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Demystifying Complexities

TAX EDGE

Monthly Tax &
Regulatory Updates

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March 2026

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Contents

1

Goods & Services Tax ('GST')

2

Direct Tax

3

Corporate Law & Regulatory

4

Compliance Calendar

Goods & Services Tax ('GST')



GST revenue collection for February 2026 Rs.1,83,609 crore (8.1% higher than GST revenue in February 2025)

The gross GST revenue collected in the month of February 2026 is Rs.1,83,609 crore as below:

IGST (Integrated Goods and Services Tax)	Rs.1,00,236 Crore
CGST (Central Goods and Services Tax)	Rs.37,473 Crore
SGST (State Goods and Services Tax)	Rs.37,473 Crore
Total (rounded off)	Rs.1,83,609 Crore

The gross GST collection for February 2026 stood at Rs. 1.84 lakh crore, representing a 8.1% year-on-year growth, driven by a strong increase in imports by 17.2% and stable increase in the domestic transactions by 5.3%. After considering refunds, the net GST revenue for February 2026 stands at Rs. 1.61 lakh crore, reflecting a growth of 7.9% compared to the same period last year.

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



GST Network (GSTN) has issued advisory regarding confirmation of 'Tax Liability Breakup, As Applicable' in Form GSTR-3B (summary return)

In terms of the provisions of Section 50 of the CGST Act, 2017, interest is payable where the tax liability pertaining to a previous tax period is discharged in a subsequent tax period. Accordingly, the tab 'Tax Liability Breakup, As Applicable' in Form GSTR-3B is meant to capture the tax liability relating to supplies of previous tax periods which are being reported and discharged in the current tax period.

From February 2026 tax period onwards, the GST Portal auto-populates the 'Tax Liability Breakup, As Applicable' in Form GSTR-3B on the basis of the document dates of supplies reported in outward tax return, i.e. Form GSTR-1 / GSTR-1A/ Invoice Furnishing Facility, where such supplies pertain to any previous tax period but the corresponding tax liability is being discharged in the current period's Form GSTR-3B.

Accordingly, from February 2026 tax period, after offsetting the liability in Form GSTR-3B, taxpayers are required to click on the 'Tax Liability Breakup, as applicable' tab available on the payment page and confirm the breakup of tax liability by clicking the 'SAVE' button or edit the same, if required.

Once the breakup of tax liability is confirmed and saved, the taxpayer will be able to proceed with filing Form GSTR-3B using electronic verification code or digital signatures.

Description	Net Tax Payable(₹)		Paid through ITC				Other than reverse charge Tax to be paid in Cash(₹)	Reverse charge Tax to be paid in Cash(₹)	Interest payable (₹)	Interest to be paid in cash (₹)	Late Fee Payable (₹)	Late Fee to be paid in cash (₹)	U
	Reverse charge and supplies made u/s 9(5)	Other than reverse charge	Integrated Tax (₹)	Central Tax (₹)	State/UT Tax (₹)	CESS (₹)							
1	6(2-4)	7(3-5)	8	9	10	11	12(7-8-9-10-11)	13	14	15	16	17	
Integrated Tax (₹)	0.00	41,040.00	252.00	0.00	0.00		40,788.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00
Central Tax (₹)	0.00	17,991.00	0.00	6,849.00			11,142.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
State/UT Tax (₹)	0.00	17,991.00	0.00		6,849.00		11,142.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
CESS (₹)	0.00	0.00				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00

BACK CREATE CHALLAN MAKE PAYMENT/POST CREDIT TO LEDGER PROCEED TO FILE

NAVIGATE TO GSTR-1A TAX LIABILITY BREAKUP, AS APPLICABLE

Note : Navigate to GSTR-1A button will be enabled only if you have not filed GSTR-1A/3B. On click of it you will be directed to the GSTR-1A dashboard.

Feedback has been received that this confirmation should be mandatory only in cases where supplies pertaining to previous tax periods have been reported in the current tax period. However, the confirmation is presently being required in all cases, including where the liability relates only to the current tax period. The feedback is acknowledged by GSTN and the same is under resolution.

Meanwhile, taxpayers have been requested to open the 'Tax Liability Breakup, As Applicable' tab on the payment page and click 'Save' within the tab for filing during the current reform cycle. Thereafter, filing of Form GSTR-3B can be completed normally. The above interim procedure to be followed till the issue is resolved on the GST portal.

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

GSTN has issued advisory on payment of pre-deposit while filing of appeal before first appellate authority

Background

Under the GST regime, taxpayers sometimes make voluntary payment during the investigation stage using Form GST DRC-03. Later, when the taxpayer wants to file an appeal application against the demand order issued after the investigation, they are required to pay a pre-deposit to file the appeal.

However, practical difficulties have been reported wherein the GST portal continues to prompt taxpayers to pay the pre-deposit amount, even in cases where sufficient payment has already been made through Form GST DRC-03 during the investigation stage.

When a demand order is issued in Form GST DRC-07, a Demand ID is generated in Part II of the electronic liability register on the GST portal. If a taxpayer makes payment using the 'Payment towards Demand' option, the amount is automatically adjusted against this Demand ID.

In contrast, payments made through Form GST DRC-03 are not automatically linked to any Demand ID. As a result, such payments are not reflected as adjusted against the demand in the electronic liability register.

System functionality while filing appeal

While filing an appeal, the GST system automatically calculates the total amount payable, which includes:

- Admitted amount
- Mandatory pre-deposit

The system then checks whether any payment has already been made against the relevant Demand ID in the electronic liability register.

- If the amount already paid \geq the required amount, the portal allows the taxpayer to file the appeal without requiring any additional payment and displays a confirmation message
- If the amount already paid $<$ the required amount, the portal requires the taxpayer to pay the remaining balance before proceeding with the appeal.

Dashboard > Services > User Services > Payment Details English

Required Amount has been already paid. Please proceed with filing the application.

GSTIN/Temporary ID/UIN - 27LALAB1221EJ2G **Legal Name -** AF COMPUTERS **Trade Name -** GSTN

Address - 252, Gold Hill Supreme, Shantipura Cross Roads, Electronic City Phase 2, , Thane, Maharashtra, 400123

Please note this data will be saved only when APL-01 is saved.

Disputed Amount/ Payment Details * Indicates Mandatory Fields

Amount under Dispute

Description	Central tax (₹)	State/ UT tax (₹)	Integrated tax (₹)	Cess (₹)	
Tax/Cess	0	0	0	0	

GSTN advisory and clarification

GSTN has clarified that payments made through Form GST DRC-03 are not automatically considered by the GST system while calculating the pre-deposit, as they are not linked to any specific Demand ID.

To address this issue, taxpayers are required to link such payments to the relevant demand order by filing Form GST DRC-03A on the GST portal.

Filing Form GST DRC-03A facilitates:

- Mapping of payments made through Form DRC-03 to the corresponding Demand ID
- Reflection of such payments in the electronic liability register

Once the payment made through Form DRC-03 is properly linked using Form DRC-03A, the GST system will recognize it while calculating the pre-deposit at the time of filing an appeal. This ensures that taxpayers are not required to make duplicate payments.

Accordingly, taxpayers have been advised to file Form GST DRC-03A to link payments made through Form GST DRC-03 with the relevant demand order before filing an appeal, wherever applicable.

Please [Click Here](#) to read the advisory dated 14 March 2026 issued by GSTN.

Please [Click Here](#) to read the manual showing how to link any demand ID with a particular Form GST DRC 03, through Form GST DRC 03A.

Direct Tax



Direct Tax

Gross Direct Tax collection for Financial Year (FY) 2025-26 (upto 17 March 2026) is Rs. 27.14 lakh crore, 4.86% 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 2025 till 17 March 2026	Amount (Rs.)	Remarks
Gross direct tax collection	Rs 27.14 lakh crore	4.86% higher than gross collection for corresponding period last year
Net direct tax collection (after adjustment of refunds)	Rs 22.80 lakh crore	7.19% higher than net collection for corresponding period last year
Refunds issued	Rs 4.34 lakh crore	5.86% lower than refunds issued for corresponding period last year

Please [Click Here](#) to read the Press Release dated 17 March 2026.



Union Finance Minister launches nationwide awareness campaign on Income-tax Act, 2025 & also unveils new Income-tax website 2.0

The Union Minister for Finance and Corporate Affairs Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman launched the nationwide awareness campaign on Income-tax Act, 2025, in New Delhi on 20 March 2026. This multimedia initiative, spanning print, radio, television, outdoor, digital and social media, has been designed to build awareness about the key features of the new Act, which is set to come into effect from 1 April 2026 onwards.

The campaign includes creative communication initiatives, taxpayer guidance material such as guidance notes, tutorial videos and brochures and extensive public engagement through digital and on-ground platforms.

The Union Finance Minister also inaugurated the Income-tax website 2.0 as part of the department's ongoing digital transformation efforts. The upgraded platform is designed to offer improved usability, simpler navigation and more efficient service delivery for taxpayers.



Please [Click Here](#) to read the Press Release issued by Ministry of Finance on 20 March 2026.

Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) issues Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) on interplay & transition from the Income-tax Act, 1961 to Income-tax Act, 2025

The Income-tax Act, 2025 replaces the Income-tax Act, 1961 with effect from 1 April 2026 onwards, marking a significant milestone in India's ongoing effort to build a tax system that is simpler, more transparent and taxpayer-friendly. A legislative transition of this magnitude inevitably gives rise to a range of interpretational and practical questions, particularly in relation to the treatment of pending proceedings, ongoing compliance obligations, existing claims and rights and liabilities that have accrued under the earlier law.

Recognising these concerns, a compendium of 262 FAQs has been prepared and issued by the CBDT to provide clear, structured and accessible guidance on the interplay and transitional provisions between the 2 statutes. The FAQs are organised into 10 thematic areas:

- The general philosophy underlying the transition
 - ✓ The foundational principles governing the shift from the Income-tax Act, 1961 to the Income-tax Act, 2025
 - ✓ Repeal and savings framework
- Tax Payments, Collection and Refunds
 - ✓ Transition provisions for payment of withholding tax (tax deducted at source or 'TDS'), advance tax and regular / self-assessment tax
 - ✓ Refund claims
- Furnishing of Income Tax Returns (ITRs)
 - ✓ ITR filing obligations during the transition year
 - ✓ Belated and Revised ITR provisions across both Acts
 - ✓ ITR filing requirements under both Acts
- Other forms and compliance statements
 - ✓ Transitional treatment of key compliance forms spanning both Acts
- Reassessment of income escaping assessment
 - ✓ Pending reassessment proceedings on 1 April 2026
 - ✓ Issue of fresh notices after 1 April 2026
 - ✓ Transition to the reassessment framework for tax year 2026-27 onwards

Direct Tax

- TDS Compliance
 - ✓ Transitional obligations from both the payer and payee perspectives
 - ✓ Quarterly statement filing, TDS certificates, etc.
- Appeals, revision and alternate dispute resolution
 - ✓ Continuation of appeal pending as on 1 April 2026
 - ✓ Filing fresh appeals after 1 April 2026
 - ✓ Dispute resolution mechanisms
- Set-off / Carry forward of losses and deductions
 - ✓ Carry-forward of losses from earlier years
 - ✓ Set-off provisions
 - ✓ Deductions spanning both regimes and their interplay
- Issues concerning Non-Resident Indians (NRIs)
 - ✓ Transitional issues specific to NRIs
 - ✓ Residential status determination during the transition
 - ✓ Special tax regime for NRIs under both Acts
- Miscellaneous - Other residuary transitional issues

Efforts have been made to present the issues clearly and systematically, supporting a seamless transition from the earlier regime to the new one. The objective is to serve as a practical and reliable reference, facilitating informed compliance, reducing uncertainty and supporting a smooth and effective migration to the Income-tax Act, 2025.

Please [Click Here](#) to read the detailed FAQs issued by CBDT.



CBDT notifies new Income-tax Rules, 2026 & Forms (to implement the provisions of Income-tax Act, 2025)

CBDT has notified the Income-tax Rules, 2026 u/s 533 of the Income-tax Act, 2025. These rules will come into effect from 1 April 2026 onwards and lay down the procedural and reporting framework for implementation of the new Income-tax Act, 2025.

The draft Income-tax Rules, 2026 were earlier placed in the public domain for stakeholder comments. The present notification lays down the finalised framework. These rules are important because they explain how the law will work in practice - covering areas like computation of income, reporting requirements, forms and procedural compliances.

The new rules aim to support features like:

- Pre-filled income tax returns
- Standardized formats for reporting
- Reduced duplication of information across different filings, and
- Better system-based reconciliation

The new rules are much more streamlined and easier compared to the old Income-tax Rules, 1962. Earlier, the framework was bulky with over 500 rules and nearly 400 forms. Now, this has been reduced significantly to around 333 rules and 190 forms.

The rules have been designed keeping practical challenges of taxpayers and professionals in mind. There is a focus on reducing unnecessary complexity and making the language more straightforward. Overall, the intent is to make tax compliance simpler, more structured and less time-consuming, especially with increasing use of technology.

Please [Click Here](#) to read Notification no. 22/2026 dated 20 March 2026 issued by CBDT.

Further, CBDT has also issued FAQs and Guidance Notes on Forms as per Income-tax Rules, 2026. Please [Click Here](#) to read the same.

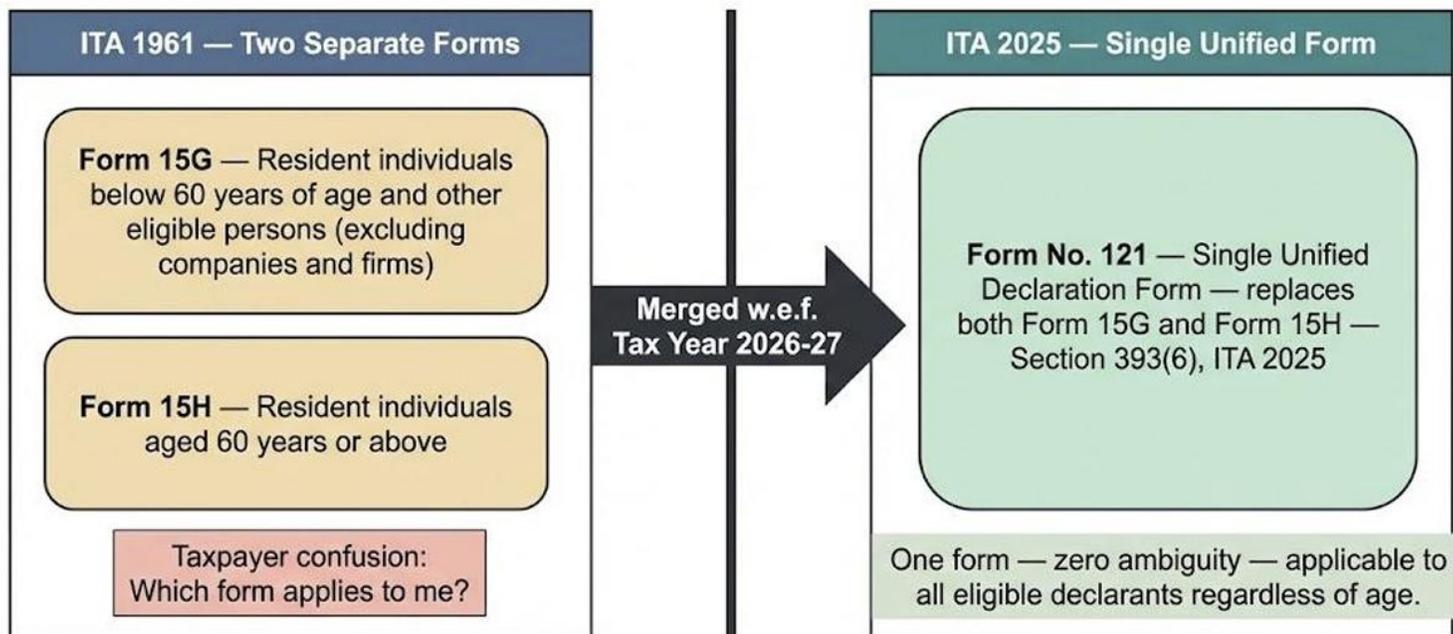
Direct Tax

Form 121 (self-declaration for receiving income without deduction of tax at source)– CBDT prescribes procedure, formats & standards for generation & allotment of Unique Identification Number (UIN) & quarterly furnishing of Part B thereof by the payer

CBDT has issued Notification no. 01/CPC(TDS)/2026 on 28 March 2026 operationalising a new digital compliance framework for NIL-TDS declarations under the Income-tax Act, 2025, marking a decisive shift away from the earlier Forms 15G and 15H used under the Income-tax Act, 1961.

Form 121 is the mandatory declaration form for claiming non-deduction of TDS on the ground that the recipient's estimated total income for the tax year is Nil. This form replaces the erstwhile Form 15G (for non-senior citizens) and Form 15H (for senior citizens). The change aligns with Section 393(6) of the Income-tax Act, 2025.

Form 15G and Form 15H — Merged into Single Unified Form under ITA 2025



Every Form 121 received by a deductor must be assigned a *Unique Identification Number (UIN)*. The UINs are to be generated quarter-wise. Its allotment must follow procedures, formats and standards prescribed by the Director General of Income-tax (Systems), ensuring complete audit trail, cross-system validation at CPC-TDS and prevention of duplicate declarations. Form 121 may be submitted electronically or in paper form.

Furnishing a valid PAN is now mandatory. If PAN is not furnished or is invalid, the Form 121 declaration is automatically invalid; Deductor must then deduct tax at source at applicable (or higher) rates.

The notification is a foundational reform in TDS administration under the Income-tax Act, 2025, reinforcing digital compliance, data-driven verification and reduced scope for misuse of Nil - TDS declarations. It also aligns with the broader tax policy objective of 'trust but verify – digitally'.

Please [Click Here](#) to read Notification no. 01/CPC(TDS)/2026 issued by CBDT on 28 March 2026.

Time limit for issue of tax deducted at source (TDS) certificate for the quarter October to December 2025 extended from 15 February 2026 to 31 March 2026

The due date for issue of TDS certificate in Form 16A for the quarter October to December 2025 was 15 February 2026. Reportedly, representations have been received by CBDT regarding delay in issue of TDS certificates for the said quarter, due to technical glitches on the e-filing portal. On account of such glitches, tax deductors have faced difficulties in generating and issuing TDS certificates within the prescribed time of 15 February 2026.

Given the above, CBDT has extended the above time limit till *31 March 2026*, for generation and issue of TDS certificate for the quarter ended 31 December 2025.

Please [Click Here](#) to read Circular no. 2/2026 dated 25 March 2026.

Filing of Form 10A (application for provisional registration / re-registration of charitable & religious trusts) – Jurisdictional Principal Commissioner of Income-tax (PCIT) / Commissioner of Income-tax (CIT) can now condone delay if there is ‘reasonable cause’

What is Form 10A?

Application for provisional registration or re-registration of charitable and religious trusts u/s 12AB of the Income-tax Act, 1961, enabling them to claim tax exemptions.

Background

With effect from 1 October 2024, a new proviso was added to Section 12A(1)(ac) giving power to the PCIT or CIT to condone delay in filing Form 10A if there is ‘reasonable cause’. However, because Form 10A registration is processed only by the Director of Income-tax (CPC), Bengaluru, many Assessing Officers and taxpayers were confused as to who exactly can condone the delay - The local PCIT / CIT or Central Processing Centre (CPC) Bengaluru? CBDT has now cleared this long-standing confusion.

Circular no. 1 / 2026 issued by CBDT

CBDT has clarified that the jurisdictional PCIT or CIT is empowered to condone delay in filing Form 10A. The clarification has been issued to avoid genuine hardship to eligible trusts. The clarification is beneficial to the following categories of trusts and institutions:

- Trusts/institutions where Form 10A was filed late
- Cases where applications for condonation of delay are currently pending
- Fresh condonation applications filed on or after 23 March 2026

Even in cases where Form 10A is pending with CPC, Bengaluru, the taxpayer may approach the jurisdictional PCIT / CIT for seeking condonation of delay.

Please [Click Here](#) to read the Circular 1/2026 dated 23 March 2026.

Income-tax department carries out nationwide verification exercise on restaurants suppressing turnover

The Income-tax department has detected suppression in sales worth approximately Rs. 408 crore by restaurants following a nationwide verification exercise conducted across the food and beverage (F&B) sector.

The probe stems from an investigation launched in November 2025 to examine possible tax evasion patterns among restaurants. During the exercise, the department found that several establishments were allegedly deleting bulk bills and making other alterations in their billing systems to understate actual sales.

Officials analysed transactional data from about 1.77 lakh restaurants using artificial intelligence-enabled analytical tools and compared it with the turnover declared in their income tax returns. The analysis pointed to large-scale under-reporting of income across several cases.

According to CBDT, in some instances recorded sales were not fully reflected in financial accounts or tax filings, while certain transactions were excluded from reported sales altogether. Based on these findings, the department conducted surveys on 8 March 2026 at 62 restaurants across 46 cities in 22 states. Investigations are currently underway.

The department said it continues to promote voluntary compliance through a trust-based approach. As part of this effort, it has launched the 'Saksham Nudge' campaign to guide taxpayers in correcting discrepancies in their filings.

In the first phase of the campaign, emails and messages will be sent to around 63,000 identified restaurants, advising them to update their returns by 31 March 2026, u/s 139(8A) of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

Please [Click Here](#) to read the Press Release dated 9 March 2026.

CBDT brings Crypto-Assets & Digital Currency under Income-tax reporting framework

CBDT has introduced significant amendments to the Income-tax Rules, 1962, by way of Notification no. 19 dated 5 March 2026. The notification amends Rules 114F, 114G and 114H to bring crypto-assets, Central Bank Digital Currencies (CBDCs) and specified electronic money products within the scope of India's tax reporting framework.

These changes, effective from 1 January 2026 onwards, are a major step in aligning India's financial reporting standards with global norms for digital asset monitoring.

They expand the scope of reportable financial accounts and align India's reporting framework with emerging international standards, particularly the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's (OECD's) Crypto-Asset Reporting Framework (CARF).

With the growing adoption of crypto-assets and digital currencies worldwide, regulators have recognized the need to enhance transparency and information exchange. These amendments represent India's commitment to international cooperation on tax administration relating to digital assets.

Direct Tax

Key amendments to Rule 114F: Expanded definitions

Rule 114F has been significantly expanded to include new definitions and provisions:

- CBDC - Defined as any digital fiat currency issued by a central bank. In India's context, this covers the e-Rupee (Digital Rupee) issued by the Reserve Bank of India
- Specified Electronic Money Product - A digital representation of fiat currency issued upon receipt of funds and redeemable at par value, which may be used for payment transactions
- Relevant Crypto-Assets - The term financial asset under Rule 114F(2) now includes any interest in a relevant crypto-asset, including derivatives such as futures, forward contracts or options linked to such assets
- Expanded Depository Account Definition - The definition of depository account now includes accounts representing electronic money products or accounts holding CBDCs on behalf of customers

Amendments to Rule 114G: Enhanced reporting obligations

The amendments introduce new reporting requirements under Rule 114G:

- New Sub-rule 114G(1)(fa) - Financial institutions must now report the role through which a reportable person holds an equity interest in an investment entity structured as a legal arrangement (e.g., trusts or similar structures)
- Self-Certification Reporting - Institutions must report whether the account holder has provided a valid self-certification
- Joint Account Disclosure - Reporting now includes whether the account is a joint account and the number of joint account holders.

Amendments to Rule 114H: Due diligence procedures

Amendments to Rule 114H revise the due diligence procedures applicable to financial institutions:

- Revised timelines for identifying reportable accounts
- Provision to use pre-existing account procedures where self-certification cannot be obtained immediately
- Enhanced procedures for new accounts involving digital assets

Please [Click Here](#) to read Notification no. 19 dated 5 March 2026 issued by CBDT.

Corporate Law & Regulatory



Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) issues advisory for stakeholders for name reservation & incorporation of company & limited liability partnership (LLP)

The MCA has issued an advisory on 25 March 2026 to address the rising number of rejections in applications filed for name reservation and incorporation of companies and LLPs through the Central Registration Centre (CRC), SPICe+ and FiLLiP frameworks, and to guide stakeholders towards more consistent, compliant and error-free filings.

The advisory emphasises that proposed names must be genuinely distinctive and clearly distinguishable and should not closely resemble the names of existing companies, LLPs, registered trademarks or well-known entities

Minor variations such as changes in spelling, plural forms, abbreviations or rearrangement of words are insufficient to establish uniqueness. It clarifies that No Objection Certificates (NOCs) from existing entities will not be considered where the proposed name is identical or deceptively similar, reinforcing that name approval is based on public interest and avoidance of confusion rather than private consent.

The advisory also highlights statutory restrictions on reuse of names of dissolved, struck-off or liquidated entities, prescribing cooling-off periods ranging from 2 to 20 years, depending upon whether the entity was liquidated, struck off, or had merely changed its name and separately addressing restrictions applicable to LLPs and foreign LLPs. Stakeholders have been cautioned against using misleading or sensitive words, names suggesting government patronage, well-known abbreviations, geographic references without justification, or regulated terms such as 'Bank', 'Insurance' or professional designations without prior approvals from the competent authorities.

In addition, the advisory stresses the importance of prior trademark due diligence, requiring applicants to ensure that the proposed name does not conflict with existing registered trademarks in the same or similar class, unless supported by valid consent from the trademark owner.

Beyond name reservation, the advisory provides procedural and documentation guidance for incorporation, including alignment of proposed business objects with the selected NIC codes, submission of clear and consistent registered office address proofs and avoidance of restricted or prohibited activities, such as Non-Banking Finance Companies (NBFC)-type operations in LLPs, impermissible objects in Section 8 companies, or activities resembling money circulation or pyramid schemes.

It further flags common deficiencies such as inconsistencies in subscriber or director details, improper execution of statutory forms and submission of tampered or unsigned documents, warning that such lapses may lead not only to rejection but also to penal consequences under applicable laws. Overall, the advisory seeks to standardise practices, reduce avoidable rejections and promote a more robust, transparent and compliant ecosystem for incorporation of companies and LLPs in India.

Please [Click Here](#) to read the detailed advisory issued by MCA on 25 March 2026.

Compliance Calendar

Compliance calendar for the month of April 2026

Compliance Due Date	Concerned (Reporting) Period	Compliance Detail	Applicable To
7 th April	March 2026	TCS deposit	All Collectors
10 th April		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 April		GSTR-1 (Outward supply return)	a) Taxable persons having annual turnover > Rs. 5 crore in FY 2024-25 b) Taxable persons having annual turnover ≤ Rs. 5 crore in FY 2024-25 and not opted for Quarterly Return Monthly Payment (QRMP) Scheme
13 th April		GSTR-6 [Return by input service distributor (ISD)]	Person registered as ISD
		GSTR-5 (Return by Non-resident)	Non-resident taxable person (NRTP)
	Jan-Mar 2026	GSTR-1 (Outward supply return)	Taxable persons having annual turnover ≤ Rs. 5 crore in FY 2024-25 and opted for QRMP scheme
15 th April	March 2026	Deposit of PF & ESI contribution	All Deductors
18 th April	Jan-Mar 2026	CMP –08 (Statement – cum challan for composition dealer)	Composition dealer
20 th April	March 2026	GSTR-3B (Summary return)	a) Taxable persons having annual turnover > Rs. 5 crore in FY 2024-25 b) Taxable persons having annual turnover ≤ Rs. 5 crore in FY 2024-25 and not opted for QRMP scheme
		GSTR-5A [Online Information Database Access and Retrieval (OIDAR) services return]	OIDAR services provider
22 nd April	Jan-Mar 2026	GSTR-3B (Summary return)	Taxpayers having annual turnover ≤ Rs. 5 crore in FY 2024-25 and opted for QRMP scheme and having principal place of business in Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Goa, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, the Union territories of Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Puducherry, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep
24 th April			Taxpayers having annual turnover ≤ Rs. 5 crore in FY 2024-25 and opted for QRMP scheme and having principal place of business in any other state
30 th April	March 2026	TDS Deposit	All Deductors.
	Oct 2025 - Mar 2026	MSME Form - I (Filing of MSME dues outstanding for > 45 days from the date of acceptance of the goods or services)	All Companies having MSME trade payable outstanding for more than 45 days

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.

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