

DA TAX ALERT INDIRECT TAX

AN E-TAX ALERT FROM
Darda Advisors LLP

April 2025

Issue: 59

**GST COMPLIANCE
CALENDER**

**GOODS AND
SERVICE TAX**

**CUSTOMS AND
OTHER**

DA NEWS

PREFACE

We are pleased to present to you the Fifty-Ninth edition of DA Tax Alert, our monthly update on recent developments in the field of Indirect tax laws. This issue covers updates for the month March 2025.

During the month of March 2025, there were certain changes under Goods and Service Tax, Customs and other; key judgments and rulings such as Technical Defect Not Fatal: HC Restores GST Appeal for Merit Consideration and Export Obligation Failures under EPCG Lead to Denial of CENVAT Credit Benefits.

In the Fifty-Ninth edition of our DA Tax Alert-Indirect Tax, we look at the tumultuous and dynamic aspects under indirect tax laws and analyze the multiple changes in the indirect tax regime introduced during the month of March 2025.

The endeavor is to collate and share relevant amendments, updates, articles, and case laws under indirect tax laws with all the Corporate stakeholders.

We hope you will find it interesting, informative, and insightful. Please help us grow and learn by sharing your valuable feedback and comments for improvement.

We trust this edition of our monthly publication would be an interesting read.

Regards

Vineet Suman Darda
Co-founder and Managing Partner

Darda Advisors LLP
Tax and Regulatory Services

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GST COMPLIANCE CALENDAR

April
2025

10

GSTR-7
TDS Deductor

10

GSTR-8
TCS
Deductor

11

GSTR-1
Normal Taxpayer

13

GSTR-1/6
QRMP Taxpayer & Input
Service Distributor

20

GSTR-5A
OIDAR Service Provider

20

GSTR-3B
Normal & QRMP Taxpayer

20

GSTR-5
Non-Resident Taxable
Person

HC Rules on Validity of Electronic GST Notices in Demand Order Dispute

DA Insights:

This case highlights the importance of maintaining updated contact details in the GST system. It also reiterates that procedural fairness must be ensured while issuing demand orders, especially when non-receipt of notices is claimed.

Issue:

Whether the demand order dated August 24, 2024, issued under Section 73 of the Delhi GST Act, 2017, was valid when the petitioner claimed non-receipt of the show cause notice (SCN) for the financial year 2019-2020.

Legal Provisions:

Section 73 of the (GST) Act, 2017, Notification No. 56/2023 dated December 28, 2023 (CBIC), Notification No. 09/2023-State Tax dated July 11, 2024 (Delhi GST)

Observation and Comments:

The Delhi High Court examined whether the petitioner had been duly served with the SCN before the demand order was issued. The department presented records showing that automated emails and SMS notifications had been sent to the petitioner's registered details for all three financial years (2017-18, 2018-19, and 2019-2020). Since the petitioner had responded to notices for the previous years, the court found it unlikely that the 2019-2020 notice was not received.

However, given the petitioner's assertion that they became aware of the order only in January 2025, the court allowed them to file an appeal within two weeks. The petitioner's request to challenge the notifications was withdrawn, and the case was disposed of with instructions that any delay in appeal filing would be considered by the appellate authority.

[ABC Enterprises vs. Sales Tax Officer Class-II AVATO Ward 102 & Ors. \[W.P.\(C\) 2543/2025\]](#)

Suspended Not Canceled: Delhi HC Rules on GST Registration Dispute

DA Insights:

This case underscores the importance of timely compliance with GST procedural requirements. Businesses must ensure prompt responses to SCNs to avoid disruptions, and tax authorities should ensure fair access to grievance redressal mechanisms.

Issue:

Whether the suspension of the petitioner's GST registration due to non-filing of a reply to the Show Cause Notice (SCN) was justified, and whether access to the GST portal should be restored to allow the petitioner to file a response.

Legal Provisions:

Rule 21A of the Central Goods and Services Tax (CGST) Rules, 2017 & Article 226 of the Constitution of India

Observation and Comments:

The Delhi High Court noted that the petitioner's GST registration was suspended based on allegations that the business was not being conducted from the declared place. The petitioner, instead of submitting a reply to the SCN, requested a re-inspection of the premises but failed to meet the deadline for response. The respondent department clarified that the registration was only suspended and not canceled due to non-filing of the reply.

Given that the petitioner faced difficulties accessing the GST portal, the court directed that portal access be restored for 30 days to allow them to submit a reply. The department was instructed to review the suspension and make a decision within another 30 days post-reply submission. The petition was disposed of accordingly.

Mansura Brush Works vs. Commissioner of Delhi Goods and Service Tax (DGST) & Ors. [W.P.(C) 3163/2025]

Court Quashes GST Appeal Rejection Over Authorization Technicality

DA Insights:

This case underscores the importance of procedural fairness in tax litigation. Authorities must provide appellants with an opportunity to rectify procedural deficiencies instead of summarily rejecting appeals. Timely adjudication was also emphasized by the court.

Issue:

The petitioner's appeal was dismissed on the ground that it was not signed by an authorized signatory, as the petitioner had not submitted a Board Resolution proving the signatory's authority.

Legal Provisions:

Goods and Services Tax (GST) Act & Companies Act, 1956

Observation and Comments:

The Bombay High Court noted that if the appellate authority had doubts about Ms. Gracie Fernandes' authority, it should have called upon the petitioner for clarification rather than outright dismissing the appeal. The court found that a valid Board Resolution authorizing Ms. Fernandes was already part of the record.

Given this, and considering the respondent's concession, the court quashed the impugned order and remanded the matter for a fresh hearing. The appellate authority was directed to give the petitioner a personal hearing with five days' notice and dispose of the appeal within 12 weeks. Additionally, any legal precedents relied upon must be shared with the petitioner in advance.

[Sabre Travel Network India Pvt Ltd vs. Union of India & Anr. \[WRIT PETITION NO. 848 OF 2025\]](#)

HC Invalidates GST Assessment Order Over Signature and DIN Deficiencies

DA Insights:

This ruling reinforces that procedural compliance is crucial in tax assessments. Authorities must strictly follow the requirement of a DIN number and signature to ensure transparency and legal validity. The decision aligns with prior Supreme Court and High Court rulings emphasizing adherence to GST procedural rules.

Issue:

The petitioner challenged the assessment order on the grounds that it lacked the signature of the assessing officer and the DIN (Document Identification Number), rendering it invalid.

the date of the original assessment order to the receipt of this judgment was excluded to prevent prejudice to the department.

Legal Provisions:

Goods and Services Tax (GST) Act, 2017 (Sections 160 & 169), CBIC Circular No. 128/47/2019-GST, dated 23.12.2019

Observation and Comments:

The Andhra Pradesh High Court referred to multiple precedents where the absence of an assessing officer's signature and DIN number was held to invalidate tax orders. In Pradeep Goyal vs. Union of India, the Supreme Court had ruled that an order lacking a DIN number is non-est (invalid). Similarly, the High Court in A.V. Bhanoji Row and Cluster Enterprises had previously held that an unsigned order cannot be rectified by citing Sections 160 & 169 of the GST Act.

Following these precedents, the court set aside the assessment order due to these procedural lapses. However, it granted liberty to the tax authorities to conduct a fresh assessment after issuing proper notice and ensuring that the order is duly signed. The limitation period from

[Yantra Epcom Solutions Pvt Ltd vs. Chief Commissioner of State Taxes & Ors \[WRIT PETITION NO. 7169/2025\]](#)

Payment Dates Determine Tax Liability: HC's Ruling on Works Contract Classification

DA Insights:

This judgment reaffirms that GST applies if payments are made before construction completion, classifying the transaction as a works contract. Buyers must carefully examine construction timelines and payment schedules to assess GST applicability before entering into agreements.

Issue:

The petitioners challenged the demand for additional GST payments by the Bengaluru Development Authority (BDA) on flats they had purchased. They argued that the initial notification included all taxes, and thus, the demand for GST was unjustified and discriminatory. Additionally, they contended that GST was applied at different rates for different row houses.

Legal Provisions:

Section 7 & Schedule II of the Central Goods and Services Tax (CGST) Act, 2017

Observation and Comments:

The court examined whether the petitioners had entered into agreements with BDA before the completion of construction. It noted that the BDA notification (dated 09.08.2017) was issued while construction was still in progress, and the completion certificate was issued in December 2018. The petitioners had already made installment payments before completion, which indicated an ongoing works contract, making GST applicable.

Regarding the discrimination claim, the court clarified that GST was not charged on houses in Block Nos. 1 to 5 because their construction was completed before 30.06.2017. Since the petitioners' flats were still under construction when agreements were made, GST was rightfully charged. The court ruled that no unfair discrimination occurred, and the petitioners' claims could not be sustained.

[Sri B G Parameshwara & Others vs. Bengaluru Development Authority & Others \[WRIT PETITION No.51001 OF 2019\] & IN WRIT PETITION NO.51001/2019](#)

HC Considers Genuine Hardship Defense in GST E-Way Bill Compliance Dispute

DA Insights:

This case reiterates the principle that mechanical imposition of penalties under GST law must be avoided. Authorities must consider genuine reasons before levying severe penalties, especially in export-related transactions.

Issue:

The petitioners challenged the imposition of a 200% GST penalty for an alleged e-way bill violation. They argued that the goods were meant for export (zero-rated supply) and that the e-way bill expired due to a vehicle breakdown, which should not attract such a heavy penalty.

Legal Provisions:

CBIC Circular No. 64/38/2018-GST (14.09.2018), Section 129 of the CGST Act, 2017

Observation and Comments:

The Gujarat High Court observed that the petitioners' claim of a genuine reason (vehicle breakdown) was not adequately considered by the authorities while imposing the penalty. The Court took note of the CBIC Circular and the Landmark Cars case, which emphasized that penalties should not be imposed arbitrarily.

The Court issued a Notice for final disposal of the matter, directing that it be listed at the top of the Board for March 20, 2025, due to its urgency. It also allowed direct service of the notice via email, highlighting the need for a swift resolution.

[Marcowagon Retail Pvt Ltd & Anr vs. Union of India & Ors \[R/Special Civil Application No. 2234/36 Of 2025\]](#)

Technical Defect Not Fatal: HC Restores GST Appeal for Merit Consideration

DA Insights:

This case highlights the growing flexibility in procedural requirements, emphasizing that technical defects like the non-submission of a certified copy should not block access to justice. The amendment in Rule 108 reflects a progressive shift toward online filing, making the filing of a self-certified copy sufficient.

Issue:

The petitioner challenged the order dated 30.08.2024 by the Additional Commissioner (Appeals), which dismissed the appeal on the grounds of laches, as the certified copy of the impugned order was not filed as per Rule 108 of the GST Rules. The petitioner argued that the amendment to Rule 108, effective 26.12.2022, allowed for filing a self-certified copy of the order and that the amendment should apply retrospectively.

the fact that the appeal was filed electronically with the relevant documents, and the failure to submit the certified copy should not bar the petitioner from seeking relief on the merits of the case.

Legal Provisions:

Rule 108 of the GST Rules, 2017

Observation and Comments:

The Allahabad High Court observed that the amendment to Rule 108 (26.12.2022) was procedural in nature and should apply retrospectively. The Court noted that the Delhi High Court had already ruled that the requirement to physically submit a certified copy of the impugned order was not mandatory, but procedural, and the appeal could be considered even without the certified copy as long as the necessary documents were filed electronically.

The Court held that the impugned order was invalid and quashed it, ordering the matter to be remanded to the appellate authority for consideration on merits. The Court relied on

M/s Pawan Hans Helicopters Ltd vs. State of U.P. and Others [Writ Tax No. - 2400 of 2024]

GST Notification / Circulars / Guidelines / Instructions

CBIC Notifies Amendments to GST Rules for Clarifying Refund Provisions

The Central Government has amended the CGST Rules, 2017, introducing changes to rule 164. The amendments clarify refund eligibility for tax, interest, and penalties paid before the commencement of these rules and specify procedures for appeal withdrawal under section 128A. If an appeal includes demands for different periods, the taxpayer can choose to withdraw only the portion related to the specified period while continuing the appeal for the remaining period. These changes take effect from the date of their publication.

Notification No. 11/2025 – Central Tax, dated 27th Mar, 2025

Clarifications on Availment of Benefits Under Section 128A of CGST Act, 2017

CBIC has issued Circular to address trade concerns regarding the implementation of Section 128A. It clarifies that tax payments made through GSTR-3B before November 1, 2024, qualify for benefits under Section 128A. Additionally, taxpayers receiving mixed-period notices can withdraw appeals only for the covered period while continuing for the rest. Amendments to Rule 164 allow applications via FORM SPL-01/SPL-02 for availing benefits. Prior clarifications on this matter in Circular No. 238/32/2024-GST are withdrawn.

Circular No. 248/05/2025 – GST, dated 27th Mar, 2025

GST Collection

Rs 1,96,141 crore gross GST revenue collected for March 2025

GST Gross and Net Collections as on 31/03/2025 (Amount in crores)						
GST Collections	Monthly			Yearly		
	Mar 24	Mar-25	% Growth	Mar-25	Mar-25	% Growth
A	B	C	D = C/B-1	E	F	G = F/E-1
A.1. Domestic						
CGST	34,532	38,145		3,75,710	4,13,776	
SGST	43,746	49,891		4,71,195	5,16,448	
IGST	47,625	50,071		5,43,704	6,03,582	
CESS	11,263	11,116		1,32,639	1,41,892	
Gross Domestic Revenue	1,37,166	1,49,222	8.8%	15,23,248	16,75,697	10.0%
A.2. Imports						
IGST	40,322	45,782		4,83,086	5,21,754	
CESS	996	1,137		11,915	11,411	
Gross Import Revenue	41,318	46,919		4,95,001	5,33,164	
A.3. Gross GST Revenue(A.1+A.2)						
CGST	34,532	38,145		3,75,710	4,13,776	
SGST	43,746	49,891		4,71,195	5,16,448	
IGST	87,947	95,853		10,26,790	11,25,335	
CESS	12,259	12,253		1,44,554	1,53,303	
Total Gross GST Revenue	1,78,484	1,96,141	9.9%	20,18,249	22,08,861	9.4%

Link:

https://tutorial.gst.gov.in/downloads/news/approved_monthly_gst_data_for_publishing_mar_2025.pdf

Recurring Classification Issue: HC Sets Aside Monetary Limit Barrier for Customs Dispute

DA Insights:

This judgment reinforces that classification disputes with recurring legal implications should be adjudicated irrespective of monetary limits. It also highlights judicial consistency in handling similar classification matters across different tribunal benches.

Issue:

Whether the classification of PVC Resin Grade SP 660 (Suspension Grade) should be adjudicated despite the monetary limit being below ₹50,00,000, considering it is a recurring legal issue.

monetary threshold and instructed it to resolve the case within three months.

Legal Provisions:

Section 130 of the Customs Act, 1962, Clause 2(c) of the CBIC 'Instruction' dated 2nd November 2011

Observation and Comments:

The High Court observed that although the monetary value of the dispute is below the prescribed threshold, the classification of PVC Resin Grade SP 660 is a recurring issue requiring legal clarity. The court referred to a previous CESTAT Chennai decision (Customs Appeal No. 41243/2015) where the same product was involved, but the tribunal dismissed the appeal solely based on monetary limits.

Given that classification for this product before 2017 remains unsettled, the court deemed it necessary to remand the case to CESTAT, Principal Bench, New Delhi, for fresh adjudication. The court directed CESTAT to decide the matter on the classification issue rather than disposing of it based on the

M/s Gourishankar Polymer Industries v. Commissioner of Customs [CUSAA 48/2025 & CM APPL. 11174/2025]

Technical Compliance vs. Substantive Review: HC Clarifies Anti-Dumping Standards

DA Insights:

The DA retains discretion in verifying data and determining anti-dumping duties. While procedural compliance is crucial, substantive assessment of injury and dumping margins takes precedence. Judicial review at the disclosure stage is limited to procedural fairness rather than substantive findings.

Issue:

The petitioners challenged the anti-dumping duty disclosure statement issued by the Directorate General of Trade Remedies (DGTR), alleging improper verification of submitted data and non-compliance with the Customs Tariff Rules.

Legal Provisions:

Customs Tariff Rules, 1995 (Rule 6, Rule 7, and Rule 8)

Observation and Comments:

The Court observed that the imposition of anti-dumping duty is a time-bound process, and the disclosure statement is not the final determination. The petitioners were given an opportunity to respond to the disclosure statement, and their submissions would be duly considered. The Court ruled that physical verification is not mandatory in every case and depends on the nature of the product and injury assessment. It also noted that the petitioners had submitted their data in PDF format instead of the required Excel format but were allowed to resubmit the same data in the correct format by an extended deadline.

The Court declined to rescind the disclosure statement and emphasized that judicial

intervention should be minimal at this stage. However, it directed that the petitioners' concerns should be addressed through their submissions to the Designated Authority (DA) within the stipulated timeline.

Husky Injection Molding Systems Shanghai Ltd. & Ors. Vs. Union of India & Ors

HC Quashes CESTAT's Contradictory Orders in Prolonged Customs Dispute

DA Insights:

This ruling reinforces that excessive delays in adjudication, especially due to placement in the call book, are impermissible. It underscores that amendments to Section 28(9) have made timely adjudication a mandatory requirement.

Issue:

The case revolves around the import of semi-finished Coaxial Cables by the Petitioner in 2011, which were detained due to allegations of undervaluation. The Customs Department issued a Show Cause Notice and imposed a customs duty demand and a redemption fine. Despite the Commissioner (Appeals) setting aside the enhanced valuation, the matter underwent multiple contradictory rulings at CESTAT, leading to confusion and procedural lapses.

Legal Provisions:

Section 111(d) and (m) of the Customs Act, 1962 (Confiscation of goods), Section 125(1) of the Customs Act, 1962 (Redemption of confiscated goods)

Observation and Comments:

The Delhi High Court observed that the CESTAT had made repeated errors, including contradictory orders—first dismissing the Revenue's appeal, then recalling the order for a fresh hearing, and finally reversing its own ruling without properly considering the matter. The Court noted that CESTAT failed to adhere to due process and should have conducted a proper hearing on merits.

Further, considering the CBIC circular setting a monetary limit of ₹50 lakhs for departmental appeals before CESTAT, the Court ruled that the Revenue's appeal was not maintainable. Given the protracted litigation since 2011 and the undue costs incurred by the Petitioner, the Court dismissed the appeal and directed the release of the bank guarantee within eight weeks.

HC Upholds Strict Interpretation of Excise Exemption for Ship-Breaking Goods

DA Insights:

This case underscores the importance of strictly complying with exemption notification conditions. Courts tend to interpret tax exemptions narrowly, and businesses must ensure their eligibility before claiming benefits.

Issue:

The appellant claimed an excise duty exemption under Notification No. 103/87-CE for goods obtained from ship-breaking activities. The exemption required the payment of customs duty at Rs. 1400 per Light Displacement Tonnage (LDT) on the ship from which the goods were derived. The Tribunal had rejected the claim, holding that the ship was imported before the relevant duty rate was introduced.

Legal Provisions:

Notification No. 103/87-CE - Excise duty exemption for ship-breaking goods, Notification No. 163/86-Cus - Customs duty rate of Rs. 1400 per LDT

Observation and Comments:

The Tribunal had ruled that since the ship was imported in September 1985—before the Rs. 1400 per LDT duty rate was implemented—the exemption condition was not met. The appellant admitted that the lower duty applicable at the time of import was paid, but argued for a liberal interpretation of the exemption.

The High Court concurred with the Tribunal, finding that the appellant did not satisfy the explicit conditions of the exemption notification. Since the dispute was factual and did not involve a substantial question of law, the appeal was dismissed. The absence of the appellant's representation at the hearing also played a role in the court's decision.

[Kamdar & Associates vs Commissioner of Central Excise \(R/Tax Appeal No. 2640 of 2010\)](#)

Export Obligation Failures under EPCG Lead to Denial of CENVAT Credit Benefits

DA Insights:

This case reinforces the principle that businesses must strictly adhere to timelines for availing tax benefits. Courts and authorities interpret procedural conditions rigorously, especially when non-compliance is detected through investigations rather than voluntary disclosures.

Issue:

The petitioner sought to avail CENVAT credit for the Countervailing Duty (CVD) paid on imported capital goods under the EPCG scheme. The Settlement Commission rejected the claim, citing a time limit under Rule 4(1) of the CENVAT Credit Rules, 2004. The petitioner challenged this rejection.

Legal Provisions:

Section 111(o) of the Customs Act, 1962, Section 127B of the Customs Act, 1962

Observation and Comments:

The petitioner failed to meet export obligations under four of its nine EPCG authorizations, prompting a Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI) investigation. After receiving a Show Cause Notice (SCN), the petitioner paid the duty and interest but sought to claim CENVAT credit for the CVD component. The Settlement Commission rejected this claim, ruling that it was time-barred under Rule 4(1) of the CENVAT Credit Rules, 2004.

The High Court upheld the Settlement Commission's decision, emphasizing that the petitioner did not voluntarily comply with its obligations but acted only after the DRI investigation. The court noted that the Settlement Commission's orders are final under Section

127(j) of the Customs Act, and the petitioner's failure to meet its legal obligations precluded it from claiming credit later. Relying on the Supreme Court's ruling in *Osram Surya* and *Supreme Petrochem Ltd.*, the court concluded that allowing CENVAT credit in such cases would reward non-compliance.

Janki Newsprint Ltd vs Principal Commissioner of Customs (W.P. (C) 1919/2020)

HC Quashes Decade-Old Unadjudicated SCN and Arbitrary DEPB Scrip Cancellation

DA Insights:

This judgment reinforces that administrative authorities must adjudicate matters within a reasonable timeframe and cannot cancel licenses arbitrarily. The ruling upholds the principle that delayed adjudication cannot form the basis of punitive action without due process.

Issue:

The case challenges (i) the Show Cause Notice (SCN) dated 02.05.2005 issued under the Foreign Trade (Development & Regulation) Act, 1992, and (ii) the DEPB license cancellation order dated 07.08.2019, which annulled 38 DEPB scrips without prior notice or adjudication of the SCN.

Department, leaving all rights and remedies open for future proceedings.

Legal Provisions:

Foreign Trade (Development & Regulation) Act, 1992 - Sections 9(4), 14, 11(2)

Observation and Comments:

The Court noted that the SCN, issued in 2005, remained unadjudicated for nearly two decades. Without deciding on the SCN, the authorities canceled the DEPB scrips in 2019, violating the principles of natural justice. The cancellation was based on adverse findings without giving the petitioner a chance to present its case. The Court observed that such an arbitrary delay in adjudication and unilateral cancellation without notice was untenable.

The Court held that even if an alternative appellate remedy was available, the writ petition was maintainable due to the gross violation of natural justice. Accordingly, the SCN, the cancellation order dated 07.08.2019, and the 38 DEPB Scrip Cancellation letters were set aside. However, the Court clarified that its decision does not affect any actions taken by the Customs

[M/s Saha Traders vs. Zonal Joint Director General of Foreign Trade \(CLA\), Delhi High Court](#)

Customs Notification / Circulars / Guidelines / Instructions

Extension of Deadline for Filing Annual RoDTEP Return (ARR) for FY 2023-24

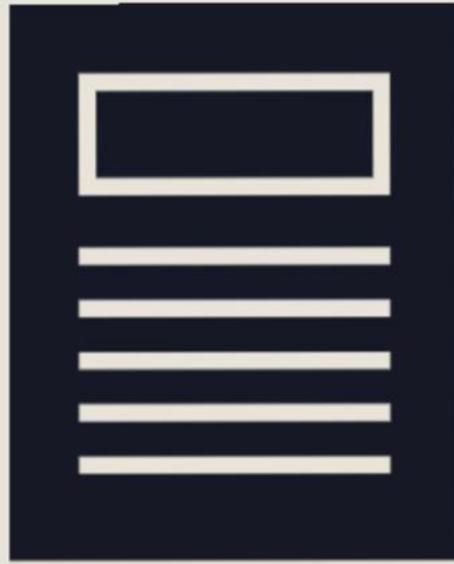
The DGFT has extended the deadline for filing the Annual RoDTEP Return (ARR) for FY 2023-24 from March 31, 2025, to June 30, 2025. The grace period is also extended from June 30, 2025, to September 30, 2025. This extension provides exporters additional time to comply with the RoDTEP filing requirements.

[Public Notice No. 51/2024-25 – DGFT, dated 19th Mar, 2025](#)

Extension of RoDTEP Scheme for AAs, SEZs, and EOUs Until February 5, 2025

The Central Government has extended the Remission of Duties and Taxes on Exported Products (RoDTEP) scheme for exports manufactured by Advance Authorization (AA) holders, Special Economic Zones (SEZs), and Export-Oriented Units (EOUs) until February 5, 2025. After this date, these categories will no longer be eligible for RoDTEP benefits. However, the scheme will continue for other categories, including Domestic Tariff Area (DTA) exports, as per Notification No. 32/2024-25.

[Notification No.66/2024-25 - DGFT, dated 20th Mar, 2025](#)



DA NEWS

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Goods and Services Tax

- Just few days before deadline govt amends GST Amnesty Scheme under Section 128A to give relief to these GST registered taxpayers
- GST rates set to drop: FM Nirmala Sitharaman
- Textile units under GST lens for mis-classifying services
- Revision of GST returns to be allowed even after deadline in these cases, rules SC
- No GST e-Way Bill without two factor authentication from April 1, 2025? GSTN to shortly make it mandatory

Customs and other

- India, New Zealand discuss FTA, direct flights, relaxed customs for traders
- India Adopts Proof of Origin in New Customs Compliance Framework
- Life-saving drugs, luxury cars, and EV components get cheaper as new customs duties kick in

DA Updates and Articles for the month of March 2025

1) DA - Indirect Tax Fortnightly Update – March 2025

Link: https://dardaadvisors.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/03/DA-Indirect-Tax-Fortnightly-Update_March-2025.pdf

2) DA - Indirect Tax Update On Year End Compliance's

Link: https://dardaadvisors.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/03/DA-Indirect-Tax_Update_Year-End-Compliances-F.pdf

3) DA Newsflash (PLI): PLI for Electronics Component Manufacturing Scheme Approved

Link: <https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:7311634394090205184>

DA Updates and Articles for the month of March 2025

Our Partner Vineet Suman Darda invited as a Speaker for the Taxation in Supply Chain Management (GST, Customs Duties, Direct Taxes) for Certificate Course in EXIM Export Import Management, organized by the The Federation of Telangana Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FTCCI)



The Federation of
Telangana Chambers of
Commerce and Industry

ESTD-1917

Knowledge Partner




CERTIFICATE COURSE IN

EXIM

EXPORT IMPORT MANAGEMENT

DATE & VENUE

-  18th to 22nd March' 2025
-  10:00 a.m to 4:30 p.m
-  FTCCI Pokarna Skill Centre, Federation House, Hyderabad

*Learn how to become successful
exporter and importer*

COURSE MODULE

- Introduction to International Trade
- Foreign Trade Policy
- International Marketing
- Export-Import Finance & Exchange Regulations
- International Logistics
- Customs Procedure
- International Contract Management
- Packaging & Labeling
- Transforming Global Trade with Data-Driven Intelligence"

FOR WHOM

- Industry Personnel
- Marketing Operation Managers
- Export & Import Manager
- Professionals
- Entrepreneurs
- Women in Business
- Graduates
- Manufacturers
- Cargo Agents and Freight Forwarder's
- New comers to the Industry
- Teaching Professionals & Academicians

BENEFITS

- Better understanding of Foreign Trade reforms
- Understanding and analyzing export potentials
- Exposure to Global Markets
- Financing skills to deal with trade related activities
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