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Demystifying Complexities

TAX EDGE

Monthly Tax &
Regulatory Updates

Tax • Regulatory • Assurance • Legal

April 2026



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Goods & Services Tax ('GST')



GST revenue collection for March 2026 Rs. 2,00,064 crore (8.8% higher than GST revenue in March 2025)

The gross GST revenue collected in the month of March 2026 is Rs. 2,00,064 crore as below:

IGST (Integrated Goods and Services Tax)	Rs. 1,06,246 Crore
CGST (Central Goods and Services Tax)	Rs. 40,549 Crore
SGST (State Goods and Services Tax)	Rs. 53,268 Crore
Total (rounded off)	Rs. 2,00,064 Crore

The gross GST collection for March 2026 stood at Rs. 2 lakh crore, representing a 8.8% year-on-year growth, driven by a strong increase in imports by 17.8% and stable increase in the domestic transactions by 5.9%. After considering refunds, the net GST revenue for March 2026 stands at Rs. 1.78 lakh crore, reflecting a growth of 8.2% compared to the same period last year.

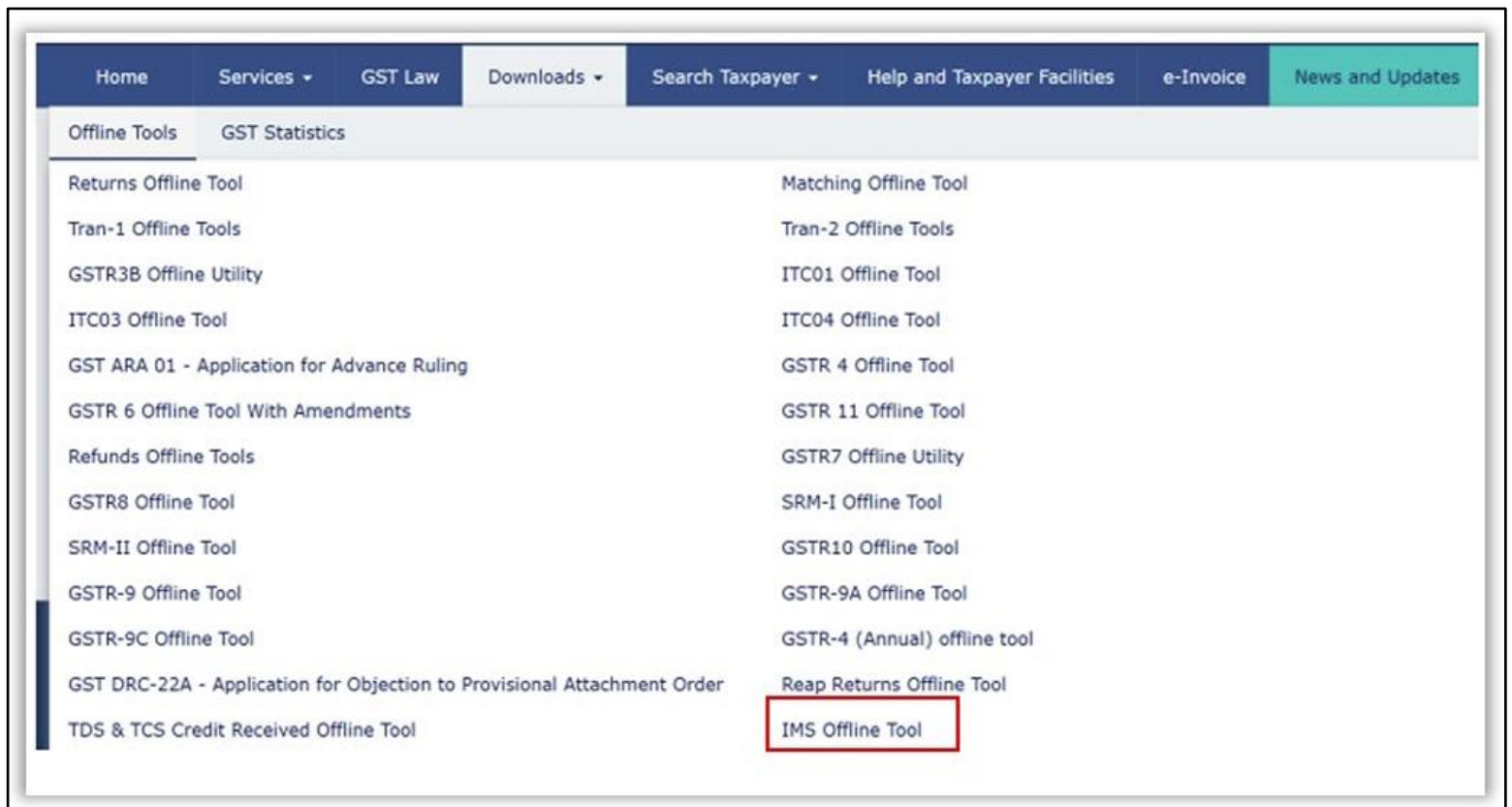
Please [Click Here](#) to read the revenue report dated 1 April 2026 released by the GST Network.



GST Network (GSTN) has introduced Invoice Management System (IMS) offline tool

IMS was introduced on the GST portal from October 2024 tax period enabling the taxpayers to take actions on invoices uploaded by their suppliers through Form GSTR-1 (outward supply return), Form GSTR-1A (amendment to GSTR 1), or Invoice Furnishing Facility (IFF), including accepting, rejecting, or keeping such records pending in the system.

To continuously enhance the taxpayer convenience and facilitate ease of compliance, an IMS Offline Tool has now been introduced in the GST system. The said offline tool is based on MS excel making it easy to use by the taxpayers. It enables them to undertake actions on both individual as well as bulk invoices in an efficient manner.



Please [Click Here](#) to read the advisory dated 21 April 2026 issued by GSTN.

Please [Click Here](#) to read the Standard Operating Procedure issued by GSTN covering guidance on the following:

- Steps to use the IMS offline tool
- Import downloaded Json File and Validate Sheet
- Generate and upload Json on GST Portal
- Some important points / validations related to using offline tools

GSTN issues advisory on re-computation of interest in Form GSTR-3B (summary return)

GSTN has introduced a facilitation measure on the GST portal to assist taxpayers in making accurate self-assessments. The GST portal now automatically calculates interest on delayed filing of Form GSTR-3B based on the tax liability discharged and tax liability breakup provided in 'Tax Liability Breakup, As Applicable' table.

The system computed interest is auto-populated and collected in the Table-5.1 of the subsequent period's Form GSTR-3B. The facility is similar to the collection of late fees for Form GSTR-3B, which is also calculated after filing of Form GSTR-3B and collected in subsequent GSTR-3B period.

The detailed breakup of interest computation can be verified from the System Generated GSTR 3B PDF, which can be accessed through the following navigation path:

Login → Return Dashboard → Select Return Period → GSTR 3B → Prepare Online → System Generated GSTR 3B PDF

5.1 Interest and Late fee for previous tax period

The interest on tax liabilities (including reverse charge) and late fees pertains to the previous period for delays in filing GSTR-3B.

Last Save request has been processed successfully.

Please select the check box if you wish to declare any Interest liabilities. Please note Interest amounts declared here under respective heads need to be paid in cash in addition to tax liabilities for the month. GSTR 3B can be filed only after complete payment of all liabilities.

Description	Integrated Tax (₹)	Central Tax (₹)	State/UT Tax (₹)	CESS (₹)
Interest	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Late Fees		1,000.00	1,000.00	

SYSTEM GENERATED GSTR-3B CANCEL CONFIRM **RE-COMPUTE INTEREST**

Due to some technical glitch for some taxpayers, interest for February 2026 period appearing in Table 5.1 of March 2026 period may have been calculated incorrectly without providing benefit of the minimum cash balance available in the Electronic Cash Ledger as per the proviso to Rule 88B(1) of the CGST Rules, 2017. In case any taxpayer observes any discrepancy in the system calculated interest, an option to recompute interest is available on GST portal.

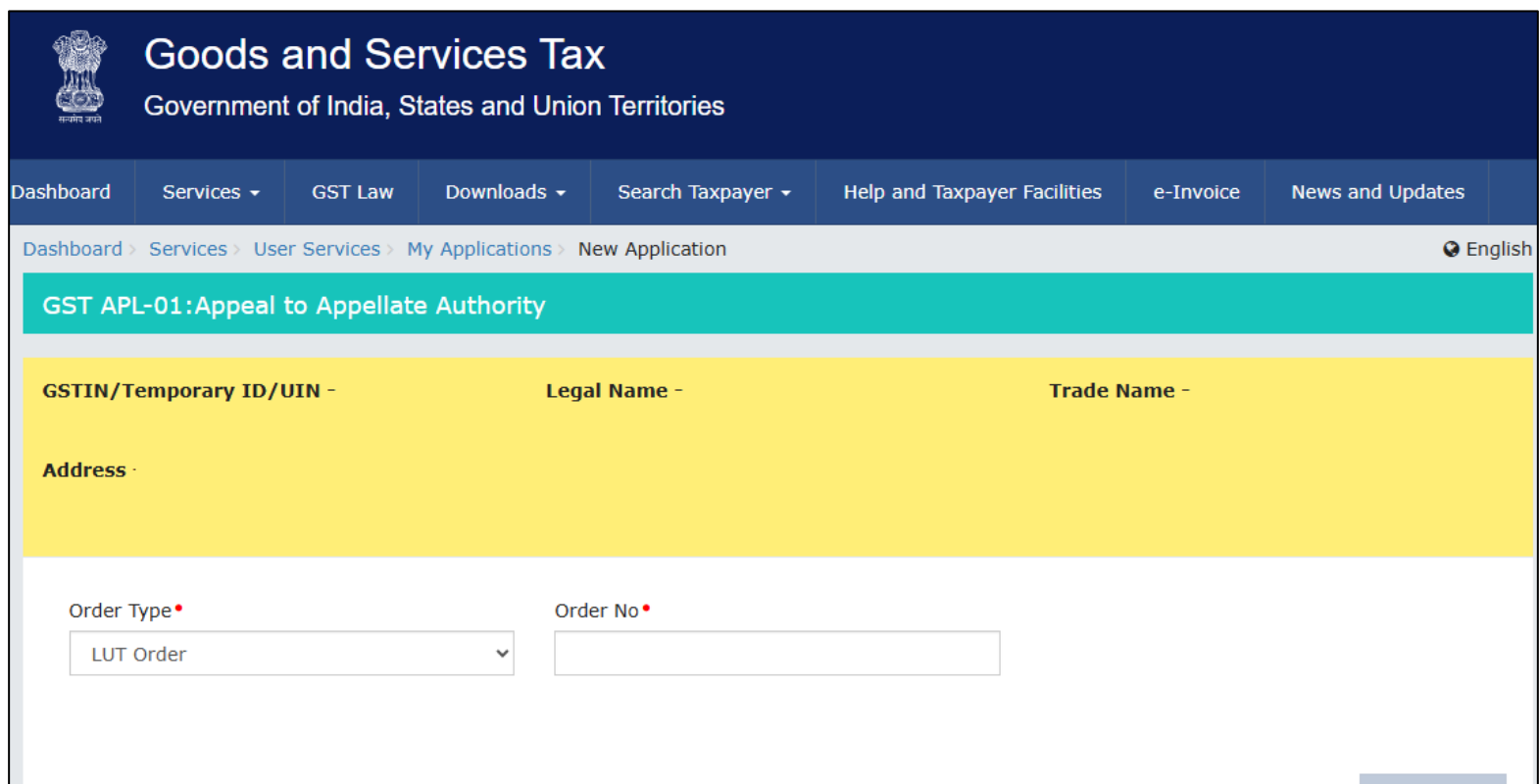
The taxpayer may click on the 'Re-Compute Interest' button provided under Table 5.1 of GSTR 3B. Upon clicking this option, the system recalculates the interest based on the latest and updated parameters available in the system and the revised interest amount will then be reflected in the updated system generated Form GSTR-3B PDF.

Taxpayers have been advised to refer to the updated Form GSTR-3B system generated PDF for the revised interest values and accordingly, update the interest figures in Table 5.1 by manually editing the already auto populated values in Table 5.1. The revised interest will also be visible on hover of respective field in Table 5.1 of Form GSTR-3B. The manually edited interest value cannot be less than the recomputed interest appearing in system generated GSTR-3B pdf.

Please [Click Here](#) to read the advisory dated 16 April 2026 issued by GSTN.

GSTN issues advisory on payment of pre-deposit percentage through GST portal, in case of appeal

While filing an appeal in Form APL-01 on the GST portal, the pre-deposit percentage is auto-populated as 10% in accordance with Section 107(6) of the CGST Act, 2017, and was previously non-editable. Due to this restriction, taxpayers faced difficulties in cases where the pre-deposit had already been made through other means or where the demand amount was incorrectly reflected under the appropriate head.



The screenshot displays the GST portal interface for filing an appeal. The header shows the Government of India logo and the text 'Goods and Services Tax, Government of India, States and Union Territories'. The navigation menu includes 'Dashboard', 'Services', 'GST Law', 'Downloads', 'Search Taxpayer', 'Help and Taxpayer Facilities', 'e-Invoice', and 'News and Updates'. The breadcrumb trail indicates the path: 'Dashboard > Services > User Services > My Applications > New Application'. The main heading is 'GST APL-01: Appeal to Appellate Authority'. The form fields are as follows:

GSTIN/Temporary ID/UIN -	Legal Name -	Trade Name -
Address ·		
Order Type ·	Order No ·	
<input type="text" value="LUT Order"/>	<input type="text"/>	

To address these issues, GSTN has now made the pre-deposit field editable at the time of filing the appeal, from 6 April 2026 onwards. This allows taxpayers to modify the pre-deposit percentage as applicable to their specific case and calculate and pay the required amount accordingly while submitting the appeal. The appellate authority will subsequently verify the correctness of the pre-deposit amount and the mode of payment during the adjudication of the appeal.

Please [Click Here](#) to read the advisory dated 10 April 2026 issued by GSTN.

GSTN issues advisory on difficulty in filing appeal by taxpayers on the GST portal in cases where adjudication orders reflect 'NIL' demand due to prior voluntary payment

Background

GSTN has observed that certain taxpayers are encountering difficulties while filing appeals on the GST portal against demand orders wherein the demand amount is shown as 'NIL' despite the existence of a dispute regarding tax liability.

This issue typically arises when a taxpayer has made payment of tax, interest, or penalty (fully or partially) at the stage of issuance of a Show Cause Notice (SCN) without admitting liability. Subsequently, the adjudicating authority issues a demand order treating such payment as full settlement, without explicitly determining and recording the liability.

System Behaviour on GST Portal (Demand and Collection Register – DCR):

When a demand order is issued by the tax officer, the GST portal creates a Demand ID in the Demand and Collection Register (DCR), also known as the liability ledger.

In cases where the tax officer issues a demand order with a NIL amount, an entry is created with zero value, indicating that there is no outstanding liability. When the taxpayer attempts to file an appeal application (APL-01) against such a demand order, the portal restricts the filing of the appeal and may display an error such as: 'Disputed amount cannot be more than demand amount itself'.

Since no liability is reported by the tax officer on the GST portal, the system blocks the taxpayer from filing an appeal.

Clarification issued by GSTN

GSTN has clarified that:

- Payment made during the SCN stage, without explicit admission of liability, does not amount to acceptance of the demand
- In such cases, the taxpayer retains the right to contest the liability and file an appeal u/s 107 of the CGST Act, 2017.

However, where the adjudication order incorrectly reflects a 'NIL' demand, the taxpayer is unable to exercise this statutory right due to the NIL demand reflected in the system.

Alternate solution

In cases where a dispute regarding liability exists but is not captured by the department in the demand order, and payment has been made prior to the issuance of the demand order, the taxpayer is advised to approach the adjudicating authority for issue of a rectification order.

The taxpayer may file such rectification requests using the option available on the GST portal. Upon receipt of the rectification order reflecting the correct demand amount, the taxpayer may proceed to file an appeal on the GST portal within the prescribed time limits.

Please [Click Here](#) to read the advisory dated 3 April 2026 issued by GSTN.

Direct Tax



Direct Tax

New forms notified for change in Permanent Account Number (PAN) data – Form PAN CR-01 for individuals & Form PAN CR-02 for non-individuals

The Central Board of Direct Taxes has introduced new forms for changes / corrections in PAN data. These forms, PAN CR-01 for individuals and PAN CR-02 for non-individuals, are effective from 1 April 2026 onwards.

- Form PAN-CR-01 - This form is to be used by individual taxpayers, including Hindu Undivided Families
- Form PAN-CR-02 - This form applies to companies, partnerships, limited liability partnerships, trusts, associations of persons, body of individuals and other non-individual entities.

Applications can be submitted through following modes:

- Physically at PAN Centres operated by UTI Infrastructure Technology and Services Limited (UTIITSL) or Protean eGov Technologies Limited (formerly National Securities Depository Limited e-Governance Services)
- Online through the official websites of UTIITSL (www.utiitsl.com) or Protean eGov (www.tinpan.proteantech.in)

Detailed guidelines have also been prescribed to ensure uniformity in data entry and documentation. These include mandatory quoting of Aadhaar number (except exempt categories), use of block letters in English, submission of recent photographs, and proper attestation of signatures or thumb impressions. Additionally, clear instructions have been provided regarding formatting of names, addresses, and other key fields.

Please [Click Here](#) to read Order no. F. No. ADG(S)-1/PAN/M/3699/2026-AD-DD SYSTEMS 1-5 DELHI dated 1 April 2026 issued by CBDT.



Income-tax Act 2025 comes into force from 1 April 2026 onwards

The Income-tax Act, 2025, a landmark reform in India's direct tax framework, represents a comprehensive effort to simplify and modernise the country's income-tax law, replacing the six-decade-old Income-tax Act, 1961. It marks a shift towards greater clarity and ease of compliance through simple language, a streamlined structure and a reader-friendly presentation, without altering the underlying tax policy.

The Bill was passed by the Parliament on 12 August 2025, and received the assent of the Hon'ble President of India on 21 August 2025, thereby becoming the Income-tax Act, 2025.

The Income-tax Rules, 2026 were notified by the Central Board of Direct Taxes on 20 March 2026 to operationalise the provisions of the new Act.

With its coming into force from 1 April 2026 onwards, the Income-tax Act, 2025 marks a new chapter in India's tax administration and an important step towards development of India.

Please [Click Here](#) to read the Press Release dated 1 April 2026 issued by CBDT.

Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) revises guidelines in relation of quoting of Document Identification Number (DIN) in official documents, consequent to amendment by Finance Act 2026

What is DIN?

A unique, computer-generated alphanumeric code that the Income-tax department must stamp on every official communication sent to a taxpayer.

Amendment by Finance Act, 2026

CBDT Circular 19 of 2019 provided for quoting of a computer-generated DIN on assessment orders. There have been judicial pronouncements where assessments have been held to be invalid on insignificant grounds like non-quoting of DIN on every page of the assessment order or body of the order even where DIN was lawfully generated and quoted in the communication accompanying the said orders. This resulted in an interpretation where assessments have been declared invalid even though they were in conformity with the requirements of law.

Consequently, the Finance Bill 2026 (and subsequently the Finance Act, 2026) amended the Income-tax Act stating that as long as there is a reference of DIN in the assessment order, the same would be sufficient compliance. In other words, assessments shall not be invalid on ground of any mistake, defect or omission on account of computer-generated DIN, if such assessment is referenced by the DIN in any manner. This was done to ensure correct interpretation of law, minimize litigation and encourage certainty.

Circular no.4 / 2026 issued by CBDT on 31 March 2026

Pursuant to the above amendment, CBDT has issued revised guidelines for the use of DIN in communications issued by Income-tax authorities.

Every notice, letter, order, draft order, summons, or any other communication issued by an Income-tax authority to a taxpayer or any other person must carry a computer-generated DIN. The circular applies to all types of communications, including assessment notices, demand notices, penalty proceedings, survey and search authorizations, letters and summons for information or documents and draft assessment orders.

The DIN may either be mentioned directly in the communication or through a separate attachment or electronic reference. Once a communication carries a DIN, it will not be necessary for each page of the document to separately display the DIN.

CBDT has identified specific exceptional situations where DIN may not be generated:

- Where there are technical difficulties in referencing by DIN or issue of communication electronically is not possible; or
- Where communication regarding enquiry, verification etc. is required to be issued by an Income-tax authority for discharging official duties in a situation where access to electronic means for referencing DIN is not possible; or
- Where due to delay in PAN migration, PAN is lying with non-jurisdictional Assessing Officer; or
- Where PAN of the taxpayer is not available; or
- Where the functionality to issue communication is not available in the system

However, even in these situations, the communication must specify the reason for non-generation of DIN, and the officer must obtain post-facto approval from the competent authority within 15 days from the date of issue of such communications.

With this, the earlier Circular No. 19/2019 on DIN has been withdrawn immediately.

Please [Click Here](#) to read Circular no. 4 dated 31 March 2026 issued by CBDT.

CBDT notifies Income-tax Return (ITR) forms for AY 2026-27

CBDT has notified the ITR forms for Assessment Year (AY) 2026-27. While the Income-tax Rules, 2026 come into effect from 1 April 2026 onwards, ITRs for AY 2026-27 will be filed as per Income-tax Act, 1961.

The ITR forms that have been notified include ITR-1, ITR-2, ITR-3, ITR-4, ITR-5, ITR-6, ITR-7, ITR-U, and ITR-V.

Applicability of ITR forms

- ITR-1 Sahaj - This form is applicable for individuals being a resident (other than not ordinarily resident) having total income up to Rs. 50 lakh and having income from salaries, two house properties, other sources (interest etc.), long-term capital gains u/s 112A up to Rs. 1.25 lakh, and agricultural income up to Rs. 5000
- ITR-1 is not for an individual who is either a director in a company or has invested in unlisted equity shares or in cases where tax has been deducted at source u/s 194N or if the individual has assets (including financial interest in any entity) located outside India
- ITR-2 - This form is suitable for individuals and HUFs not having income from profits and gains of business or profession, and for those for whom ITR-4 and ITR-1 are not applicable
- ITR-3 - This form is applicable for individuals and HUFs having income from profits and gains of business or profession
- ITR-4 Sugam - This form is for individuals, HUFs and firms (other than limited liability partnerships) being resident having total income up to Rs. 50 lakh and having income from business and profession which is computed u/s 44AD, 44ADA or 44AE, and having long-term capital gains u/s 112A up to Rs. 1.25 lakh
- ITR-5 - This form can be filed by persons other than an individual, HUF, company and a person filing Form ITR-7
- ITR-6 - This form is for companies other than companies claiming exemption u/s 11 of the Income-tax Act, 1961
- ITR-7 - This form is for persons including companies required to furnish ITR u/s 139 (4A) or 139(4B) or 139(4C) or 139(4D) only
- ITR-U - This form can be used by persons to update income/reduce loss within 48 months from the end of the relevant assessment year
- ITR-V - This is the verification form required when the data of the ITR in Form ITR-1 (SAHAJ), ITR-2, ITR-3, ITR-4(SUGAM), ITR-5, ITR-7 is filed but not verified electronically

Direct Tax

Please [Click Here](#) to read Notification no. 45/2026 dated 30 March 2026 for Form ITR-1 issued by CBDT.

Please [Click Here](#) to read Notification no. 46/2026 dated 30 March 2026 for Form ITR-2 issued by CBDT.

Please [Click Here](#) to read Notification no. 47/2026 dated 30 March 2026 for Form ITR-3 issued by CBDT.

Please [Click Here](#) to read Notification no. 48/2026 dated 30 March 2026 for Form ITR-5 issued by CBDT.

Please [Click Here](#) to read Notification no. 49/2026 dated 30 March 2026 for Form ITR-6 issued by CBDT.

Please [Click Here](#) to read Notification no. 50/2026 dated 30 March 2026 for Form ITR-7 issued by CBDT.

Please [Click Here](#) to read Notification no. 51/2026 dated 30 March 2026 for Form ITR-V issued by CBDT.

Please [Click Here](#) to read Notification no. 52/2026 dated 30 March 2026 for Form ITR-U issued by CBDT.



International Tax



International Tax

Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between Japan & India for mutual assistance in collection of taxes

The Ministry of Finance has notified the MoU between Japan and India for mutual assistance in collection of taxes, reinforcing bilateral cooperation in tax administration and efforts to combat fiscal evasion.

Background

The MoU has been concluded under Article 26A of the Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement between Japan and India. The Agreement was signed on 30 June 2025, in Tokyo and subsequently on 8 July 2025, in New Delhi, and forms part of the growing framework of international tax cooperation between the two countries. The MOU shall apply to requests for assistance in tax collection made on or after 8 July 2025.

Significance of the MOU

The operationalization of this MoU marks an important step in strengthening India–Japan economic cooperation. It is expected to facilitate effective cross-border tax recovery, improve compliance and act as a deterrent against tax evasion. It is also expected to enhance transparency and administrative efficiency in handling international tax matters.

The MOU establishes a structured framework for tax collection assistance:

- **Competent Authorities** - In India, the CBDT acts as the competent authority. In Japan, the National Tax Agency under the Ministry of Finance serves this role.
- **Types of Taxes Covered** - The assistance covers taxes on income as defined under the respective domestic laws of both countries, including income tax and corporation tax in Japan, and income tax in India
- **Scope of Assistance** - The requested authority will undertake measures to collect the tax claim as if it were its own domestic tax liability. This includes attachment of bank accounts, garnishee proceedings, sale of property, and other recovery measures available under domestic law
- **Request Procedure** - Requests must be in writing and contain specific information about the taxpayer, the tax debt amount, nature of tax and legal basis. Requests are transmitted through secure diplomatic channels or electronic platforms designated by the competent authorities. The requesting authority must certify that all domestic remedies have been exhausted and the tax debt is final and enforceable
- **Execution and Safeguards** - The requested authority executes the request in accordance with its domestic laws. The taxpayer retains all rights of appeal and defense available under the domestic law of the requested state
- **Remittance of Collections** - Amounts collected are converted into the currency of the requested state and remitted promptly, after deducting recoverable costs.

Please [Click Here](#) to read Notification no. 56/2026 dated 2 April 2026 issued by CBDT.

CBDT signs 219 Advance Pricing Agreements (APAs) in Financial Year (FY) 2025-26

What is APA?

An agreement between the Government and taxpayer, which determines in advance, the arm's length price (ALP) or manner of determination of ALP, in relation to an international transaction. APA programmes are operational in a number of countries for a long time. The primary goal of APA programme is to provide certainty to taxpayers in respect of pricing of cross-border transactions undertaken by taxpayers with their group entities.

APA programme in India

The APA programme in India was launched in 2012 vide the Finance Act, 2012 through the insertion of sections 92CC and 92CD in the Income-tax Act, 1961. These provisions, effective from 1 July 2012 onwards, lent the legal backing to CBDT to enter into APAs with taxpayers for a period of 5 years in respect of international transactions between associated enterprises (AEs) to determine the ALP or to specify the manner in which the ALP is to be determined. Further, taxpayers have the option to roll back the APA for 4 preceding years, as a result of which, tax certainty is provided for 9 years. Under the Indian APA programme, APAs can usually be:

- Bilateral APA (BAPA), involving CBDT and the tax authorities of another country, or
- Unilateral (UAPA), involving CBDT only

Press Release issued by CBDT on 31 March 2026

CBDT has entered into 219 APAs in FY 2025-26 with Indian taxpayers including UAPAs and BAPAs. With this, the total number of APAs since the inception of the APA programme has crossed the 1000th mark, aggregating to 1034 APAs, comprising 750 UAPAs and 284 BAPAs.

The BAPAs were signed pursuant to entering into Mutual Agreements with 13 of India's DTAA partners namely the US, Finland, UK, Singapore, Japan, South Korea, Australia, Denmark, Sweden, France, Indonesia, Ireland and New Zealand.

Safe Harbour Rules complement the APA framework by offering a faster, lower-cost alternative for achieving transfer pricing certainty. Introduced in 2013, the Safe Harbour framework prescribes fixed margins for specified categories of international transactions. The regime currently spans 12 transaction categories, including Information Technology (IT) and software services, IT-enabled services, Knowledge Process Outsourcing (KPO), contract Research & Development (R&D), intra-group financing, guarantees, auto components, low value-adding services and certain transactions in the diamond industry.

The Finance Act 2026 has introduced significant enhancements to the Safe Harbour Rules. Multiple technology service segments have been consolidated into a single 'IT Services' category with a uniform 15.5% margin. The eligibility threshold has been increased from Rs. 300 crore to Rs. 2000 crore. The amendments also introduce a more system-driven and automated framework, reducing the need for detailed scrutiny and administrative interface.

The APA Scheme, together with Safe Harbour Rules, aims to provide certainty to taxpayers in the area of transfer pricing by specifying pricing methods and determining the arm's length price of international transactions in advance for up to five years. BAPAs offer the added benefit of protection against potential or actual double taxation. CBDT recognizes the collaborative spirit of taxpayers and values their role as key stakeholders in the successful implementation of the APA programme.

Please [Click Here](#) to read the Press Release issued by CBDT on 31 March 2026.

International Tax

India's Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTAA) with Brazil amended to strengthen cooperation & prevent tax avoidance

The Central Government has notified the Protocol amending the DTAA between India and Brazil for avoidance of double taxation and prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on income.

The amending Protocol, signed on 24 August 2022, has entered into force on 18 October 2025 after completion of necessary legal procedures by both countries. The provisions of the Protocol will take effect in India from the FY following its entry into force, i.e., from April 2026 onwards.

The revised treaty introduces updated provisions to align with international standards, including measures to prevent tax avoidance, curb treaty abuse, and enhance clarity in taxation of cross-border income. It also incorporates changes relating to permanent establishment, dividends, interest, royalties, and introduces provisions on fees for technical services.

Key changes in the amended DTAA include:

- Introduction of Principal Purpose Test
- Modification of residency rules
- Amendment in the definition of Permanent Establishment (PE) and introduction of anti-fragmentation rules in the definition of PE
- Reduction in tax rates for dividends, interest and royalties
- Introduction of provision relating to taxation of fees for technical services
- Applicability of non-discrimination provisions to PE

Please [Click Here](#) to read Notification no. 39/2026 dated 30 March 2026 issued by CBDT.



Corporate Law & Regulatory



Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) issues Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) on the Companies Compliance Facilitation Scheme, 2026 (CCFS, 2026)

Background

In February 2026, MCA had issued the CCFS, 2026 as a time-bound relief measure for companies having pending filings relating to annual return and financial statements. The objective of the scheme is to provide defaulting companies an opportunity to complete overdue compliances with Registrar of Companies in a simplified and cost-effective manner.

Companies / inactive companies have the option to:

- Get their pending annual filings completed by paying only 10% of the total additional fees payable on account of delays; or
- Get themselves declared as 'dormant company' u/s 455 of the Companies Act by filing e-form MSC-1 and paying half of the normal fee payable under the rules. The said provision enables inactive companies to remain on the register of the companies with minimal compliance requirements; or
- Get themselves struck off by filing an application in e-form STK-2 during the validity of the scheme, by paying 25% of the filing fees

By allowing filings with concessional additional fee and offering relief from penal consequences for specified defaults, the scheme aims to encourage voluntary compliance and reduce long-pending non-compliance cases. The Scheme has come into force on 15 April 2026 and shall remain in force till 15 July 2026.

FAQs issued by MCA on 22 April 2026

MCA has issued a set of 17 FAQs on 22 April 2026, including the following:

- Which entities are eligible to avail the Scheme
- What filings are covered under the Scheme
- Is the scheme available for annual filings pertaining to the FY 2024-25
- What is the benefit available for delayed filing of annual returns and financial statements
- Is there any concession on normal filing fee for annual filings
- Does the scheme provide immunity from penalty
- Is there a requirement to file a separate form to avail immunity
- Is the scheme also available in cases where the financial statements of the company for past years have not been audited

Please [Click Here](#) to read the FAQs issued by MCA on 22 April 2026.

MCA invites public comments for rationalisation of the filing framework under the Companies Act, 2013

MCA, through the Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs (IICA), is undertaking consultation to seek stakeholder inputs on the rationalization of the filing / compliance framework under the Companies Act, 2013. Concept note for the same is placed on the website of MCA and IICA for public consultation. The consultation covers the full corporate lifecycle across three stages – entry, operations and exit. Responses may be submitted electronically using the weblink <https://iica.nic.in/mcaeodbform>. The last date to submit the comments is 15 May 2026.

Please [Click Here](#) to read the Press Release dated 17 April 2026 issued by MCA.

Please [Click Here](#) to read the detailed concept note on stakeholder consultations on rationalisation of MCA filing architecture under the Companies Act, 2013.

Changes in Form DIR-3 KYC compliance framework for Directors

MCA has introduced significant changes to Form DIR-3 KYC compliance for improving compliance for Directors. These amendments come into force from 31 March 2026 onwards.

Key changes

- Directors holding Director Identification Number (DIN) as on 31 March are required to file Form DIR-3 KYC Web once every three FYs on or before 30 June (For example: DIN allotted in FY 2025–26 → first filing due April–June 2029)
- Any change in a director's mobile number, email ID, or residential address must be updated within 30 days through DIR-3 KYC Web along with the prescribed fee
- Form DIR-3-KYC and DIR-3- KYC-Web has been substituted with Form DIR-3 KYC Web
- Any pending DIR-3 KYC web or DIR-3 KYC E-forms currently in 'Draft/pending' or 'Pending for DSC upload and payment' status would be marked under 'Cancelled' status and applicants have been requested to file new DIR-3 KYC web form effective from 31 March 2026.

The amendment aims to reduce repetitive compliance while ensuring updated KYC records of Directors.

Please [Click Here](#) to read the update issued by MCA on 31 March 2026.

Compliance Calendar

Compliance calendar for the month of May 2026

Compliance Due Date	Concerned (Reporting) Period	Compliance Detail	Applicable To	
7 th May	April 2026	TDS / TCS deposit	Non-Government Deductors	
10 th May		a) GSTR-7 (TDS return under GST)	a) Person required to deduct TDS under GST	
		b) GSTR-8 (TCS return under GST)	b) Person required to collect TCS under GST	
11 th May		GSTR-1 (Outward supply return)	a) Taxable persons having annual turnover > Rs. 5 crore in FY 2025-26 b) Taxable persons having annual turnover ≤ Rs. 5 crore in FY 2025-26 and not opted for Quarterly Return Monthly Payment (QRMP) Scheme	
13 th May		GSTR-6 [Return by input service distributor (ISD)]	Person registered as ISD	
		GSTR-5 (Return by Non-resident)	Non-resident taxable person (NRTP)	
		Invoice Furnishing Facility - IFF (Details of outward supplies of goods or services)	Taxable persons having annual turnover ≤ Rs. 5 crore in FY 2025-26 and opted for QRMP Scheme	
15 th May		Jan-Mar 2026	Deposit of PF & ESI contribution	All Deductors
			Form 27EQ –TCS return	All Collectors
20 th May		April 2026	GSTR-3B (Summary return)	a) Taxable persons having annual turnover > Rs. 5 crore in FY 2025-26 b) Taxable persons having annual turnover ≤ Rs. 5 crore in FY 2025-26 and not opted for QRMP scheme
	GSTR-5A [Online Information Database Access and Retrieval (OIDAR) services return]		OIDAR services provider	
25 th May	Form GST PMT-06 (payment of tax for QRMP filers)		Taxable persons having annual turnover ≤ Rs. 5 crore in FY 2025-26 and opted for QRMP scheme	
30 th May	FY 2025-26	Form 11 (Annual Return) with Ministry of Corporate Affairs	Limited Liability Partnership Firm (LLPs)	
	Jan-Mar 2026	TCS certificate in Form 27D	All Collectors	
31 st May		TDS Return	All Deductors	
	FY 2025-26	Statement of financial transactions (Form 61A)	Specified reporting persons as per section 285BA of the Income-tax Act, 1961	
	Calendar Year 2025	Annual statement of reportable accounts (Form No.61B).	Financial Institutions	

About KrayMan

KrayMan Consultants LLP (KrayMan) is an accounting & consulting firm headquartered in Gurugram & serving Clients across India for more than 14 years.

We were founded in 2012 by professionals from Big 4 accounting firms & industry background. We are a team of Chartered Accountants, Company Secretaries, Advocates & MBAs.

We specialize in India-Entry, Accounting, Taxation, Legal, Regulatory, Assurance, HR, Payroll, Loan Staffing and Global Capability Center services. We provide services in the areas of Compliance, Advisory & Litigation.

We have been serving Domestic as well as International Clients from countries like USA, Japan, Australia, EU etc.

We have been awarded under the category 'Small Business Award 2021' by the International Business Council of Australia. We are an ISO/IEC 27001:2022 compliant Firm.

Write To Us

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