

**DAHOTRE & DAHOTRE**  
Chartered Accountants



Knowledge and Development Committee

# Newsletter

Period of Update: 04<sup>th</sup> May 2025 to 10<sup>th</sup> May 2025  
Period of Issue: 11<sup>th</sup> May 2025 to 17<sup>th</sup> May 2025

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## Editor-in-Chief's Message

Hello readers!

Welcome to the **18**<sup>th</sup> Newsletter Edition of 2025.

In this issue, we will discuss PGBP, Rule 86B under GST and Case study of Gensol Engineering .

**Vedant Potdar**  
Editor-in-chief

## Team's Message

"No problem is insurmountable with a little courage , teamwork and determination, one can overcome anything."

**CA Tejashree Darawade**  
Associate

## Short Updates:

### Indirect Tax

- GST collections for April 2025 were released on the PIB portal on May 1, 2025. April 2025, GST collections stood at an all-time high of INR.2, 10,267 crore, growing from INR.1,78,484 crore in March 2025.  
GST collections for April 2025 have broken all the previous records. Meanwhile, the GST collections for March 2025 hit the second highest for FY24-25. January 2025 recorded the second-highest monthly collection ever since GST began!

### Direct Tax

- In a bid to strengthen revenue collection and plug tax leakages, the Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) has instructed income-tax officials across the country to intensify monitoring of top advance tax payers, including both individuals and corporates, for bogus claims of exemptions and deductions.

- The directive, part of the Central Action Plan (CAP) 2025-26, aims to reassess the advance tax liabilities of high-value taxpayers and eliminate fraudulent or incorrect claims that result in substantial revenue loss. The move comes as the government sets an ambitious ₹25.20 lakh crore target for direct tax collections in the current financial year.

### General

- India and the United Kingdom inked a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) on Tuesday (May 6), bringing to an end around three years of negotiations.
- The timing of the deal, signed by the world's fifth and sixth largest economies, respectively, is significant. It comes as global trade is reeling under the tariffs unleashed by US President Donald Trump in early April
- The agreement is expected to boost bilateral trade by £25.5 billion a year, from 2040 onwards, Britain said. Trade between the two nations totalled £42.6 billion in 2024.

## 01 Direct Tax

### Income from Business and Profession



Sarvesh Mahashabde

#### Income from Business and Profession

Section 28 of the Income Tax Act, 1961 outlines the taxation rules regarding income generated from professional activities or business operations. It defines the scope of income classified under "Profits and Gains of Business & Profession". Section 28 defines the taxable income base, paving the way for calculating the amount of tax an individual or business entity owes based on income from business or professional activities. This particular section of the Income Tax Act sets out various sources of income and dealings falling within the ambit of "Profits and gains of business or profession"

#### Types of incomes covered under section 28

1. **Profits from Business or Profession:** Any income generated during the previous year through the conduct of a business or profession is taxable under Section 28. This includes profits from sales of goods or services, fees earned by professionals, and income from freelance work.
2. **Salary, Commission, Bonus etc.:** The income mentioned in section 28 encompasses salaries, commissions, bonuses and other incomes that come as reward for effort exerted in connection with trade/profession employed by individuals as well as partners in a firm.
3. **Compensation Payments:** Certain compensation payments received under specific circumstances are also taxable under Section 28. These include

payments made upon termination of employment, modification of contracts, or termination/modification of agency agreements related to managing an Indian company.

4. **Receipts under Agreements:** It also covers the amounts received in terms of any agreement where the person carrying out the activity is paid off for refraining from performing any action concerning their trade or profession or not sharing their know-how, patent right, copyright, trade mark, license, franchise or other commercial rights like those capable of being used by it in manufacturing processing goods for sale or providing services.
  5. **Any sum received under the Keyman Insurance policy:** Any sum received by an assessee as an employer under a Keyman Insurance policy will be taxable as income from the business.
  6. **Fair market value of inventory on its conversion/treatment as a capital asset:** Fair market value of inventory on the date of its conversion or treatment as a capital asset would be chargeable to tax as business income.
- **Speculation Business:** It means a transaction in which a contract for sale or purchase of any commodity including stocks and shares, is periodically or ultimately settled otherwise than by the actual delivery or transfer of the commodity or scrips.

#### Some important points:

- a) Expenses such as Rent, rates, taxes, insurance in case of Building, Plant & Machinery and Furniture are allowed only if these assets are used for Business or Profession.
- b) Capital Repairs are not allowed as deduction as it will be added to cost of asset. Capital repairs incurred by tenant is treated as Deemed Building & Depreciation is allowed to tenant.

#### Section 32: Depreciation

- **Conditions to claim Depreciation**
  1. Assets should be used for business/ profession purpose.
  2. Assessee should be Owner of such asset.(However, in case of lease agreement, whether financial or operating, lessor shall be eligible to claim Depreciation; but in case of Hire Purchase Agreement

he can claim Depreciation from beginning assuming assessee is the owner from beginning.)

• **Method of Depreciation:**

All assessee except assessee engaged in Generation & Distribution of Power shall claim depreciation only as per WDV (Written Down Value) method. Assessee engaged in Generation & Distribution of Power has the option to opt for Straight Line Method or WDV Method.

While using WDV Method of Depreciation Block of Asset System is followed. Block of asset means Group of Assets having same rate of depreciation within the Same Class of Asset (i.e., Same Rate + Same Class).

• **Rate of Depreciation:**

1. Building(including roads, bridges, wells, tube wells):
  - o Residential Use: 5%
  - o Other Buildings: 10%
2. Furniture & Fittings (includes electrical fittings like fans, wires, switches etc.): 10%
3. Plant & Machinery:
  - a. Motor Vehicles : 15% (but if the vehicle is purchased between 23.08.2019 to 31.03.2020 then rate of depreciation is 30%)
  - b. Motor Vehicles such as Lorries, buses, taxis used in Hire Business: 30%( but if the vehicle is purchased between 23.08.2019 to 31.03.2020 then rate of depreciation is 45%).
  - c. Computer & Computer Software: 40%
  - d. Renewable Energy Devices including E-Vehicles : 40%
  - e. Aeroplanes, Aero engines: 40%
  - f. Ships, Vessels, Speed Boats : 20%.
  - g. Mobile Phones: 15%
  - h. Other Plant & Machinery : 15%

**Important note:**

- a. Asset acquired but not put to use: No Depreciation
- b. Put to use for less than 180 Days: Half Rate

• **Calculation of Depreciation (WDV Method)**

Opening WDV of Block

**Add:** Actual cost of Asset acquired during P.Y.

**Less:** Selling Price of asset

**Less:** WDV of asset transferred in slump sale

**Less:** Depreciation actually allowed

= Closing WDV of Block of asset

• **Section 32(1): Additional Depreciation**

Eligible assessee: Assessee engaged in business of manufacturing of any article or generation ,transmission or distribution of power. Additional depreciation is allowed on Plant & Machinery @ 20% excluding:

Second hand Plant & Machinery,

Any plant & machinery installed in office/ residential accommodation

Plant & Machinery on which 100% deduction is allowed.

Notes:

1. Additional depreciation is allowed only in First year in which it is put to use. If it is put to use for less than 180 days then 10% depreciation shall be allowed in current year and 10% in next year.
2. Printing or printing & publishing is treated as Manufacturing Business so it is eligible for Additional Depreciation.

• **Sale of Asset/ Capital Gain in case of Depreciable Asset:**

Case 1: Where a block of asset ceases to exist  
Opening WDV = 600000, Actual cost of Asset acquired= 200000

Case (a): Selling price of all assets in block = 520000  
Short Term Capital Loss:  $600000+200000-520000=280000$

Case (b): Selling price if all assets in block = 930000  
Short Term Capital Gain:  $600000+200000-930000=130000$

Case 2: Where some assets of Block of assets are transferred

Case (a): Selling Price of asset = 910000  
Short Term Capital Gain=  $600000+200000-910000=110000$

Case (b): Selling Price of Asset = 620000  
Closing WDV =  $600000+200000-620000=180000$   
Depreciation at applicable rate is allowed.

**Section 35D: Preliminary Expenses**

1. Preparation of feasibility study/project report
2. Market Survey
3. Engineering Services
4. Drafting & Printing of MoA, AoA
5. Legal Fees
6. Expenses related to public issue of shares & debentures
7. Other expenses may be notified by CBDT.
8. Deduction is allowed to Resident Assessee who incurs preliminary expenses before commencement of business or after

commencement for extension or for setting up a new unit.

- **Amount of Deduction:**

1. Indian Company: Lower of Actual preliminary expenses and 5% of Cost of Project/Capital Employed(Share Capital + Debentures + Long term Borrowing for new project or extension or setting up new unit)
2. Other Resident: Lower of Actual Preliminary Expenses and 5% of Cost of Project.

Notes:

- a) Above deduction is allowed in 5 equal instalments.
- b) Audit is mandatory for the year in which such expenses are incurred & audit report should be submitted upto date mentioned as per Section 44AB.

### Section 35AD: Specified Business

Under this section there are business specified where 100% deduction for capital expenses is allowed and this section is optional for assessee. There are some conditions to claim these deductions

- 1) Business mentioned below should not be formed by splitting or reconstruction of existing business.
- 2) Plant & Machinery should be new; exception
  - a. Imported Plant & Machinery
  - b. 20% of total Plant & Machinery can be old (i.e., second hand)
- 3) Deduction is allowed on all capital expenses except land, goodwill, financial instruments
- 4) Depreciation is not allowed if deduction is claimed under this section.
- 5) Asset on which deduction under this section is claimed shall be exclusively used for specified business for minimum 8 years from year of acquisition.
- 6) If asset on which deduction under this section is claimed and it is sold then the entire sales price shall be taxable as PGBP.

Specified Business and Date of Commencement of Business:

- 1) Setting up & Operating a Cold Chain Facility – 1/4/2009
- 2) Setting up & Operating a warehousing facility for agriculture produce – 1/4/2009
- 3) Laying & Operating cross country pipeline for distribution of petroleum oil, natural gas – For

Natural Gas – 1/4/2007, for Petroleum Oil – 1/4/2009

- 4) Building & Operating a Hotel of 2 star or above – 1/4/2010
- 5) Building & Operating a Hospital with minimum 100 patients beds – 1/4/2010
- 6) Developing & Building a Housing Project under Slum Development Scheme – 1/4/2010
- 7) Developing & Building a Housing Project under Affordable Housing Scheme – 1/4/2011
- 8) Production of fertilizers in India – 1/4/2011
- 9) Setting up & Operating inland container depot or container freight station – 1/4/2012
- 10) Bee keeping & production of Bee's Honey & Wax – 1/4/2012
- 11) Setting up & Operating a warehousing facility for sugar – 1/4/2012
- 12) Laying & Operating a slurry pipeline for transportation of Iron ore – 1/4/2014
- 13) Setting up & Operating a semi-conductor wafer fabrication manufacturing unit – 1/4/2014
- 14) Developing or maintaining and operating or development, maintaining and operating a New Infrastructure Facility – 1/4/2017

- **Section 36(1) (vii): Bad Debts**

- Actual Bad Debts if they are related to sale: Allowed;  
If they are related to loan : Not allowed (except in case of money lending business)
- Provision for Bad Debts : Not Allowed

- **Section 41(4): Bad Debts Recovery**

Where the deduction in respect of bad debts has been allowed, recovery shall be taxable as PGBP in the year of recovery.

### Section 37: General Deduction

Any expenditure shall be allowed as deduction if following conditions are satisfied:

- a) Expenses should be incurred Wholly or Exclusively for purpose of Business or Profession.
- b) Expenses should be Revenue in nature
- c) Expenses should be legal.(It should not be like Bribes, secret commission.

### Section 44AA: Compulsory maintenance of Books of Accounts

- A. Specified Profession: In case of specified professions, if Gross Receipts exceed Rs 150000 in

all 3 years preceding the PY or likely to exceed if the profession is newly setup then assessee is required to maintain Books of Accounts.

Specified Professions:

1. Medical
  2. Engineering
  3. Technical Consultant
  4. IT Professional
  5. Accountancy
  6. Company Secretary
  7. Legal
  8. Authorised Representative
  9. Architect
  10. Interior Decorator
  11. Film Artists
- B. Business: If PGBP exceed Rs 120000 or Total Sales is more than Rs 10,00,000 in any of 3 years preceding the PY or likely to exceed in case of newly setup business then assessee is required to maintain Books of Accounts.

However in case of Individual & HUF limit will be Rs 250000 for PGBP and Rs 25,00,000 for Turnover.

### Section 44AB: Compulsory Audit of Books of Accounts:

In the following cases, assessee is required to furnish audit report by 1 month before the due date of filing return in a prescribed form:

1. Specified Profession: Gross Receipt is more than Rs 50,00,000
  2. Business : Turnover / Gross Receipt exceeds Rs 1 Cr.
- However this limit shall be considered as Rs 10 Cr if Cash receipts out of total receipt is upto 5% during PY and Cash Payments out of total payments is upto 5% during PY.

### Section 44AD: Profit & Gains of Business on Presumptive Basis:

Eligible Assessee: Resident Individual/HUF/Firm (excluding LLP)

This section is applicable for any Business which has its turnover or gross receipts upto Rs 2 Cr  
However, where the amount received during the year in cash does not exceed 5% of total turnover or gross receipts of such PY then the applicable threshold limit will be Rs 3Cr.

Presumptive Income = Turnover/Gross Receipt \* 8%

If turnover / gross receipt realized by Account Payee Cheque/DD/ECS upto due date of return filing then  
 $PGBP = \text{Turnover} * 6\%$

### Section 44ADA: Profit & Gains of Profession on Presumptive Basis:

This section is applicable where Gross Receipts is upto Rs 50 Lakh.

However, where the amount received during the year in cash does not exceed 5% of gross receipts of such PY then limit of Rs 75 lakh is applicable.

### Section 44AE: Profit & Gain of Transporter on Presumptive Basis:

If assessee is engaged in business of plying, hiring, leasing such goods carriage then PGBP will be-  
Heavy Goods Vehicle: Rs 1000 per ton of gross vehicle weight or unladen weight as the case may be for every month or part of month.

Other Vehicle: Rs 7500 for every month or part of month.

This section is applicable if assessee if assessee owns Maximum 10 vehicles.

Heavy Goods Vehicle means any goods carriage where the Gross Vehicle Weight exceeds 12 Tons.

### Questions

1. If salary is paid to partner of a firm, whether it is taxable under the head of Income from Salary?
2. Which assessee has the option to compute Depreciation as per Straight Line Method?
3. XYZ & Co. is a company which deals in providing loans and LMN & Co. is a company which is engaged in Trading of Chairs. Whether bad debts related to loans provided are allowed to both assessee?

Read next: Rule 86 B of CGST rules

## 02 Indirect Tax

### Rule 86B of CGST Rules



Vedika Pawale

#### Introduction

The introduction of Rule 86B in the Central Goods and Services Tax (CGST) Rules has brought significant changes to the utilization of Input Tax Credit (ITC) for businesses.

Enforced from January 1, 2021, this rule was designed to curb tax evasion and ensure that a portion of the tax liability is discharged in cash rather than relying entirely on ITC.

#### Key Highlights of Rule 86B Restriction on ITC Usage

Businesses with a monthly taxable turnover exceeding ₹50 lakh cannot use ITC to offset more than 99% of their output tax liability.

Minimum Cash Payment Requirement – At least 1% of the tax liability must be discharged through cash.

Applicable on Taxable Supplies – This restriction applies only to taxable supplies and excludes exempt and zero-rated supplies.

#### Exceptions to Rule 86B

Certain entities and individuals are exempt from this restriction:

- Businesses where proprietors, partners, or directors have paid more than ₹1 lakh in income tax in the preceding two financial years.
- Entities receiving GST refunds of over ₹1 lakh due to ITC accumulation on exports or inverted duty structure.
- Taxpayers who have already paid at least 1% of their total tax liability in cash in the current financial year.

- Government bodies, Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs), and statutory organizations.

#### Conclusion

While Rule 86B aims to enhance tax compliance and curb fraudulent ITC claims, businesses must stay informed and plan their GST payments effectively. Understanding exemptions and leveraging financial strategies will be key to smooth operations.

#### Learnings

Businesses cannot use ITC to pay more than 99% of their GST liability if their monthly taxable supply exceeds ₹50 lakh. Mandatory Cash Payment: At least 1% of the tax liability must be paid in cash, ensuring a minimum financial contribution beyond ITC.

#### Questions

1. What is the primary objective of Rule 86B in the CGST Rules, and how does it impact businesses using ITC for tax payments?
2. What are the key exceptions to Rule 86B, and how do they help certain taxpayers avoid the restriction on ITC utilization?
3. How does Rule 86B contribute to fraud prevention in GST compliance, and what challenges might businesses face in adhering to this rule?

*Read next: Gensol Engineering - This Clean Energy Company isn't so Clean.*

## 03 General

### Gensol Engineering -This Clean Energy Company isn't so Clean.



Abhishek Maske

#### Background

Gensol Engineering Ltd., founded by Anmol Singh Jaggi and Puneet Singh Jaggi, initially focused on solar energy projects. They later ventured into the electric vehicle (EV) space with BluSmart Mobility, an EV ride-hailing service.

#### Key Issues

**Fund Diversion:** Gensol's promoters allegedly diverted funds meant for the company towards personal expenses and related entities, including BluSmart.

#### Regulatory Action

The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has intervened, uncovering significant financial irregularities and market manipulation.

#### Operational Impact

BluSmart has halted operations in some regions and is transitioning its fleet to rival platforms.

#### Timeline of Events

September 2022: Gensol received a loan of Rs 71.39 crore from the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA).

October 2022: A significant portion of these funds was transferred to related entities, raising red flags

#### Current Status

SEBI has issued an interim order restraining the Jaggi brothers from holding managerial positions at Gensol and has put on hold the company's recent stock split announcement<sup>2</sup>.

This case highlights the importance of robust corporate governance and the potential consequences of financial mismanagement.

If you have any specific questions or need more details, feel free to ask!

#### What are the implications for investors?

- **Financial Losses**

**Stock Price Decline:** Gensol's stock has plummeted by around 70% from its peak, causing substantial losses for investors.

**Credit Rating Downgrades:** The company's credit ratings have been downgraded to "D" (default), indicating severe financial distress.

- **Trust and Confidence**

**Eroded Trust:** The allegations of fund diversion and financial mismanagement have severely damaged investor confidence in the company's management.

**Regulatory Scrutiny:** Increased scrutiny from regulatory bodies like SEBI can lead to further restrictions and penalties, impacting the company's operations and investor sentiment.

#### Lessons for Investors

**Due Diligence:** This case underscores the importance of thorough due diligence before investing, especially in companies with complex business models and significant debt.

**Diversification:** It highlights the need for portfolio diversification to mitigate risks associated with individual company failures.

## Future Prospects

Uncertain Recovery: The future of Gensol Engineering remains uncertain, with ongoing investigations and potential legal consequences.

Investors should be cautious and stay informed about further developments.

*Read next: Wall of Wisdom*

## WALL OF WISDOM (WOW):

- "Do Something today that your future self will thank you for."
- "You're only given spark of madness. You Mustn't lose it."

*Read next: Do you know?*

## DO YOU KNOW?

1. Did you know the average cloud weights over one million pounds?
2. Did you know the male brain is 10% bigger than the female's but the female brain works more efficiently.?

## What else do You Know?

**Let us know.**

*Read next: Motivational Quote*

## MOTIVATIONAL QUOTE:

**"UPS and downs in life are very important to keep us going because a straight line even in an E.C.G. means we are not alive."**

**— Ratan Naval Tata**

## Sources-

- Company Law Notifications and Circulars
- CBDT Notifications and Circulars
- CBIC Notifications and circulars
- Other Allied Law Notifications and circulars
- MCA21 Website.
- Income Tax Website.
- GST Website.
- Other Statutory Government Websites.
- Extracts from Tax guru- Extracts from Clear Tax.- Extracts from CA club India.

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*Read next: Statutory Due Date*

### Best Newsletter Presenters of 2025

Month's	Best Presenters
January	Vedika Pawale
February	Sakshi Pawar

### DLC Assets Updates as on 03/05/25

Section	Name of Asset
Audit	Auditor Appointment
Audit	Commencement Certificate
Audit	FCRA Certificate
Audit	Gross Block Certificate
Audit	Liability Quantification Certificate
Audit	Project Report
Audit	Stock Statement
Audit	Usage of Funds Certificate
Audit	CMA Data
Audit	Due Diligence Report
Audit	Going Concern Certificate
Audit	NSIC Renewal Certificate
Audit	RERA Certificate
Audit	Stock and Receivables Audit

### Upcoming Newsletters

1. Networth Certificate
2. Applicability of IND AS
3. Expenses Disallowed under Income Tax Act

## Statutory Due Dates Calendar

### INCOME TAX

Due Dates in the Month of	Particulars	For the Period	Due Date
April-2025	1 TDS/TCS Payment	March 2025	TDS 30/04/2025 and TCS 07/04/2025
May-2025	1 TDS/TCS Payment	April 2025	07/05/2025
	2 TDS Statement for Form 24Q, 26Q and 27Q	Q4 FY 2025-26	31/05/2025
	3 TCS Statement– for Form 26QB, 26QC, 26QD	Q4 FY 2025-26	15/05/2025
	4 Statement of Financial Transactions (SFT) Compliance	FY 2024-25	31/05/2025
June-2025	1 TDS/TCS Payment	May 2025	07/06/2025
	2 Advance Tax	1 <sup>st</sup> Installment of FY 2025-26	15/06/2025
	3 Form 16/ 16A	Q4 FY 2024-25	15/06/2025
July-2025	1 TDS/TCS Payment	June 2025	07/07/2025
	2 TDS Statement for Form 24Q	Q1 FY 2025-26	31/07/2025
	3 TCS Statement– for Form 26QB, 26QC, 26QD	Q1 FY 2025-26	15/07/2025
	4 Income tax Return for A.Y. 2024-25 for all assessee other than (a) Assessee whose accounts are required to be audited (b) Partner of a firm whose accounts are required to be audited (c) An assessee who is required to furnish a report under Section 92E.	FY 2024-25	31/07/2025
August-2025	1 TDS/TCS Payment	July 2025	07/08/2025
September-2025	1 TDS/TCS Payment	August 2025	07/09/2025
	2 Advance Tax	2 <sup>nd</sup> Instalment FY 2025-26	15/09/2025
	3 Due date for filing of audit report under Section 44AB for AY 2025-26 in the case of a corporate-		30/09/2025

		assessee or non-corporate assessee (who is required to submit his/its return of income on October 31, 2025)	FY 2024-25	
		<b>TDS Statement for Form 26Q and 27Q</b>	Q1 FY 2025-26	30/09/2025
<b>October-2025</b>	1	TDS/TCS Payment	September 2025	07/10/2025
	2	Due date for filing of return of income for AY 2024-25 if assessee is  (a) Corporate-assessee (b) Non-corporate assessee (whose books of account are required to be audited) (c) Partner of a firm whose accounts are required to be audited (d) An assessee who is required to furnish a Report u/s 92 E	FY 2024-25	31/10/2025
	3	TDS Statement for Form 24Q, 26Q and 27Q	Q2 FY 2025-26	31/10/2025
	4	TCS Statement– for Form 26QB, 26QC, 26QD	Q2 FY 2025-26	15/10/2025
<b>November-2025</b>	1	TDS/TCS Payment	October 2025	07/11/2025
<b>December-2025</b>	1	TDS/TCS Payment	November 2025	07/12/2025
	2	Advance Tax	3 <sup>rd</sup> Installment FY 2025-26	15/12/2025
	3	<b>Filing of belated/revised return of income for the assessment year 2024-25 for all assessee.</b>	<b>FY 2024-25</b>	<b>31/12/2025</b>
<b>January-2026</b>	1	TDS/TCS Payment	December 2025	07/01/2026
	2	TDS Statement for Form 24Q, 26Q and 27Q	Q3 FY 2025-26	31/01/2026
	3	TCS Statement– for Form 26QB, 26QC, 26QD	Q3 FY 2025-26	15/01/2026
<b>February-2026</b>	1	TDS/TCS Payment	January 2026	07/02/2026
<b>March-2026</b>	1	Advance Tax	4 <sup>th</sup> Installment of FY 2025-26	15/03/2026
	2	TDS/TCS Payment	February 2026	07/03/2026

**GOODS AND SERVICES TAX ACT**

Due Dates in the Month of	Particulars	For the Period	Due Date	
<b>April-2025</b>	1	GSTR 1 (Regular Taxpayers)	March 2025	11/04/2025
	2	GSTR 1 (Quarterly Taxpayers)	March 2025	13/04/2025
	3	GSTR 3B (Monthly Return)	March 2025	20/04/2025
	3	GSTR 3B (Quarterly Return)	Jan to Mar 2025	22/04/2025
	4	CMP 08	Jan to Mar 2025	18/04/2025
	5	GSTR 4(Annual Return under Composition scheme)	Apr 2024 to Mar 2025	30/04/2025
<b>May-2025</b>	1	GSTR 1 (Regular Taxpayers)	April 2025	11/05/2025
	2	GSTR 3B (Monthly Return)	April 2025	20/05/2025
	3	Monthly Tax Payment under QRMP Scheme(PMT 06)	April 2025	25/05/2025
<b>June-2025</b>	1	GSTR 1 (Regular Taxpayers)	May 2025	11/06/2025
	2	GSTR 3B (Monthly Return)	May 2025	20/06/2025
	3	Monthly Tax Payment under QRMP Scheme(PMT 06)	May 2025	25/06/2025
<b>July-2025</b>	1	GSTR 1 (Regular Taxpayers)	June 2025	11/07/2025
	2	GSTR 1 (Quarterly Taxpayers)		Apr to June 2025
	3	GSTR 3B (Monthly Return)	June 2025	20/07/2025
	4	GSTR 3B Quarterly Return)	June 2025	22/07/2025
	5	CMP-08	Apr to June 2025	18/07/2025
	1	GSTR 1 (Regular Taxpayers)	July 2025	11/08/2025

August-2025	2	GSTR 3B (Monthly Return)	July 2025	20/08/2025
	3	Monthly Tax Payment under QRMP Scheme(PMT 06)	July 2025	25/08/2025
September-2025	1	GSTR 1 (Regular Taxpayers)	August 2025	11/09/2025
	2	GSTR 3B (Monthly Return)	August 2025	20/09/2025
	3	Monthly Tax Payment under QRMP Scheme(PMT 06)	August 2025	25/09/2025
October-2025	1	GSTR 1 (Regular Taxpayers)	September 2025	11/10/2025
	2	GSTR 1 (Quarterly Taxpayers)	July to Sept 2025	13/10/2025
	3	GSTR 3B (Monthly Return)	September 2025	20/10/2025
	4	GSTR 3B (Quarterly Return)	July to Sept 2025	22/10/2025
	5	CMP-08	July to Sept 2025	18/10/2025
November-2025	1	GSTR 1 (Regular Taxpayers)	October 2025	11/11/2025
	2	GSTR 3B (Monthly Return)	October 2025	20/11/2025
	3	Monthly Tax Payment under ORMP Scheme(PMT 06)	October 2025	25/11/2025
December-2025	1	GSTR 1 (Regular Taxpayers)	November 2025	11/12/2025
	2	GSTR 3B (Monthly Return)	November 2025	20/12/2025
	3	Monthly Tax Payment under ORMP Scheme(PMT 06)	November 2025	25/12/2025
	4	GSTR-9( Annual Return)	FY 2024-25	31/12/2025
January-2026	1	GSTR 1 (Regular Taxpayers)	December 2025	11/01/2026
	2	GSTR 1 (Quarterly Return)	Oct to Dec 2025	13/01/2026
	3	GSTR 3B (Monthly Return)	December 2025	20/01/2026
	4	GSTR 3B Quarterly Return)	Oct to Dec 2025	22/01/2026
	5	CMP-08	Oct to Dec 2025	18/01/2026
	1	GSTR 1 (Regular Taxpayers)	January 2026	11/02/2026
	2	GSTR 3B (Monthly Return)	January 2026	20/02/2026

February-2026	3	Monthly Tax Payment under QRMP Scheme(PMT 06)	January 2026	25/02/2026
	1	GSTR 1 (Regular Taxpayers)	February 2026	11/03/2026
March-2026	2	GSTR 3B (Monthly Return)	February 2026	20/03/2026
	3	Monthly Tax Payment under QRMP Scheme(PMT 06)	February 2026	25/03/2026
April-2026	1	GSTR 1 (Regular Taxpayers)	March 2026	11/04/2026
	2	GSTR 1 (Quarterly Return)	Jan to Mar 2026	13/04/2026
	3	GSTR 3B (Monthly Return)	March 2026	20/04/2026
	4	GSTR 3B Quarterly Return)	Jan to Mar 2026	22/04/2026
	5	CMP-08	Jan to Mar 2026	18/04/2026
	6	GSTR 4(Annual Return under Composition scheme)	Apr 2025 to Mar 2026	30-04-2026

## COMPANIES ACT

Due Dates in the Month of	Particulars	Description	Due Date
April-2025	Form MSME (outstanding payments to MSME's)	The return is to be filed by any company, who get supplies of goods or services from micro and small enterprises and whose payments to micro and small enterprise suppliers exceed forty-five days from the date of acceptance or the date of deemed acceptance of the goods or services.	30 <sup>th</sup> April 2025 (For the period of October'23 – March'24)
May-2025	LLP FORM-11	Annual Return (to be filed by all LLP's irrespective of turnover)	30 <sup>th</sup> May 2025
June-2025	DPT-3	<b>To be filed in case company has deposit or exempted deposit.</b>	<b>30<sup>th</sup> June 2025</b>
September-2025	DIR-3 KYC	Form for Director KYC. Need to be filed mandatorily for every director on Board	30 <sup>th</sup> September 2025
October-2025	ADT-1	Form for Auditor Appointment	15 <sup>th</sup> October 2025
	AOC-4	Form for filing Financials, Auditors Report, Directors Report, etc.	30 <sup>th</sup> October 2025
	Form MSME (outstanding payments to MSME's)	The return is to be filed by any company, who get supplies of goods or services from micro and small enterprises and whose payments to micro and small enterprise suppliers exceed forty-five days from the date of acceptance or the date of deemed acceptance of the goods or services.	31 <sup>st</sup> October 2025 (For the period of April'24 – September'24)
November-2025	MGT-7	ROC Annual Return (Details of Shareholding etc.)	29 <sup>th</sup> November 2025
Event Based	CHG FORMS	Form for charge creation, modification, satisfaction	Within 30 days of any charge occurring
	DIR-12	Form for Director Changes (Appointment/Resignation/Death)	Within 30 days of any charge occurring

## PTRC and PTEC Compliance

Due Dates in the Month of	Particulars	Description	Due Date
June-2025	PTEC	Person who stands enrolled before the commencement of a year or is enrolled on or before 31st May of a year (F.Y. 2023-24)	30/06/2025
		Person who is enrolled after the 31st May of a year	Within one month of the date of enrolment
		Person who is enrolled and the rate of tax at which he is liable to pay tax is revised	Within one month of the date of such revision
March-2026	PTRC	<b>Yearly</b> - Tax Liability is less than INR 1,00,000/-	31/03/2025
		<b>Monthly</b> - Tax Liability is equal to or more than INR 1,00,000/-	The last date of the month to which the return relates

## VAT

Due Dates in the Month of	Particulars	For the Period	Due Date
April 2025	1 Monthly Return (VAT payment)	March 2025	21/04/2025
	2 Quarterly Return (VAT payment)	January 2025 to March 2026	21/04/2025
May 2025	1 Monthly Return (VAT payment)	April 2025	21/05/2025
June 2025	1 Monthly Return (VAT payment)	May 2025	21/06/2025
July 2025	1 Monthly Return (VAT payment)	June 2025	21/07/2025
	2 Quarterly Return (VAT payment)	April 2025 to June 2026	21/07/2025
August 2025	1 Monthly Return (VAT payment)	July 2025	21/08/2025
September 2025	1 Monthly Return (VAT payment)	August 2025	21/09/2025
October 2025	1 Monthly Return (VAT payment)	September 2025	21/10/2025
	2 Quarterly Return (VAT payment)	July 2025 to September 2025	21/10/2025
November 2025	1 Monthly Return (VAT payment)	October 2025	21/11/2025
December 2025	1 Monthly Return (VAT payment)	November 2025	21/12/2025
	1 Monthly Return (VAT payment)	December 2025	21/01/2026
	2 VAT Audit (Form 704)	F.Y. 2024-2025	15/01/2026
January 2026	3 Quarterly Return (VAT payment)	October 2025 to December 2025	21/01/2026
	1 Monthly Return (VAT payment)	January 2026	21/02/2026
February 2026	1 Monthly Return (VAT payment)	February 2026	21/03/2026

## Summary of Penalties of Income Tax

Particulars	Description	Amount/ Interest rate
1. Default in making payment of tax.	The amount of penalty leviable will be as determined by the Assessing Officer. However, the amount will not exceed the amount of tax in arrears 2023	Penalty determined by the assessing officer
2. Under-reporting of income.	1. If the income assessed/ re-assessed exceeds the income declared by the assessee, or in cases where return has not been filed and income exceeds the basic exemption limit, penalty at 50% of tax payable on such under reported income shall be levied.	50% of tax payable Under reported Income OR 200% of tax payable from misreporting of income
	2. 200% of the tax is payable if under-reporting results from misreporting of income	
3. Failure to maintain books of accounts and other documents	1. Normally, the amount of penalty leviable is INR25,000	INR 25000 OR 2% of value of International transaction
	2. In case, the assessee is a person who has entered into international transaction, the penalty will be 2% of the value of such international transactions or specified domestic transactions	
4. Penalty for false entry such as fake invoices	1. The assessee might have to pay a penalty of the amount equal to sum of such false or omitted entries.	Amount equal to such false or omitted entries
5. Undisclosed income	1. If undisclosed income is admitted during the course of Search and assessee pays tax and interest and files return, a penalty @ 30% of such undisclosed income is payable.	30% OR 60%
	2. In all other cases, penalty is leviable @ 60%	
6. Audit and Audit Report	1. If the assessee fails to get his accounts audited, obtain audit report, or furnish report of such auditor, a penalty will be leviable at the INR 1,50,000 or 0.5% of the total sale/ Turnover/ gross receipts whichever is lesser.	INR 150000/- OR 0.5% of total sale, turnover/gross receipt
	2. Failure of assessee to furnish Audit report related to foreign transaction, a penalty @ INR 1,00,000 will be payable	
7. TDS/TCS	1. Where a person fails to deduct tax at source, he will be liable to pay a penalty equal to the amount of tax which he has failed to deduct/ pay.	Penalty equal to amount of Tax,

	2. Where a person fails to collect tax at source, he will be liable to pay a penalty equal to the amount of tax which he has failed to collect.	
	3. Failure to furnish TDS/TCS statement or furnishing incorrect statements, shall attract a penalty ranging from 10,000 to 1,00,000	INR 10000/-to INR 100000/-
	4. Non-Deduction of TDS, either in whole or part	1% Per month
	5. Non-payment of TDS (after deduction), either in whole or part	1.5% per month
	6. Failure to furnish information/ furnishing inaccurate information related to TDS deduction related regarding Non-residents shall attract a penalty of 100,000	INR 100000/-
8. Penalty for using modes other than Account payee cheque/ draft/ ECS	1. If a person takes/ accepts loan/ deposit except by way of Account payee cheque/ account payee draft/ ECS, and if the aggregate amount exceeds INR20,000, he shall be liable to pay a penalty of an amount equal to such loan/ deposit.	Penalty amount equals to such loan / deposit
	2. If, an amount of INR2,00,000 or more is received in aggregate from a person in a day/ single transaction/ relating to one event, a penalty equal to such amount will be payable.	
	3. If a person repays loan/ deposit and such amount so repaid exceeds INR20,000 and such amount has been repaid except by way of Account payee cheque/ account payee draft/ ECS, an amount equal to such loan/ deposit shall be payable.	
9. Others	1. Failure to apply/quote/ intimate PAN/ quoting false PAN shall attract a penalty of INR10,000	INR 10000/-
	2. Failure to apply/quote TAN/ quoting false TAN shall attract a penalty of INR10,000	
	In case of the following defaults, INR10,000 will be the penalty leviable,	
	1. Refusal to answer questions put by the department	
	2. Refusal to sign statements made in income tax proceedings	
	3. Noncompliance with summons to give evidence/ produce books of accounts	

	4. Failure to comply with a notice	
10. late Filing ITR	1. If the ITR is filed after the due date but by 31st December of the succeeding year.	INR 5000/-
	2. If the ITR is filed after 31st December of the succeeding year.	INR 10000/-
	3. for small taxpayers having total income of up to INR 5 lakh.	INR 1000/-

*Read next: Amendment Summary*

## Amendment Summary

DEC-2022						
MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
			1 Central Excise	2	3	4
5	6	7 Direct Tax	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

Sr. No.	Date	Area of Knowledge (AOK)	Notification/ Circular/ Press Release	Short Description
1	1/12/2022	Central excise	<a href="#">Notification No 40.2022</a>	To reduce the Special Additional Excise Duty on Diesel, Seeks to further amend No. 04/2022-Central Excise, dated the 30th June, 2022
2	1/12/2022	Central excise	<a href="#">Notification No 41.2022</a>	To reduce the Special Additional Excise Duty on production of Petroleum Crude, Seeks to amend No. 18/2022-Central Excise, dated the 19th July, 2022
3	7/12/2022	Direct Tax	<a href="#">Circular No 24.2022</a>	Deduction Of Tax At Source income-Tax Deduction From Salaries Under Section 192 Of The Income-Tax Act, 1961 During The Financial Year 2022-23

### **Rectifications in the previous Newsletter:**

No Rectifications pertaining to the previous Newsletter(s).

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