

Update June 2026

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Bizsolindia Monthly Update | Issue X | Volume XXI | JUNE 2026



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Whats New?

BTO

Bizsol Corner

#Digital Updates

THE INSOLVENCY & BANKRUPTCY CODE
A Legislative Measure Worth Defending Not Romanticising



We Believe In

“A customer is the most important visitor on our premises. He is not dependent on us. We are dependent on him. He is not an interruption of our work. He is the purpose of it. He is not an outsider of our business. He is part of it. We are not doing him a favour by serving him. He is doing us a favour by giving us the opportunity to do so.”

Mahatma Gandhi

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This Month For You - JUNE 2026

Date	Law	Particular
07.06.2026	Income Tax	Deposit of Securities Transaction Tax (STT) collected for the month of May 2026
07.06.2026	Income Tax	Deposit of Commodities Transaction Tax (CTT) collected for the month of May 2026
07.06.2026	Income Tax	Due date for deposit of Tax deducted/collected for the month of May 2026
11.06.2026	GST	Filing of GSTR-1 for the month of May 2026
13.06.2026	GST	Return for non-resident taxable persons and OIDAR service providers for May 2026 (GSTR-5 / GSTR-5A)
13.06.2026	GST	Monthly return for Input Service Distributors for May 2026 (GSTR-6)
13.06.2026	GST	Optional Invoice Furnishing Facility for QRMP taxpayers for the 1st month of the April-June quarter
14.06.2026	Income Tax	Statement showing particulars of perquisites, fringe benefits or amenities and profits in lieu of salary with value thereof during FY 2025-26 (Form 12BA)
15.06.2026	Income Tax	Certificate of tax deducted at source to employees in respect of salary paid and tax deducted during FY 2025-26 (Form 16)
15.06.2026	Income Tax	Statement of income distributed by business trust to unit holders during FY 2025-26, filed electronically to Principal CIT or CIT (Form 64A)
15.06.2026	Income Tax	Statement by Alternative Investment Fund (AIF) to Principal CIT or CIT in respect of income distributed during FY 2025-26 (Form 64D)
15.06.2026	Income Tax	Statement of income paid or credited by a securitisation trust under section 115TCA of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (Form 64E)
15.06.2026	Income Tax	Statement showing particulars of perquisites, fringe benefits or amenities and profits in lieu of salary with value thereof during FY 2025-26 (Form 12BA)
15.06.2026	Income Tax	Certificate of tax deducted at source to employees in respect of salary paid and tax deducted during FY 2025-26 (Form 16)
15.06.2026	Income Tax	Quarterly TDS certificate for payments other than salary, for the quarter ending 31 March 2026 (Form 16A)
15.06.2026	Income Tax	Statement of income distributed by business trust to unit holders during FY 2025-26, filed electronically to Principal CIT or CIT (Form 64A)
15.06.2026	Income Tax	Statement by Alternative Investment Fund (AIF) to Principal CIT or CIT in respect of income distributed during FY 2025-26 (Form 64D)

This Month For You - JUNE 2026

Date	Law	Particular
15.06.2026	Income Tax	Statement of income paid or credited by a securitisation trust under section 115TCA of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (Form 64E)
15.06.2026	Employees' Provident Fund	Deposit of EPF (Employees' Provident Fund) contributions for May 2026
15.06.2026	Employees' State Insurance	Deposit of ESI (Employees' State Insurance) contributions for May 2026
15.06.2026	Professional Tax	Payment and return filing of Professional Tax (PTRC) for May 2026 — Maharashtra
20.06.2026	GST	Due date of filing of GSTR-3B for the month of May 2025
20.06.2026	GST	Monthly return for OIDAR service providers for May 2026 (GSTR-5A)
25.06.2026	GST	Monthly tax payment challan by QRMP scheme taxpayers for May 2026 (PMT-06)
29.06.2026	Income Tax	Statement to be furnished by an eligible investment fund to the Assessing Officer (Form 3CEK)
29.06.2026	Income Tax	Information and documents to be furnished by an Indian concern under section 285A (Form 49D)
30.06.2026	Income Tax	Annual return in respect of Securities Transaction Tax for FY 2025-26.
30.06.2026	Income Tax	Certificate to be issued by accountant under clause (23FF) of section 10 of the Income-tax Act, 1961, where due date of return of income is 31 July 2026 (Form 10-IJ)
30.06.2026	Income Tax	Verification by an accountant under sub-rule (3) of rule 21AJA, where due date of return of income is 31 July 2026 (Form 10-IL)
30.06.2026	Income Tax	Quarterly return of non-deduction of tax at source by a banking company from interest on time deposit, for the quarter ending 31 March 2026 (Form 26QAA)
30.06.2026	Income Tax	Statement regarding preliminary expenses under section 35D of the Income-tax Act, 1961, where due date of return of income is 31 July 2026 (Form 3AF)
30.06.2026	Income Tax	Statement of income distributed by business trust to unit holders during FY 2025-26, to be furnished to unit holders (Form 64B)
30.06.2026	Income Tax	Statement by Alternative Investment Fund (AIF) to unit holders in respect of income distributed during FY 2025-26 (Form 64C)
30.06.2026	Income Tax	Statement of income distributed by securitisation trust to investors under section 115TCA of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (Form 64F)
30.06.2026	Income Tax	Annual return of taxable commodities transactions for FY 2025-26 under Commodities Transaction Tax (CTT)

This Month For You - JUNE 2026

Date	Law	Particular
30.06.2026	GST	Annual return for composition scheme taxpayers for FY 2025-26 (GSTR-4), permanently extended per CGST Notification No. 12/2024 dated 10 July 2024
30.06.2026	Customs / DGFT	Last date of Basic Customs Duty (BCD) exemption on critical chemicals — PVC, Methanol and Styrene. Importers must update Bill of Entry citing the applicable notification before this date
30.06.2026	Customs / DGFT	Deadline for annual updation of Importer Exporter Code (IEC) on the DGFT portal for FY 2026-27.
30.06.2026	Company Law	Filing of Form DPT-3 — annual return of deposits, outstanding loans and funds received not qualifying as deposits, as of 31 March 2026. Applicable to all companies except government companies
30.06.2026	Professional Tax	Annual payment of Professional Tax (PTEC) by newly enrolled persons — Maharashtra. Applicable to those who enrolled before 31 May 2026 and whose annual liability does not exceed ₹50,000

From The Desk Of The Chairman



CS Venkat R Venkitachalam

Chairman, Bizsolindia Services Pvt Ltd

There was this much-awaited Summit meeting in Beijing between Xi Jing Ping, the Chinese Premier and Donald Trump, the President of the US. The meeting is not the news item here. The interesting news that we should take away from the Summit was something else that should give fodder to those who specialise in what and how the world leaders think and act. Xi brought up the concept of Thucydides Trap, a little known Western political metaphor while making his opening remarks at the Summit with Trump, framing it as a question about whether China and the U.S. could avoid a conflict and build a new model of major-power relations. He used it to signal that rivalry between a rising China and an established U.S. should be managed through cooperation rather than escalation. Reported themes around the same meeting included trade, technology, Taiwan and the broader U.S.- China relations (read competition). Obviously, this metaphor from the past was not raised by Xi as a side issue; it appears to have been a central and a well calibrated diplomatic message of this Summit. The Thucydides Trap is a framework for understanding why U.S.-China tensions feel so dangerous - it says that a rising China and an established U.S. may slide toward a conflict because each sees the other as a threat. In practice, it shows up in four principal areas - economic competition, technological rivalry, military buildup, and diplomatic distrust. In this context the biggest flashpoints often discussed are Taiwan, the South China Sea, trade restrictions and incidents that could be misread or escalated by either side. The important caveat is that the Trap is not a prediction that war must happen. . It is a warning that fear, miscalculation and rigid power politics can make conflict more likely unless both sides manage their relationship carefully. The Thucydides Trap is the idea that war becomes more likely when a rising power threatens to displace an established power. Fear and rivalry can push both sides toward conflict. The surprising aspect about what Xi bringing up the subject of Thucydides is that he is using a well-known tendency in the Western hemisphere to drive home the imminent reality of a phenomenon known more to the Western world - in this case the Thucydides Trap. Look at the efforts that the Chinese make to make themselves understood! The Thucydides Trap is the idea that war becomes more likely when a rising power (read China) threatens to displace an established power (read US), because fear and rivalry can push both sides toward conflict. Political scientist Graham Allison popularised the term Thucydides Trap to describe how rising powers challenge established ones. According to Allison there were sixteen cases from history, out of which twelve ended up in war. When Xi mentions the Thucydides Trap, he is not predicting war but is warning against it. He wants to remind Washington that history shows fear and insecurity can make conflict “inevitable” unless both powers

deliberately choose moderation, restraint and coexistence. Today, Taiwan is the pressure point where the Thucydides Trap could snap. Xi's invocation of the Trap is both a warning and a justification – a warning to Washington not to let fear drive conflict while justifying that China's firm stance on Taiwan as part of its rise. Xi's use of the term is deliberate. While casting China as the rising Athens, Xi projects the U.S. as Sparta, even while urging both sides to avoid repeating history. For the uninitiated, the historian Thucydides wrote in his "History of the Peloponnesian War: "It was the rise of Athens and the fear that this instilled in Sparta that made war inevitable". Fear-driven reactions (e.g., sanctions, military escalation) could lead to war. Instead, Xi promotes a "new type of major power relations" based on mutual respect and coexistence. By talking about the Trap, Xi positions China's rise as inevitable but not necessarily threatening, even while shifting responsibility onto Washington to avoid missteps.

Recently, the Supreme Court openly admitted to having to re-examine its own earlier stance in the Umar Khalid bail case, stressing that "bail is the rule and jail is the exception" even under the stringent anti-terror laws like Unlawful Activities Prevention Act (UAPA). While doing so, it expressed "serious reservations" about the judgment that denied Khalid bail, warning that smaller benches cannot dilute binding precedents such as the landmark K.A. Najeeb ruling. This reflection has major implications for bail jurisprudence, judicial discipline and the protection of personal liberty in general. One may recall that this case involves the detention of an Indian student activist and scholar Umar Khalid since September 2020 in Tihar Jail without trial on 29 charges -including sedition, murder and terrorism under the anti-terror UAPA law. The Court's recent observations came while granting bail to Syed Iftikhar Andrabi, who had spent over six years in custody under UAPA charges. In that context, the Bench of Justices B.V. Nagarathna and Ujjal Bhuyan revisited the Khalid judgment and noted that it had wrongly narrowed the scope of *Union of India v. K.A. Najeeb (2021)*. That earlier three-judge ruling had held that prolonged incarceration and delay in trial could justify bail even under UAPA, recognizing that constitutional guarantees under Article 21 cannot be overridden by statutory restrictions like Section 43D(5) of UAPA. The Khalid decision treated Najeeb as a rare exception, thereby hollowing out its significance itself while considering an application for bail. The Court, in the process, has now clarified that such an interpretation is unacceptable to it. This self-reflection on the part of the apex court is significant for several reasons. First, it reaffirms that constitutional principles of liberty and presumption of innocence remain paramount even in cases involving terrorism charges. The Court has made it clear that statutory restrictions cannot justify indefinite incarceration and bail must remain the default unless specific facts demand otherwise. Second, it strengthens judicial discipline. The Court criticised the tendency of smaller Benches to dilute or disregard larger Bench rulings without formally referring the matter for reconsideration. Importantly, it underscored that judicial hierarchy requires consistency - if a smaller Bench disagrees, it must refer the case to the Chief Justice for a larger Bench, not reinterpret it to make it a binding precedent. This is a strong reminder that the integrity of precedent is

is essential to the credibility of the judiciary. Third, the implications for the undertrial prisoners are profound. It is no secret that India's prisons are overcrowded and many accused under UAPA and similar laws languish for years without trial. By reiterating that bail is the norm, the Court has opened the door for more humane treatment of undertrials, thereby reducing the risk of pre-trial detention becoming a punishment in itself. In my view, this reflection is a welcome correction. It shows the Supreme Court's willingness to confront its own inconsistencies and restore balance in bail jurisprudence. The Khalid judgment had raised concerns about liberty being subordinated to statutory rigidity, but the Court's latest stance reasserts that constitutional guarantees cannot be diluted. With this view the Supreme Court has reaffirmed that liberty is not negotiable even under anti-terror laws and judicial discipline must ensure that larger bench rulings are respected. This strengthens both the rule of law and public confidence in the judiciary. The Court has not yet directly granted Umar Khalid bail with this observation, but by casting doubt on the correctness of the earlier denial and referring to UAPA bail principles to a larger bench, it opens the door to a more favourable framework that could benefit the accused and others in comparable cases. The apex Court never ceases to surprise you: yet again. In the name of justice, one would have no option but to applaud the considered views of the apex Court. This judgment's significance is that the Supreme Court has re-anchored UAPA bail in constitutional liberty and made "bail is the rule" explicitly applicable even to anti-terror cases and publicly questioned the earlier, more restrictive readings - including its own, in the Umar Khalid matter.

The Supreme Court's recent articulation of the right to live without the fear of dog bites is a landmark moment in our constitutional journey. It reminds us that Article 21 which guarantees the right to life and dignity, is not a hollow promise but a living assurance that citizens should not be forced to endure daily threats to their safety. For far too long, the menace of stray dog attacks has been brushed aside as unfortunate realities of urban life, but the Court has now rightly recognized that this is not merely an inconvenience - it is a violation of the fundamental right to live without fear. When children cannot walk to school without the risk of being mauled, when the elderly hesitate to step out for a morning walk and when ordinary citizens are forced to alter their routines to avoid packs of aggressive dogs, it is clear that dignity and safety are getting compromised. I, despite being a dog lover, strongly support the court's view that the state has a constitutional obligation to protect its citizens from such preventable harm. Humane treatment of animals is important, but it cannot come at the expense of human lives. The ruling does not advocate cruelty; rather, it insists on responsible management - sterilisation, vaccination and relocation of stray dogs to shelters where they can be cared for without endangering the public. This balanced approach respects animal welfare while prioritising human safety. It is a reminder that compassion must be coupled with accountability. Feeding stray dogs in public spaces without taking responsibility for their behaviour is not compassion - it is pure negligence. The court's questioning of whether dog lovers would accept liability for bites is a powerful challenge to those who romanticise

stray dog populations without acknowledging the suffering they cause. The reality is stark - India records thousands of dog bite cases every year, many leading to rabies infections that are almost always fatal. This is not a minor issue but a public health crisis. The Supreme Court's insistence that states establish Animal Birth Control Centres in every district is a practical solution that has been ignored for too long. Sporadic sterilisation drives and underfunded programmes have failed to control the population, leaving citizens vulnerable. By directing High Courts to monitor compliance, the Supreme Court has ensured that this ruling will not remain a paper directive but a binding mandate. This accountability is crucial, because without sustained pressure, state machinery often lapses into inertia. This judgment also carries a deeper message about the nature of rights in India. Rights are not abstract ideals; they are lived realities. The right to life is not fulfilled merely by the absence of state oppression - it requires proactive measures to ensure safety and dignity in everyday existence. Just as the state must provide clean water, safe roads and pollution control, it must also ensure that citizens are not terrorised by uncontrolled stray populations. This is not a matter of privilege but of justice. The poorest citizens, who often live in areas most affected by stray dog menace, deserve the same protection as anyone else. Ignoring their plight under the guise of animal rights is both elitist and unjust. While supporting the court's view, I also see this as an opportunity for society to rethink its approach to stray dogs. Shelters, sterilisation, and vaccination programmes must become part of our civic infrastructure, funded and managed with seriousness. Citizens too must recognize that feeding strays without responsibility is not enough; true compassion lies in supporting structured programs that care for animals while safeguarding humans. The Supreme Court has drawn a clear line: the right to life and dignity cannot be compromised. I wholeheartedly support this view. To live without the fear of dog bites is not a luxury - it is a fundamental right and it is high time we treated it as such. [

Pope Leo XIV has just recently released his first major teaching document on Artificial Intelligence (AI), the encyclical *Magnifica Humanitas*, making the Vatican one of the most vocal global voices on AI's risks and governance. The core message of the Pope is that AI must be firmly subordinated to human dignity, robustly regulated and prevented from becoming a new form of domination or "digital slavery". The Pope does not reject AI outright; he calls it a product of human creativity that can serve the common good if properly governed. But he warns that, left to market forces and power politics, AI could deepen inequality, manipulate opinions, automate warfare and reduce persons to data points or "resources" to be optimised. He draws a striking parallel between today's unregulated AI race and past moral failures such as slavery and colonial exploitation, arguing that the society may again be normalising new forms of exploitation, this time in digital guise. A central concern is AI in warfare. The encyclical argues that as algorithms gain more control over weapons systems, it becomes even harder to justify war as "just". No algorithm, he insists, can make war morally acceptable or remove its inherent inhumanity. Instead, AI risks making violence more remote, quicker and more impersonal. He, therefore, speaks of the need to "disarm" AI, especially in military uses and in systems that can undermine

democracy by putting strong international rules and human oversight in place. The document also highlights AI's role in politics and public discourse. The Pope warns that synthetic media, deepfakes and personalised manipulation can corrode democratic debate and the ability of citizens to seek truth. He calls on developers and tech leaders to recognise their "unique ethical and spiritual responsibility" because every design choice embodies a view of the human person. Ethical guidelines alone, he suggests, are not enough; what is needed is a deeper anthropological vision that keeps the human person and especially the vulnerable at the centre. In practical terms, the encyclical is a plea for tougher regulation, global coordination and value driven design, not just innovation and profit. Its broader implication is that AI policy cannot be left to engineers and markets alone; it must be grounded in clear answers to the question, "What kind of humanity do we want this technology to serve?" What a sagacious advice! The Pope does not condemn and castigate AI. He presciently calls for guardrails. This ecclesiastical advice has not come one day too soon. The million Dollar question, however, is how would you put the genie back in the bottle?

With another IPL season now wrapped up, India does not just move past two months of primetime entertainment. What concludes is a large scale economic and cultural exercise that touches GDP, employment, city economies, young cricketers' careers and above all, the country's sporting identity. In short, it was a unique carnival of sort like no other. On the economic front, the IPL has clearly evolved into a seasonal growth engine and a runaway success by any standard. Broadcasting rights, franchise evaluations, sponsorships, ticketing and digital streaming now support an ecosystem that runs into tens of thousands of crores each year. In 2015, a KPMG study estimated the IPL's direct contribution to India's GDP at about ₹1,150 crore, with the total economic output higher once indirect effects were included. As media rights and franchise values have surged since then, recent seasons are estimated to add well over ₹10,000 crore to economic activity taken together through services, consumption and tax flows. In percentage terms, estimates suggest the IPL adds only a few hundredths of a percentage point to India's annual GDP growth in any given year. It is not a macro game changer on its own, but a visible, recurring seasonal bump within the services - led story. This macro picture is built on thousands of micro linkages. Host cities see surges in hotel occupancies, restaurant business, local transport usage and event-management work on match days. Seasonal jobs are created in hospitality, logistics, security, media production and digital services, while allied sectors like fantasy sports, food delivery and e commerce piggyback on spikes in engagement and match time consumption. For India's urban service economy, the league has become a predictable, high intensity demand cycle. For aspiring young cricketers, the IPL is both an opportunity and sorting mechanism. It has dramatically shortened the distance between domestic cricket and the national side - uncapped players who excel over a single season can secure life changing contracts and immediate national visibility. If you doubt this statement, ask that kid who goes by the name Vaibhav Raghuvanshi! Sharing dressing rooms with global stars compresses learning curves, exposing youngsters to high performance environments and modern training methods far earlier than before. That has changed family risk reward calculations; cricket now appears less like a long odds gamble and more like a plausible

career, albeit for a small, elite group. The challenge for Indian cricket is to ensure this does not come at the cost of long format skills and patience which develop more slowly and are less directly rewarded by the franchise system. The ability to stage the IPL each year is also a quiet advertisement for India's organisational capacity. Running a travelling league across multiple cities for nearly two months requires synchronisation between the BCCI, franchises, broadcasters, city administrations, police, private security, airports, railways and stadium operators. Ticketing, crowd management, broadcast production, technology systems and real time data all have to work at scale and in public view. The fact that India now does this almost routinely each summer showcases a level of logistical coordination, public private partnership and tech enabled execution that carries over to other mega events. Most importantly, the IPL has helped normalise sports as both serious business and mainstream entertainment. It has broadened cricket's audience, created adjunct careers in sports management, analytics, content and fitness and set a commercial benchmark that other leagues in kabaddi, football and badminton now seek to emulate. The risk is that cricket's dominance could crowd out other sports. However, the opportunity is that the IPL becomes the gateway to a more diversified, professional sporting ecosystem. When the last over is bowled today, what remains is more than a champion's photograph - a measurable but small uptick in GDP growth, an accelerated pathway for young talent, a demonstration of organisational scale and a deeper imprint on how India plays, watches and does business around sports! The purists like me had fears that T20 could weaken a noble game like like cricket thanks to IPL. What has actually happened is the opposite. It has made the game faster, smarter, more skilful, more authentic and more global. And cricket is better for it.

Thank you.

Venkat R Venkitachalam



THE INSOLVENCY & BANKRUPTCY CODE

A Legislative Measure Worth Defending Not Romanticising

CS Venkat R Venkitachalam, Chairman, Bizsolindia Services Pvt Ltd

THE INTRODUCTION:

When the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) was enacted in 2016, it promised nothing less than a cultural reset in India's credit and insolvency ecosystem. A fragmented legal framework scattered across The Company Law, The Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest (SARFAESI) Act, 2002 and sector specific regimes was to be comprehensively replaced by a unified, time bound and creditor driven process for dealing with business failures. Ten years on, the Code has undeniably changed the behaviour in boardrooms and banks – but it has also accumulated enough scars to merit a candid stock taking. This article examines the IBC at Ten through four lenses - the original objectives, the standout achievements, the stark failures and the friction points. This review is important because these reforms need to deliver on its full promise in the coming decade. One may recall that IBC did not emerge in a vacuum. By the mid-2010s, India faced a twin balance sheet problem – over leveraged corporates and stressed bank balance sheets, especially among public sector banks. Recovery and resolution mechanisms were slow and sloppy, not to speak of the value destruction in the process and what was more. The objectives of the Code were often gamed by unscrupulous promoters. The World Bank's Doing Business indicators consistently ranked India poorly on resolving insolvency, with recovery times measured in years and recovery rates far below peers. The Code set out to tackle this through a few clear objectives:

- Consolidate and amend the law relating to insolvency of companies, LLPs and individuals into a single, coherent framework.
- Ensure time bound resolution (initially 180 days, extendable to a maximum of 330 days) to preserve value and reduce uncertainty.
- Shift control from errant promoters to a creditor in control regime, overseen by a professional insolvency ecosystem.
- Maximise value of assets for all stakeholders, not just secured creditors.
- Improve credit discipline, reduce wilful defaults, and strengthen India's broader financial stability

Seen against this backdrop, the IBC was presciently conceived as both a micro level restructuring tool and a macro economic reform to clean up balance sheets and improve the investment climate.

A. THE HITS: Being a daring legislative measure, let us now look at what it has achieved during the first decade of its existence.

1. **The Cultural Shift in Credit Discipline:** Perhaps the most transformative impact of the IBC has been behavioural. The mere threat of being dragged to the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) and losing control of the company has altered promoter and borrower incentives. Creditors – especially banks – have acquired real leverage in negotiations. Large accounts now often settle or restructure even before a formal insolvency filing, precisely to avoid the consequences of a corporate insolvency resolution process (CIRP). Data over the last nine year period shows that a significant share of cases admitted into CIRP have been closed through resolution, settlement, withdrawal or liquidation indicating that the Code is actively used as both a resolution and a bargaining framework. This represents a fundamental departure from the earlier regime where delays and legal tactics often rewarded default rather than timely repayment.
2. **One Law & One Architecture:** The IBC created, for the first time, a relatively coherent institutional architecture for insolvency:
 - The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (IBBI) as a dedicated regulator for insolvency professionals, information utilities and processes.
 - A specialised adjudicating framework through NCLT/NCLAT for corporate insolvency with the Debt Recovery Tribunal framework designated for individuals and partnerships.
 - A regulated class of insolvency professionals managing companies in distress, replacing ad hoc and often conflicted management arrangements.
 - Information utilities intended to improve the integrity and speed of claim verifications.

This ecosystem is still evolving and are far from perfect; but it represents a clear improvement over the pre IBC patchwork of laws and forums.

3. **Value Recovery: Better, But Below Potential:** On pure numbers, the IBC's performance on recoveries is mixed but meaningfully better than legacy regimes. As of late 2023, creditors had realised around ₹3.16 lakh crore against admitted claims of about ₹9.92 lakh crore in resolved cases – a recovery rate of roughly 32 percent. More recent data suggests that overall recovery rates under the IBC have hovered in the low 30s, with modest improvement in FY25 compared to the prior year. By historical standards, this is an upgrade. Earlier mechanisms such as BIFR or conventional DRT processes delivered lower recovery percentages and often took far longer. The IBC has also enabled resolution of several high profile large cases in steel, power and infrastructure, which cleaned up substantial non performing assets on bank balance sheets.

4. **International Signalling & Investor Comfort:** The IBC has become a showpiece reform in global and domestic narratives about India's economic modernisation. It has helped improve perceptions about India's ability to handle business failure and contract enforcement, contributing to better sovereign and corporate risk assessment by investors. For foreign investors in distressed assets, the Code offers at least a defined pathway for acquiring, restructuring and reviving Indian businesses, even if execution frictions still remain.

B. THE MISSES: The story, however, is far from one of unqualified success. A decade of operation has exposed structural weaknesses that risk undermining the Code's credibility itself.

1. **The Prolonged Delays in Delivery:** Perhaps the most glaring gap between design and delivery lies in timelines. While the Code envisages a maximum of 330 days for completion of CIRP (including litigation), actual resolution times are far longer. Recent assessments have flagged average case durations of around 850 days – more than double the statutory outer limit. This delay has several knock on effects - erosion of going concern value, deterioration of assets, loss of employees and customers, and ultimately lower recoveries. For creditors, prolonged uncertainty ties up capital. For debtors, it becomes a slow bleed rather than a speedy surgery and recovery. The reasons are well documented: overburdened NCLT benches, frequent adjournments, extensive litigations at multiple levels, and delays in information verification and asset valuations. At the current pace and bench strength, even parliamentary reviews have warned that it could take close to a decade to clear the backlog of pending cases.

2. **The Liquidation Bias and Value Destruction:** A sizeable proportion of CIRP cases end not in resolution but in liquidation, often after prolonged pendency. Many of these involve smaller companies where buyers are scarce and value of assets are already significantly eroded by the time a resolution plan is attempted. The Standing Committee on Finance has flagged concerns that in too many cases, value was being destroyed through delays or fire sale liquidations rather than maximised via timely restructuring. There are also concerns around the quality and consistency of valuations which directly affect both bidding interest and perceived fairness. Without robust enterprise value based assessments and strong post resolution monitoring, the system risks under valuation of viable businesses and overpaying for hopeless ones.

3. **Operational Creditors & MSMEs – The Weak Links:** Although the IBC was conceived as a collective resolution mechanism, in practice financial creditors – particularly large banks – dominate the Committee of Creditors (CoC) and decision making. Operational creditors, including MSMEs and trade suppliers, often find themselves with low recoveries and limited voice in the process. The Pre Packaged Insolvency Resolution Process (PPIRP), introduced to provide a simpler path for distressed MSMEs, has seen limited traction due to procedural complexity, lack of awareness and cautious attitudes among lenders. The result is that one of the most vulnerable segments of India's corporate ecosystem continues to face disproportionate pain in

insolvency, sometimes being wiped out in resolutions where they had little say.

4. The Capacity Constraints & Governance Issues: The IBC's success hinges on the quality and capacity of its intermediaries – NCLTs, insolvency professionals, valuers and the IBBI. Here, the picture is uneven.

- NCLTs remain under staffed and over burdened, despite some recent expansion in benches.
- Insolvency professionals face conflicting pressures from creditors, promoters and regulators and found themselves unequal to bring the expertise needed for complex restructurings.
- Concerns have been raised about transparency in CoC decisions and the potential for back door promoter returns through related parties. This had become contagious.

Parliamentary and policy reviews have repeatedly emphasised the need for stronger oversight, clearer standard operating procedures (SOPs) and more rigorous review of avoidance transactions and fund diversions.

5. The Regulatory & Post Resolution Bottlenecks: Even after a resolution plan is approved, companies often face delays in obtaining regulatory clearances, no dues certificates and fresh financing. This slows down revival and increases the risk that resolved entities relapse into distress. The Parliamentary Standing Committee had recommended streamlined online mechanisms for post resolution clearances, but implementation remains patchy still. These friction points mean that the IBC often delivers “paper resolutions” – plans approved on paper, but with slow or incomplete operational turnaround.

C. THE PERFORMANCE: How does the IBC measure up against the goals with which it was set up?

- Time bound resolution: This remains the biggest miss. The Code has not, in practice, delivered consistently within its statutory timelines, and delay has become a systemic feature.
- Maximisation of value: Performance is mixed. Recovery rates under the IBC are materially better than earlier regimes, but still well below what stakeholders would expect in a mature market, especially given the long delays and high haircuts in many marquee cases.
- Creditor empowerment: This has largely been achieved for financial creditors, but often at the cost of operational creditors and smaller stakeholders.
- Improved credit culture: Here, the Code's success is evident. Early settlements, stronger pre default discipline, and the deterrent effect on wilful defaulters have reshaped India's credit landscape.
- Ease of doing business and investor confidence: The IBC has positively influenced perceptions and provided a modern framework, though investors remain wary of timeline risk and litigation unpredictability.

In short, the IBC has delivered a structural and cultural reset, but not yet the level of efficiency and predictability that its designers envisioned.

D. THE FUTURE: Recognising these challenges, the policymakers are now preparing a second generation overhaul. A comprehensive IBC Amendment Bill, 2025 proposes more than 70 amendments aimed at accelerating timelines, improving value realisation and strengthening procedural efficiency. The broad themes point to where the next decade of reform is headed.

1. Sharpening the core process: Upcoming reforms seek to streamline the CIRP itself – tightening timelines, curbing frivolous litigation and improving case management. Recommendations include:

- Expanding and strengthening NCLT capacity, with more benches and better technology enabled case management platforms.
- Prescribing stricter limits on adjournments and clearer guidance on when timelines can be extended.
- Raising penalties for frivolous or tactical applications and mandating upfront deposits for unsuccessful resolution applicants to reduce misuse.

If implemented with rigour, these steps could move resolution timelines closer to the Code's original intent and restore some of its deterrent power.

2. Enhancing value realisation and transparency: To reduce value destruction and improve outcomes, reforms and policy recommendations focus on:

- Valuing assets on an enterprise value basis rather than just break up value, with appropriate benchmarking and review.
- Expanding competitive bidding, including stronger global outreach for potential resolution applicants.
- Standardised SOPs and post resolution valuation reviews for liquidators and valuers to improve accountability.

Stronger and more transparent valuation processes would also build trust among stakeholders and reduce litigation around price discovery.

3. Making IBC work for MSMEs and operational creditors: The Code's next decade will be judged heavily on how it treats smaller businesses and operational creditors. Suggested directions include:

- Simplifying PPIRP procedures and improving awareness, particularly among banks and MSMEs, so that pre packs become a genuine option for early rescue.
- Considering calibrated changes in voting and distribution frameworks to ensure operational creditors receive fairer treatment in resolution plans.
- Providing clearer guidelines and incentives for lenders to use the IBC constructively for MSME restructuring rather than as a last resort recovery tool.

A more inclusive regime would align the Code with the structural reality of India's economy, where MSMEs are both major employers and critical parts of supply chains.

4. Addressing cross border and group insolvency: With increasing globalisation of Indian businesses, cross border and group insolvency are no longer theoretical issues. The proposed amendments envisage frameworks for domestic group insolvency and strengthened mechanisms for cross border insolvency, giving effect to long discussed principles based on international models. Effective group insolvency norms would allow coordinated resolution of corporate groups rather than fragmented proceedings entity by entity, improving both value realisation and predictability for investors.
5. Strengthening governance and oversight: Finally, the success of the IBC in its second decade will depend on governance:
 - Empowering resolution professionals to carry out deeper, time bound investigations into avoidance transactions and fund diversion.
 - Enhancing IBBI's capacity for supervision, data analysis and ecosystem development.
 - Flushing out conflicts of interest in CoC decisions and ensuring greater disclosure around evaluation criteria and selection of resolution plans.

Done right, this would move the ecosystem from a purely legal procedural focus to one that is also rich in commercial expertise and ethical discipline.

THE CONCLUSION:

At ten years, the IBC is neither the silver bullet its early cheerleaders had claimed nor a failed experiment that its harshest critics portray. It has delivered genuine gains in credit discipline, institutional architecture and recovery outcomes compared with the pre IBC era. But it has also fallen short on its promise of swift, value maximising resolution and has sometimes imposed disproportionate pain on smaller stakeholders. For businesses, lenders and policymakers, the right stance now is neither celebration nor cynicism, but a clear recognition that the Code is a living framework. Its success will be measured not by the elegance of its original design, but by how honestly India confronts its shortcomings and how quickly the ecosystem adapts. The next decade of the IBC will be defined by whether India can make insolvency truly time bound, fair to all stakeholders, and predictable enough to anchor long term investment decisions. That, more than anything, will determine whether the Code is ultimately remembered as a one off clean up tool of the 2010s or as a durable pillar of India's economic architecture.

Thank you.

Venkat R Venkitachalam

WHAT'S NEW?



GST

- CBIC extends due date of March GSTR-3B to 21st April 2026 for monthly taxpayers. **[Notification No. 01/2026 – Central Tax dated 21st April 2026]**

- In Schedule I with GST rate of 5%, for –

1. Sr no 150 – HSN 2202 99 20 will be replaced with 2202 99 21, 2202 99 29
2. Sr no 151 – HSN 2202 99 30 will be replaced with 2202 99 31, 2202 99 39

- In Schedule III with GST rate of 40% for –

1. Sr no 2 – HSN 2202 91 00, 2202 99 90 will be replaced with 2202 99 90, 2202 99 91, 2202 99 99.
2. Sr no 3 – HSN 2202 99 90 will be replaced with 2202 99 91, 2202 99 99.

[Notification No. 01/2026-Central Tax (Rate) dtd 30th April 2026]

[Notification No. 01/2026-Union Territory Tax (Rate) dtd 30th April 2026]

- West Bengal Tax Dept Reduces E-Way Bill Threshold for Intra-State Movement of Goods from ₹1,00,000 to ₹50,000 with Effect from 1st June 2026 .

[Notification No. 02/2026-C.T./GST dated 24th May 2026]

- Rule 35 of the Health Security and National Security Cess Rules, 2026 has been amended to streamline cess fund administration by removing the quarterly transfer requirement and revising the framework for allocation, utilisation, and accounting of cess collections.

[Notification no. 03/2026-HSNS CESS dated 20th May 2026]

- GSTN Introduces Mandatory Annexure-B Offline Utility to Automate ITC Refund Verification -

- Excel format for refund applications involving accumulated Input Tax Credit (ITC) under categories such as exports without payment of tax, supplies to SEZs, inverted tax structure refunds, and export of electricity.
- Taxpayers must now furnish invoice-wise inward supply details HSN/SAC-wise and separately classify inputs, input services, and capital goods.
- The system permits up to 10,000 entries per utility file and a total of 2,50,000 line items per refund application.

- Uploaded invoices will be validated with GSTR-2B, and mismatches for invoices relating to November 2024 onwards will appear in an Invalid Documents Report.
- GSTN also prescribed detailed rules for duplicate validation, ITC reversals, JSON uploads, and handling multiple HSN/SAC codes in invoices.

[Advisory dated 18th May 2026]

- GSTN introduces key enhancements to the e-Way Bill (EWB) portal, including mandatory reporting of the “Ship-To GSTIN” in Bill-To/Ship-To transactions (with “URP” for unregistered consignees) and a new voluntary EWB Closure facility after delivery of goods. The closure option is available to suppliers, recipients, transporters, and authorized persons through the portal, mobile-based services, and APIs. Updated API specifications have been released, with production deployment scheduled for 15 June 2026.

[Advisory dtd 20th May 2026]

CUSTOMS

- In addition to Duty Drawback, new directive extends three-day timeline to the generation of scrolls under both RoDTEP and RoSCTL schemes.

[Instruction No. 05/2026-Customs dtd 23rd April 2026]

- Clarification is issued where goods are cleared into DTA from SEZ unit on payment of applicable duties and are re-exported thereafter are to be treated as imported goods for the purposes of disbursement of drawback under Section 74 of the Customs Act, 1962.

[Instruction No. 06/2026-Customs dtd 27th April 2026]

- Amendment in following Customs (ADD) Notifications to align them with changes made vide Finance Act, 2026 –

1. Notification No. 31/2021-Customs (ADD) dated 29th May, 2021
2. Notification No. 60/2021-Customs (ADD) dated 14th October, 2021
3. Notification No. 12/2022-Customs (ADD) dated 28th April, 2022
4. Notification No. 23/2024-Customs (ADD) dated 4th November, 2024
5. Notification No. 17/2025-Customs (ADD) dated 19th June, 2025.

[Notification No. 06/2026-Customs (ADD) dtd 30th April 2026]

- Imports of anodized aluminium frames for solar panels/modules from China PR by M/s Anhui Krant Aluminum Products Co., Ltd. will undergo provisional assessment during the New Shipper Review. Importers may need to furnish security and could be liable for retrospective anti-dumping duty. **[Notification No. 07/2026-Customs (ADD) dtd 19th May 2026]**
- Central Government has imposed anti-dumping duty on imports of “Monoisopropylamine” originating in or exported from the People’s Republic of China. They have imposed an anti-dumping duty of USD 290 per metric tonne on the subject goods imported from China, whether directly or through third countries. The levy will remain in force for five years from the date of publication of the notification unless revoked, superseded, or amended earlier. **[Notification No. 08/2026-Customs (ADD) dtd 22nd May 2026]**
- The amendment to Notification No. 47/2021-Customs (ADD) (Natural Mica based Pearl Industrial Pigments excluding cosmetic grade originating in or exported from China PR) provides that the anti-dumping duty currently in force under the notification shall continue to be levied up to and inclusive of 25 November 2026. The newly inserted provision expressly clarifies that the duty will remain effective until the said date unless the notification is revoked, superseded, or otherwise amended by the Central Government prior thereto. **[Notification No. 09/2026-Customs (ADD) dtd 22nd May 2026]**
- Amendment in following Customs Notifications to align them with changes made vide Finance Act, 2026 –
 1. Notification No. 85/2004-Customs, dated 31st August, 2004
 2. Notification No. 24/2005-Customs, dated 1st March, 2005
 3. Notification No. 25/2005-Customs, dated 1st March, 2005
 4. Notification No. 73/2005- Customs, dated 22nd July, 2005
 5. Notification No. 74/2005- Customs, dated 22nd July, 2005
 6. Notification No. 75/2005 Customs, dated 22nd July, 2005
 7. Notification No. 101/2007-Customs, dated 11th September, 2007
 8. Notification No. 10/2008 -Customs, dated 15th January, 2008
 9. Notification No. 57/2009-Customs, dated 30th May, 2009
 10. Notification No. 46/2011- Customs, dated 01st June, 2011
 11. Notification No. 53/2011-Customs, dated 01st July, 2011
 12. Notification No. 69/2011-Customs, dated 29th July, 2011
 13. Notification No. 68/2012-Customs, dated 31st December, 2012
 14. Notification No. 57/2017-Customs, dated 30th June, 2017
 15. Notification No. 11/2018 -Customs, dated 2nd February, 2018
 16. Notification No. 50/2018- Customs, dated 30th June, 2018
 17. Notification No. 25/2021- Customs, dated 31st March, 2021
 18. Notification No. 22/2022- Customs, dated 30th April, 2022
 19. Notification No. 62/2022- Customs, dated 26th December, 2022

20. Notification No. 41/2025- Customs, dated 30th September, 202
21. Notification No. 42/2025- Customs, dated 30th September, 2025
22. Notification No. 43/2025- Customs, dated 30th September, 2025
23. Notification No. 11/2026-Customs, dated 31st March, 2026

[Notification No. 14/2026-Customs dtd 30th April 2026]

- Custom duty rates revised on various precious metal imports, primarily increasing the concessional customs duty from 5% to 10% on several categories of gold, silver, and related products. The revised rates apply to gold dore bars containing up to 95% gold, silver dore bars containing up to 95% silver, gold bars and gold coins imported by eligible passengers, gold ornaments and tola bars, silver imports including ornaments, gold and silver findings used in jewellery, and other specified precious metal goods.
Further, 10% duty has been imposed on spent catalyst or ash containing precious metals till 31.03.2027.

[Notification No. 15/2026-Customs dated 12th May 2026]

- Under Notification No. 11/2021-Customs, multiple entries relating to gold, silver, platinum, spent catalyst or ash containing precious metals, jewellery findings, and goods under tariff headings 7107, 7109, 7111, and 7118 were amended to revise the applicable AIDC rates to 4.35%, 5%, or 5.4% depending upon the nature of goods. A specific concessional regime was introduced for spent catalyst or ash containing precious metals imported for recovery or recycling purposes, subject to compliance with Customs (Import of Goods at Concessional Rate of Duty or for Specified End Use) Rules, 2022 and environmental clearance conditions. The notification also inserted new entries prescribing AIDC rates for specified gold and silver imports and exempted certain goods imported under Notification No. 57/2000-Customs from cess liability. This is w.e.f 13-05-2026

[Notification No. 16/2026-Customs dated 12th May 2026]

- Customs duty rate under the concessional scheme for specified gold and silver imports covered under Notification dated 08.05.2000 has been increased from 4.35% to 10%, effective from 13.05.2026.

[Notification No. 17/2026-Customs dated 12th May 2026]

- Amendments have been made in Table III of the customs exemption notification dated 30.04.2022 by revising the applicable rate and condition entries against Serial No. 12. The revised provisions will come into effect from 13.05.2026.

[Notification No. 18/2026-Customs dated 12th May 2026]

- A customs duty and AIDC exemption has been provided on imports of cotton (Heading 5201) into India. The exemption is effective from 1 June 2026 to 31 October 2026 (both days inclusive).

[Notification No.19/2026-Customs dated 30th May 2026]

- Concessional customs duty rates, including specified Tariff Rate Quotas (TRQs), have been notified for eligible goods imported from the Sultanate of Oman, subject to prescribed origin criteria and compliance with applicable Rules of Origin requirements.

[Notification No. 20/2026-Customs dated 31st May 2026]

- The technical correction by renumbering “Kishangarh” from item (x) to (xi) in the table relating to Rajasthan. Also, it has added a new customs-notified location at Village Hirnoda, Jaipur, designated for the unloading of imported goods and loading of export goods.

[Notification No. 40/2026-Customs (N.T.), dated 23rd April 2026]

- Revision in the All Industry Rates (AIR) of duty drawback for specified gold and silver jewellery and articles under Chapter 71. The amendment substitutes the existing drawback rates in column (4) for tariff items 711301, 711302, and 711401 with updated figures.

[Notification No. 41/2026-Customs (N.T.) dated 24th April 2026]

- CBIC has added Samrang on the Bhutan border as a notified land customs route for movement through the Rangia–Tamulpur–Dimakuchi motorable road connecting Samrang in India with Samrang in Bhutan

[Notification No. 43/2026-Customs (N.T.), dated 06th May 2026]

- Effective from 20 May 2026, revised customs tariff values have been prescribed. Tariff values for edible oils, brass scrap, gold and areca nuts remain unchanged, while the tariff value for silver has been fixed at USD 2,455 per kilogram.

[Notification No. 47/2026-Customs (N.T.) dated 19th May 2026]

- Tariff values for specified imported goods, including crude and refined palm oil, palmolein, crude soybean oil, brass scrap and silver, have been revised, while tariff values for gold and areca nuts remain unchanged. The revised values are effective from 30 May 2026.

[Notification No. 49/2026-CUSTOMS (N.T.) dated 29th May 2026]

- CBIC extended the validity of earlier circulars issued under Section 143AA of the Customs Act, 1962 which were introduced to mitigate challenges arising from disruptions in maritime routes due to the closure of the Strait of Hormuz. The Board has decided that the facilities provided through Circular Nos. 09/2026, 10/2026, 12/2026, 15/2026, 19/2026, and 21/2026 shall continue until May 15, 2026, without any changes to their terms and conditions. The extension aims to ensure continuity in trade facilitation measures amid ongoing disruptions.

[Circular No. 22/2026-Customs dtd 04th May 2026]

- Safeguard duty has been imposed on imports of “Non-Alloy and Alloy Steel Flat Products” under Notification No. 02/2025-Customs (SG). Circular introduces system-based qualifiers in the Single Window Table of the Bill of Entry to ensure that safeguard duty is not levied on exempted imports. Importers seeking exemption must declare specified details and corresponding INFO_CD codes relating to CIF value thresholds, country of origin, and excluded product categories. **[Circular No. 23/2026-Customs dtd 07th May 2026]**
- W.e.f 1st July 2026, importers have to declare hazardous cargo at the item level in Bills of Entry whenever goods fall within the listed chapters. The Customs system will automatically flag such consignments during assessment, examination, and out-of-charge stages, enabling officers to identify and process them expeditiously. The National Customs Targeting Centre (NCTC) will also modify the Risk Management System for improved facilitation of identified hazardous cargo. **[Circular No. 24/2026-Customs dtd 14th May 2026]**
- Validity of customs facilitation measures introduced due to disruptions in maritime routes arising from the closure of the Strait of Hormuz has been further extended till 30.06.2026. All existing facilities, conditions and procedural relaxations under earlier circulars shall continue unchanged. **[Circular No. 25/2026-Customs dtd 14th May 2026]**
- CBIC has streamlined the procedures for granting Entry Inward and Vessel Sail-out Clearance to minimize delays in port operations. The Circular clarifies that these clearances under the Customs Act, 1962 are independent of physical vessel boarding requirements and should be granted promptly upon filing prescribed documents through SCMTR and e-Sanchit. Physical boarding by Customs officers is to be undertaken only on a risk-based assessment, considering factors such as compliance history, cargo profile, voyage details, and security concerns. **[Circular No. 26/2026-Customs dated 15th May 2026]**

CENTRAL EXCISE

- Special Additional Excise Duty rates on exports of High speed diesel oil outside India revised from Rs. 24 per litre to Rs. 23 per litre. **[Notification No. 19/2026-Central Excise dtd 30th April 2026]**
- Special Additional Excise Duty rates on exports of ATF outside India revised from Rs. 42 per litre to Rs. 33 per litre. **[Notification No. 20/2026-Central Excise dtd 30th April 2026]**
- Road and Infrastructure Cess rates on exports of High speed diesel oil outside India from Rs. 31.5 per litre to Nil. **[Notification No. 21/2026-Central Excise dtd 30th April 2026]**

- The export policy of Wheat under the HS Codes 10011900 and 10019910 continues to remain “Prohibited”. However, export of additional 25 Lakh Metric Tonnes (LMT) of Wheat is permitted and the detailed modalities for this purpose shall be notified via separate Public Notice. Furthermore, the existing policy condition mentioned in DGFT Notification No. 06/2015-2020 dated May 13, 2022 continues to apply, wherein export shall also be allowed on the basis of permission granted by the Government of India to other countries to meet their food security needs and based on the request of their governments, over and above the said permitted amount of additional 25 LMT of Wheat.
[Notification No. 13/2026-27 dated 27th April 2026]
- Minimum Import Price (MIP) @ INR 67,220 per MT on Cost, Insurance, and Freight (CIF) value, imposed on import of Virgin Multi-layer Paper Board (VPB) under ITC (HS) Codes 48059100, 48059200, 48059300, 48109200 and 48109900 has been extended for the period up to 30.09.2026
[Notification No. 14/2026-27 dated 30th April 2026]
- Consequent to the amendments made under the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, vide the fourth schedule of the Finance Act (No. 3 of 2026), RoDTEP Schedule (Appendix 4R and Appendix 4RE), is amended w.e.t 01.05.2026 to align it with First Schedule of the Customs Tariff Act. The RoDTEP rates for these items w.e.f. 01.05.2026. As part of the revision, 142 tariff lines have been added, 50 tariff lines deleted, and descriptions of 2 tariff lines modified at the 8-digit level.
[Notification No. 15/2026-27 dtd 30th April 2026]
- Export policy of Sugar (Raw Sugar, White Sugar and Refined Sugar) under ITC (HS) Codes 1701 14 90 and 1701 99 90 has been changed from “Restricted” to “Prohibited” till 30 September 2026. Exemptions continue for EU/USA quota exports, Advance Authorization, Government-approved exports, and consignments already in export pipeline.
[Notification No. 16/2026-27 dated 13th May 2026]
- The Import Policy of items covered under ITC HS Code 71069221 and 71069229 (silver products, including bars containing 99.9% or more silver and other semi-manufactured silver bars) are revised from “Free” to “Restricted” subject to Policy Condition No. 7 of Chapter 71 of ITC (HS) 2022, Schedule – I (Import Policy) with immediate effect.
[Notification No. 17/2026-27- DGFT Dtd 16th May, 2026]

- Applications for Authorizations for export of wheat, notified vide Notification No. 13/2026-27 dated April 27, 2026, as amended from time to time, shall be invited and processed as per the modalities mentioned in this Public Notice.
[Public Notice No. 05/2026-27 dated 30th April 2026]
- Four new SIONs for export products under the Chemical & Allied Product Group 'A' are being notified to enable Regional Authorities (RAs) to issue Advance Authorisations directly, eliminating the need for case-by-case referrals to , the Norms Committee. This will expedite approvals and ensure greater uniformity in decision-making
[Public Notice No. 06/2026-27 dated 04th May 2026]
- The validity period of ad-hoc norms ratified by Norms Committees on or after 01.04.2015 under Para 4.07 of HBP-2023 shall remain valid until 31.03.2028. This amendment aims to promote ease of doing business by ensuring continuity, predictability and lowering transaction costs for exporters
[Public Notice No. 07/2026-27 dated 05th May 2026]
- This Public Notice notifies the enlistment of fourteen (14) agencies as Pre-Shipment Inspection Agencies (PSIAs) under Appendix-2G of the Foreign Trade Policy, 2023. It further authorises two (02) existing PSIAs for the addition of instruments in accordance with the applicable provisions. The Notice also includes updation of the list of PSIAs by removing agencies whose enlistment/renewal validity has expired and has not been renewed
[Public Notice No. 08/2026-27 dated 08th May 2026]
- Para 2.88(a) and Para 2.91 of the Handbook of Procedures (HBP) 2023 have been amended to facilitate exporters to obtain the Certificate of Origin (CoO) under the India—UK Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA) through self-declaration, in addition to the existing system of issuance of Certificates of Origin by the authorised agencies.
[Public Notice No. 09/2026-27 dated 11th May 2026]
- DGCT notified the list of authorised agencies permitted to issue Preferential Certificates of Origin under the India—UK CETA.
[Public Notice No. 10/2026-27 dated 11th May 2026]
- 05(Five) Notes are inserted under SIONs M-1 to M-8 of the Handbook of Procedures, 2023, prescribing conditions for the issuance and monitoring of Advance Authorisation for import of gold.
[Public Notice No. 11/2026-27 dated 14th May 2026]

- The DGFT has allocated 8,606 MTRV of raw cane sugar for export to the United States under the Tariff Rate Quota (TRQ) Scheme for the US fiscal year 2026 (1 October 2025 to 30 September 2026). The notice reiterates that exports of sugar under HS Code 17010000 to the USA and EU under the TRQ scheme remain “Free”, subject to the conditions specified in Notification No. 3/2015-20 dated 20 April 2015. Certificates of Origin, wherever required, will be issued by the Additional DGFT, Mumbai based on recommendations received from APEDA regarding eligible exporters and allocated quantities.
[Public Notice No. 12/2026-27 dtd 22nd May 2026]
- Specific Standard Input Output Norms (SIONs) for Chemical and Allied Products under Product Group ‘A’ have been revised with immediate effect for A1090, A1794, A1827, A3105, A3106 and A3107 covering caustic soda, gelatine, ossein and chlorinated paraffin products.
[Public Notice No. 13/2026-27 dated 29th May 2026]
- DGFT issued clarifications and amendments relating to Interest Subvention Support for Pre- and Post-Shipment Export Credit under the Export Promotion Mission (EPM) – Niryat Protsahan scheme. The amendments were introduced after industry representations highlighted operational and technical difficulties in generating Unique Identification Numbers (UINs) during the transition from the earlier UDIN-based Equalisation Intervention Scheme.
 1. DGFT permitted banks to submit interest subvention claims for export credit disbursed on or after 02.01.2026 even where UINs were generated after loan disbursement, subject to specified timelines and conditions.
 2. For FY 2025-26, UINs generated on or before 31.05.2026 would remain eligible for interest subvention from the date of disbursement.
 3. From FY 2026-27 onwards, UINs generated within 15 days from disbursement would qualify for support.
 4. The Trade Notice also clarified that the applicable interest subvention rate would be determined based on the date of loan disbursement.**[Trade Notice No. 03/2026-27 dtd 13th May 2026]**
- Exporters allotted Pharma Grade Sugar quota have been asked to submit utilization certificates and additional quantity requirements within 10 days. Unutilized quota may be reallocated, while eligible authorizations may be considered for revalidation for six months.
[Trade Notice No.04/2026-27 dated 22nd May 2026]
- A dedicated online module for issuance of Certificates of Origin (CoO) for Agarwood exports has been launched on the Trade Connect Platform. Effective 25 May 2026, applications, verification, approvals, and CoO issuance will be processed through a paperless digital workflow.
[Trade Notice No.05/2026-27 dated 22nd May 2026]

- DGFT has announced that with the implementation of the India–Oman CEPA from 1 June 2026, Preferential Certificates of Origin (eCoO) for exports to Oman will be issued electronically through the Trade Connect ePlatform. Exporters can apply online by selecting “India Oman CEPA (Agency Issued)” and obtain digitally signed eCoOs with QR codes. Existing DGFT login credentials can be used on the platform. The notice also provides guidelines on DSC linkage, user profile updates, certificate verification, and DGFT helpdesk support for stakeholders.

[Trade Notice No. 06/2026-27 dated 29th May 2026]

INCOME TAX

- The Principal Chief Commissioner of Income Tax (Exemptions), Delhi, through Notification No. 06/2026 dated 12 May 2026, granted approval to M/s Shree Hari Arogyam Foundation under clause (iia) of sub-section (1) of Section 35 (scientific Research” activities) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 read with Rule 5F of the Income Tax Rules, 1962.

[Notification no 06/2026 dtd 12th May 2026]

INSOLVENCY & BANKRUPTCY CODE

- IBBI amended the Insolvency Professional Agencies Regulations, 2016 to provide for Board nominee directors, stricter eligibility and renewal norms for independent directors, and mandatory submission of at least two candidates for appointment or renewal of managing directors.
[Notification F. No. IBBI/2026-27/GN/REG/140 dated 13th May 2026]
- Valuation provisions under the CIRP, Liquidation and Pre-Packaged Insolvency Resolution frameworks have been revised. The amendments allow a single set of valuers in specified MSME cases and modify the methodology for determining valuation under the pre-pack insolvency process.
[Notification F. NO. IBBI/2026-27/GN/REG141 dated 20th May 2026]
- The Central Government has notified 26 May 2026 as the effective date for key IBC Amendment Act, 2026 provisions relating to CIRP admission, withdrawal, liquidation, avoidance transactions and creditor-led insolvency resolution.
(Notification No. S.O. 2625(E) dated 26th May 2026)

- The Companies (CSR Policy) Amendment Rules, 2026 permit companies to undertake CSR activities by subscribing to Zero Coupon Zero Principal (ZCZP) instruments issued by Not-for-Profit Organizations (NPOs) registered with the Social Stock Exchange. Such subscriptions are capped at 10% of the company's annual CSR expenditure and are exempt from CSR impact assessment requirements. NPOs must utilize the funds within three succeeding financial years and, upon delisting, transfer any unspent amount to a Schedule VII fund and report compliance to Securities and Exchange Board of India. The amendment is effective immediately.

[e-F. No. CSR-10/13/2025-CSR-MCA dtd 27th May 2026]

Beyond The Obvious



GST

- The petitioner, instead of participating in the second GST proceedings and pointing out to the officer that a demand for the same period had already been raised earlier, chose to directly file a writ petition before the High Court claiming the second proceedings were illegal. The Court dismissed the writ, holding that since the demand in the second order was not proven to be exactly identical to the first, the automatic bar under Section 6(2)(b) did not apply, and more importantly, the petitioner should have appeared, raised the overlap before the officer, and if still aggrieved, filed a rectification application under Section 161 of the CGST Act a remedy still available within the six-month limitation period rather than rushing to the High Court.
{[2026] 186 taxmann.com 242 (Telangana)}
- Composite GST assessment order covering multiple tax periods is impermissible under Sections 73 and 74 of the CGST Act statutory scheme requires period-wise determination and separate proceedings must be initiated for each assessment year.
{[2026] 186 taxmann.com 643 (Andhra Pradesh)}
- When multiple Alstom group companies merged into one entity through an NCLT order, the merging company instead of transferring its entire unused ITC (GST credit) to the new merged company, transferred only a portion of it and tried to claim a cash refund of the remaining amount by linking it to its past exports. The Gujarat High Court rejected this, holding that GST law mandates transfer of all unutilised ITC to the merged entity upon amalgamation you cannot split it between transfer and refund. Alstom has now challenged this before the Supreme Court, which has issued notice, making it a landmark case for all companies undergoing mergers under GST.
{ SLP(C) No. 16124-16130/2026 }

- Bombay High Court granted ad-interim relief against coercive recovery in GSTR-1 rectification dispute, rejecting Revenue's demand for additional 10% pre-deposit where errors were bona fide and inadvertent without revenue loss, reaffirming the Star Engineers ruling on GST return rectification. **{WP No. 4779/2026}**
- Orissa High Court set aside Order-in-Original under Section 73 and rectification order under Section 161, holding that adjudication was vitiated by non-consideration of assessee's DRC-06 reply and denial of personal hearing, as order incorrectly recorded that no reply was filed. **{ WP(C) No. 11297/2026}**
- Summary assessment order disallowing ITC set aside where assessee subsequently produced e-way bills, ledger extracts and transaction details to establish genuineness of transactions; matter remanded for reconsideration as fresh evidence may clarify ITC eligibility. **{{2026} 186 taxmann.com 455 (Karnataka)}**
- Where only DRC-01 summary was issued without a proper Show Cause Notice, initiation of GST proceedings is invalid and the consequent demand order is liable to be set aside. **{{2026} 185 taxmann.com 160 (Gauhati)}**
- GST registration cancellation order quashed where the cancellation order lacked specific reasons and was passed in violation of principles of natural justice. **{{2026} 186 taxmann.com 595 (Gauhati)}**
- High Court declined to entertain writ petition on delayed challenge to GST order and allowed petitioner to seek appellate remedy before appropriate authority by filing delay condonation application. **{{2026} 186 taxmann.com 451 (Telangana)}**
- The petitioner challenged a GST demand order by filing a writ petition in February 2026, far beyond the 120-day limit. The Court dismissed it, holding that once the limitation period expires, the delay cannot be condoned by invoking writ jurisdiction, and allowing such petitions would defeat the statutory appellate scheme **{W.P.(T) No. 2034 of 2026, 2026 TAXSCAN (HC) 537}**
- The Court refused to entertain Tata Steel's writ against a GST demand under Section 74, holding that disputed factual issues involving ITC availment cannot be adjudicated in writ proceedings. Liberty was granted to file a statutory appeal within four weeks, with a direction that the appellate authority shall not reject it on grounds of limitation. **{ W.P.(T) No. 2485 of 2026}**

CUSTOMS

- Redetermination of a lesser value against a higher declared transaction value is impermissible under the Customs Valuation (Determination of Value of Imported Goods) Rules, 2007 one price range published by ICIS cannot be taken as the transaction value solely for the purpose of levying Anti-Dumping Duty ADD demand of Rs. 6.5 crore on melamine imports quashed. **{Appeal No. 86623 of 2024 CESTAT Mumbai 2026 TAXSCAN (CESTAT) 248}**
- A Customs Broker is liable for penalty under Section 112(b) where it facilitated import of raw cashew nuts under Notification No. 18/2015-Customs and DRI investigation revealed that the imported goods were diverted to the local market in violation of the licensing conditions mandating processing only at specific approved premises such diversion constitutes a breach of 'Actual User' conditions. **{Appeal No. 20804 of 2018 CESTAT Bangalore 30.04.2026 2026 TAXSCAN (CESTAT) 491}**

CENTRAL EXCISE

- Exemption notification is attracted if goods are used with the intention of manufacturing the specified product incidental diversion to electricity generation does not disentitle the assessee. Once eligibility is established, the notification must be construed liberally. **{ 2026 INSC 285 | 2026 LiveLaw (SC) 295}**
- Capital goods received in factory and used therein satisfy CCR Rules immovability of plant is irrelevant once electricity is partly used in manufacture of dutiable goods, Rule 6(4) bar is not attracted. No suppression proved; extended period and penalty unsustainable. **{ Final Order No. 60344/2026}**
- Investment in and redemption of mutual fund units does not involve rendering of any activity for another person for consideration; hence it cannot be treated as an exempt service requiring CENVAT credit reversal. **{ 2026 LLBiz CESTAT(DEL) 256}**
- Rule 6 of the CENVAT Credit Rules, 2004 does not permit denial of CENVAT credit on input services used for generation of electricity, since electricity is not an excisable good. Rule 6 bars credit only to the extent inputs are used for exempted goods or services. **{ 2026 LLBiz CESTAT(HYD) 235}**

SERVICE TAX

- CENVAT credit cannot be denied on input services used for construction of immovable property when such property is subsequently used for providing taxable Renting of Immovable Property Service; the denial of CENVAT credit on architect services, consulting engineer services and other construction-related input services availed by the appellant for constructing commercial buildings subsequently rented out is unsustainable in law.
{ 2026 TAXSCAN (CESTAT) 191 Service Tax Appeal No. 3090 of 2012 }
- Service Tax demand confirmed merely on the basis of the difference between Income Tax Returns / Form 26AS and ST-3 Returns, without conducting any independent verification in respect of the nature of services rendered, is not legally sustainable Revenue must produce independent corroborative evidence to establish service tax liability; conditions for invocation of extended period of limitation also not fulfilled.
{ 2026 TAXSCAN (CESTAT) 349 Service Tax Appeal No. 75569 of 2024 }
- Service Tax demand cannot be raised solely based on a mismatch between Income Tax Returns and Service Tax ST-3 Returns the tax department must first independently prove that a taxable service was actually rendered; Form 26AS is a byproduct of TDS returns under Income Tax law and cannot be used as sole evidence for raising service tax demands SCN and confirmation order set aside.
{ 2026 TAXSCAN (CESTAT) 508 Service Tax Appeal No. 70818 of 2025 }

INCOME TAX

- HIGH COURT held that once the Income Tax Department's claim was rejected during IBC proceedings and was not included in the approved resolution plan, the tax demand could not be enforced later against the successful resolution applicant.
{[2026] 186 taxmann.com 592 (Punjab & Haryana)}
- Cross-examination of a third party is not required at the Section 148A stage in reassessment proceedings non-provision of cross-examination opportunity at Section 148A(d) stage does not invalidate the order, since cross-examination is a right available during assessment proceedings and not at the preliminary inquiry stage.
{[2026] 184 taxmann.com 314 (Calcutta)}

- Depreciation on goodwill arising on amalgamation is allowable for AYs 2017-18 and 2018-19 the 2021 amendment disallowing depreciation on self-generated or purchased goodwill is prospective in nature and does not apply to prior years. **{[2026] 185 taxmann.com 886 (Ahmedabad-Trib.)}**
- Waiver of principal working capital loan is not taxable under Section 28(iv) or Section 41(1) as the benefit was monetary in nature and the liability was not a trading liability reopening of assessment beyond four years on this basis is invalid where all primary facts were disclosed in the return. **{[2026] 185 taxmann.com 1000 (Mumbai-Trib.)}**
- Exemption claim on sale of agricultural land requires adjudication on merits even in the absence of a revised return where assessee produced revised computation and supporting material during assessment proceedings, the claim cannot be rejected summarily without examining the substance of the exemption plea. **{[2026] 186 taxmann.com 327 (Chennai-Trib.)}**
- No Transfer Pricing adjustment can be made on transactions with a wholly-owned AE that functions merely as a pass-through depot entity whose entire income is already offered to tax in India such dealings are, in substance, with self and the TPO is unjustified in making an ALP adjustment on such international transactions. **{[2026] 186 taxmann.com 796 (Delhi-Trib.)}**

COMPANY LAW

- The Supreme Court upheld Bharti Telecom's scheme under Section 66 to reduce share capital by compulsorily purchasing and cancelling minority shareholders' equity at Rs. 196.80 per share. It held that Section 66 does not mandate a formal valuation report, and using a valuer affiliated with the internal auditor and applying a Discount for Lack of Marketability were permissible. The Court also clarified that NCLT/NCLAT benches need not have a majority of Judicial Members Technical Members cannot be treated as inferior adjudicators **{ C.A. No. 7655 of 2025 - 2026 INSC 213}**
- Section 433 of the Companies Act empowering NCLT and NCLAT to apply provisions of the Limitation Act cannot be borrowed to confer a similar power on the Company Law Board. The CLB has no power under Section 5 of the Limitation Act to condone delay in filing an appeal under Section 58(3) of the Companies Ac. **{ 2026 INSC 33}**

RERA

- Where complainants had elected to pursue the remedy under RERA before the Real Estate Regulatory Authority and withdrew their complaint with liberty to file a fresh complaint before the Authority, they could not thereafter opt for the remedy available under the Consumer Protection Act for the same cause of action. The NCDRC order holding the consumer complaint maintainable was set aside.

{ 2026 LLBiz SC (RERA March Digest)}

- The Court observed that instead of fulfilling its statutory mandate of safeguarding the interests of homebuyers and ensuring accountability of developers, the RERA system appears to be operating in a manner that benefits promoters. The Court permitted the State to shift the RERA office to Dharamshala, staying the High Court's order restraining the move.

{ SLP(C) No. 5835 of 2026 | 2026 LLBiz SC 61}

- The Supreme Court set aside the MP High Court order that had quashed a Rs. 2.27 crore penalty imposed by MPRERA for non-registration of the project. The Court held the High Court's approach was impermissible in law, noting there was no occasion to set aside the penalty when the developer's appeal was dismissed for failure to comply with the mandatory pre-deposit requirement

{2026 LLBiz SC 80}

- A case heard by one bench cannot be decided by another bench if one of its members did not hear the arguments. Such a judgment is unsustainable in law. The bench that hears a matter must also decide it. Views of members who heard the case cannot be taken after a judgment has already been signed and delivered by another bench.

{ Matters Under Article 227 No. 71 of 2026}

Bizsol Corner



Event -As a part of Onboarding Initiatives, we have organized “Coffee with Founder and Director”



Bizsol Corner



Event:- Training session on USE OF AI for Productivity & Efficiency



Bizsol Corner



Event:- Congratulations to CA Sonal Sonawane on receiving the Special Appreciation AI Implementation at Bizsol for April 2026



Event:- Congratulations to Priya Jangid on receiving the Special Appreciation AI Implementation at Bizsol for April 2026



Bizsol Corner



Event:- Congratulations to Ritika Shokeen on receiving the Special Appreciation AI Implementation at Bizsol for April 2026



Event:- Interactive session on Custom By Ashok Nawal Sir.



Bizsol Corner



Event:- Introduction Of New Joinees With Everyone



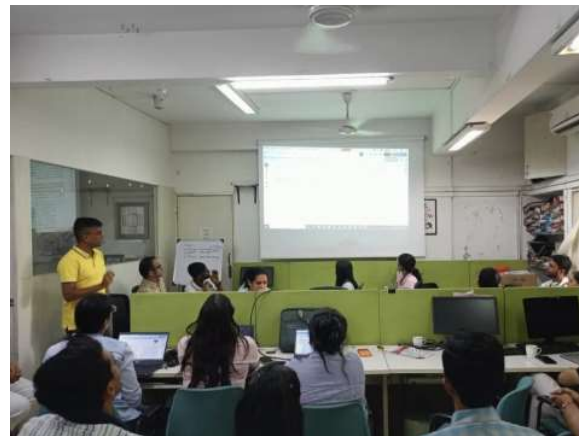
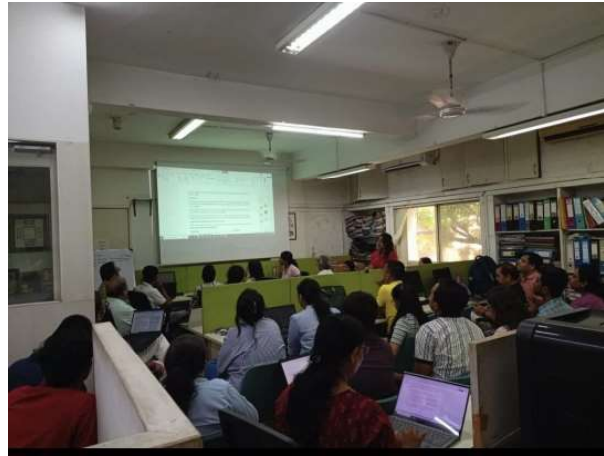
Event:- May Month Birthday Celebration



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