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Demystifying Complexities

TAX EDGE

Monthly Tax & Regulatory Updates

Tax • Regulatory • Assurance • Legal

October 2026

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Goods & Services Tax ('GST')



GST revenue collection for September 2026 INR 2,035.21 billion (14.7% higher than GST revenue in September 2025)

The gross GST revenue collected in the month of September 2026 is Rs. 2,03,521 crore as below:

IGST (Integrated Goods and Services Tax)	Rs. 1,20,396 Crore
CGST (Central Goods and Services Tax)	Rs. 37,762 Crore
SGST (State Goods and Services Tax)	Rs. 45,363 Crore
Total (rounded off)	Rs. 2,03,521 Crore

The gross GST collection for September 2026 stood at Rs. 2.04 lakh crore, representing a 14.7% year-on-year growth, driven by a strong increase in imports by 25.9% and stable increase in the domestic transactions by 10.1%. After considering refunds, the net GST revenue for September 2026 stands at Rs. 1.77 lakh crore, reflecting a growth of 18.1% compared to the same period last year.

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



GST Network (GSTN) introduces e-invoicing facility for recipient-generated self invoices under Reverse Charge Mechanism (RCM) for Domestic Supplies from unregistered persons (RCMDOM) & Import of Services (RCMIMP)

The GST Council, at its 57th meeting held on 8 October 2026, recommended extending e-invoicing provisions to specified domestic supplies received from unregistered persons and imports of services, where tax is payable under RCM, for taxpayers having an Aggregate Annual Turnover (AATO) of Rs. 5 crore or more, subject to applicable statutory provisions and notifications.

To facilitate implementation, the e-invoicing framework is being enhanced to enable eligible registered recipients to report self-invoices and obtain Invoice Reference Numbers (IRNs) for such transactions.

Key Changes: Two new supply types are being introduced under the e-invoicing framework:

Supply Type	Applicability
RCMDOM	Self-invoices issued by registered recipients for specified domestic supplies received from unregistered suppliers, where GST is payable under RCM
RCMIMP	Self-invoices issued by registered recipients for import of services from suppliers

Applicability and reporting requirements

As mentioned above, the proposed functionality is intended for registered taxpayers with an AATO of Rs. 5 crore or more, subject to the applicable statutory provisions and government notifications.

Eligible taxpayers will be able to report recipient-generated self-invoices through authorised Invoice Registration Portals (IRPs) by selecting the appropriate supply type - RCMDOM or RCMIMP. Upon successful validation, an IRN will be generated in accordance with the prescribed e-invoicing specifications.

System readiness and implementation

The required system enhancements have been implemented in the sandbox environments of all six authorised IRPs. Taxpayers, GST Suvidha Providers (GSPs), Application Service Providers (ASPs), ERP providers and other integration partners can use these environments to test and integrate the new functionality.

The technical specifications, business validations, validation codes and operational requirements will be detailed in a release note to be issued by NIC IRP-1. GSTN and the IRPs are also expected to organise a webinar to explain the functionality and address implementation-related queries.

The functionality is currently available for sandbox testing. The production rollout date and commencement of the associated reporting requirements will be communicated separately.

Eligible taxpayers should assess the impact on their RCM compliance processes, invoice-generation systems and ERP integrations, and initiate the necessary development and testing activities. Businesses should also monitor the applicable government notifications and updates on the official e-Invoice portal before implementing the new requirements.

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

GSTN issues advisory for annual returns in Form GSTR-9 / 9C for Financial Year (FY) 2025-26

What is Form GSTR – 9 / 9C?

Form GSTR-9 is an annual consolidated return that summarizes the information already reported by a taxpayer in its monthly / quarterly GST returns (GSTR-1 and GSTR-3B) during the FY. It includes outward supplies (sales), inward supplies (purchases), Input Tax Credit (ITC) availed and reversed, GST paid, refunds, demands, HSN-wise details and amendments made during the year. Filing of Form GSTR-9 is generally optional for taxpayers with aggregate turnover up to INR 2 crore and applicable above that threshold, subject to the notifications applicable for the relevant FY.

Form GSTR-9C is a reconciliation statement filed in addition to Form GSTR-9. It reconciles turnover as per financial statements / books, turnover reported in GST returns, tax liability and ITC. Its purpose is to identify mismatches between the books of accounts and GST returns. It is required to be filed by taxpayers whose aggregate turnover exceeds INR 5 crore during the FY.

Advisory issued by GSTN on 13 October 2026

GSTN has issued advisory stating that Form GSTR-9 / 9C for FY 2025-26 has been enabled on the GST portal from 8 October 2026 onwards. In case of any assistance in filing the Annual Returns, taxpayers have been advised to raise a ticket on GSTN helpdesk at <https://selfservice.gstsystem.in/>.

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Annual Return
English

File Annual Returns
Indicates Mandatory Fields

Financial Year
2025-26
SEARCH

Annual Return
GSTR-9
Due Date - 31/12/2026
PREPARE-ONLINE PREPARE OFFLINE

Reconciliation Statement
GSTR-9C
Due Date - 31/12/2026
INITIATE-FILING PREPARE OFFLINE

Important Message

Prepare Online:-
Steps to be taken:

- Click on **Prepare Online**;
- Select from the questionnaire page, whether you wish to file NIL Annual return;
- You may download the draft of system generated GSTR-9, annual summary of GSTR-1/GSTR-1A/IFF and annual summary of GSTR-3B from GSTR-9 dashboard for reference.
- If number of records/lines are less than or equal to 500 records per table in Table 17 and Table 18, then you may use the online facility;
- Fill in the details in different tables and click on **Compute Liabilities**; and
- Click on **Proceed to file** and **File GSTR-9** with DSC/EVC.
- Additional liability, if any, declared in this return can be paid through Form GST DRC-03 by selecting as **Annual Return** from the cause of payment dropdown in the said form.

Prepare Offline:-
If number of records/lines either in Table-17 or Table-18 are more than 500 records per table, then you should prepare your return by using the offline utility only and the same can be subsequently uploaded on Common Portal.

Please [Click Here](#) to read the advisory dated 13 October 2026 issued by GSTN.

Key recommendations of 57th GST Council meeting held on 8 October 2026 at New Delhi

The 57th Meeting of the GST Council was held on 8 October 2026 at New Delhi under the chairpersonship of the Union Finance & Corporate Affairs Minister Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman. It highlights important changes in GST registration process, returns & compliances, refunds, ITC, exports & cross-border transactions, disputes & prosecution, movement of goods and GST rates.

Highlights of the GST Council Meeting:

- Simplified GST registration and compliances for small taxpayers and sellers on e-commerce platforms
- Streamlining of ITC for reducing mismatch notices
- Late fee waiver for small taxpayers
- Faster, system-based refund processing
- Refund of accumulated ITC widened and blocked credits relaxed
- Measures to facilitate export of services
- Arrest powers under GST to be withdrawn completely
- Prosecution threshold raised and scope of prosecutable offences narrowed
- No show-cause notice where tax involved is below INR 10,000
- Smoother movement of goods across states and intelligence-based and authorized interception of goods



Please [Click Here](#) to read our newsletter dated 9 October 2026 covering the recommendations made by the GST Council.

Please [Click Here](#) to read the Press Release dated 9 October 2026 issued by Ministry of Finance.

Please [Click Here](#) to read the FAQs dated 13 October 2026 issued by GSTN. The FAQs have been issued on various topics such as GST registration application, amendment in GST registration, cancellation of GST registration, simplified registration schemes for e-commerce sellers, refunds, refund of ITC accumulated on account of inward supply of input services and capital goods, litigation management, rationalization of interception and verification of goods and conveyances in transit (e-way bill), rationalization and decriminalization of arrest and prosecution provisions, reforms for enhancement of export competitiveness, etc.

GSTN issues advisory on 'multistate registration' facility for GST registration

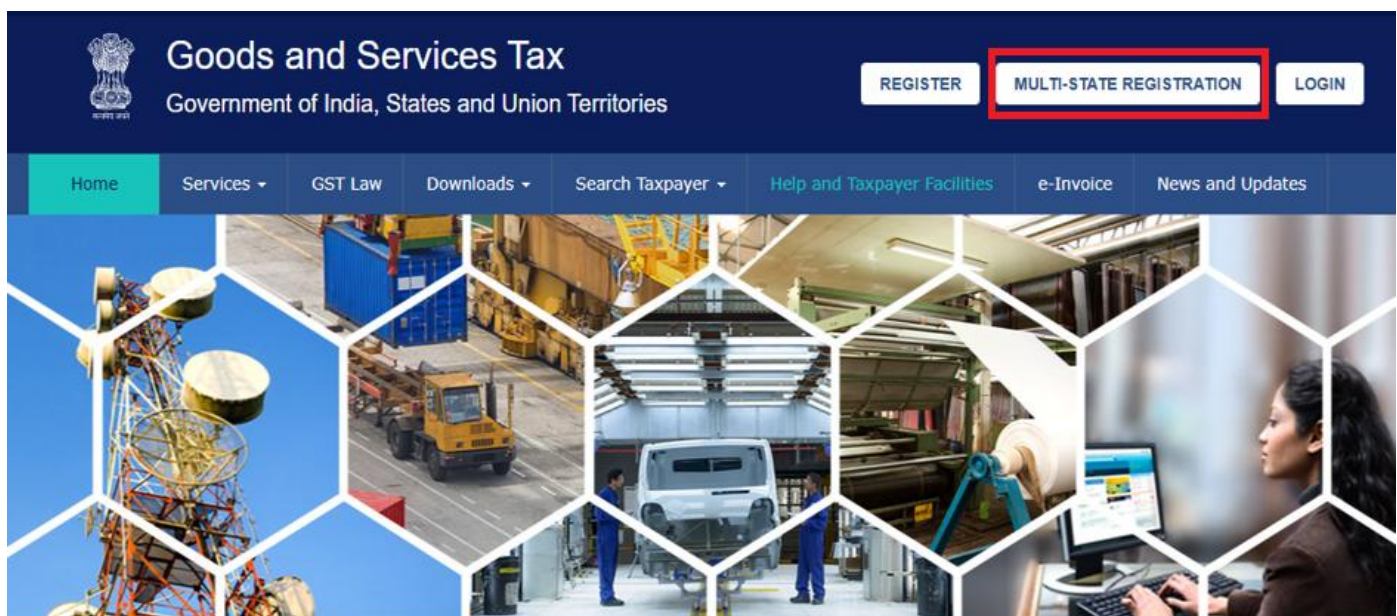
GSTN has informed that an option for 'multistate registration' has been introduced. The functionality enables taxpayers to apply for registration in multiple states / union territories simultaneously. Taxpayers seeking GST registration in more than one state / union territory under the same Permanent Account Number (PAN) can use this functionality. Currently, the functionality is available only for normal taxpayers.

A 'multistate registration' tab has been introduced in the homepage of the common portal, where taxpayers can select multiple states / union territories for registration. Upon selection of the required states / union territories, a Master TRN is generated.

Using the Master TRN, the applicant can provide the Common Registration Information (CRI), comprising details such as business details, promoter / partner details, authorised signatory, authorised representative, and goods and services. The Master TRN is required to be submitted within 15 days.

Once the CRI is submitted, individual TRNs are generated for each selected state / union territory. In the respective individual TRN, the common information already provided through the CRI is auto populated and remains editable. Further, the applicant is required to provide the remaining information such as principal place of business, additional place of business, state-specific information and Aadhaar authentication.

Thus, the applicant is not required to enter the common information separately for each state / union territory registration application. The functionality reduces repetitive data entry and facilitates ease of doing business.



Please [Click Here](#) to read the advisory dated 1 October 2026 issued by GSTN.



Direct Tax



Direct Tax

Gross Direct Tax collection for FY 2026-27 (upto 14 October 2026) is INR 16,030.66 billion, 14.89% higher than gross collection for corresponding period last year

The Central Board of Direct Taxes has released the following statistics:

For the period 1 April 2026 till 14 October 2026	Amount	Remarks
Gross direct tax collection	Rs. 16,03,066 Crore	14.89% higher than gross collection for corresponding period last year
Net direct tax collection (after adjustment of refunds)	Rs. 13,37,866 Crore	13.21% higher than net collection for corresponding period last year
Refunds issued	Rs. 2,65,199 Crore	24.22% higher than refunds issued for corresponding period last year

Please [Click Here](#) to read the Press Release dated 14 October 2026.



Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) notifies Rule 281A & Form 173A for claiming tax exemption on interest & capital gains from Government securities

The CBDT has notified the Income-tax (Seventh Amendment) Rules, 2026, introducing Rule 281A and Form 173A in the Income-tax Rules, 2026. The amendment prescribes a reporting framework for claiming tax exemptions on interest income and capital gains arising from Government securities under Serial Numbers 13D and 13E of the table in Schedule IV to the Income-tax Act, 2025.

The newly introduced Rule 281A provides that a taxpayer seeking tax exemption under Serial Numbers 13D and 13E of Schedule IV must furnish the prescribed information in Form 173A.

The CBDT has also introduced Form 173A, titled 'Information to be furnished for claiming exemption on interest and capital gains from Government securities'. The new form has been structured into two parts, covering basic information of the taxpayer and details of exempt income claimed on Government securities.

Part A of Form 173A requires the taxpayer to furnish basic identification and contact details, including full name, country of residence, address in the country of residence or headquarters, PAN, Tax Identification Number (TIN) in the country of residence, and registration number with the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) as a Foreign Portfolio Investor (FPI) or Foreign Institutional Investor (FII), wherever applicable. The taxpayer must also specify the tax year for which the exemption is claimed, along with an email address and contact number, including the country code.

Part B of Form 173A provides for reporting detailed information relating to Government securities on which exemption is claimed including disclosure of the International Securities Identification Number (ISIN), type of Government security and its tenor. The categories of securities specified in the form include treasury bills, fixed-rate bonds, floating-rate bonds, State Development Loans (SDLs) and other Government securities, which must be identified separately where applicable.

The notification further requires the taxpayer to furnish the total value of Government securities held as on 1 April, the value of securities purchased during the year, the sale consideration of securities sold during the year and the total value of securities held as on 31 March. These disclosures provide details of securities holdings and transactions undertaken during the relevant tax year and form part of the information prescribed for claiming tax exemption.

In addition to information on holdings and transactions, the taxpayer is required to report the gross amount of interest received or accrued during the tax year and the capital gains earned during the tax year in respect of the relevant Government securities. The prescribed form allows the securities-related information to be repeated wherever required, enabling separate reporting of multiple securities for which the exemption is claimed.

Please [Click Here](#) to read Notification no. 137/2026 dated 19 October 2026 issued by CBDT.

Direct Tax

Government exempts interest payments on New Development Bank's Maharajah INR bonds from withholding tax from tax year 2026-27 onwards

The CBDT has notified an exemption from deduction of tax at source (TDS) on interest payments made by the New Development Bank (NDB) to eligible holders of Maharajah INR Bonds issued by the Bank. The notification specifies that no tax shall be deducted at source on the prescribed interest payments during tax year 2026-27 and subsequent tax years, subject to the prescribed scope and conditions.

For the purpose of the exemption, 'holder of Maharajah INR Bonds' includes a resident or a Foreign Institutional Investor (FII). Accordingly, the TDS exemption applies to the specified categories of bondholders receiving interest payments from the New Development Bank in respect of Maharajah INR Bonds issued by the institution.

The exemption will apply to interest payments made during tax year 2026-27 and subsequent tax years, providing a continuing framework for non-deduction of tax at source on the specified payments.

The Government has also prescribed an information reporting obligation for the New Development Bank. Under the notification, the Bank is required to furnish information in accordance with Schedule VII, Table Serial Number 49, of the Income-tax Act, 2025, and the applicable provisions of the Income-tax Rules, 2026. This requirement provides for continued reporting of relevant information even where interest payments are exempt from TDS.

The notification specifically provides relief from TDS on the covered interest payments. It does not, by itself, declare the underlying interest income exempt from income tax in the hands of the bondholders. The distinction between non-deduction of TDS and the ultimate taxability of income remains subject to the applicable provisions of the Income-tax Act, 2025.

Please [Click Here](#) to read Notification no. 136/2026 dated 19 October 2026 issued by CBDT.

Direct Tax

CBDT introduces revised Form 161 for penalty waiver, clarifies misreporting categories & taxpayer relief

The CBDT has notified a revised Form 161 for seeking penalty waiver u/s 440(2) of the Income-tax Act, 2025. The form is meant for a taxpayer who has received an assessment or reassessment order that involves under-reported or misreported income, and who would rather pay a fixed additional tax than face a penalty proceeding.

Taxpayers with assessment or reassessment orders on under-reported income can pay additional income tax of 100% or 120% instead of facing penalty.

What has been changed by CBDT?

- Firstly, Rule 231 of the Income-tax Rules, 2026 now covers the 'waiver' of penalty and not just its 'imposition'. CBDT has inserted the words 'or waiver' in the rule.
- Secondly, the old Form 161 has been replaced with a fresh format titled 'Application for seeking waiver of penalty under Section 440(2) of the Income-tax Act, 2025'.

Important condition

The form needs a declaration that no appeal has been filed against the order, along with an undertaking that none will be filed before the period mentioned in Section 440(5) ends. If the taxpayer has already gone in appeal, this route is not available to it.

What does it cost? The 100% and 120% rule

Under the revised form, the waiver is not free. In place of penalty, the taxpayer pays 'additional income-tax' calculated on the tax attributable to the under-reported income.

Type of under-reported income	Additional income-tax
Misreporting covered by Section 439(11)(a) to (f)	100% of the tax on that income
Misreporting covered by Section 439(11)(g)	120% of the tax on that income

Illustration

Suppose an assessment order puts INR 1,00,000 tax on under-reported income from misreporting u/s 439(11)(a) to (f), and another INR 1,00,000 of tax and interest is already due on the assessed income.

- Additional income-tax: 100% of INR 1,00,000 = INR 1,00,000
- Total payable for waiver: INR 1,00,000 + INR 1,00,000 = INR 2,00,000

If the same tax had come from misreporting u/s 439(11)(g), the additional income-tax would be INR 1,20,000 and the total would be INR 2,20,000.

Please [Click Here](#) to read Notification no. 134/2026 dated 8 October 2026 issued by CBDT.

Direct Tax

Extension of due date for tax audit & tax return filing for corporates not subject to transfer pricing

The CBDT has extended the income-tax return filing due date for a specified category of taxpayers for Assessment Year (AY) 2026–27. The corresponding due date for furnishing tax audit reports has also been extended as below:

Compliance Requirement	Existing due date	Revised due date
Tax Audit Report (TAR) Form 3CA-3CD / Form 3CB-3CD	30 September 2026	21 October 2026
Income-tax return (audit cases)	31 October 2026	21 November 2026

Who benefits from the extension?

The relevant category covers:

- Companies
- Persons other than companies whose accounts require audit under the Income-tax Act or another applicable law; and
- Partners of firms whose accounts require such audit. It also covers the spouse of such a partner where section 5A applies.

Taxpayers subject to transfer pricing provisions are covered by section 92E falling within a separate category, for which the return filing due date continues to remain 30 November.

Please [Click Here](#) to read Circular no. 7/2026 dated 28 September 2026 issued by CBDT.

Please [Click Here](#) to read the Press Release dated 28 September 2026 issued by CBDT.

Direct Tax

Withholding tax on purchase of immovable property from non-resident – Permanent Account Number (PAN) based compliance from 1 October 2026 onwards

The CBDT has amended the Income-tax Rules, 2026, with effect from 1 October 2026 onwards.

A resident individual or Hindu Undivided Family purchasing immovable property from a non-resident is required to deduct tax at source on the transaction. Previously, this required obtaining a Tax Deduction Account Number (TAN), depositing the tax through TAN-based challans, and filing periodic TDS returns.

With effect from 1 October 2026 onwards, eligible buyers can deduct and report TDS using Form 141, a challan-cum-statement, through the newly introduced Schedule E. This enables them to complete TDS compliance using their PAN, without obtaining a separate TAN. The revised process mirrors the simplified PAN-based mechanism already available for purchases of immovable property from resident sellers.

Background - Why this change was needed

Under the earlier provisions, buyers purchasing property from resident sellers were not required to obtain a TAN. Those purchasing from non-resident sellers, however, had to obtain a TAN, deposit TDS through TAN-based challans, and file quarterly TDS returns. This created a considerable compliance burden for what was often a single transaction, leading to delays and practical difficulties.

To ease this burden, the Union Budget 2026-27 proposed allowing resident buyers to deduct and deposit TDS using their PAN. The notification sets out the operational framework and procedural rules for implementing this simplified mechanism.

What remains unchanged

The amendment simplifies the compliance process. The buyer must still deduct TDS, and the non-resident seller remains liable for applicable capital gains tax and return filing. There is no minimum transaction threshold for TDS on purchases from non-resident sellers. The rate depends on whether the gain is long-term or short-term, together with applicable surcharge and cess.

A lower or nil deduction certificate remains available under the applicable provisions and must be quoted in the form.

Who is covered, and who is not

The relief applies to resident individuals and Hindu Undivided Families purchasing immovable property from non-resident sellers. Companies and firms must continue to obtain and use a TAN for TDS compliance, even after 1 October 2026.

Transition - Transactions around 1 October 2026

The amended rules take effect from 1 October 2026 onwards. Until 30 September 2026, buyers must follow the existing TDS framework, including obtaining a TAN before depositing tax.

For transactions spanning both periods, the applicable procedure depends on the dates of payment or credit and TDS deduction. Instalments already paid under the earlier, TAN-based regime require careful consideration, as the Schedule's reporting requirements assume that earlier instalments were reported through Form 141.

Please [Click Here](#) to read Notification no. 121/2026 dated 22 September 2026 issued by CBDT.



International Tax



International Tax

India–Mauritius Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTAA) Protocol - Principal Purpose Test (PPT) to curb treaty abuse, effective from 10 August 2026 onwards

The Central Government vide Notification dated 13 October 2026 has formally brought into effect a significant amendment to the DTAA between India and Mauritius. The Ministry of Finance has notified the Protocol amending the DTAA between India and Mauritius.

Major changes under the Protocol:

The text of the Protocol is the same as that signed in March 2024 and introduces two key changes, as below:

- Amendment to the preamble - The Protocol clarifies that the countries intend to eliminate double taxation with respect to taxes on income and capital without creating opportunities for non-taxation or reduced taxation through tax evasion or avoidance (including through treaty-shopping arrangements aimed at obtaining reliefs for the indirect benefit of residents of third states)
- Introduction of the PPT - The Protocol introduces the PPT into the DTAA, pursuant to which a benefit under the DTAA will not be granted in respect of an item of income if obtaining that benefit was one of the principal purposes of any arrangement or transaction that resulted in the benefit, unless it is established that granting that benefit in these circumstances is in accordance with the object and purpose of the relevant provisions of the DTAA.

Effective Date:

As per Article 3(2) of the Protocol, its provisions take effect from the date of 'entry into force'. According to the Notification, the Protocol entered into force on 10 August 2026.

Please [Click Here](#) to read Notification no. 135/2026 dated 13 October 2026 issued by CBDT.



Corporate Law & Regulatory



Corporate Law & Regulatory

Relaxation of additional fee & extension of time limit for filing Form CRA-4 (cost audit report in XBRL format)

Considering the requests received from various stakeholders requesting an extension of the due dates for filing Cost Audit Report for FY 2025-26, MCA has decided that any filing of Form CRA-4 (Cost Audit Report in XBRL format) for the said FY made up to *31 December 2026* would not attract payment of any additional fees.

Please [Click Here](#) to read General Circular no. 06/2026 dated 27 October 2026.

Relaxation of additional fee & extension of time limit for filing of financial statements & annual returns under the Companies Act, 2013

Reportedly, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has received representations from various stakeholders requesting an extension of the due dates for filing annual statutory forms under the Companies Act, 2013, for FY 2025-26. Considering the representations received, it has been decided by MCA that companies will be allowed to file the following forms without additional fee for FY 2025-26:

- Financial statements in e-forms AOC-4, AOC-4 (CFS), AOC 4 (XBRL), AOC-4 NBFC (Ind AS) and AOC-4 CFS NBFC (Ind AS), up to *31 December 2026*
- Annual returns in e-Forms MGT-7 and MGT-7A up to *31 January 2027*

However, it has been clarified that there is no extension of statutory time for holding of Annual General Meetings (AGMs) by the companies under the Companies Act.

Please [Click Here](#) to read General Circular No. 05/2026 dated 24 October 2026 issued by MCA.

Corporate Law & Regulatory

Reserve Bank of India (RBI) amends the Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA) (Export & Import of Goods & Services) Regulations, 2026 by reducing export realization timelines, preserving caution list controls & adding new regulation empowering authorised dealers, with effect from 1 October 2026 onwards

The RBI has notified Foreign Exchange Management (Export and Import of Goods and Services) Regulations, 2026, which come into force from 1 October 2026 onwards.

Key amendments

- The principal change is a reduction in the period for realisation and repatriation of export proceeds. The period prescribed under Regulation 5(1) of the 2026 Regulations has been reduced from 15 months to 9 months, while the special period prescribed in the first proviso has been reduced from 18 months to 12 months.
- The amendment also introduces a new regulation, under which Authorised Dealer banks are empowered to handle certain pre- 1 October 2026, export, import and merchanting trade transactions which, under the earlier regulatory framework, would have required RBI approval.

Implications

The amendment represents a substantial policy adjustment immediately before commencement of the new regulations. In practical terms, exporters that had structured their receivables and customer payment arrangements around a 15-month window will need to reassess those arrangements. The 9-month period also means that businesses should not treat the 1 October 2026, transition as providing an additional 15-month window for outstanding export receivables.

The new regulations also reduce the period specified in the first proviso to Regulation 5(1) from 18 months to 12 months. This is important because the 18-month period was intended to provide additional time in specified circumstances under the new framework. Following the amendment, the corresponding period will now be 12 months. Further, Authorised Dealer banks are given a clear mandate over legacy approval cases. The practical priorities are to update systems and contracts now and to rely on the Authorised Dealer bank's extension power where business needs require longer terms.

Corporate Law & Regulatory

As tabular presentation of the amendments is given below:

Particulars	Existing position	Position effective from 1 October 2026 onwards
General export realisation period	15 months	9 months
Special / extended realisation period under first proviso to Regulation 5(1)	18 months	12 months
Transactions covered by the transitional Authorised Dealer bank	Certain pre-1 October 2026 transactions could require RBI approval under the legacy framework	Authorised Dealer Banks may handle specified pre- 1 October 2026 export, import and merchanting trade transactions which previously required RBI approval

Please [Click here](#) to read the Notification no. FEMA 23(R)/(1)/2026-RB dated 22 September 2026.



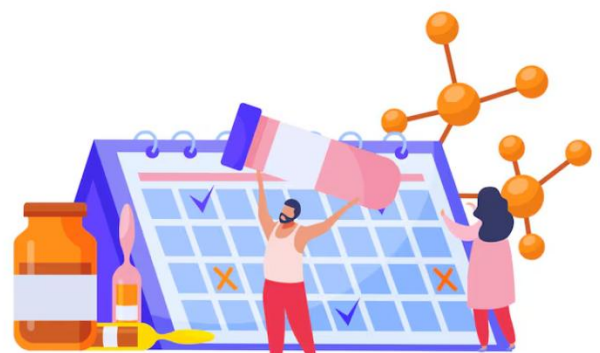
Compliance Calendar

Compliance calendar for the month of November 2026

Compliance Due Date	Concerned (Reporting) Period	Compliance Detail	Applicable To
7 th November	October 2026	TDS / TCS deposit	Non-Government Deductors
10 th November		a) GSTR-7 (TDS return under GST) b) GSTR-8 (TCS return under GST)	a) Person required to deduct TDS under GST b) Person required to collect TCS under GST
11 th November		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 November		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 Quarterly Return Monthly Payment (QRMP) Scheme
15 th November		Deposit of PF & ESI contribution	All Deductors
	July – Sep 2026	Issue of TDS Certificate in Form 131 & TCS Certificate in Form 133	All Deductors & Collectors
20 th November	October 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
21 st November	FY 2025-26	Income-tax Return (where Transfer Pricing is not applicable)	a) Corporates b) Non corporates (whose accounts are required to be audited) c) Partner of a firm whose accounts are required to be audited

Compliance Calendar

Compliance Due Date	Concerned (Reporting) Period	Compliance Detail	Applicable To
25 th November	October 2026	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
29 th November	FY 2025-26	Filing of Annual Return in form MGT-7 with ROC.	All Companies (whose AGM is held on 30 September 2026)
	Apr – Sep 2026	Filing of Form PAS-6 (Reconciliation of share capital) with MCA	Companies whose securities are in demat form
30 th November	FY 2025-26	a) Corporate Income-tax Return (where Transfer Pricing is applicable) b) Report in Form 3CEAA (Master File) u/s 92D(4) of Income-tax Act c) Form 3CEFA for exercising option of safe harbour rules for international transaction d) Form 3CEFB for exercising option of safe harbour rules for specified domestic transaction	(a) to (d) - All taxpayers subject to Transfer Pricing regulations as per Income-tax Act, 1961
		a) Availment of Unclaimed ITC under GST for FY 2025- 26 b) Issue of Credit Notes under GST where invoices pertain to FY 2025-26 c) Filing of Form 49C with Income-tax authorities	(e) & (f) All taxpayers registered under GST (g) Foreign entities having Liaison Office in India



About KrayMan

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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.

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