THE MEGHALAYA PROFESSIONS, TRADES, CALLINGS AND EMPLOYMENTS TAXATION ACT & RULES

A Consolidated Legal & Compliance Framework Guide
(Incorporating the Latest Amendments)

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1. Legal Status & Historical Context

The professional tax in the state is legally governed under the statutory framework titled **The Meghalaya Professions, Trades, Callings and Employments Taxation Act, 1947** (originally enacted as *Assam Act VI of 1947* and subsequently adapted and updated by the Government of Meghalaya through formal Adaptation Orders following the state's formation in 1972).

Any textual reference to the 'Assam Act' within principal draft versions remains completely intentional, serving as the valid constitutional foundation. All execution powers, regulatory compliance criteria, collection schedules, and structural components are entirely governed by the Excise, Registration, Taxation and Stamps Department of the State Government of Meghalaya.

2. Scope of Applicability & Mandatory Registrations

The professional tax structure spans multiple economic verticals and applies comprehensively to regular workforce environments, self-employed practitioners, and service entities:

- **Salaried Workers & Regular Wage Earners:** Applies directly to personnel drawing a recurring paycheck or dynamic monthly remuneration from micro, small, medium, or large scale commercial setups, corporate offices, institutional firms, or government bureaus.
- **Independent Freelancers & Consultants:** Covers standalone specialists, private practitioners, single contractors, or individuals performing remote project workflows without an exclusive employer setup.
- **Employers & Business Setups (PTRC):** Mandatory for any company or hiring manager paying salaries. The employer must secure a **Professional Tax Registration Certificate (PTRC)**, deduct the corresponding amount from salaries, and deposit it.
- **Self-Employed Professionals (PTEC):** Applicable to doctors, legal consultants, chartered accountants, architects, and technical experts who must secure a **Professional Tax Enrollment Certificate (PTEC)** and clear their annual dues independently.

3. Updated Statutory Tax Slab Structure

Following recent structural changes passed via administrative update frameworks, the tax computation structure has been simplified into an integrated annual gross income category layout:

Gross Annual Income Range (INR)	Statutory Annual Tax Liability

Up to ■1,80,000	Nil (Exempt Category)
■1,80,001 to ■3,00,000	■500 per annum
■3,00,001 to ■5,00,000	■1,000 per annum
■5,00,001 to ■7,50,000	■1,500 per annum
Above ■7,50,000	■2,500 per annum (Maximum Statutory Cap)

4. Enforcement Rules & Penalty Guidelines

Non-compliance, administrative oversight, or prolonged delays in filing data patterns or settling financial dues trigger specific enforcement mechanisms under state rules:

- **Delayed Remittance Penalties:** Standard payment delays trigger a baseline interest penalty of **2% per month** calculated precisely over the duration of default. Prolonged non-compliance may escalate up to a maximum statutory penalty of **10%**.
- **Enrollment Certificate Delay:** Failing to secure mandatory corporate enrollment within the designated timeframe can attract penal charges scaling up to **three times the underlying base liability**.
