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JDPro Insights May 2026 Edition

Bringing the latest regulatory updates in GST,
Income Tax and more at your fingertips.





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➤ INDIRECT TAX INSIGHTS

- 1 GSTN Introduces IMS Offline Tool for Efficient Invoice Management
- 2 GSTN Advisory on Re-computation of Interest in Form GSTR-3B
- 3 GSTN Advisory on Pre-deposit Payment for Appeals (Form APL-01)
- 4 GSTN Advisory on Appeal Filing Issues in 'NIL' Demand Cases
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GSTN INTRODUCES IMS OFFLINE TOOL FOR EFFICIENT INVOICE MANAGEMENT

The Goods and Services Tax Network (GSTN) has launched an Invoice Management System (IMS) Offline Tool to enhance taxpayer convenience and streamline compliance.

Effective from **October 2024** tax period, IMS enables taxpayers to take actions on invoices uploaded by suppliers via GSTR-1, GSTR-1A, or IFF, including acceptance, rejection, or marking as pending. The new offline tool, developed in MS Excel, allows both individual and bulk invoice processing efficiently.

Key Steps to Use IMS Offline Tool:

1. Download the Tool

- Visit GST Portal (www.gst.gov.in)
- Path: Downloads → Offline Tools → IMS Offline Tool
- Extract ZIP file and enable macros in Excel

2. Download IMS Data

- Navigate: Services → Returns → IMS Dashboard → Offline
- Download JSON file

3. Import & Validate Data

- Upload JSON in the tool
- Take actions: Accept / Reject / Pending / No Action
- Add remarks (if required)
- Click Validate Sheet

4. Generate & Upload JSON

- Generate JSON file
- Upload via IMS Dashboard on GST Portal

Conclusion:

The IMS Offline Tool significantly improves efficiency, accuracy, and ease in managing ITC-related invoice actions, especially for high-volume taxpayers.

Reference:

- To read the advisory dated 21 April 2026 issued by GSTN- [Click Here](#)
- To read the Standard Operating Procedure issued by Goods and Services Tax Network covering IMS Offline Tool usage, including data import, validation, JSON generation/upload, and key system validations- [Click Here](#)

GSTN ADVISORY ON RE-COMPUTATION OF INTEREST IN FORM GSTR-3B

The Goods and Services Tax Network (GSTN) has introduced a facilitation measure to enhance accuracy in interest computation for delayed filing of Form GSTR-3B.

The GST portal now auto-calculates interest based on declared tax liability and its breakup. This system-computed interest is:

- Auto-populated in Table 5.1 of the subsequent GSTR-3B
- Similar to the mechanism used for late fee computation

Taxpayers can verify the detailed computation through the system-generated GSTR-3B PDF (Return Dashboard → GSTR-3B → Prepare Online).

Key Update – Re-computation Facility:

Due to a technical issue, interest for February 2026 (reflected in March 2026 GSTR-3B) may have been incorrectly calculated without considering the minimum balance in Electronic Cash Ledger (as per Rule 88B).

To address this:

- A 'Re-compute Interest' option is provided in Table 5.1
- The system recalculates interest based on updated parameters
- Revised values are reflected in the updated GSTR-3B PDF

Important Considerations:

- Taxpayers must refer to the updated PDF and manually update Table 5.1
- Revised interest is visible on hover in respective fields
- Manual values cannot be lower than system recomputed interest

Reference: To read the advisory dated 16 April 2026 issued by the GSTN- [Click Here](#)

GSTN ADVISORY ON PRE-DEPOSIT PAYMENT FOR APPEALS (FORM APL-01)

The Goods and Services Tax Network (GSTN) has introduced a key enhancement to facilitate ease in filing appeals on the GST portal.

Earlier, while filing an appeal in Form APL-01, the **pre-deposit requirement (10%)** as per Section 107(6) of the CGST Act, 2017 was auto-populated and non-editable, leading to practical challenges in cases involving prior payments or incorrect demand classification.

Key Update:

Effective **6 April 2026**, GSTN has made the pre-deposit field editable, enabling taxpayers to:

- Modify the pre-deposit amount based on actual liability
- Account for payments already made through other modes
- Ensure accurate computation before submitting the appeal

Important Consideration:

- The Appellate Authority will verify the correctness of the pre-deposit and payment mode during appeal proceedings

GSTN ADVISORY ON APPEAL FILING ISSUES IN 'NIL' DEMAND CASES

The Goods and Services Tax Network (GSTN) has issued a clarification addressing difficulties faced by taxpayers in filing appeals where adjudication orders reflect 'NIL' demand despite an underlying dispute.

Background & Issue:

This situation typically arises when taxpayers make voluntary payments at the SCN stage without admitting liability. Subsequently, authorities may issue orders treating such payments as final settlement, resulting in 'NIL' demand entries in the Demand and Collection Register (DCR).

As a result::

- GST portal restricts appeal filing (Form APL-01)
- Error displayed: "Disputed amount cannot be more than demand amount itself"

GSTN Clarification:

- Payments made during SCN stage do not imply acceptance of liability
- Taxpayers retain the right to appeal under Section 107 of the CGST Act, 2017

Recommended Action:

- File a rectification request with the adjudicating authority via GST portal
- Obtain a revised order reflecting the correct demand
- Proceed with appeal filing within prescribed timelines

5 **GSTR-3B DUE DATE EXTENSION – MARCH 2026**

The due date for filing GSTR-3B (March 2026) was extended following technical disruptions on the Goods and Services Tax Network portal.

Background:

On 20 April 2026 (original due date), taxpayers faced widespread issues:

- Login failures and portal downtime
- Errors in saving/submitting returns
- Payment failures and delayed OTPs

GSTN Response:

GSTN acknowledged the technical glitches and issued an official communication expressing regret for the inconvenience caused.

Revised Due Date

- Original Due Date- 20th April 2026
- Revised Due Date- 21st April 2026

Professional Insight:

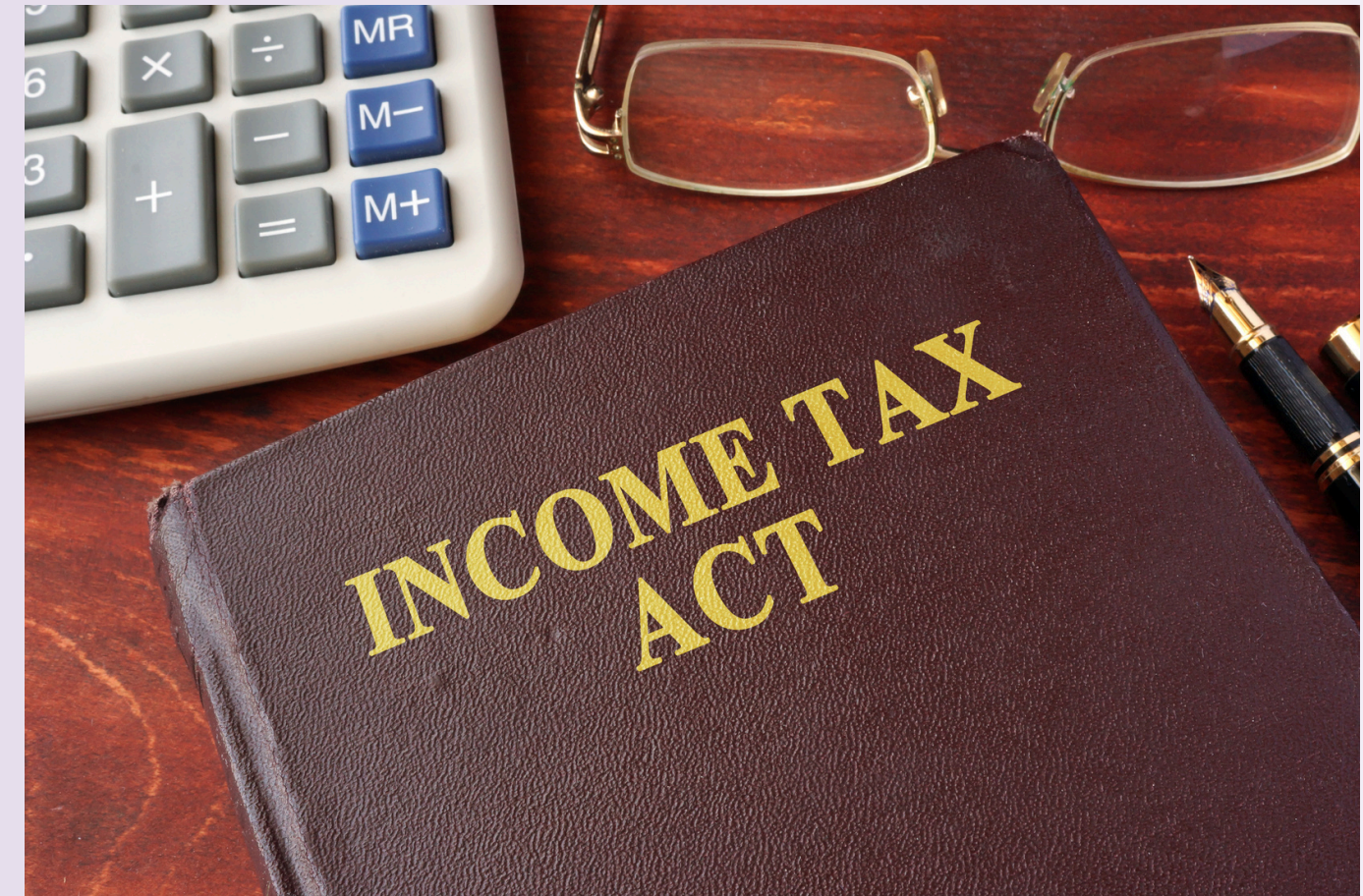
- Extensions are exception-based, not routine
- Applicable only when systemic issues are officially acknowledged
- Advisable to maintain a buffer period to mitigate portal-related risks

Proactive compliance planning remains critical to avoid dependency on such relief measures.

Reference: To read the advisory dated 3 April 2026 issued by the GSTN- [Click Here](#)

➤ DIRECT TAX INSIGHTS

- 1 CBDT Notifies New Forms for PAN Data Correction
- 2 CBDT Revises DIN Guidelines Pursuant to Finance Act, 2026
- 3 CBDT Notifies ITR Forms for AY 2026–27



CBDT NOTIFIES NEW FORMS FOR PAN DATA CORRECTION

The Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) has introduced new standardized forms for updating or correcting PAN data, effective **1 April 2026**, aimed at improving data accuracy and uniformity.

Applicable Forms:

- **Form PAN CR-01:** Applicable to individual taxpayers, including HUFs
- **Form PAN CR-02:** Applicable to non-individual entities such as companies, LLPs, firms, trusts, AOPs/BOIs, etc.

Modes of Submission:

Applications may be filed through:

- **Physical mode:** At PAN centres operated by UTI Infrastructure Technology and Services Limited and Protean eGov Technologies Limited
- **Online mode:** Through their respective official portals

Key Guidelines & Compliance Requirements:

- Mandatory Aadhaar quoting (except notified exemptions)
- Block letters in English to be used for all entries
- Submission of recent passport-size photographs (for individuals)
- Proper attestation of signatures/thumb impressions as prescribed
- Standardized instructions for name formatting, address details, and supporting documentation
- Emphasis on accurate and consistent data entry to avoid processing delays or rejections

CBDT REVISES DIN GUIDELINES PURSUANT TO FINANCE ACT, 2026

The Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) has revised guidelines on quoting of **Document Identification Number (DIN)** in official communications, following amendments introduced by the Finance Act, 2026, to reduce litigation and ensure procedural clarity.

What is DIN?

A unique, computer-generated alphanumeric number mandatorily allotted to all communications issued by the Income-tax Department to ensure authenticity, transparency, and traceability.

Key Amendment – Finance Act, 2026:

- Earlier, judicial rulings invalidated assessments due to technical lapses (e.g., DIN not appearing on every page)
- The amendment clarifies that reference to DIN in any part of the communication is sufficient compliance
- Assessments will not be held invalid due to minor defects, omissions, or placement issues relating to DIN

Revised Operational Guidelines (Circular No. 4/2026):

- Mandatory quoting of DIN on all communications including notices, orders, summons, penalty notices, and survey/search authorizations
- DIN may be:
 - Mentioned in the document body, or
 - Provided through an attachment/electronic reference
- No requirement to print DIN on each page once validly quoted

CBDT REVISES DIN GUIDELINES PURSUANT TO FINANCE ACT, 2026

Exceptional Scenarios (DIN not generated):

Permitted in limited cases such as:

- Technical or system constraints
- Non-availability of PAN / jurisdictional issues
- Inability to access electronic systems

Compliance Requirements:

- Reasons must be clearly recorded in the communication
- Post-facto approval from competent authority within 15 days

Note: Earlier Circular No. 19/2019 stands withdrawn.

3 CBDT NOTIFIES ITR FORMS FOR AY 2026–27

The Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) has notified Income-tax Return (ITR) forms for AY 2026–27. While the Income-tax Rules, 2026 are effective from 1 April 2026, returns will continue to be filed under the Income-tax Act, 1961.

Key ITR Forms & Applicability

Form	Applicability
ITR-1 (Sahaj)	Resident individuals (income \leq ₹50 lakh) with salary, up to 2 house properties, other sources, LTCG u/s 112A (\leq ₹1.25 lakh), agri income \leq ₹5,000
ITR-2	Individuals/HUFs without business or professional income
ITR-3	Individuals/HUFs with business or professional income
ITR-4 (Sugam)	Residents (individuals/HUFs/firms excluding LLPs) under presumptive taxation (u/s 44AD/44ADA/44AE), income \leq ₹50 lakh
ITR-5	Firms, LLPs, AOPs/BOIs, etc. (excluding individuals, HUFs, companies, ITR-7 filers)
ITR-6	Companies (other than those claiming exemption u/s 11)
ITR-7	Entities required to file under sections 139(4A)–(4D)
ITR-U	Updated return (within 48 months from end of AY)
ITR-V	Verification form where return is not e-verified

3 CBDT NOTIFIES ITR FORMS FOR AY 2026–27

Important Notes:

- ITR-1 exclusions: Directors, investors in unlisted equity, foreign assets, or TDS u/s 194N
- ITR-U enables correction/update of previously filed returns
- ITR-V required for physical verification where e-verification is not completed

Reference:

- To read Notification no. 45/2026 dated 30 March 2026 for Form ITR-1 issued by CBDT- [Click Here](#)
- To read Notification no. 46/2026 dated 30 March 2026 for Form ITR-2 issued by CBDT- [Click Here](#)
- To read Notification no. 47/2026 dated 30 March 2026 for Form ITR-3 issued by CBDT- [Click Here](#)
- To read Notification no. 48/2026 dated 30 March 2026 for Form ITR-5 issued by CBDT- [Click Here](#)
- To read Notification no. 49/2026 dated 30 March 2026 for Form ITR-6 issued by CBDT- [Click Here](#)
- To read Notification no. 50/2026 dated 30 March 2026 for Form ITR-7 issued by CBDT- [Click Here](#)
- To read Notification no. 51/2026 dated 30 March 2026 for Form ITR-V issued by CBDT- [Click Here](#)
- To read Notification no. 52/2026 dated 30 March 2026 for Form ITR-U issued by CBDT- [Click Here](#)

➤ CORPORATE LAW INSIGHTS

- 1 MCA Issues FAQs on Companies Compliance Facilitation Scheme, 2026 (CCFS, 2026)
- 2 Revised DIR-3 KYC Compliance Framework for Directors
- 3 MCA Invites Stakeholder Comments on Rationalisation of Filing Framework under Companies Act, 2013
- 4 MCA Revises DIR-3 KYC Fees – Effective April 2026





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MCA ISSUES FAQs ON COMPANIES COMPLIANCE FACILITATION SCHEME, 2026 (CCFS, 2026)

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has issued FAQs dated 22 April 2026 providing operational clarity on the Companies Compliance Facilitation Scheme, 2026 (CCFS, 2026)—a time-bound relief measure for companies with pending statutory filings.

Background & Objective:

Introduced in February 2026, the scheme aims to enable defaulting companies to regularize overdue filings of annual returns and financial statements in a simplified, cost-effective manner, while reducing prolonged non-compliance.

Scheme Period: 15 April 2026 to 15 July 2026

Relief Options Available:

- **Completion of Pending Filings:** File overdue returns by paying only 10% of applicable additional fees
- **Dormant Status (Section 455):** Apply via e-Form MSC-1 with 50% of normal filing fees, allowing minimal compliance for inactive companies
- **Strike-off Option:** File e-Form STK-2 with 25% of prescribed filing fees

Key Clarifications Covered in FAQs:

- Eligibility of entities and scope of the scheme
- Types of filings covered, including applicability for FY 2024–25
- Extent of fee concessions and additional fee waivers

1

MCA ISSUES FAQs ON COMPANIES COMPLIANCE FACILITATION SCHEME, 2026 (CCFS, 2026)

- Immunity from penalties/prosecution for specified defaults
- Whether separate application is required to claim immunity
- Applicability where financial statements are pending audit
- Procedural aspects for availing benefits under each option

REVISED DIR-3 KYC COMPLIANCE FRAMEWORK FOR DIRECTORS

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has introduced key amendments to Form DIR-3 KYC compliance, effective 31 March 2026, aimed at streamlining director-level compliance and ensuring updated records.

Key Changes in Compliance Requirements

- Periodic Filing Requirement:
- Directors holding a DIN as on 31 March must file Form DIR-3 KYC Web once every three financial years, on or before 30 June
Example: DIN allotted in FY 2025–26 → first filing due during April–June 2029
- Mandatory Update of Changes:
- Any change in mobile number, email ID, or residential address must be updated within 30 days using DIR-3 KYC Web along with applicable fee
- Form Rationalisation:
- Existing forms DIR-3 KYC and DIR-3 KYC Web have been merged and replaced with a single form:
- DIR-3 KYC Web
- Transition of Pending Forms:
- All pending or incomplete DIR-3 KYC filings (draft / DSC pending / payment pending) will be treated as cancelled, requiring fresh submission under the revised format



2

REVISED DIR-3 KYC COMPLIANCE FRAMEWORK FOR DIRECTORS

Objective of Amendment:

The revision is intended to:

- Reduce repetitive annual compliance burden
- Ensure real-time updation of director KYC details
- Improve data accuracy and regulatory efficiency

Reference: To read the the update dated 31 March 2026 issued by Ministry of Corporate Affairs- [Click Here](#)

MCA INVITES STAKEHOLDER COMMENTS ON RATIONALISATION OF FILING FRAMEWORK UNDER COMPANIES ACT, 2013

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA), through the Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs (IICA), has initiated a stakeholder consultation process to rationalise the filing and compliance framework under the Companies Act, 2013.

Scope of Consultation:

The exercise aims to simplify and streamline compliance across the entire corporate lifecycle, covering:

- Entry stage (incorporation and initial compliances)
- Operational stage (ongoing filings and regulatory requirements)
- Exit stage (closure, strike-off, and winding-up processes)

A detailed concept note has been made available on the MCA and IICA websites for reference.

Mode & Timeline for Submission:

- Stakeholders may submit feedback electronically via: <https://iica.nic.in/mcaeodbform>
- Last date for submission: 15 May 2026

Objective:

The consultation seeks to:

- Reduce compliance burden
- Enhance process efficiency
- Rationalise and digitise filing architecture under the Companies Act, 2013

Reference:

- To read the Press Release dated 17 April 2026 issued by MCA Ministry of Corporate Affairs- [Click Here](#)
- To read the concept note, refer to stakeholder consultation document available on MCA/IICA portals.- [Click Here](#)

MCA REVISES DIR-3 KYC FEES – EFFECTIVE APRIL 2026

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified amendments (G.S.R. 300(E) dated 21 April 2026) to the Companies (Registration Offices and Fees) Rules, 2014.

Key Changes – DIR-3 KYC (Web)

Particulars	Fees
Filing within due date	Nil (No change)
Filing after due date / DIN reactivation	₹5,000 (No change)
Re-filing for any modification	₹500 per filing (New)

Practical Implications

- Incremental cost for corrections/updates in director KYC details
- Emphasis on accuracy at the initial filing stage
- Repeated modifications may lead to avoidable cumulative costs

Effective Date:

- Applicable from **21 April 2026**

Professional Insight:

Ensure timely filing and thorough verification of DIR-3 KYC details at the first instance. This helps avoid both:

- Late filing fee of ₹5,000, and
- Additional ₹500 per revision

A proactive review mechanism can significantly reduce compliance costs and client grievances.

Reference: To read the Notification dated 21 April by Ministry of Corporate Affairs- [Click Here](#)

➤ INTERNATIONAL TAXATION INSIGHTS

- 1 India–Japan MoU on Mutual Assistance in Tax Collection
- 2 CBDT Signs 219 Advance Pricing Agreements (APAs) in FY 2025–26
- 3 India–Brazil DTAA Amended to Strengthen Tax Cooperation



1 INDIA–JAPAN MOU ON MUTUAL ASSISTANCE IN TAX COLLECTION

The Ministry of Finance has notified a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between India and Japan for mutual assistance in collection of taxes, aimed at strengthening cross-border tax recovery and combating fiscal evasion.

The MoU has been concluded under Article 26A of the Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTAA) between the two countries and was signed on 30 June 2025 (Tokyo) and subsequently on 8 July 2025 (New Delhi). It applies to requests for assistance in tax collection made on or after 8 July 2025.

Key Features of the MoU:

1. Competent Authorities:

In India – Central Board of Direct Taxes

In Japan – National Tax Agency (Ministry of Finance).

2. Taxes Covered:

Income-based taxes such as income tax (India) and income/corporation tax (Japan) under respective domestic laws

3. Scope of Assistance:

Tax claims will be recovered as domestic tax dues, including:

- Bank account attachment
- Garnishee proceedings
- Sale of property and other recovery actions

4. Request Mechanism:

- Written request with taxpayer and tax details

1

INDIA–JAPAN MOU ON MUTUAL ASSISTANCE IN TAX COLLECTION

- Confirmation that domestic remedies are exhausted and demand is final and enforceable
- Transmission through designated secure channels

5. Execution & Safeguards:

- Enforcement as per domestic laws of requested country
- Taxpayer retains rights of appeal and defence in that jurisdiction

6. Remittance of Collections:

- Recovered amounts are converted into the requested state's currency and remitted after deducting permissible costs

Significance:

The MoU strengthens India–Japan tax cooperation, enhances cross-border recovery efficiency, improves compliance, and acts as a deterrent against tax evasion, while increasing transparency in international tax administration.

CBDT SIGNS 219 ADVANCE PRICING AGREEMENTS (APAS) IN FY 2025–26

The Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) has signed 219 Advance Pricing Agreements (APAs) during FY 2025–26, marking a significant milestone in providing transfer pricing certainty to taxpayers.

What is an APA?

- An APA is an agreement between a taxpayer and the tax administration that determines in advance the arm's length price (ALP) or methodology for international transactions with associated enterprises, thereby reducing transfer pricing disputes and ensuring certainty.

APA Programme in India:

- Introduced in 2012 under Sections 92CC and 92CD of the Income-tax Act, 1961
- Provides certainty for up to 5 years, with rollback provisions for 4 preceding years (total 9-year coverage)
- Can be:
 - Unilateral APA (UAPA) – with CBDT only
 - Bilateral APA (BAPA) – involving DTAA partner countries

FY 2025–26 Highlights:

- 219 APAs signed in FY 2025–26
 - Total APAs since inception exceed 1,000 mark (1,034 APAs)750 UAPAs
 - 284 BAPAs
- BAPAs concluded with 13 treaty partners, including the USA, UK, Japan, Singapore, France, and others

Supporting Framework – Safe Harbour Rules:

- Introduced in 2013 to complement APA regime
- Prescribes pre-defined margins for specified transactions (IT/ITeS, KPO, R&D, financing, etc.)

CBDT SIGNS 219 ADVANCE PRICING AGREEMENTS (APAS) IN FY 2025–26

Finance Act 2026 enhancements:

- Consolidation into single IT Services category (15.5% margin)
- Increased eligibility threshold from ₹300 crore to ₹2,000 crore
- Greater automation and reduced compliance burden

Significance:

The APA and Safe Harbour framework collectively enhance tax certainty, reduce litigation, and promote ease of doing business, while supporting efficient resolution of transfer pricing issues.

INDIA–BRAZIL DTAA AMENDED TO STRENGTHEN TAX COOPERATION

The Central Government has notified the Protocol amending the Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTAA) between India and Brazil, aimed at strengthening tax cooperation and preventing fiscal evasion.

The Protocol was signed on 24 August 2022 and entered into force on 18 October 2025 after completion of legal formalities in both countries. Its provisions will apply in India from FY 2026–27 onwards.

The Central Board of Direct Taxes has stated that the revised treaty aligns with global tax standards and strengthens safeguards against treaty abuse in cross-border transactions.

Key Changes under the Amended DTAA:

- Introduction of Principal Purpose Test (PPT) to prevent treaty abuse
- Revised residency rules for greater clarity
- Updated definition of Permanent Establishment (PE) with anti-fragmentation provisions
- Reduced tax rates on dividends, interest, and royalties
- Introduction of taxation framework for Fees for Technical Services (FTS)
- Extension of non-discrimination provisions to PE structures

Significance:

The amendment enhances tax transparency, reduces avoidance risks, and provides greater certainty in cross-border taxation between India and Brazil.

COMPLIANCE CALENDARS - MAY 2026

- 1 **GST Compliance Calendar
May 2026**
- 2 **Other Statutory Compliances
Calendar May 2026**



1

GST COMPLIANCE CALENDAR MAY 2026

S.No	Particulars of Compliance	Form/Return	Period	Due Date
1	To be filed by the persons who is required to deduct TDS (Tax deducted at source) under GST	GSTR 7	Apr 2026	10.05.2026
2	To be filed by the e-commerce operators who are required to deduct TCS (Tax collected at source) under GST	GSTR 8	Apr 2026	10.05.2026
3	Filing of outward supplies	GSTR 1	Apr 2026	11.05.2026
4	To be filed by Non-Resident Taxpayers and ODIAR services provider	GSTR 5/5A	Apr 2026	13.05.2026
5	To be filed by Input Service Distributors	GSTR 6	Apr 2026	13.05.2026
6	Taxpayers with an annual turnover exceeding ₹ 5 Crores.	GSTR 3B	Apr 2026	20.05.2026
7	Filing of Invoice Furnishing Facility (IFF) for B2B invoices under the QRMP scheme		Apr 2026	13.05.2026
8	QRMP taxpayers (turnover \leq ₹5 Cr): Monthly tax payment	Form GST PMT-06	Apr 2026	25-05-2026

2 OTHER STATUTORY COMPLIANCES CALENDAR MAY 2026

S.No	Particulars of Compliance	Form/Return	Period	Due Date
1	Due date for deposit of TDS/TCS for the month of April 2026.	Challan	Apr 2026	07.05.2026
2	Filing Professional Tax returns by the employers or the individuals who are liable to pay professional tax		Apr 2026	10.05.2026
3	Provident fund(PF) & ESI Payment and returns		Apr 2026	15.05.2026
4	Due date for the filing of Form 27EQ TCS Return		Jan-Mar	15.05.2026
5	Due Date for Filing of Form 11(Annual Returns) with MCA of LLPs	Form 11	FY 2025-26	30.05.2026
6	Due Date for Filing of TDS Return		Jan-Mar	31.05.2026
7	Due Date for filing of statement of financial transactions	Form 61A	FY 2025-26	31.05.2026
8	Due Date for Filing of Annual statement of reportable accounts	Form 61B	Calender Year 2025	31.05.2026
9	Issue of TCS Certificate in Form 27D		Jan-Mar	30.05.2026



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