

NEWSLETTER

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COMPLIANCE

MARCH 2026 DUE DATES

GST

| DATE | COMPLIANCE DETAIL | APPLICABLE TO |
|------|--|---|
| 10th | <ul style="list-style-type: none">GSTR-7 (TDS return under GST) | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Person required to deduct TDS under GST |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">GSTR-8 (TCS return under GST) | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Person required to collect TCS under GST |
| 11th | <ul style="list-style-type: none">GSTR-1 (Outward supply return) | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Taxable persons having annual turnover > Rs. 5 crore in FY 2024-25Taxable persons having annual turnover ≤ Rs. 5 crore in FY 2024-25 and not opted for Quarterly Return Monthly Payment (QRMP) Scheme |
| 13th | <ul style="list-style-type: none">GSTR-6 [Return by input service distributor (ISD)] | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Person registered as ISD |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Invoice Furnishing Facility - IFF (Details of outward supplies of goods or services) | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Taxable persons having annual turnover ≤ Rs. 5 crore in FY 2024-25 and opted for QRMP Scheme |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">GSTR-5 (Return by Non-resident) | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Non-resident taxable person (NRTP) |

| | | |
|------|--|---|
| 20th | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GSTR-3B (Summary return) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GSTR-5A [Online Information Database Access and Retrieval (OIDAR) services return] | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> OIDAR services provider |
| 25th | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Form GST PMT-06 (payment of tax for QRMP filers) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Taxable persons having annual turnover ≤ Rs. 5 crore in FY 2024-25 and opted for QRMP scheme. |
| 31st | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Form RFD-11 (Letter of Undertaking) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Taxable person availing the option to supply goods or services for export /SEZs without payment of integrated tax |

INCOME TAX

| DATE | COMPLIANCE DETAIL | APPLICABLE TO |
|------|---|---|
| 7th | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TDS / TCS deposit | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-Government Deductors |
| 15th | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit of PF & ESI contribution | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Deductors |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit of 100% (4th Instalment) of Advance Tax for FY 2025-26 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Taxpayers liable to pay advance tax |
| 31st | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Filing of updated Income-tax return u/s 139(8A) of Income-tax Act | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Taxpayers willing to file updated tax return on payment of additional charges |

AUDIT

DATE

COMPLIANCE DETAIL

APPLICABLE TO

31st

- Form 3CEAD (Country-by-Country reporting)

- Transfer Pricing - Parent entity or alternate reporting entity (resident in India) in respect of the international group of which it is a constituent



GST



[GSTN issues advisory on interest collection & related enhancements in Form GSTR-3B \(summary return\)](#)

GSTN has issued an advisory introducing certain enhancements in Form GSTR-3B, effective from the February 2026 tax period onwards

Key changes and their implications

GSTN has enabled a new online facility for eligible taxpayers to apply for withdrawal from the option availed under Rule 14A of the CGST Rules by filing Form GST REG-32 (application for withdrawal from Rule 14A) on the GST portal.

- Interest on delayed filing of Form GSTR-3B will now be auto-calculated after giving credit for the minimum cash balance available in the electronic cash ledger from the due date till payment date, as per Rule 88B of CGST Rules, 2017 and proviso to Section 50 of CGST Act, 2017. The auto-populated interest is the minimum payable amount and cannot be reduced
- The tax liability breakup table in Form GSTR-3B will be auto-populated based on the dates of documents (i.e. invoice, debit note, credit note) of supplies reported in earlier periods (Form GSTR-1 / Form GSTR-1A / Invoice Furnishing Facility) but paid in the current return, ensuring accurate period-wise reporting

- Once IGST Input Tax Credit (ITC) is exhausted, the portal will allow flexible cross-utilisation of CGST and SGST ITC towards IGST liability
- For cancelled registrations, interest on delayed filing of the last Form GSTR-3B will be collected through Form GSTR-10 (final return)

5.1 Interest and Late fee for previous tax period View your Turnover Help ?

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

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 | 13,672.31 | 2,361.52 | 2,361.52 | 0.00 |
| Late Fees | | 250.00 | 250.00 | |

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

[GST Network \(GSTN\) enables facility for withdrawal from Simplified Registration Scheme under Rule 14A of of CGST Rules, 2017](#)

[What is Form 14A?](#)

The Central Board of Indirect Taxes & Customs (CBIC) has introduced a Simplified GST Registration Scheme under Rule 14A of CGST Rules, 2017 to reduce compliance burden and promote ease of doing business for small taxpayers with limited monthly turnover.

[Advisory issued by GSTN on 21 February 2026](#)

GSTN has enabled a new online facility for eligible taxpayers to apply for withdrawal from the option availed under Rule 14A of the CGST Rules by filing Form GST REG-32 (application for withdrawal from Rule 14A) on the GST portal.

- Who can apply

- Active taxpayers who are registered under Rule 14A, may apply for OPT OUT in accordance with the provisions of the law

- How to apply on the GST portal

- After login, navigate to: Services -> Registration -> Application Withdrawal from Rule 14A. The link will be visible only if the taxpayer is registered under Rule 14A and is active.
- The field 'Option for registration under Rule 14A' will be selected as 'No' by default
- Enter 'Reason for withdrawal from Rule 14A'
- Proceed to Aadhaar Authentication tab for Aadhaar Authentication of Primary Authorised Signatory and one Promoter/Partner.

- Key pre-conditions

- The registered person shall not be allowed to file Form GST REG-32 unless he has furnished,
 1. returns for a period of minimum 3 months, if Form GST REG-32 is filed before 1 April 2026;
 2. returns for a period of minimum 1 tax period, if Form GST REG-32 is filed on or after 1 April 2026; and
 3. all the returns due for the period from the effective date of registration till the date of filing of Form GST REG-32

- Aadhaar authentication

- Based on data analysis, the taxpayer will have to undergo either OTP based Aadhaar authentication or Biometric based Aadhaar Authentication
- Authentication is required for:
 - a) Primary Authorised Signatory (mandatory), and
 - b) At least one Promoter/Partner (where applicable).
- ARN will be generated only after successful Aadhaar authentication.

- Important timelines

- Draft application must be submitted within 15 days of creation
- Aadhaar / Biometric authentication must be completed within 15 days from submission

- If authentication is not completed within the prescribed time, ARN will not be generated
- Restrictions during processing
- While Form GST REG-32 is pending after submission, taxpayer cannot file core amendment, non-core amendment and self-cancellation application
- Post-Sanction of Opt-Out

The taxpayer who has received an order in Form GST REG-33 (order for withdrawal) allowing withdrawal shall be able to furnish the details of output tax liability on supply of goods or services or both made to registered persons, exceeding the output tax liability of Rs.2.5 lakh, from the first day of succeeding month in which the said order has been issued.



Direct tax



Income-tax Act, 2025 - Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) invites inputs from the industry on the new Rules & Forms

The Income-tax Act, 2025 received the assent of the President in August 2025. The Act will come into effect from 1 April 2026. The corresponding Income-tax Rules and related Forms have been prepared by the Government after broad-based consultation to align with the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 2025.

The drafting of new Income-tax Rules and Forms has followed the same philosophy as that of the new Income-tax Act, 2025. The language of the rules has been simplified to the extent possible.

Formulas and tables have been provided wherever necessary. Redundancy in the Income-tax Rules, 1961 has been sought to be eliminated. While preserving the larger content of the policy, certain changes have been introduced in line with the changes in the Income-tax Act, 2025.

The forms which are part of the draft rules have also been simplified to a large extent for the ease of the tax payers. Standardization of common information has been done across the forms with a view to reducing the compliance burden of the tax payers. Forms have been designed in a smart way so as to provide for automated reconciliation and also prefill capabilities so as to make filing more intuitive and less error-prone.

The Income-tax Rules, 1962 contains 511 rules and 399 forms. As a result of the changes proposed in new rules and forms, including removal of redundancy and consolidation of rules wherever possible, draft Income-tax Rules, 2026 contains 333 rules and 190 forms.

Along with the new draft rules and forms, two navigators – one providing the mapping of the old rules and the new draft rules and the second providing the mapping of the old forms and the new draft forms is also provided for the guidance of stakeholders and public.

To promote wider stakeholder participation before final notification, the proposed Income-tax Rules and Forms have been uploaded on the official website www.incometaxindia.gov.in. Stakeholders have been encouraged by the Income-tax department to review the draft material and provide their suggestions. The Income-tax department has invited suggestions from stakeholders under the following categories:

- Simplification of Language
- Reduction of Litigation
- Reduction of Compliance Burden
- Identification of Redundant / Obsolete Rules and Forms

Stakeholders have been asked to ensure that each suggestion clearly specifies:

- The relevant provision of the proposed Income-tax Rules, or
- The Form number, along with the specific rule, sub-rule, or item number to which the suggestion pertains, and classify it under one of the four categories listed above.

**Withholding tax / Tax deducted at source (TDS) -
Income-tax department issues advisory on reduced
time limit for submission of correction statements as
per the new Income-tax Act, 2025**

The time limits for filing TDS correction returns under the current Income-tax Act, 1961 and the Income-tax Act, 2025 are as follows:

- As per Income-tax Act, 1961 - A correction return could be filed up to 6 years from the end of the FY in which the original TDS / TCS statement was required to be filed. For example, a TDS return originally required for FY 2018-19 could be corrected up to 31 March 2025 (i.e., 6 years from FY end, in general), based on the 6-year rule.

These provisions are valid only until the 1961 Act is repealed (effective 1 April 2026).

- **As per the Income-tax Act, 2025 – U/s 397(3)(f) of the new Income-tax Act, a deductor / collector may file a correction statement within 2 years from the end of the tax year in which the original TDS / TCS statement was required to be delivered. This effectively replaces the earlier 6-year window with a shorter, 2-year period.**

For example, FY 2024-25 corrections must be completed by March 31, 2027.

Transition and Deadlines - Since the Income-tax Act, 1961 stands repealed from 1 April 2026, corrections for earlier years under the 1961 Act must be completed before that date, as no filings will be accepted thereafter. For example, correction statements for:

- **FY 2018-19 (Q4)**
- **All quarters of FY 2019-20 to FY 2022-23, and**
- **FY 2023-24 (up to Q3)**

must be filed by 31 March 2026 – because from 1 April 2026 onwards, such corrections will be time-barred and not accepted.

Amending Protocol to the India France Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTAA)

During the recent visit of the President of France to India, the Government of India and the Government of France have signed a Protocol amending the India France Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTAA), signed on 29 September 1992. The Amending Protocol was signed by Mr. Ravi Agrawal, Chairperson, CBDT, Government of India, and Mr. Thierry Mathou, Ambassador of France to India, on behalf of their respective Governments.

Highlights of the Amending Protocol

- **Full taxing rights in respect of capital gains arising from sale of shares of a company, have been given to the jurisdiction where such company is a resident**
- **Deletion of the so-called Most-Favoured-Nation (MFN) Clause from the Protocol to the DTAA, thereby bringing to rest all issues relating to it**

- **Modification of taxation of income from dividends by replacing a single rate of 10% of tax with a split rate of 5% for those holding at least 10% of capital and 15% of tax for all other cases**
- **Modification of definition of ‘Fees for Technical Services’ by aligning it with the definition in India USA DTAA**
- **Expansion of scope of ‘Permanent Establishment’ (PE) by adding Service PE**
- **Updation of provisions on Exchange of Information**
- **Introduction of a new article on assistance in collection of taxes, as per international standards, to enable and facilitate seamless exchange of information and strengthen mutual tax cooperation between India and France**
- **Incorporation within the DTAA, of applicable provisions of Base Erosion & Profit Shifting (BEPS) Multilateral Instrument (MLI), that had already become applicable consequent to the signing and ratification of MLI by India and France.**

The changes introduced through the Amending Protocol shall enter into effect after completion of internal procedures under the laws of both countries and subject to the terms agreed between India and France.

The Amending Protocol updates the India-France DTAA to the latest international standards, in a manner that balances the interests of both India and France. It is expected to provide greater tax certainty to the taxpayers and boost flow of investment, technology and personnel between India and France, thereby strengthening economic relationship between the two countries.



Corporate Law & Regulatory



M MINISTRY OF
C CORPORATE
A AFFAIRS
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Companies Compliance Facilitation Scheme, 2026 - New scheme introduced by Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) to enable companies clear pending filings at reduced cost

The MCA has recently introduced Companies Compliance Facilitation Scheme, 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.

Highlights of the Scheme

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 shall come into force on 15 April 2026 and shall remain in force till 15 July 2026.



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