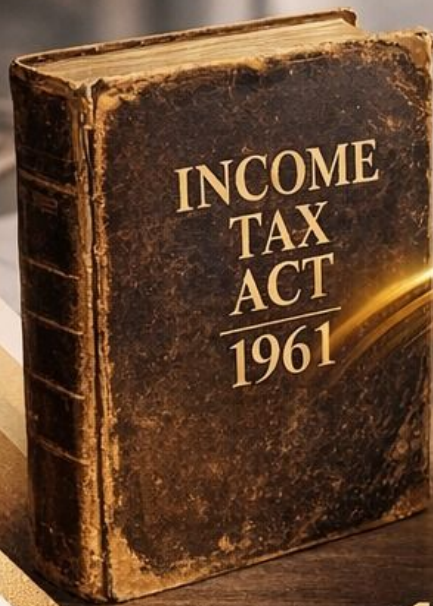


THE INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED  
ACCOUNTANTS OF INDIA



# RAJKOT BRANCH



FROM **1961** TO **2025**

A NEW ERA OF TAXATION

MONTHLY  
E-NEWSLETTER  
**APRIL 2026**



**THE INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS OF INDIA**  
(Set up by an Act of Parliament)

## RAJKOT BRANCH (WIRC)

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CA. Vishal Madhwani



## Chairman's Message



CA Maulik Bagdai  
Chairman,  
ICAI – Rajkot (WIRC)

**Dear Esteemed Members,**

Warm greetings!

I am deeply honored to share that I have assumed charge as the 47<sup>th</sup> Chairman of the prestigious Rajkot Branch of WIRC of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. I sincerely thank all members for their trust, confidence, and encouragement.

The Rajkot Branch has a proud legacy of professional excellence, strong member engagement, and impactful learning initiatives. I consider it a privilege and responsibility to carry forward this rich tradition, built by our Past Chairmen and Managing Committees over the years.

As we step into April 2026, marking the beginning of a new financial year, it gives me immense pleasure to connect with you through this Newsletter and share the key initiatives and activities planned by the Rajkot Branch, aimed at strengthening professional competence, quality standards, and continuous learning.

### **April – Strengthening Practice, Quality & Knowledge Sharing**

The month of April has been thoughtfully designed with a focus on core practice support, quality enhancement, and knowledge collaboration among members.

A Workshop on ROC Forms and Filings has been scheduled to provide practical insights into MCA compliances, procedural aspects, recent amendments, and common challenges faced by members in day-to-day professional practice.

Further, a Full-Day Seminar for Peer Reviewers on 25<sup>th</sup> April 2026 will be conducted with the objective of enhancing awareness on quality standards, documentation requirements, and best practices under the Peer Review mechanism—an area of increasing importance in today's regulatory environment.



### Launch of Study Circle Groups

I am pleased to share that the Branch has successfully launched three Study Circle Groups in the areas of Income Tax, GST, and Artificial Intelligence (AI). The response from members has been extremely encouraging and reflects the growing interest in collaborative learning and peer-driven knowledge sharing.

These Study Circles are intended to serve as interactive platforms for in-depth discussions, practical problem-solving, updates on emerging issues, and exchange of professional experiences. I strongly urge members to take maximum benefit of these Study Circle meetings by actively participating and contributing to discussions, as such forums play a vital role in continuous professional development.

### Academic Support for Students

Continuing our commitment towards nurturing future professionals, the Branch has planned Revisionary Sessions for IPCC students during April. These sessions are aimed at strengthening conceptual clarity, providing exam-oriented revision, and boosting students' confidence during the crucial preparation phase.

### Launch of New Learning Opportunities

I am also pleased to inform members that the Branch has planned the launch of the ISA 3.0 Diploma Course and the Forensic Accounting and Fraud Detection (FAFD) Certificate Course of ICAI during April and May 2026. These programs are aligned with emerging professional requirements and will equip members with specialized skills in technology-enabled audit, forensic investigation, and fraud risk management.

### Moving Ahead Together

The profession of Chartered Accountancy continues to evolve rapidly, making continuous upskilling and collaboration essential. The Rajkot Branch remains committed to creating meaningful learning platforms and fostering a culture of professional excellence.

I sincerely thank my colleagues in the Managing Committee, Past Chairmen, and senior members for their guidance and support. I look forward to your active participation and valuable suggestions as we collectively work towards strengthening our Branch and profession.

**Warm regards,**

**CA Maulik Bagdai**

**Chairman**

**ICAI Rajkot Branch (WIRC)**



## Ayurveda & Lifestyle Disorders



Contributed by:  
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### What is Ayurveda?

**Ayurveda** — from Sanskrit Ayu (life) and Veda (knowledge) — is a 5,000-year-old science of life that originated in India. Unlike modern medicine's disease-centric model, Ayurveda views each person as a unique combination of body, mind, and spirit, governed by three biological energies called **Doshas**.

<b>Vata (Air + Space)</b> Governs movement & nervous system. Imbalance: anxiety, insomnia, dryness.	<b>Pitta (Fire + Water)</b> Governs digestion & metabolism. Imbalance: acidity, anger, hypertension.	<b>Kapha (Earth + Water)</b> Governs structure & immunity. Imbalance: obesity, sluggishness, diabetes.
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Your Prakriti (birth constitution) and Vikriti (current state) together guide all Ayurvedic treatment. The goal is always to restore balance between the two.

### Today's Lifestyle Disorders — The Modern Epidemic

We eat processed food at midnight, sit for ten hours, skip breakfast, sleep late, and wonder why we are always exhausted. This disharmony with nature is the root of what Ayurveda calls Prajnaparadha — a



crime against one's own wisdom. Modern medicine terms these Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs), responsible for 74% of global deaths. Common examples:

- ◆ Type 2 Diabetes (Madhumeha)
- ◆ Hypertension (Raktagata Vata)
- ◆ Obesity (Sthaulya)
- ◆ High Cholesterol (Medodushti)
- ◆ Thyroid Disorders
- ◆ PCOD / Hormonal Imbalance
- ◆ Fatty Liver (Yakrit Vikara)
- ◆ Chronic Stress & Anxiety
- ◆ Insomnia (Anidra)
- ◆ IBS & Skin Disorders

All share a common root: **weak Agni** (digestive fire) causing **Ama** (toxin) accumulation — blocking the body's channels (Srotas) and eventually manifesting as chronic disease.

### Ayurvedic Management & Common Protocols

Ayurveda corrects the underlying imbalance — not just the symptom. Management rests on five pillars:

<b>Dinacharya</b>	Follow a daily routine: wake before sunrise, dental cleaning, warm water, Abhyanga (oil massage), early dinner (before 7 PM), sleep by 10 PM.
<b>Ahara (Diet)</b>	Eat only when hungry, sitting calmly. Prefer warm, freshly cooked food. Avoid cold/processed meals. Leave 1/3 of stomach empty. Avoid incompatible foods (Viruddha Ahara).
<b>Yoga &amp; Pranayama</b>	30 min daily: Suryanamaskara, Pawanmuktasana for metabolism; Anulom Vilom and Bhramari pranayama for stress, BP, and hormonal balance.
<b>Ritucharya</b>	Adapt diet and lifestyle seasonally. Cooling foods in summer; warming foods in winter; light, easy-to-digest food in monsoon.
<b>Panchakarma</b>	Deep detox under physician supervision. Virechana for Pitta/metabolic disorders; Basti for Vata/colon; Nasya for hormonal/neurological issues.

### Common Ayurvedic Formulations

The following are widely used classical formulations. Dosage and suitability must be determined by your Ayurvedic physician.



Condition	Key Herbs / Formulations	Primary Action
<b>Type 2 Diabetes</b>	Vijaysar, Gudmar, Karela, Chandraprabha Vati	Regulates blood glucose, improves insulin sensitivity
<b>Hypertension</b>	Arjuna, Sarpagandha, Ashwagandha, Brahmi	Calms Vata, strengthens heart, reduces BP
<b>Obesity</b>	Triphala, Guggulu, Trikatu, Medohar Guggulu	Stimulates Agni, reduces Ama and fat tissue
<b>Stress &amp; Anxiety</b>	Ashwagandha, Brahmi, Shankhapushpi, Jatamansi	Adaptogenic, nourishes nervous system
<b>PCOD / Hormonal</b>	Shatavari, Lodhra, Kanchanar Guggulu	Regulates cycles, reduces androgen excess

**Important:** If you are on allopathic medications for diabetes, hypertension, or any serious condition, never discontinue them without your doctor's guidance. Ayurvedic treatment works best as an integrative approach — alongside, and gradually reducing the need for, conventional medication under proper supervision.

### The Role of an Ayurvedic Physician (Vaidya)

A qualified Vaidya assesses your unique constitution through Nadi Pariksha (pulse diagnosis), examination of tongue, eyes, and skin — and designs a personalised protocol no generic remedy can replicate.

#### When to consult an Ayurvedic physician:

- You have a diagnosed lifestyle disorder: diabetes, hypertension, thyroid, PCOD, or fatty liver
- You feel persistently tired, bloated, or unwell despite normal test reports
- You are considering Panchakarma or wish to taper allopathic medications safely
- You experience recurring digestive, skin, or hormonal issues
- You want a preventive health plan before disease develops (Rasayana therapy)



Look for a physician with a **BAMS or MD (Ayurveda)** degree. Be wary of unqualified practitioners promising miraculous cures. Authentic Ayurveda is both science and art — it deserves a trained, ethical practitioner.

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Protect the health of the healthy; cure the diseases of the sick. — Charak Samhita

This article is for educational purposes only. Consult a qualified Ayurvedic physician before beginning any treatment.



## Income Tax Audit and MSME Compliance: Critical Considerations for CAs



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The increasing regulatory emphasis on protecting MSME suppliers has brought significant implications for Income Tax Audits conducted by Chartered Accountants. Delayed payments beyond the permissible limits under the MSME Act attract substantial interest liabilities, which are expressly disallowed under the Income-tax Act. Consequently, auditors are now required to exercise enhanced due diligence in identifying MSME creditors, verifying payment timelines, and ensuring accurate reporting in tax audit reports, making MSME compliance a crucial audit consideration.

The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act) was enacted to protect the interests of micro and small enterprises by ensuring timely payments and financial discipline among buyers. Over time, the integration of MSME provisions with the Income-tax Act, 1961 has significantly increased the compliance burden on businesses as well as the reporting responsibility of Chartered Accountants.

With the introduction of **Clause 22 in Form 3CD** and the recent insertion of **Section 43B(h)**, MSME compliance has moved beyond regulatory formality and has become a critical factor affecting taxable income and audit reporting.

### ***Section 43B - Certain deductions to be only on actual payment***

**Clause (h):** "any sum payable by the assessee to a micro or small enterprise beyond the time limit specified in section 15 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (27 of 2006), shall be allowed (irrespective of the previous year in which the liability to pay such sum was incurred by the assessee according to the method of accounting regularly employed by him) only in computing the income referred to in section 28 of that previous year in which such sum is actually paid by him"



**Clause 22 – Form 3CD (MSME Reporting)**

**Legal Background**

Clause 22 is linked to:

- **Section 15 to 23 of MSME Act, 2006**
- **Section 43B(h) of Income-tax Act, 1961** (inserted to enforce MSME payment compliance)

**MSME Act (Sections 15–23) – Quick Reference with CA Audit Mapping**

Section	Provision	Quick Summary	What CA Should Check (Audit Mapping)
15	Payment Obligation	Payment within <b>15 / 45 days</b>	Verify <b>credit terms</b> , invoice date vs payment date, ageing of creditors
16	Interest on Delay	<b>3× RBI rate</b> , compound interest	Compute <b>interest on delayed payments</b> , even if not booked
17	Recovery of Dues	Recover <b>principal + interest</b>	Check whether liability for interest is <b>provided / disclosed</b>
18	Dispute Resolution	Reference to <b>MSEFC</b>	Identify <b>disputed MSME dues</b> and legal cases
19	Appeal Condition	<b>75% deposit</b> for appeal	Verify <b>compliance in litigation cases</b>
20	Establishment of Council	Govt sets up <b>MSEFC</b>	General awareness (no direct audit impact)
21	Composition of Council	Govt + Industry + Experts	Informational (not audit-specific)
22	Financial Disclosure	MSME dues to be <b>disclosed</b>	Verify <b>financial statement disclosures</b> (principal + interest)
23	Disallowance	Interest <b>not deductible</b>	Report in <b>Clause 22 (Form 3CD)</b> & ensure <b>tax disallowance</b>



## Non-Applicability of MSME Payment Provisions to Trader Suppliers – Implications for Clause 22 Reporting

A significant practical issue arises in the context of tax audit reporting under Clause 22 of Form 3CD with respect to the applicability of the provisions of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 to trader suppliers. The MSME Act, particularly under Sections 15 to 23, provides for stringent requirements regarding timely payment to Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) and disallows deduction of interest on delayed payments under Section 23. However, it is important to appreciate that these benefits are intended specifically for enterprises engaged in manufacturing or rendering of services. Traders, whose activities are limited to buying and selling of goods without any value addition, were historically not covered within the ambit of these provisions. Although recent policy changes have permitted traders to obtain Udyam Registration for certain limited purposes such as priority sector lending, such registration does not automatically extend the benefits of delayed payment protection under Chapter V of the MSME Act. Accordingly, a trader, even if registered on the Udyam portal, does not qualify as a “supplier” for the purposes of Sections 15 to 23 of the MSME Act.

Consequently, in the context of the Income Tax Act, 1961, no disallowance under Section 23 arises in respect of delayed payments made to such trader suppliers, and therefore, no reporting is warranted under Clause 22 of Form 3CD. From an audit perspective, it becomes crucial for the tax auditor to verify not only the existence of Udyam Registration but also the nature of activities carried on by the supplier, to determine the correct applicability of MSME provisions and ensure accurate reporting.

### MSME – Income Tax Audit (Clause 22 & Section 43B(h)) – FAQs

Q. No.	Question	Answer (Concise & Practical)
1	What is the relevance of MSME in tax audit?	MSME compliance impacts allowability of expenses due to Section 43B(h) and requires reporting under Clause 22 of Form 3CD.
2	What is Section 43B(h)?	Deduction for payments to Micro & Small Enterprises is allowed only on actual payment if paid beyond MSME time limits.
3	What is the payment time limit under MSME Act?	15 days (no agreement) or 45 days (with agreement).
4	What is Clause 22 of Form 3CD?	Reporting clause requiring disclosure of MSME dues and interest payable under MSME Act.
5	What happens if payment is	Interest @ 3× RBI rate (compound) is applicable and expense may



<b>Q. No.</b>	<b>Question</b>	<b>Answer (Concise &amp; Practical)</b>
	delayed?	be disallowed u/s 43B(h).
6	Is MSME interest allowable as deduction?	No, it is permanently disallowed under Section 23 of MSMED Act.
7	What should auditor verify?	MSME status, invoice vs payment date, ageing, interest calculation, Clause 22 reporting.
8	Is MSME declaration required?	Yes, obtain Udyam certificate or declaration from suppliers.
9	Are all MSMEs covered?	No, only Micro & Small Enterprises are covered. Medium enterprises are excluded.
10	Are trader suppliers covered under MSME?	No, traders are not covered under Sections 15–23 of MSMED Act.
11	Is Section 43B(h) applicable to traders?	No, no disallowance applies for trader suppliers.
12	Should traders be reported in Clause 22?	No, Clause 22 reporting is not required for traders.
13	What must auditor check for traders?	Nature of business (trader vs manufacturer/service), not just Udyam registration.
14	What disclosures are required in financials?	Principal due, interest due, and interest accrued as per Section 22 of MSMED Act.
15	What are consequences of non-compliance?	Expense disallowance, higher tax liability, audit qualification, litigation risk.
16	How is MSME linked with Income-tax Act?	MSMED Act governs payment rules; Income-tax Act enforces via Section 43B(h).
17	What are practical audit challenges?	Identifying MSME status, trader classification, interest computation, incomplete data.
18	Is interest provision required?	Auditor should compute and report even if not recorded in books.



Q. No.	Question	Answer (Concise & Practical)
	if not booked?	
19	What documents should be maintained?	MSME certificate, supplier declaration, invoices, payment records, ageing report.
20	Why is MSME a critical audit area?	It directly impacts taxable income, compliance, and audit reporting accuracy.



## "Capital Gain on sale of a Residential house as well as Gold Jewellery by an Individual assessee."



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### 1. Introduction

Capital gains tax arises when an individual transfers a capital asset and earns a profit. Among commonly held assets, **residential house property** and **gold jewellery** frequently give rise to such gains.

While these transactions are taxable under the Income-tax Act, 1961, proper understanding of provisions—such as classification, computation, exemptions, and compliance—can significantly reduce tax liability.

### 2. Chargeability and Capital Assets

As per Section 45, capital gains are taxable when a **capital asset is transferred** during the year.

#### Capital Asset

A capital asset includes any property held by an assessee. Although personal effects are excluded, **gold jewellery is specifically included**, even if used personally.

Thus:

- Residential house → Capital asset
- Gold jewellery → Capital asset



### 3. Types of Capital Gains

Classification depends on **period of holding**:

Asset	Short-Term	Long-Term
Residential House	≤ 24 months	> 24 months
Gold Jewellery	≤ 24 months*	> 24 months*

\* (36 months if transferred before 23-07-2024)

### 4. Special Cases – Period of Holding

In certain cases, the holding period includes previous ownership:

- Gift / inheritance / will → Include previous owner's period
- Co-operative society flats → From date of allotment
- Conversion cases (gold/EGR, stock conversion) → Include prior holding

### 5. Meaning of Transfer

Transfer includes:

- Sale, exchange, relinquishment
- Extinguishment of rights
- Compulsory acquisition
- Possession given under agreement
- Conversion into stock-in-trade

#### Transactions NOT treated as transfer

- Gift, will, or irrevocable trust
- Conversion between gold and Electronic Gold Receipt (EGR)

### 6. Computation of Capital Gains

**Capital Gain = Sale Consideration – (Cost + Improvement + Expenses)**

#### Important Points

##### *(a) Full Value of Consideration*

- Actual sale price or receivable value



- If not determinable → Fair Market Value (FMV)
- For property:
  - If sale value < stamp duty value → Stamp value deemed (Section 50C)
  - No adjustment if within 110%

### ***(b) Cost of Acquisition***

Includes purchase price and related expenses.

Special cases:

- Gift/inheritance → Cost to previous owner
- Pre-2001 assets → Option to take FMV as on 01-04-2001

### ***(c) Cost of Improvement***

- Includes capital expenditure
- Expenses before 01-04-2001 ignored

## **7. Indexation & New Tax Regime (Post 23-07-2024)**

- Earlier: Indexation allowed with 20% tax
- Now:
  - **12.5% tax without indexation**

### **Grandfathering Benefit**

For land/building acquired before 23-07-2024:

- Assessee can choose:
  - 20% with indexation OR
  - 12.5% without indexation
- Lower tax option applies

## **8. Tax Rates**

Type	Tax Rate
Short-Term Capital Gain	As per slab rates
Long-Term Capital Gain	20% (before 23-07-2024) / 12.5% (after)

## **9. Exemptions Available**

### **Section 54**

- Applicable on sale of residential house



- Invest in:
  - 1 house (or 2 houses once, if gain  $\leq$  ₹2 crore)
- Time limit:
  - Purchase: 1 year before / 2 years after
  - Construction: 3 years
- Max investment: ₹10 crore

### Section 54EC

- Investment in specified bonds (NHAI, REC)
- Time limit: 6 months
- Limit: ₹50 lakh

### Section 54F

- Sale of any asset (except house)
- Investment in residential house
- Conditions:
  - Should not own more than 1 house
- Proportionate exemption available

### Section 54EE

- Investment in notified funds (start-ups)
- Limit: ₹50 lakh

## 10. Capital Gains Account Scheme (CGAS)

If investment is not made before return filing:

- Deposit funds in CGAS
- Applicable for Sections 54 & 54F
- Limit: ₹10 crore

## 11. Withdrawal of Exemption

Exemption is revoked if:

- New asset is sold within specified period (generally 3 years)
- Conditions of respective section are violated

## 12. TDS on Property Purchase

- Applicable when property value  $>$  ₹50 lakh
- Buyer must deduct **1% TDS**
- Deducted at time of payment



### 13. Valuation by Assessing Officer

The Assessing Officer may refer valuation to a Valuation Officer if:

- Value claimed differs from FMV
- Variation exceeds limits
- Nature of asset requires verification

### 14. Conclusion

Sale of residential property and gold jewellery can result in significant capital gains tax. However, by:

- Correct classification of assets
- Proper computation
- Strategic use of exemptions
- Timely reinvestment

an assessee can effectively **minimize or even eliminate tax liability** while ensuring full compliance with the law.



## QUIZ FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL'26

### TDS/TCS Quiz (AY 2025-26)

1. What is the standard TDS rate on Winning from Horse Races under Section 194BB?

- A. 10%      B. 20%      C. 30%      D. 5%

2. What is the threshold limit for TDS on payment of Rent by individuals/HUF (not covered under tax audit) under Section 194-IB?

- A. ₹20,000 per month      B. ₹50,000 per month  
C. ₹1,00,000 per month      D. ₹30,000 per month

3. Under Section 194N, what is the TDS rate on cash withdrawals exceeding ₹1 crore if the person has regularly filed their tax returns?

- A. 1%      B. 2%      C. 5%      D. 10%

4. What is the TCS rate for "Overseas tour program packages" for amounts up to ₹7 Lakhs?

- A. 5%      B. 10%      C. 20%      D. 0%

5. What is the TDS rate on Salary (Section 192)?

- A. 10%      B. 20%      C. Slab-rates      D. 30%

6. Which section deals with TDS on payment for the purchase of goods exceeding ₹50 Lakhs?

- A. 194C      B. 194Q      C. 194J      D. 194H

7. What is the TDS rate for "Technical Services" (other than professional services) under Section 194J?

- A. 10%      B. 5%      C. 2%      D. 1%

8. For a non-filer of income tax returns (Specified Person), the TDS/TCS rates are generally applicable at:

- A. Normal rates      B. Twice the rate      C. Half the rate      D. Zero rate

9. What is the threshold limit for TDS on Commission or Brokerage under Section 194H?

- A. ₹5,000      B. ₹10,000      C. ₹15,000      D. ₹20,000

10. What is the TCS rate on the sale of a Motor Vehicle exceeding ₹10 Lakhs?

- A. 0.1%      B. 1%      C. 5%      D. 2%



## Answer Key

Question	Answer	One-Word Key	Question	Answer	One-Word Key
1	C	30%	6	B	194Q
2	B	₹50,000	7	C	2%
3	B	2%	8	B	Twice
4	A	5%	9	C	₹15,000
5	C	Slab-rates	10	B	1%



## Due Date Calendar for April 2026



### RAJKOT BRANCH OF WIRC OF ICAI

Partner in Nation Building

## Due Date Calendar – April 2026

(For Chartered Accountants)

### GST Compliance

- ▶ **11<sup>th</sup> April 2026:** GSTR-1 (Monthly) – March 2026
- ▶ **13<sup>th</sup> April 2026:** GSTR-6 – Input Service Distributor
- ▶ **14<sup>th</sup> April 2026:** GSTR-5 – Non-Resident Taxable Person | GSTR-5A – OIDAR Services
- ▶ **20<sup>th</sup> April 2026:** GSTR-3B – March 2026 (Monthly Filers)
- ▶ **22<sup>nd</sup> April 2026:** GSTR-3B – QRMP (Category X States)
- ▶ **24<sup>th</sup> April 2026:** GSTR-3B – QRMP (Category Y States)
- ▶ **25<sup>th</sup> April 2026:** PMT-06 – GST Payment (QRMP)
- ▶ **30<sup>th</sup> April 2026:** GSTR-7 – TDS Return under GST | GSTR-8 – TCS Return by E-Commerce Ops

### Income Tax & TDS/TCS

- ▶ **7<sup>th</sup> April 2026:** TDS/TCS Payment for March 2026
- ▶ **14<sup>th</sup> April 2026:** Issue of TDS Certificates (Form 16B, 16C, 16D)
- ▶ **30<sup>th</sup> April 2026:** TDS/TCS Returns (Q4 FY 2025-26)
  - ▶ Form 24Q
  - ▶ Form 26Q
  - ▶ Form 27Q
  - ▶ Form 27EQ

### Other Important Compliance

- ▶ **15<sup>th</sup> April 2026:** PF & ESI Payment for March 2026
- ▶ **30<sup>th</sup> April 2026:** Professional Tax Payment † Equalisation Levy

### Important Notes

- ▶ FY 2026–27 Begins from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2026
- ▶ Check QRMP Status for April-June 2026
- ▶ Renew LUT for Exporters (if not done)

Prepared by **Rajkot Branch** of WIRC of ICAI



## GLIMPSES OF PAST EVENT

### Changeover Ceremony of Management Committee of Rajkot ICAI

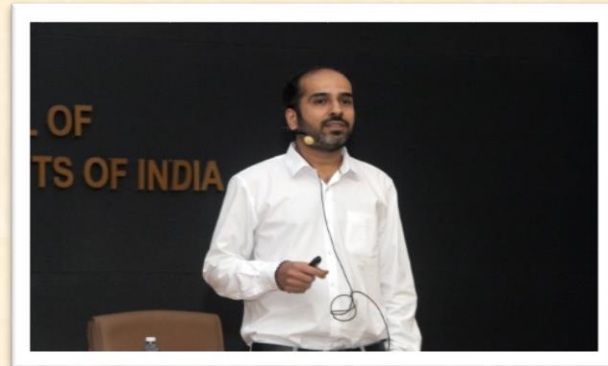


### Women's Day Celebration





Tax Vision – Decoding the New Income Tax Act 2025





Bank Branch Audit





**Changeover Ceremony of WICASA Rajkot ICAI**



**Articleship Job Placement**



**Opportunities for Young CAs and Meet and Greet with newly Qualified CAs**





## INVITATION FOR ARTICLES FOR NEWSLETTER

“If you have Knowledge, let others light their candles in it”

The Newsletter Committee of Rajkot Branch of WIRC of ICAI is inviting articles for its Newsletter.

**Submission Guidelines:** The articles have to be submitted by the 30th of the month to the following email-id : [ rajkot@icai.org ]. There is a strict plagiarism check and the articles which are not adhering to the prescribed standards are not published in the newsletter. Illustrations are strongly encouraged to illustrate and emphasize your message. Article can be written by one person or jointly but not more than 2 on a single article. A passport size picture of the writer/ writers should be attached with the article along with their Name, MRN and Email.

We welcome your efforts and hope you would make the best use of the open platform.



**Disclaimer:** The ICAI and Rajkot Branch of WIRC is not anyway responsible for the result of any action taken on the basis of advertisement published in newsletter. The views or opinion expressed or implied in newsletter are those of the Authors/ Contributors and do not necessarily reflect of Rajkot Branch. Material in the publication may not be used in part or whole, without the consent of Branch. It is “For Private Circulation only”.