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Monthly Newsletter Series
July 2026 | Vol 156

KNOWL with an EDGE

What's Inside

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Uploading of Global Financial Information in AIS received under Automatic Exchange of Information (AEOI)

Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) has authorized the Director General of Income-tax (Systems), Delhi to upload global financial information, received under Automatic Exchange of Information (AEOI) framework under an agreement referred to in section 159 of the said Act in the Annual Information Statement in Form No. 168, which is in his possession within ninety days from the end of the month in which the information is received by him. It also mentions that The Director-General of Income-tax (Systems), Delhi shall specify the procedures, formats and standards for the purposes of uploading of Annual Information Statement in Form No.168 containing the information referred to in the para above.

https://www.incometaxindia.gov.in/documents/d/guest/order-us-239-of-income-tax-act-2025-dated-08-07-2026-pdf

Need a deeper look into capital gains tax on equities

The government will examine demands for rationalising taxes on equity investments, but is not considering any knee-jerk response to stem foreign institutional investor (FII) outflows from Indian equity markets, a senior Finance Ministry official told The New Indian Express.

"There is a need for a deeper study of the taxation of capital gains from equity investments," the official said, acknowledging that there are currently divergent views on the issue.

The official was responding to a question from TNIE on why the government chose to provide tax relief on investments in government bonds by foreign investors while leaving unaddressed the long-standing demand for lower capital gains taxes on equities.

https://www.newindianexpress.com

Tighter income tax disclosure norms for F&O traders in ITR -3

F&O Traders Face Defective Return Risk: Mandatory Reporting Added to New ITR-3 Form

For futures and options (F&O) traders, the revised ITR-3 form for assessment year 2026-27 has made it mandatory to report F&O turnover and income. The income tax return (ITR) will be marked defective without these details.

The revised ITR-3 form has enhanced disclosure requirements in Schedule Part A —Trading Account. Taxpayers have to separately report income and turnover from F&O, intraday equity, commodity and currency, enhancing transparency and improving tax compliance. They must separately report F&O turnover and income, ensuring a clear distinction between non-speculative derivative trading and speculative intra-day equity transactions.

https://www.financialexpress.com

Taxman to track slipping sectors & top tax payers

The Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) has directed its zonal income tax heads to keep a close watch on the sectors which recorded a decline in tax payments in the first quarter of this financial year as well as top advance tax payees, along with identifying any incorrect exemptions or deductions, sharpening its focus on risk assessment, sectoral monitoring and taxpayer outreach to bolster revenue collection in the coming quarter.

The communication, dated June 16, a copy of which was seen by ET, also mandated each zone to submit a report to the Directorate of Tax Research and Analysis by July 31.

"The idea is to identify risks early, engage with large taxpayers proactively and ensure that tax payments are aligned with actual income trends," said a senior official, who did not wish to be identified.

https://economictimes.indiatimes.com

Property buyers beware: ITAT ruling highlights TDS pitfalls

A ruling by the Mumbai bench of the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (ITAT) has underscored the importance of understanding tax deduction at source (TDS) obligations when purchasing property.

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The case involved a Mumbai resident, who had jointly purchased a residential flat in the tony area of Haji Ali, worth Rs 1.9 crore with her husband. She held a 15% share in the property (Rs. 28.50 lakh) and deducted TDS of Rs 28,500 under Section 194-IA on her share of the purchase price.

However, the tax department later raised a demand exceeding Rs 5.8 lakh, alleging short deduction of tax on the ground that the seller's PAN was inoperative and therefore higher TDS provisions under Section 206AA should have applied.

The ITAT deleted the demand, noting that the seller had subsequently linked Aadhaar with PAN and regularised the PAN within the timeline prescribed by a circular issued by the Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) in July 2025. The ITAT also observed that the seller had disclosed the capital gains in his tax return and paid the applicable taxes, making it inappropriate to treat the buyer as an 'assessee in default'.

https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com

GSTN Rolls Out Major e-Way Bill & e-Invoice API Changes from August 1, 2026

The GST Network (GSTN) has issued a series of advisories and FAQs — most recently Advisory No. 664 (dated 17 June 2026) and follow-up FAQs (1 July 2026) — detailing significant changes to the e-Way Bill (EWB) and e-Invoice ecosystem. All changes go live in Production on 1 August 2026, with Sandbox testing already available.

Here's a consolidated look at what's changing.

1. Ship-to GSTIN Becomes Mandatory

The headline change: **Ship-to GSTIN** must now be captured wherever Ship-to details are involved.

Where it applies: - Bill-to/Ship-to transactions - Combination transactions (Bill-to/Ship-to + Bill-from/Dispatch-from) - e-Way Bills generated together with an e-Invoice (IRN) - e-Way Bills generated later using an existing IRN

Key rules: - If Ship-to Legal Name and Address are provided, Ship-to GSTIN is now required alongside them. - Where no GSTIN is available (e.g., unregistered consignee), enter "**URP**". - Ship-to GSTIN **must differ** from Bill-to GSTIN — Bill-to/Ship-to transactions assume two distinct parties, so a match is rejected. - Ship-to GSTIN's State Code must match the Ship-to State Code, and the PIN code must belong to that state.

Confidentiality preserved: Ship-to GSTIN will not be printed on the e-Way Bill, shown to taxpayers/transporters, or exposed via GET e-Way Bill APIs — it's captured purely for traceability and audit purposes.

System Validation Summary

Situation	Outcome
Valid Ship-to GSTIN, different from Bill-to	Accepted
Invalid GSTIN format	Rejected
Same GSTIN in Bill-to and Ship-to	Not permitted
GSTIN unavailable	Enter "URP"

New Error Codes (Sandbox)

Generate IRN + e-Way Bill together: | Validation | Error Code | |—|—| | Ship-to GSTIN mandatory if Ship details given | 5002 | | Bill-to & Ship-to GSTIN cannot match | 2323 | | Ship-to State Code must match GSTIN | 2325 | | Ship-to PIN must belong to State Code | 3039 |

e-Way Bill by IRN: | Validation | Error Code | |—|—| | GSTIN in ExpShipDtls mandatory | 5001 | | B2B/SEZ: Ship details from IRN generation can't be replaced | 2324 | | Ship-to State Code must match GSTIN | 4074 | | Ship-to PIN must belong to State Code | 3039 |

2. API-Level Changes

- **Standalone Generate EWB API**: Ship-to GSTIN is now mandatory in Ship-to and Combination transactions. Errors may be triggered where Ship-to GSTIN is missing, wrongly provided in Regular or Bill-from/Dispatch-from transactions, or is the same as the Bill-to GSTIN.
- **e-Way Bill by IRN API**: new mandatory field Gstin added under ExpShipDtls; an optional TrdNm (Trade Name) field has also been added.
- **Generate IRN + EWB together**: ShipDtls.Gstin is now conditionally mandatory whenever Ship-to details and EWB generation are both involved.

Exports vs. B2B/SEZ — Different Treatment

- **Export EWBs**: Ship details (including GSTIN) captured during IRN generation can be replaced later while generating the e-Way Bill by IRN. Where no domestic registered Ship-to GSTIN applies, "URP" may be used — this is a system-level entry only and doesn't change how the export itself is determined (still based on invoice, shipping bill, customs, and transport documents).
- **B2B/SEZ transactions**: Ship details from IRN generation **cannot** be replaced later. However, if GSTIN wasn't captured at IRN stage, it can still be added at the e-Way Bill by IRN stage. For old IRNs generated with identical Bill-to/Ship-to GSTIN, the e-Way Bill by IRN API will simply generate a regular (non Bill-to/Ship-to) e-Way Bill.

3. Voluntary e-Way Bill Closure

A new facility lets stakeholders **close an e-Way Bill** once delivery is complete — a voluntary system record of completed movement.

Who can close it: - Supplier - Recipient - Transporter - Driver/authorized person (via their registered mobile number)

How: - Closure can be done **EWB-wise or date-wise** by logged-in users via the portal. - Drivers/authorized persons close via the portal using their mobile number — active EWBs linked to that number are displayed for closure. - The mobile number can be set at EWB generation, or updated later during vehicle updation, consolidated EWB operations, or validity extension. - Closure is allowed from the delivery date up to one day after the EWB's validity expires.

API support (current limitations): | Feature | Available via API? | |—|—| | Close EWB (number + date + remarks) | Yes | | Bulk date-wise closure | Not yet | | Retrieval of closed EWBs | Not yet | | Mobile number capture for driver closure | Not yet (portal only) | | Driver-based closure | Not yet (portal only) |

Status handling: A dedicated "**Closed**" status is planned for the future. For now, the existing Active/Cancelled/Discarded framework continues, and post-closure actions (Update Transporter, Vehicle Updation, Extend Validity) remain available as a temporary relaxation during the stabilization period — expect these to be tightened later.

4. What Stakeholders Should Do Now

- Identify all Bill-to/Ship-to, Combination, export, B2B, and SEZ transactions affected by the Ship-to GSTIN requirement.
- Update ERP/master data to capture Ship-to GSTIN or "URP" correctly, along with accurate Ship-to address and PIN codes.
- Test against the revised API specifications already released in **Sandbox**.
- Implement the EWB Closure API where applicable, and set up internal processes for voluntary closure.
- Complete all system readiness checks **before 1 August 2026**.

This applies to taxpayers, ERP vendors, GSPs, ASPs, private IRPs, transporters, exporters, and merchant exporters alike.

Source: GSTN Advisory No. 664 (17 June 2026) and related FAQs (1 July 2026). Production rollout: 1 August 2026.

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RBI Liberalises Foreign Portfolio Investment Framework: Schedule III Route Extended to All Overseas Individuals

In a significant step towards broadening foreign participation in India's equity markets, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 14 dated 15 June 2026, operationalising recent amendments to the Foreign Exchange Management (Non-debt Instruments) Rules, 2019. The reform permits all individuals resident outside India to invest in the equity instruments of listed Indian companies under Schedule III, a facility that was previously restricted to Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) and Overseas Citizens of India (OCIs).

The circular marks a notable liberalisation of India's foreign investment framework by expanding access to listed Indian securities, simplifying investment mechanisms and reinforcing India's commitment to developing deeper and more inclusive capital markets.

Background

The liberalisation follows the notification of the Foreign Exchange Management (Non-debt Instruments) (Third Amendment) Rules, 2026, which expanded the scope of Schedule III to allow investments by all individuals resident outside India through recognised stock exchanges in India.

To operationalise this policy, the RBI has amended the reporting and payment framework and directed Authorised Dealer (AD) Category-I banks to facilitate such investments through repatriable INR accounts while ensuring compliance with FEMA and SEBI requirements.

Key Changes Introduced

Expansion of the Eligible Investor Base

The most significant reform is the expansion of eligibility beyond NRIs and OCIs.

Individuals resident outside India, irrespective of nationality, may now invest in the equity instruments of listed Indian companies under Schedule III, subject to the prescribed investment limits and applicable regulatory conditions. This considerably widens the pool of potential overseas retail investors who can participate directly in India's listed equity markets.

Operational Framework for Investments

To facilitate these investments, AD Category-I banks have been authorised to open repatriable INR accounts for eligible overseas investors in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Management (Deposit) Regulations, 2016.

The RBI has clarified that reporting of investments and monitoring of investment limits will follow the same operational framework currently applicable to investments made by NRIs and OCIs under Schedule III.

Framework for Reclassification

The circular also clarifies that where investments breach the prescribed limits or otherwise require reclassification, they will be converted from Foreign Portfolio Investment (FPI) to Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in accordance with the framework already prescribed by the RBI for FPIs under its November 2024 circular. This provides continuity and regulatory certainty for market participants.

Strengthened Compliance Responsibilities

While liberalising market access, the RBI has emphasised that AD banks must establish appropriate systems and procedures to ensure compliance with:

- the FEMA (Non-debt Instruments) Rules,
- the Mode of Payment and Reporting Regulations, and
- applicable SEBI regulations.

Banks may also obtain appropriate declarations and documentation from investors to verify regulatory compliance before facilitating investments.

Strategic Significance

The circular reflects India's continuing efforts to modernise its foreign investment regime and make domestic capital markets more accessible to global investors.

By extending Schedule III beyond the Indian diaspora,

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the Government and RBI have significantly broadened the universe of potential investors who can participate in India's growth story. The reform complements India's broader objective of enhancing foreign capital inflows, improving market liquidity and increasing international participation in domestic financial markets.

The liberalised framework is also expected to support market depth by encouraging greater retail participation from overseas investors who may not otherwise qualify under the traditional Foreign Portfolio Investor (FPI) registration route.

From a policy perspective, the measure aligns with India's ongoing efforts to simplify FEMA regulations, rationalise investment routes and create a more investor-friendly regulatory environment while maintaining robust regulatory oversight through existing reporting and compliance mechanisms.

(RBI A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 14 dated 15 June 2026)

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Madras High Court Reinforces Limits of Equalisation Levy: Reimbursement Arrangements Beyond the Tax Net Absent Express Legislative Mandate

In a significant ruling that reaffirms the principles governing the interpretation of taxing statutes, the Madras High Court, in WP No. 6176 of 2022, has held that Equalisation Levy (EL) cannot be imposed on reimbursements made by an Indian company to its overseas subsidiary for online advertising expenses incurred with Google USA, in the absence of an express charging provision under the Finance Act, 2016.

Although the EL regime was abolished with effect from 1 April 2025, the judgment remains highly relevant for pending litigation involving the levy and, more importantly, for its wider observations on the interpretation of taxing provisions, the distinction between reimbursement and consideration, and the circumstances in which tax authorities may invoke the doctrines of substance over form or piercing the corporate veil.

The ruling serves as a timely reminder that while tax authorities may legitimately scrutinise commercial arrangements, courts will not extend the scope of a charging provision beyond the language enacted by the legislature.

Background

The taxpayer, an Indian software company, marketed its products overseas through subsidiaries established in various jurisdictions. Its US subsidiary (USCo) functioned as the authorised reseller for the North American market and independently entered into an agreement with Google USA for online advertising services under the Google AdWords programme.

Google USA invoiced USCo directly, and the subsidiary made payments from its own bank account. The Indian parent subsequently reimbursed USCo for these advertising costs.

The Revenue contended that the arrangement was merely a façade and that the Indian company was the real recipient of Google's advertising services. Accordingly, it sought to levy EL on the reimbursement made to USCo by applying a "substance over form" approach and by disregarding the separate legal identity of the subsidiary. The taxpayer challenged this position before the Madras High Court after its refund claims for EL paid under protest were rejected.

Key Findings of the High Court

Strict interpretation of charging provisions

The Court emphasised the settled principle that tax can be levied only where the transaction falls squarely within the charging provision. A tax cannot be imposed by implication, inference or by expanding the scope of the legislation based on perceived legislative intent.

Reimbursement is not equivalent to consideration

The Court observed that Google USA contracted directly with USCo, invoiced USCo and received payment from USCo. The subsequent reimbursement by the Indian parent merely compensated the subsidiary for expenses already incurred and did not alter the legal character of the underlying transaction.

Accordingly, the reimbursement could not be re-characterised as consideration paid by an Indian resident to Google USA for specified services.

Limits on piercing the corporate veil

Rejecting the Revenue's attempt to disregard the subsidiary's separate legal existence, the Court held that mere control or active involvement by a parent company does not justify piercing the corporate veil.

The subsidiary had been incorporated years before the introduction of EL, independently carried on business as the regional distributor and had consistently entered into advertising arrangements in its own capacity. In the absence of evidence demonstrating fraud, impropriety or misuse of the corporate form, there was no basis to disregard its independent legal identity.

Substance-over-form doctrine cannot override the charging section

The Revenue relied on recent Supreme Court

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decisions in *Hyatt International and Tiger Global* to argue that the true commercial substance of the arrangement should prevail.

The High Court distinguished these decisions, observing that they arose in the context of tax treaties and anti-avoidance provisions such as GAAR. The Court clarified that these principles cannot be invoked to enlarge the scope of a charging provision where Parliament has consciously not legislated for a particular transaction.

The Madras High Court has reaffirmed a fundamental principle of tax jurisprudence:

A tax can be imposed only where the legislature has expressly provided for it. Judicial doctrines such as "substance over form" or "piercing the corporate veil" cannot be employed to create a charge that the statute itself does not contemplate.

For multinational enterprises, the ruling provides welcome clarity that genuine reimbursement arrangements, supported by commercial substance and proper documentation, should not be re-characterised solely on the basis of group control or operational involvement. More broadly, the judgment reinforces the judiciary's commitment to balancing anti-avoidance objectives with the fundamental requirement that taxing statutes be applied strictly in accordance with their express language.

(WP No. 6176 of 2022)

Delhi ITAT Clarifies Treaty Entitlement of Fiscally Transparent Partnerships and Reaffirms that Legal Services Are Not Fees for Technical Services

In a significant ruling on the taxation of cross-border professional services, the Delhi Bench of the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal (ITAT) in Herbert Smith Freehills LLP v. CIT(Appeals) has provided important guidance on the application of tax treaties to fiscally transparent entities and the characterisation of legal services under India's domestic tax law and tax treaties. The Tribunal held that where a partnership is fiscally transparent in its home jurisdiction, the availability of treaty benefits must be determined separately for each partner based on the tax treaty applicable to the partner's country of residence. Further, it clarified that professional legal services do not constitute Fees for Technical Services (FTS) where the applicable treaty specifically excludes professional services from the scope of FTS.

Background

The taxpayer, Herbert Smith Freehills LLP, is a UK-based limited liability partnership engaged in providing legal services globally. Under UK tax law, the LLP is treated as a fiscally transparent entity, with its profits taxed directly in the hands of its partners rather than at the entity level.

The partnership comprised both UK-resident partners and partners resident in jurisdictions such as Germany, Australia, France, Belgium, China and Japan. During the relevant assessment years, the LLP earned income from legal services rendered in connection with Indian engagements.

While the Revenue accepted that income attributable to UK-resident partners would be governed by the India–UK tax treaty and that the German partners' share was taxable under the India–Germany treaty, it disputed the taxpayer's claim that the shares attributable to partners resident in other jurisdictions should similarly be examined under their respective bilateral tax treaties with India.

Key Findings of the Tribunal

Partner-wise treaty entitlement for fiscally transparent entities

The Tribunal recognised the fiscal transparency of the LLP under UK law and held that the partnership itself was not the ultimate taxpayer. Instead, the income accrued directly to the partners.
Accordingly, treaty eligibility cannot be determined solely with reference to the jurisdiction where the partnership is established. Rather, each partner's share of income must be evaluated independently by applying the tax treaty between India and the partner's country of residence.

The Tribunal observed that Article 4 of the India–UK tax treaty expressly grants treaty benefits only to the extent that partnership income is taxable in the hands of UK tax residents. Consequently, non-UK resident

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partners cannot claim protection under the India–UK treaty merely because they are partners in a UK LLP. Instead, their entitlement must be examined under the relevant treaties entered into by India with their respective countries of residence. The matter was accordingly remanded to the Revenue for partner-wise examination.

Legal services are distinct from technical or consultancy services

The Tribunal also examined whether the legal services rendered by the LLP constituted Fees for Technical Services under domestic law or the applicable treaties.

It held that professional legal services are fundamentally different from managerial, technical or consultancy services. The Income-tax Act itself recognises this distinction by separately defining professional services and technical services for different provisions of the Act.

The Tribunal further noted that the India–UK tax treaty specifically excludes professional services rendered by partnerships from the definition of FTS. Similar exclusions are found in several other Indian tax treaties, including those with Australia, France, Belgium and Japan. Consequently, legal services rendered by specialised professionals could not be characterised as FTS merely because they involved specialised knowledge or expertise.

The Delhi ITAT has reaffirmed two important principles of international tax law:

Treaty eligibility for fiscally transparent entities must be determined at the level of the ultimate taxpayers, while the characterisation of income must reflect the true nature of the services rendered rather than a broad interpretation of technical expertise.

For multinational professional service firms, the ruling provides welcome clarity on the interaction between fiscal transparency, treaty entitlement and the taxation of cross-border professional services. It also underscores the importance of undertaking a partner-specific treaty analysis and carefully evaluating the characterisation of services under both domestic law and the applicable tax treaty before determining Indian tax exposure.

(Herbert Smith Freehills LLP v. CIT(Appeals) - ITA 2281/Del/2019)

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Extension of Time Period for validity of name reservation and resubmission.reg

In view of the fire incident at MCA Data Centre on 05.06.2026, the MCA has granted

Extension of time period for validity of name reservation for cases expiring between 21.06.2026 and 30.06.2026 (both days inclusive), the validity of such SRNs shall be extended upto 10.07.2026. For cases expired during the period 05.06.2026 to 20.06.2026, stakeholders may seek extension of the validity period upto 10.07.2026 by raising a ticket with MCA Helpdesk on or before 30.06.2026.

Extension of Validity of resubmission of e-forms: For cases where the last date for resubmission of e-forms falls between 21.06.2026 and 30.06.2026 (both days inclusive), the validity of such SRNs shall be extended upto 10.07.2026. For cases in respect of e-forms where the last date for resubmission fell between the period 05.06.2026 to 20.06.2026, stakeholders may seek extension of the resubmission validity period upto 10.07.2026 by raising a ticket with MCA Helpdesk on or before 30.06.2026.

Relaxation of Additional Fees for filing Form DPT-3 for the year ended 31st March, 2026 (FY 2025-2026)

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has extended the last date for filing of Form DPT-3 for the financial year ended 31st March, 2026 upto 31st July, 2026.

The Companies can now file the Form DPT-3 with normal applicable ROC Fees as per their authorized share capital upto 31st July, 2026

https://www.mca.gov.in/bin/dms/getdocument?mds=4SQtX5BW0SiRdGUtbQZgRA%253D%253D&type=ope

Amendment to Section 247 of the Companies Act, 2013 (Registered Valuers and Valuation) Rules, 2017

In the Companies (Registered Valuers and Valuation) Rules, 2017 in rule 12, in sub-rule (1) for clause (i), the following clause shall be substituted namely:

It has been registered under Section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956 or Section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013 having a minimum paid up share capital of Rs. 25 Lakhs the sole object of dealing with matters relating to regulation of valuers of an asset class or asset classes: and the bye laws containing the requirements specified in Annexure-III

Provided that a registered valuer organisation which does not have the specified minimum paid up capital as on the date of commencement of the Companies (Registered Valuers and Valuation) Amendment Rules, 2026 shall comply with this requirement on or before 31st March, 2028.

https://www.mca.gov.in/bin/dms/getdocument?mds=OBXB3x8LEae03%252FA%252BKrpGKQ%253D%253D&type=open

Establishment of the New Development Bank

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (ii) of clause (11) of Section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Central Government hereby specifies, for the purpose of the said sub-clause, the New Development Bank shall be established under an agreement including its Annexe amongst the Governments of various countries namely Brazil, China, Russia, South Africa & India signed on 15th July, 2014 at the city of Fortaleza, Brazil and any amendment thereto.

https://www.mca.gov.in/bin/dms/getdocument?mds=raXo8SI9apfZJp3XQJTIMA%253D%253D&type=open

Due dates for the Month of Jul, 2026#

Regulation	Due Date	Compliance	Description
Income Tax Act, 1961	7-Aug-26	TDS/TCS	Due date for deposit of Tax deducted/collected for the month of July, 2026
	15-Jul-26	TDS	Quarterly TDS Certificates to be downloaded for the quarter ending June, 2026
	31-Jul-26	ITR Forms	Return of income for the Assessment Year 2026-27 for all assessee other than (a) corporate assessee or (b) non-corporate assessee (having income from business or profession and whose books of account are required to be audited under Income Tax Act, 1961 or under any other Act) or (c) working partner of a firm whose accounts are required to be audited under this Act or under any other Act or under any other Act or the spouse of such partner if the provisions of section 5A applies to such spouse or ((d) an assessee who is required to furnish a report under section 92E.
	31-Aug-26	ITR Forms	Return of income for the Assessment Year 2026-27 in the case of following assessee (a) non-corporate assessee (having income from business or profession and whose books of account are not required to be audited under Income Tax Act, 1961 or under any other Act) or (b) working partner of a firm whose accounts are not required not to be audited under this Act or under any other Act or the spouse of such partner if the provisions of section 5A applies to such spouse
Goods and Service Tax (GST)	10-Aug-26	GSTR 7	Summary of Tax Deducted at Source (TDS) and deposited for the month of July, 2026
	10-Aug-26	GSTR 8	Summary of Tax Collected at Source (TCS) and deposited by E-Commerce Operator for the month of July, 2026
	11-Aug-26	GSTR -1	Return of outward supplies of taxable goods and/or services for the Month of July, 2026 (for Assesses having turnover exceeding 5 Cr.)
	13-Aug-26	IFF-QRMP	Option of uploading Invoices for July 2026 using Invoice Furnishing Facility (IFF) applicable to tax payers opted for Quarterly Return Monthly Payment (QRMP) Scheme
	13-Aug-26	GSTR 6	Return for Input Service Distributors for the month of July, 2026
	20-Aug-26	GSTR-3B (Monthly)	Simple GSTR return for the month of July, 2026 for assessee having monthly periodicity
	25-Aug-26	Payment - QRMP	Payment of liability by taxpayers liabile to file quarterly GSTR return for the Month of July 2026
PT Act 1975 (Employee)	15-Aug-26	PT Employees	PT Payment for the month of July, 2026
Employees' Provident Funds & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952	15-Aug-26	PF Payment	PF Payment for the month of July, 2026
Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 - (ESIC)	15-Aug-26	ESIC Payment	ESIC Payment for the month of July, 2026

The above due date calender contains compliances generally applicable to taxpayers and this calender has been compiled by HSCo on basis of data available on various portals and other sources. One should always check applicable compliances based on their business needs and should also check updated due dates, if any, on the government portal before making the compliance.

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Years of operation in India

8
Partners

80+
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5
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1000+
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15+
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SOC2 (Type II)
Compliant

ICAI Certified
Peer Reviewed Firm

IBBI Certified
Registered Valuer

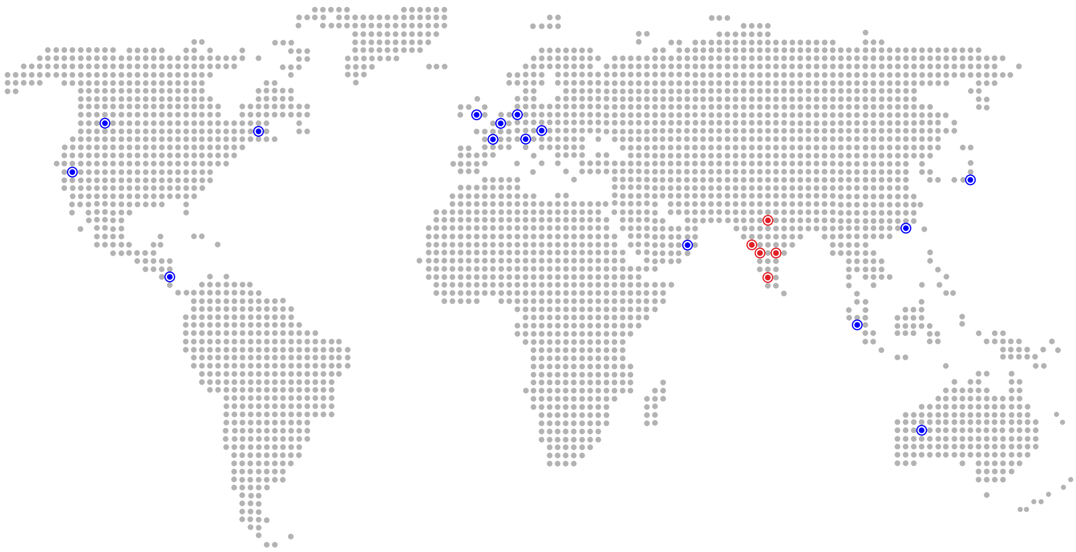
Partners with:

153+ Years
Collective Experience

CPA Member
AICPA - USA

ACA Member
ICAEW - UK

HSCo Truly Indian. Serving Globally.



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