlined in paragraph 2.9 of the 'Master Circular for Mutual Funds' which outlines a 30-business-day window for portfolio rebalancing, will apply to all types of such passive breaches.

([Link: SEBI Circular Dated 26/06/2025](#)).

Revision in Standards for Audit Committee & Shareholder Disclosures on Related Party Transactions:

The circular details revised Industry Standards for the Minimum information to be provided to the Audit Committee and Shareholders for approval of Related Party Transactions (RPTs), and aims to standardize the information presented for RPT approvals, as mandated by LODR Regulations. The listed entities must adhere to these RPT Industry Standards for all RPT proposals submitted to audit committees and in notices sent to shareholders.

([Link: SEBI Circular Dated 26/06/2025](#)).

Review of provisions relating to Commodity Derivatives Product Advisory Committee (PAC):

It revises the provisions concerning the Product Advisory Committee (PAC), which stock exchanges are mandated to constitute for various commodity groups. It states that while PACs for non-agricultural commodities shall continue to meet at least twice a year, PACs for agricultural commodities are now required to meet at least once a year.

(Link: [SEBI Circular Dated 12/06/2025](#)).

Investor Charter for Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs):

SEBI has introduced an Investor Charter for REITs, with aim to bolster financial consumer protection, inclusion, and literacy, aligning with recent market developments such as the Online Dispute Resolution (ODR) platform and SCORES 2.0. It outlines the vision, mission, activities, services, investor rights, and responsibilities concerning REITs.

(Link: [SEBI Circular Dated 12/06/2025](#)).



Investor Charter for Infrastructure Investment Trusts (InvITs):

SEBI introduced an Investor Charter for InvITs, building upon earlier regulations. It outlines the vision and mission of the InvIT Investor Charter, detailing activities, services for unitholders, and timelines for various financial transactions, complaint resolutions, and periodic disclosures like financial reports, valuation reports, and unitholding patterns. In order to ensure transparency in grievance redressal, all registered InvITs must now disclose data on complaints, on their respective websites by the 7th of the succeeding month.

(Link: [SEBI Circular Dated 12/06/2025](#)).

SEBI to Introduce 'Validated UPI Handles' and 'SEBI Check' for secured payments by investors:

The initiative introduces "Validated UPI Handles" for SEBI-registered intermediaries, featuring a mandatory '@valid' handle and a visual "Thumbs-Up inside a green triangle" icon for easy identification of legitimate transactions. Intermediaries will also be required to generate QR codes with this logo. Also, SEBI is developing a 'SEBI Check' tool, enabling investors to verify UPI IDs and bank details of registered intermediaries.

(Link: [SEBI Press Release Dated 11/06/2025](#)).

Adoption of Standardised, Validated and Exclusive UPI IDs for payment collection by SEBI Registered Intermediaries from Investors:

SEBI has mandated a structured Unified Payment Interface (UPI) address mechanism for its registered investor-intermediaries. While investors retain the option to use this new UPI mechanism, it is compulsory for all SEBI-registered intermediaries to obtain and offer these standardized UPI IDs. The core of this new framework is a dedicated UPI address structure.

(Link: [SEBI Circular Dated 11/06/2025](#)).



Framework for Environment, Social and Governance (ESG)

Debt Securities: The circular provides a framework for the issuance and listing of Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) debt securities (excluding green debt securities). This includes social bonds, sustainability bonds, and sustainability-linked bonds. The framework mandates that funds raised be used for projects aligned with internationally recognized standards such as the ICMA Principles, Climate Bonds Standard, ASEAN Standards, or EU Standards. Issuers must also comply with SEBI's NCS and LODR Regulations. For sustainability-linked bonds, target setting must rely on a combination of benchmarking approaches including historical issuer performance (with a recommended minimum of 3 years of data), comparison with industry peers or sectoral standards, and alignment with science-based targets like the Paris Agreement or Sustainable Development Goals.

(Link: [SEBI Circular Dated 06/06/2025](#)).



Extension of timeline of additional liquidation period for VCFs migrating to AIF Regulations:

The circular extends the additional liquidation period granted to VCFs that are in the process of migrating to the SEBI (Alternative Investment Funds) Regulations, 2012. A prior SEBI circular, dated 19th August 2024, established the framework for such migration, particularly for VCF schemes that had not yet been wound up post their original liquidation period. That circular had initially provided an additional liquidation period until 19th July 2025, now extended to 19th July 2026.

(Link: [SEBI Circular Dated 06/06/2025](#)).

Relaxation from compliance for Non-Convertible Debts with certain provisions of LODR Regulations:

Previously, the regulation 58(1)(b) of LODR Regulations, mandated sending physical copies of financial statements and related documents to holders of non-convertible securities who had not registered their email addresses. MCA had extended relaxations till 5th June 2025, for sending physical copies of financial statements to shareholders, now extended till 30th September 2025. The issuers who did not send hard copies of these documents will not face penalties. However, the entities must disclose a web-link to the statement containing the salient features of all documents, as specified in Section 136 of the Companies Act, within their advertisement as per regulation 52(8) of the LODR Regulations.

(Link: [SEBI Circular Dated 05/06/2025](#)).



Margin obligations to be given by way of Pledge/Re-pledge in the Depository System:

SEBI has issued a circular to streamline the process of handling client securities pledged as margin by brokers. Previously, the brokers were required to accept collateral from clients only through margin pledges. However, issues arose with unsold invoked shares accumulating in brokers' demat accounts, and operational difficulties occurred when clients sold pledged securities. To address these concerns, while protecting investor interests, SEBI has automated the invocation and sale process.

-- New provisions allow for a single instruction, "Pledge release for early pay in," when clients sell pledged securities, enabling immediate pledge release and early pay-in blocking. For invoked margin-pledged securities, including funded stock, they will be blocked for early pay-in in the client's demat account, with a trail maintained in the broker's margin pledge account. For invoked mutual fund units not traded on exchanges, a single "invocation cum redemption" functionality will be provided. If a client's trading account is frozen, invoked securities will go to the broker's demat account for sale under their proprietary code, with a mandate for same-day pay-in to prevent accumulation.

(Link: [SEBI Circular Dated 03/06/2025](#)).



Investor Charter for Research Analysts (RAs) updated:

The updated charter outlines the vision and mission for investors, detailing the business transactions and services provided by (RAs). It mandates RAs to offer independent, unbiased research reports with transparent disclosure of financial interests and conflicts. RAs are also required to conduct annual audits, adhere to advertisement codes, maintain records of client interactions, and respect client data privacy. It specifies a grievance redressal mechanism, allowing investors to complain directly to the RA, via SCORES 2.0, or through the RA Administration and Supervisory Body (RAASB), with an option for online conciliation or arbitration if dissatisfaction persists.

(Link: [SEBI Circular Dated 02/06/2025](#)).

Investor Charter for Investment Advisers (IAs) updated:

The updated Investor Charter outlines IAs responsibilities, including unbiased risk profiling, annual audits, and clear disclosures on fees, conflicts of interest, and the use of AI tools. It details investor rights, such as privacy, fair treatment, and access to suitable financial products. For grievance redressal, investors can now approach the IA directly (21-day resolution), use SCORES 2.0 for a two-level review (IAASB and SEBI), email the IAASB, or utilize the SMARTODR platform for online conciliation/arbitration. Additionally, IAs must prominently display the charter on their websites and mobile apps, provide it during client onboarding, and monthly disclose complaint data.

(Link: [SEBI Circular Dated 02/06/2025](#)).

(Link: [SEBI Circular Dated 05/06/2025](#)).



SEBI Board approves market reforms for Ease of Business:

The key decisions include relaxing public issue requirements for equity shares from converted compulsory convertible securities and founder ESOPs, and mandating dematerialization of securities for a broader range of shareholders, including promoter groups and key managerial personnel, prior to filing a Draft Red Herring Prospectus (DRHP). The Board also simplified placement documents for Qualified Institutional Placements (QIPs) and introduced special measures for voluntary delisting of certain Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) with high government/PSU shareholding, allowing for a fixed-price delisting process.

-- The amendments were approved for the Social Stock Exchange framework to facilitate access for various social enterprises, rationalized regulations for Merchant Bankers and Debenture Trustees to permit other financial services within the same legal entity, and measures to ease operations for Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs) and Infrastructure Investment Trusts (InvITs). It also streamlined certification requirements for associated persons in securities markets and allowed Category I & II Alternative Investment Funds (AIFs) to offer co-investment opportunities within their existing structure.

([Link: SEBI Press Release 33/2025 Dated 18/06/2025](#)).

([Link: SEBI Circular Dated 03/06/2025](#)).

SEBI warns against Fake Notices and Communications:

SEBI has issued a public caution regarding fraudulent communications falsely claiming to be from SEBI. These messages, sometimes shared through social media, use forged SEBI letterheads, logos, and seals to mislead individuals. Incidents include fake notices demanding fines to avoid alleged SEBI action, counterfeit sale certificates of PACL properties, and fabricated certificates authorizing the use of third-party vendor accounts.

-- SEBI advises the public to verify the authenticity of such communications using the SEBI website. All official SEBI communications, including notices and summons, contain a unique Document Identification Number (UDIN) that can be authenticated under the "Authenticate Document Number Issued by SEBI" section. SEBI urges the public and investors to remain vigilant, verify any suspicious communication through its official channels, and refrain from responding to fraudulent demands for payments or information.

([Link: SEBI 30/2025 Press Release Dated 04/06/2025](#)).

G.Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA)

MCA designates Special Courts for Corporate Offenses:

The designated courts include the Court of Chief Judicial Magistrate or Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate, SAS Nagar, for the State of Punjab; the Court of Chief Judicial Magistrate or Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate, Gurugram, for the State of Haryana; and the Court of Chief Judicial Magistrate, Chandigarh, for the Union Territory of Chandigarh. It aims to facilitate the speedy trial of offenses as outlined in Section 435(2)(b) of the Act.

([Link: MCA Notification Dated 18/06/2025](#)).

MCA Amends XBRL Filing Rules from 14th July 2025:

MCA has amended Companies (Filing of Documents and Forms in Extensible Business Reporting Language) Rules. As per the amended provisions, companies that file their financial statements in XBRL format, are now required to additionally attach a signed copy of the financial statements in PDF format. This attachment must include the Board's Report, Auditor's Report, and any other related documents duly authenticated in accordance with Section 134 of the Companies Act, 2013. Also, changes have also been made to Annexure-I, which relates to the format of e-Form AOC-4 XBRL.

([Link: MCA Notification Dated 06/06/2025](#)).

Waiver of Late Fees for 13 Forms during V3 upgrade:

MCA has granted a one-time relaxation in additional fees for filing 13 specific e-forms due to the transition of the MCA21 portal from Version 2 (V2) to Version 3 (V3). During the system migration period, from 18th June 2025, to 13th July 2025, these forms will be temporarily unavailable for submission. To ease the transition and avoid penalising stakeholders, filings where the due date or resubmission date falls between this period, will be permitted without additional fees if submitted by 15th August 2025. [\(Link: MCA Circular 01/2025 Dated 16/06/2025\)](#)

Separate filing of e-form CSR-2 post the period of transition from MCA21 V2 to V3:

With effect from 18th June 2025, the V2 system will be decommissioned to facilitate the smooth rollout of annual filing and related e-forms in V3. The stakeholders can now independently file the e-Form CSR-2, as amended in the 4th proviso to Rule 12(1B) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014. Following the transition, stakeholders intending to file CSR-2 using the V2 SRN of Form AOC-4, AOC-4(XBRL), or AOC-4(NBFC) can do so on the V3 portal during a designated period, from 14th July to 15th August 2025. The MCA emphasizes that these changes aim to streamline the filing process and ensure the seamless adoption of the new portal version.

[\(Link: MCA Circular 02/2025 Dated 16/06/2025\)](#)

Draft Notification for relaxations to 'Finance Companies' registered with IFSCA under rule 11(2) of Meeting of Board and its Powers:

As per the request made by International Financial Services Centres Authority (IFSCA) to the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA), it is proposed to amend Rule 11(2) of Companies (Meetings of Board and its Powers) Rules, 2014 to include 'Finance Companies' registered with IFSCA within the scope of such rule 11(2), so that relaxation available with NBFCs registered with RBI is available to such Finance Companies also. The comments/ suggestions are invited from stakeholders.

[\(Link: MCA Public Notice Dated 26/06/2025, Draft Notification\)](#)



H. Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (IBBI)

NCLAT, Funds use by suspended Management Post-Moratorium needs IRP nod:

Case of Sunil Gutte vs Avil Menezes, NCLAT Delhi Judgement Dated 30th May 2025. The appellant authority held that once moratorium is declared, suspended management is also strictly prohibited from directly or indirectly deploying the funds of the Corporate Debtor unilaterally, without the authorisation of IRP, to clear any dues of any Financial Creditor or Operational Creditor.

[\(Link: NCLAT Delhi Judgement Dated 30/05/2025\)](#)



NCLAT, CoC's arbitrary rejection of just settlement offer can be overruled:

Case of Jayshree Agnihotri vs Nirmal Kumar Jain, NCLAT Delhi Judgement Dated 20th May 2025. The appellant authority held that if the CoC arbitrarily rejects a just settlement offer, the Adjudicating Authority as well as the Appellate Authority can always set aside such a decision.

[\(Link: NCLAT Delhi Judgement Dated 20/05/2025\)](#)

NCLAT, No right to possession after hotel lease expiry during CIRP moratorium:

Case of Nazru S Basheer vs Pancard Clubs Limited, NCLAT Delhi Judgement Dated 30th May 2025. The appellate authority has affirmed NCLT order directing a hotel operator, to vacate the hotel property belonging to Pancard Clubs, the corporate debtor currently undergoing CIRP.

([Link: NCLAT Delhi Judgement Dated 20/05/2025](#)).

NCLAT, Resolution plan rejection on valuation grounds unjustified without stakeholder objection:

Case of Vashisth Builders and Engineers vs Trishul Dream Homes, NCLAT Delhi Judgement Dated 20th May 2025. The appellate authority held that rejection of resolution plan on the ground of valuation of assets of Corporate Debtor not sustainable since no objection to the valuation conducted of the Corporate Debtor was raised by any stakeholders.

([Link: NCLAT Delhi Judgement Dated 20/05/2025](#)).

**NCLAT, State Tax Department is secured creditor under section 53 of IBC:**

Case of State Tax Officer vs Premraj Ramratan Laddha, NCLAT Judgement Dated 16th May 2025. The appellate tribunal held that State Tax Department is secured creditor under section 53 of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code [IBC] hence resolution plan approved without considering the same is in violation of statutory provision.

([Link: NCLAT Delhi Judgement Dated 16/05/2025](#)).

**NCLAT, CIRP terminated as Corporate Debtor funds cover CoC claims:**

Case of Rajputana Constructions Pvt Ltd vs Rajasthan Land Holdings Limited, NCLAT Delhi Judgement Dated 16th May 2025. The appellate authority held that continuing Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process [CIRP] not justified as Corporate Debtor has sufficient funds to discharge the admitted claims of CoC. Thus, adjudicating authority rightly terminated CIRP of Corporate Debtor.

([Link: NCLAT Delhi Judgement Dated 16/05/2025](#)).

NCLAT upholds multiple challenge rounds in Insolvency Process:

Case of Anuj Goyal vs Amit Chandrakant Shah, NCLAT Delhi Judgement Dated 16th May 2025. The appellate tribunal has affirmed the Adjudicating Authority's decision to allow the Resolution Professional (RP) to conduct a second and even third challenge mechanism in the Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process (CIRP). It reinforces the Committee of Creditors' (CoC) broad discretion in maximizing the value of the corporate debtor, even if it means allowing new bidders or additional rounds of bidding.

([Link: NCLAT Delhi Judgement Dated 16/05/2025](#)).

NCLAT, Notice under section 13(2) of SARFAESI to be treated as notice for invocation of personal guarantee:

Case of Asha Basantilal Surana vs State Bank of India, NCLAT Delhi Judgement Dated 15th May 2025. The appellate authority held that where Notice under Section 13(2) of SARFAESI Act, makes a demand as per the Guarantee Agreement between the parties, the Notice has to be treated as notice for invocation of Personal Guarantee. Thus, order rejecting application for initiation of personal insolvency against personal guarantor not sustainable.

([Link: NCLAT Delhi Judgement Dated 15/05/2025](#)).

NCLAT, Majority consent on restructuring doesn't bar IBC section 7 filing by lender:

Case of Apresh Garg vs Indian Bank, NCLAT Delhi Judgement Dated 15th May 2025. The appellant authority held that filing of application by lender under section 7 of the IBC even after agreeing on restructuring of loan by majority of lenders is justifiable since all Lenders have their independent rights to take such measures as per their Bank's policy. Accordingly, order admitting application under section 7 is upheld.

([Link: NCLAT Delhi Judgement Dated 15/05/2025](#)).

NCLAT, Threshold under IBC section 4 must be met at CIRP filing/admission:

Case of Devika Resources Pvt Ltd vs MAA Manasha Devi Alloys Pvt Ltd, NCLAT Delhi Judgement Dated 14th May 2025. According to appellant, Section 5(11) of the IBC stipulates that the date of application submission by the financial or operational creditor is the date of CIRP initiation, and the date of application admission is regarded as the insolvency commencement date under Section 5(12) of the IBC. Appellant had relied upon the decisions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court that the threshold had to be considered at the time of filing of the application and not at the time of the admission.

The bench allowed the appeal and restored the Section 9 application back to the tribunal to decide the application in accordance with the law.

([Link: NCLAT Delhi Judgement Dated 14/05/2025](#)).



NCLAT, Pre-existing employment disputes not adjudicable under IBC:

Case of Akhilesh Kulshrestha vs SAAB India Technologies Pvt Ltd, NCLAT Delhi Judgement Dated 07th May 2025. The appellant tribunal held pre-existing disputes arising from employment contracts, particularly concerning emoluments and salaries, cannot be resolved under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC), 2016. It held that such matters are contractual in nature and fall outside the purview of the NCLT.

([Link: NCLAT Delhi Judgement Dated 07/05/2025](#)).

NCLAT, Claim of gratuity with interest included within meaning of operational debt:

Case of Sashi Kanta Jha vs Devi Prasad, NCLAT Delhi Judgement Dated 30th April 2025. The appellant authority held that claim of gratuity with interest was fully included within the meaning of operational debt under section 5(21) of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, and accordingly, application under Section 9 of IBC was maintainable.

([Link: NCLAT Delhi Judgement Dated 30/04/2025](#)).

IBBI penalises Resolution Professional (RP) Mr Pankaj Ramandas Majithia for asset negligence, approval failure and auction without proper process:

Considering the fact that he has already attained the age of 70 years, the DC imposed a penalty of 30% of the total fees payable (both paid and pending for payment).

([Link: IBBI DC Order Dated 24/06/2025](#)).



IBBI suspends Mr Arvind Kumar, IP over non-cooperation and contraventions in CIRP:

The Disciplinary Committee concluded his contraventions regarding admission of excessive amount of claims, delegating authority to suspended director without CoC prior approval, and non-cooperation with investigating authority, and suspended him for a period of two years.

(Link: IBBI DC Order Dated 11/06/2025).

IBBI Cancels Valuer Registration for suppressing pending criminal charges:

IBBI has cancelled the registration of Mr. Shreegopal Govindram Mundhra as a valuer for the asset class of Land and Building, following a complaint that he had suppressed information regarding a chargesheet filed against him in the CBI Special Court in 2013. The charges included serious offenses under the Indian Penal Code and the Prevention of Corruption Act, which were pending at the time of his application for valuer registration. The IBBI determined that Mr. Mundhra intentionally concealed material information, violating rules pertaining to eligibility, conditions of registration, and the code of conduct for registered valuers.

(Link: IBBI DC Order Dated 02/06/2025).



IBBI not obligated for Non-Disclosure of Chairperson visitor information under RTI:

The appellant had sought the procedure to secure an appointment with the IBBI Chairperson and details of appointments given to others. The CPIO provided a phone number, which was incorrect, and stated that appointment details were unavailable. The First Appellate Authority noted the incorrect phone number and advised the CPIO to be more careful, while also affirming that the IBBI is not obligated to create information not already held, and that personal appointment details are exempt under Section 8(1)(j) of the RTI Act.

(Link: IBBI FAA Order Dated 02/06/2025).

I. Reserve Bank of India (RBI)

Guidelines for Aadhaar Enabled Payment System(AePS) Due Diligence:

These directions focus on due diligence and risk oversight of AePS Touchpoint Operators (ATOs), individuals who facilitate transactions using Aadhaar authentication at designated points. Banks onboarding ATOs are now required to follow the Customer Due Diligence (CDD) procedure as per RBI's KYC guidelines. If the ATO has already undergone CDD as a Business Correspondent or sub-agent, that record may be used. Inactive ATOs, with no transactions for three consecutive months, must undergo a fresh KYC process before resuming operations.

(Link: RBI Notification 63/2025 Dated 27/06/2025, Press Release).



Review of Priority Sector Lending norms- Small Finance Banks:

Presently, SFBs are required to allocate 75% of their Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) or Credit Equivalent of Off-Balance Sheet Exposures (CEOBE) to priority sectors. This included a mandatory 40% to specific PSL sub-sectors and a flexible 35% to sub-sectors where the bank had a competitive advantage. The new directive reduces the overall PSL target to 60% of ANBC or CEOBE, whichever is higher. Under this revised structure, SFBs will continue to allocate 40% to the mandated PSL sub-sectors, but the flexible component, which can be directed to one or more preferred sub-sectors, will now be reduced to 20%.

([Link: RBI Notification 61/2025 Dated 20/06/2025](#)).

Updates on UNSC Sanctions List Under UAPA Compliance:

MEA has informed about the UNSC amendments on its ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List of individuals and entities, which are subject to the assets freeze, travel ban and arms embargo. Regulated Entities (REs) are advised to take note for necessary compliance in terms of Master Directions on KYC.

([Link: RBI Notification 60/2025 Dated 19/06/2025](#)).

RBI Project Finance Directions effective 1st October 2025:

These aim to standardize the framework for financing infrastructure and non-infrastructure projects, including commercial real estate (CRE) and commercial real estate-residential housing (CRE-RH) sectors, by all Regulated Entities (REs). The key aspects of the new guidelines include stringent prudential conditions for project sanction, ensuring financial closure and clear Date of Commencement of Commercial Operations (DCCO) documentation prior to disbursement. Minimum land/right of way requirements have been set for various project types (e.g., 50% for PPP infrastructure, 75% for others). Disbursements must be proportionate to project completion stages and equity infusion, certified by an Independent Engineer/Architect.

-- The directions introduce a structured approach to stress resolution. A 'credit event', defined to include default, DCCO extension needs, or financial difficulty, triggers a collective resolution process during the construction phase. A prima facie review must occur within 30 days of a credit event. Resolution plans involving DCCO extension are permitted to retain 'Standard' asset classification under specific conditions, including time limits (up to 3 years for infrastructure, 2 years for non-infrastructure), limits on cost overruns (up to 10% of original project cost), and strict adherence to financial parameters. Additional specific provisions (0.375% for infrastructure, 0.5625% for non-infrastructure) are mandated for each quarter of permitted DCCO deferment for 'standard' assets.

([Link: RBI Notification 59/2025 Dated 19/06/2025](#)).



Updates on UNSC Sanctions List Under UAPA Compliance:

MEA has informed about the UNSC amendments on its ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List of individuals and entities, which are subject to the assets freeze, travel ban and arms embargo. Regulated Entities (REs) are advised to take note for necessary compliance in terms of Master Directions on KYC.

([Link: RBI Notification 58/2025 Dated 16/06/2025](#)).

Revision of Agency Commission rates for banks:

Under the revised structure, agency banks will receive Rs 40 per transaction for government receipts handled in physical mode and Rs 12 per transaction for receipts in electronic mode. Pension payments will be compensated at Rs 80 per transaction, while other payment transactions (excluding pensions) will earn 7 paise per Rs 100 of turnover. RBI has also clarified that agency commission will be applicable on all payment transactions, except those that are pre-funded or where the government already provides compensation.

(Link: RBI Notification 57/2025 Dated 16/06/2025).

Master Circular on credit facilities to SC/ST beneficiaries:

The circular outlines measures to improve access to finance, employment opportunities, and economic inclusion of SC/ST communities. Banks are required to integrate SC/ST- focused schemes into their district credit plans, coordinate with District Industries Centres, and provide tailored financial products. It emphasizes adherence to centrally sponsored schemes like DAY- NRLM, which reserves 50% of its benefits for SC/ST beneficiaries, and mandates that at least 40% of Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) loans be extended to these communities.

It also includes details on the Credit Enhancement Guarantee Scheme for SCs, with guarantees from IFCI ranging between ₹15 lakh to ₹5 crore.

(Link: RBI Notification 56/2025 Dated 16/06/2025).

Import of Shipping Vessel-Relaxation:

It permits Authorised Dealer Category-I banks to allow importers to make advance remittances for shipping vessel imports. The key change is that these remittances, up to a limit of USD 50 million, can now be made without requiring a bank guarantee or an unconditional, irrevocable standby Letter of Credit.

(Link: RBI Notification 55/2025 Dated 13/06/2025).

Stripping/Reconstitution in State Government Securities:

RBI has introduced a facility for the Separate Trading of Registered Interest and Principal of Securities (STRIPS) for State Government Securities (SGS). Eligible SGS for stripping or reconstitution must have a residual maturity of up to 14 years, a minimum outstanding value of ₹1,000 crore as of the stripping date, be eligible for Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) requirements, and be transferable. Market participants holding SGL accounts with the RBI can submit requests directly through the e-Kuber system, while Gilt Account Holders will process requests via their custodians.

(Link: RBI Notification 54/2025 Dated 12/06/2025).

Updation/ Periodic Updation of KYC– Revised Instructions: The instructions are aimed at simplifying and expediting the process of Know Your Customer (KYC) updation, particularly in accounts linked to government benefit transfers and the Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY). The key amendments, now permit Business Correspondents (BCs) to assist in the KYC updation process. It outlines simplified procedures for both initial customer onboarding, including Aadhaar biometric e-KYC, Digital KYC, Video-based Customer Identification Process (V-CIP), and subsequent periodic updates, allowing self-declarations for minor changes and leveraging digital channels.

(Link: RBI Notification 53/2025 Dated 12/06/2025).

Inoperative Accounts/ Unclaimed Deposits in Banks - Revised Instructions:

It clarifies and updates the procedures for managing funds that have remained unoperated or unclaimed for ten years or more, which are ultimately transferred to the Depositor Education and Awareness (DEA) Fund. Banks are now required to offer KYC updation services at all branches, including non- home branches. Also, banks are encouraged to utilize the Video-Customer Identification Process (V-CIP) for KYC updates. The banks are also to use their authorized Business Correspondents to facilitate the activation of these inoperative accounts and unclaimed deposits.

(Link: RBI Notification 52/2025 Dated 12/06/2025).

RBI (Know Your Customer (KYC)) Directions:

For low-risk individual customers, the deadline for KYC updation has been extended, they are now permitted to complete this within one year of its due date or by 30th June 2026, whichever is later, though their accounts will remain under regular monitoring. RBI has authorized banks to utilize their Business Correspondents (BCs) for the periodic updation of KYC. Also, all Regulated Entities (REs) are now mandated to issue at least three advance intimations (including one by letter) to customers before their KYC is due for updation, and three reminders (including one by letter) if non-compliant after the due date.

(Link: RBI Notification 51/2025 Dated 12/06/2025).

Basel III Capital Regulations- External Credit Assessment Institution (ECAI):

Upon review, the RBI has decided to remove the restrictions and limits on the use of Brickwork Ratings India Private Limited (BRIPL) ratings. All other provisions related to external credit ratings, as stipulated in the Master Circular on Basel III Capital Regulations, remain unchanged.

(Link: RBI Notification 50/2025 Dated 09/06/2025).

Non-achievement of PSL targets- Prudential treatment of contribution towards eligible funds with NABARD, NHB, SIDBI and MUDRA:

It relates to Primary (Urban) Co- operative Banks (excluding Salary Earners' Banks) regarding their contributions to eligible funds due to shortfalls in Priority Sector Lending (PSL) targets. The contributions to entities like NABARD, NHB, SIDBI, and MUDRA Ltd will no longer be counted when calculating a UCB's aggregate exposure to these counterparties. It means that these contributions will not impact the prudential exposure limits, which are set at 15% of Tier-I capital for a single borrower and 25% for a group of connected borrowers.

(Link: RBI Notification 49/2025 Dated 09/06/2025).

Large Exposures Framework (LEF)- Amendment in the list of exempted exposures:

Previously, the LEF circular exempted "deposits maintained with NABARD on account of shortfall in achievement of targets for priority sector lending" from being considered for exposure limits. The new amendment extends this exemption to include contributions made by scheduled commercial banks to funds with NHB (National Housing Bank), SIDBI (Small Industries Development Bank of India), MUDRA Ltd., or any other entity specified by the RBI,

when these contributions are made due to a shortfall in meeting priority sector lending targets.

(Link: RBI Notification 48/2025 Dated 09/06/2025).

RBI Lending Against Gold and Silver Collateral Directions, 2025:

RBI has issued comprehensive directions for lending against gold and silver collateral, to establish a harmonized regulatory framework across all regulated entities (REs) such as commercial banks, co-operative banks, and NBFCs. The key provisions include detailed credit assessment for loans above Rs 2.5 lakh, guidelines for loan renewals and top-ups, and strict restrictions on lending against primary gold/silver or re-pledging collateral. The policy outlines maximum loan- to-value (LTV) ratios, varying from 85% for loans up to Rs 2.5 lakh to 75% for loans exceeding Rs 5 lakh, which must be maintained throughout the loan tenor. Other important aspects covered are the standardization of assaying and valuation procedures, transparency in auction processes, and compensation mechanisms for borrowers in cases of collateral loss or damage.

(Link: RBI Notification 47/2025 Dated 06/06/2025).

Maintenance of Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR):

It has been decided to reduce the Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) of all banks by 100 basis points in four equal tranches of 25 basis points each to 3.0 per cent of net demand and time Liabilities (NDTL). Accordingly, banks are required to maintain the CRR at 3.75 per cent, 3.5 per cent, 3.25 per cent and 3.0 per cent of their NDTL effective from the reporting fortnight beginning September 6, October 4, November 1 and November 29, 2025, respectively.

(Link: RBI Notification 46/2025 Dated 06/06/2025).

Penal Interest on shortfall in CRR and SLR requirements-Change in Bank Rate:

All penal interest rates on shortfall in CRR and SLR requirements, which are specifically linked to the Bank Rate, stands revised. The existing rates (depending on duration of shortfall) Bank Rate plus 3.0 percentage points (9.25 per cent) or Bank Rate plus 5.0 percentage points (11.25 per cent) are revised to Bank Rate plus 3.0 percentage points (8.75 per cent) or Bank Rate plus 5.0 percentage points (10.75 per cent).

(Link: RBI Notification 45/2025 Dated 06/06/2025).

Review of Qualifying Assets Criteria:

Paragraph 8.1 of the Master Direction on Regulatory Framework for Microfinance Loans prescribes Qualifying Assets Criteria for Non-Banking Financial Companies- Microfinance

Institutions. It has been decided to revise the qualifying asset criteria. The definition of 'qualifying assets' of NBFC-MFIs has been aligned with the definition of 'microfinance loans' given at paragraph 3 above. Qualifying assets of NBFC-MFIs shall constitute a minimum of 60 percent of the total assets (netted off by intangible assets), on an ongoing basis. If an NBFC-MFI fails to maintain the qualifying assets as aforesaid for four consecutive quarters, it shall approach the Reserve Bank with a remediation plan for taking a view in the matter. (Link: RBI Notification 44/2025 Dated 06/06/2025).

Standing Liquidity Facility for Primary Dealers:

The Standing Liquidity Facility provided to Primary Dealers (PDs) (collateralised liquidity support) from the Reserve Bank would be available at the revised repo rate of 5.50 per cent with immediate effect.

(Link: RBI Notification 43/2025 Dated 06/06/2025).

Liquidity Adjustment Facility-Change in rates:

It has been decided by the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) to reduce the policy repo rate under the Liquidity Adjustment Facility (LAF) by 50 basis points from 6.00 per cent to 5.50 per cent with immediate effect. Consequently, the standing deposit facility (SDF) rate and marginal standing facility (MSF) rate stand adjusted to 5.25 per cent and 5.75 per cent respectively, with immediate effect.

(Link: RBI Notification 42/2025 Dated 06/06/2025).



Amendment to FEMA Non-debt Instruments Rules:

The amendment particularly focus on foreign direct investment (FDI) in prohibited sectors. A new sub rule 7(2) has been added, permitting Indian companies operating in sectors where FDI is prohibited to issue bonus shares to their existing non-resident shareholders. This is subject to the condition that the issuance does not alter the existing shareholding pattern.

(Link: Fin Min FEMA Notification Dated 11/06/2025).

RBI Amends Government Securities STRIPS Regulations:

The guidelines for Separate Trading of Registered Interest and Principal of Securities (STRIPS) of government securities has been amended. The key changes include the substitution of 'PDO-NDS (Negotiated Dealing System)' with 'RBI Core Banking Solution (e-Kuber System)' in section II, clause (1) for operational purposes. Now, all fixed coupon securities issued by the Government of India are eligible, regardless of maturity year. For State Government/Union Territory fixed coupon securities, eligibility is granted if they have a residual maturity of up to 14 years and a minimum outstanding value of ₹1,000 crore on the day of stripping. A condition for all eligible government securities is that they must qualify as eligible investments for Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) and be transferable.

(Link: RBI Notification Dated 29/05/2025).



Master Direction, RBI Electronic Trading Platforms Directions:

These establish a revised regulatory framework for Electronic Trading Platforms (ETPs) where eligible instruments are traded. It focuses on enhancing the operational resilience, risk management, and transparency of ETPs. The key aspects include comprehensive eligibility criteria for authorization, encompassing general, financial, and technological requirements. ETP operators must be Indian companies with a minimum net worth of Rs 5 crore and demonstrate experience in financial market trading infrastructure.

(Link: RBI Notification Master Direction 137/2025 Dated 16/06/2025).

J. Miscellaneous

Gratuity benefits extended to Central Govt employees under NPS: The government has extended Retirement Gratuity and Death Gratuity benefits to Central Government employees covered by the Unified Pension Scheme. This clarification follows the Ministry of Finance notification of 24th January 2025, introducing the Unified Pension Scheme as an option for new Central Government employees. Employees opting into this scheme, which provides a one-time option for those initially under

the National Pension System (NPS), will now be eligible for the gratuity benefits under the existing Central Civil Service (Payment of Gratuity under National Pension System) Rules.

(Deptt of Pension Office Memo Dated 18/06/2025).



Options for Old Pension benefits on Death/Disability under NPS:

The newly introduced Unified Pension Scheme (UPS), provides a one-time option for existing National Pension System (NPS) members to transition to UPS. It has been clarified that employees opting for UPS will now have the choice to avail benefits either under the UPS itself or under the Central Civil Services (Pension) Rules, 2021 (OPS), or the Central Civil Services (Extraordinary Pension) Rules, 2023, in scenarios of death during service or discharge due to invalidation or disablement. Employees are required to exercise this option in Form 1 at the time of joining or as soon as possible for existing employees, and they can revise their choice multiple times before retirement.

(Deptt of Pension Office Memo Dated 18/06/2025).

SC, Director's role need not be detailed in cheque dishonour complaint, clarifies Vicarious Liability:

Case of HDFC Bank Limited vs State of Maharashtra, SC Judgement Dated 22nd May 2025. In a landmark clarification of the legal requirements under Section 141 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, the apex court ruled that a complaint need not set out detailed roles of company directors verbatim from the statute to attract vicarious liability for dishonour of cheques. It held that substantive compliance, wherein a complaint indicates the director was in charge of and responsible for the conduct of the business, is sufficient for process to be issued. This decision reinforces the principle that directors cannot avoid liability merely on the ground of technical omissions at the pre-summons stage.

(Supreme Court Judgement Dated 22/05/2025).



SC, Plea to treat Heart as 'Plant' for tax deduction rejected by SC as Infructuous:

Case of Shanti Bhushan vs CIT, SC Judgement Dated 8th May 2025. A prolonged legal battle initiated by eminent late lawyer Shanti Bhushan, who sought to claim the expenses for his coronary bypass surgery as a tax deductible business expenditure, concluded in the apex court after his demise. His legal heirs communicated their decision not to pursue the litigation further, leading the apex court to declare the appeal as having become infructuous.

(Link: SC Judgement Dated 08/05/2025).

SC, Unregistered sale agreement can't confer title via subsequent registration:

Case of Mahnoor Fatima Imran vs Visweswara Infrastructure Pvt Ltd, SC Judgement Dated 7th May 2025. The apex court held that If Original Sale Agreement Is Unregistered, Registration of Subsequent Instrument Won't Confer Title. It held that the registration of a document gives notice to the world about its execution but does not confer an unimpeachable validity.

(Link: SC Judgement Dated 07/05/2025).



HC, Mere occurrence of breach doesn't entitle claim for Liquidated Damages, Actual loss to be proved:

Case of J&K Economic Reconstruction Agency vs Simples Projects Limited, HC Delhi Judgement dated 19th May 2025. High Court held that the Liquidated Damages clause does not entitle a party to claim the whole Liquidated Damages sum automatically upon the occurrence of breach. Liquidated Damages can be claimed subject to proving the actual loss suffered. The court observed that it may be noted that as per law of damages evolved by courts in India, unlike UK, the Indian law does not recognise penalties as a measure of damages. The courts have therefore held that LD stipulated in contracts must not be in the nature of penalty but must be in the nature of a genuine pre-estimate of damages made by the parties.

(Link: HC Delhi Judgement Dated 19/05/2025).

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