

DAHOTRE & DAHOTRE
Chartered Accountants



Knowledge and Development Committee

Newsletter

Period of Update: 25th May 2025 to 31st May 2025
Period of Issue: 01st June 2025 to 07th June 2025

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Editor-in-Chief's Message

Hello readers!

Welcome to the **21**st Newsletter Edition of 2025.

In this issue, we will discuss ICDS, SA 700 which talks about Forming an opinion and Reporting on financial statement and Section 80 M of Income Tax Act.

Vedant Potdar
Editor-in-chief

Team's Message

"To build a strong team, you must see someone else's strength as a complement to your weakness and not a threat to your position or authority."

CA Tejashree Darawade
Associate

Short Updates:

Direct Tax

- CBDT extends the due date of filing of ITRs which are due for filing by 31st July 2025.
- The notified ITRs for AY 2025-26 have undergone structural and content revisions aimed at simplifying compliance, enhancing transparency, and enabling accurate reporting. These changes have necessitated additional time for system development, integration, and testing of the corresponding utilities. Furthermore, credits arising from TDS statements, due for filing by 31st May 2025, are expected to begin reflecting in early June, limiting the effective window for return filing in the absence of such extension.
- Accordingly, to facilitate a smooth and convenient filing experience for taxpayers, it has been decided that the due date for filing of ITRs, originally due on 31st July 2025 is extended to 15th September 2025. A formal notification to this effect is being issued separately.

- This extension is expected to mitigate concerns raised by stakeholders and provide adequate time for compliance thereby ensuring integrity and accuracy in the return filing process.

RERA

- The Maharashtra Real Estate Regulatory Authority (MahaRERA) has registered over 50,000 real estate agents since its inception eight years ago, according to data released by the authority. MahaRERA also reported that, over the past eight years, real estate agents from 150 cities outside Maharashtra have been registered. Agents from as many as 150 cities outside of Maharashtra, such as New Delhi, Gurugram, Prayagraj, Hyderabad, Bengaluru, Goa, Ahmedabad, Patna, Jammu, among others, are registered with MahaRERA. Mumbai tops the list with the highest number of registered real estate agents, exceeding 11,800 followed by Pune with more than 8200 registered agents. Nashik ranks third with nearly 7000 agents.

01 Direct Tax ICDS



Dipali Kalyankar

ICDS - Income Computation and Disclosure Standards

Key Aspects of ICDS

- It is applicable to all taxpayers (corporate/non-corporate or resident/non-resident) irrespective of the turnover or income.
- It will not have any impact on the minimum alternate tax (MAT) for corporate assesseees as it will be based on the book profits to be determined as per the current applicable AS.
- It will only be applicable for computation of income chargeable under the heading "Profits and gains of business or profession" or "Income from other sources".
- It is applicable only on the computation of the income and not for maintenance of the books. If there is any conflict, then the Income Tax Act will prevail over ICDS.
- Income Tax Authorities have the power to assess the income on the best judgment basis on non-compliance of ICDS.
- All ICDS (except VII relating to Securities) contains transitional provisions which in general provide for recognition of outstanding contracts and transactions as on 1st April 2015 in accordance with it after taking into account income/expenditure/loss already incurred in the past. There is no 'grandfathering' for outstanding contracts or transactions as on 31st March 2015.
- It does not provide any explanations or illustrations like AS. It only lays down the principles to be adopted for computing Income.

- Revenue or Expenses on which there is no ICDS will continue to be governed by existing AS.

List of ICDS notified under the Income Tax Act

- I – Accounting Policies
- II – Valuation of Inventories
- III – Construction Contracts
- IV – Revenue Recognition
- V – Tangible Fixed Assets
- VI – The Effects of changes in Foreign Exchange Rates
- VII – Government Grants
- VIII – Securities
- IX – Borrowing Costs
- X – Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

ICDS II - Valuation of Inventories

ICDS II shall be applied for valuation of inventories, except:

1. Work-in-progress arising under construction contract, dealt with by the ICDS III on construction contracts Work-in-progress which is dealt with by any other ICDS
2. Shares, debentures and other financial instruments held as stock-in-trade, dealt with by the ICDS VIII on securities
3. Producers' inventories of livestock, agriculture and forest products, mineral oils, ores and gases to the extent that they are measured at net realisable value
4. Machinery spares dealt with by ICDS V on tangible fixed assets.

Measurement of Inventories

-Inclusions in the cost of inventories

- Inventories shall be valued at cost, or net realisable value, whichever is lower.
- Cost of Inventories shall include all purchase costs, service costs, conversion costs and all other costs which is incurred to bring the inventories to their present location and condition.
- Purchase cost shall include purchase price inclusive of duties and taxes, freight inwards and other expenses directly related to purchase. Trade discounts, rebates, etc. will not be included

- Service cost shall consist of labour and other costs of personnel directly engaged in providing the service.
- Conversion cost of inventories shall include costs directly related to the units of production.
- Interest and other borrowing costs shall not be included in the costs of inventories unless they meet the criteria for recognition of interest as a component of the cost as specified in the ICDS IX on borrowing cost.

-Exclusions from the cost of inventories

- Abnormal amounts of wasted materials, labour, or other production costs
- Storage costs, unless those costs are necessary in the production process prior to a further production stage
- Administrative overheads that do not bring the inventories to their present location and condition
- Selling costs

-Cost of inventories shall be assigned by using the First-in First-out (FIFO) or weighted average cost formula

-The value of opening inventory will be the cost of inventory present at the date of commencement of business, in case of new business and in any other case, cost of inventory as on the last date of immediately preceding year

-In case of dissolution, whether business is continued or not, the cost of inventories shall be valued at the net realizable value

Disclosure: The accounting policies adopted in measuring inventories along with the total carrying amount of inventories should be disclosed in the financial statements.

Questions

- 1) In case of any conflict between ICDS and income tax, what will prevail over?
- 2) How does ICDS differ from regular accounting standards?

Read next: SA 700 Forming an Opinion and Reporting on Financial Statements

02 Audit

SA 700 Forming an Opinion and Reporting on Financial Statements



Prasad Bhasme

Introduction

This Standard on Auditing (SA 700) deals with the auditor's responsibility to form an opinion on the financial statements. It also deals with the form and content of the auditor's report issued as a result of an audit of financial statements.

Effective Date - This SA is effective for audits of financial statements for periods beginning on or after April 1, 2018 *

Objectives -

The objectives of the auditor are:

- a) To form an opinion on the financial statements based on an evaluation of the conclusions drawn from the audit evidence obtained; and
- b) To express clearly that opinion through a written report.

To form an opinion – Auditor to obtain reasonable assurance

The auditor shall form an opinion on whether the financial statements are prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework.

In order to form that opinion, the auditor shall conclude as to whether the auditor has obtained reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error

That conclusion shall take into account

- a) Whether sufficient appropriate audit evidence has been obtained;
- b) Whether uncorrected misstatements are material, individually or in aggregate;
- c) The evaluations

Form of Opinion

Unmodified Opinion: The auditor shall express an unmodified opinion when the auditor concludes that the financial statements are prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework.

Modified Opinion: The auditor shall modify the opinion in the auditor's report in accordance with SA 705 if the auditor:

- Concludes that, based on the audit evidence obtained, the financial statements as a whole are not free from material misstatement; or
- Is unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to conclude that the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement.

Auditors Report

1. Title
2. Addressee
3. Auditor's Opinion
4. Basis for Opinion
5. Going Concern
6. Key Audit Matters
7. Responsibilities for the Financial Statements Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements
8. Location of the description of the auditor's responsibilities
9. Other Reporting Responsibilities Signature of the Auditor
10. Place of Signature
11. Date of the Auditor's Report

UDIN

It was noticed that financial documents/ certificates attested by third person misrepresenting themselves as CA Members were misleading the Authorities and Stakeholders.

ICAI also received number of complaints of signatures of CAs being forged by non CAs.

To curb the malpractices, the Professional Development Committee of ICAI implemented in phased manner an innovative concept of UDIN i.e. Unique Document Identification Number

All Certificates were made mandatory with effect from 1st February, 2019, auditor is required to mention the UDIN with respect to each audit report being signed by him, along with his membership number while signing an audit report.

SPECIFIC EVALUATIONS BY THE AUDITOR

The auditor shall evaluate whether:

- a) The financial statements adequately disclose the significant accounting policies selected and applied;
- b) The accounting policies selected and applied are consistent with the applicable financial reporting framework and are appropriate;
- c) The accounting estimates made by management are reasonable;
- d) The information presented in the financial statements is relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable;
- e) The financial statements provide adequate disclosures to enable the intended users to understand the effect of material transactions and events on the information conveyed in the financial statements; and
- f) The terminology used in the financial statements, including the title of each financial statement, is appropriate.

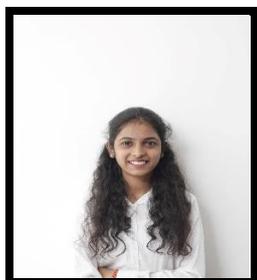
Questions

1. What Is Applicable FRF
2. What is Misstatement & when it becomes material?
3. What is the objective of SA 700?
4. What is the difference between "unmodified" and "modified" opinion?
5. List any five mandatory components in an audit report as per SA 700.

Read next: Section 80M of Income Tax Act

03 Direct Tax

Section 80M of Income Tax Act



Srushti Zodage

Introduction

Section 80M of the Income Tax Act, 1961, was introduced under the Finance Act of 2020 to simplify tax compliance for domestic companies in India. The primary objective of this provision is to reduce the tax burden on companies that receive dividends from other companies. Section 80M aims to eliminate double taxation on dividends by allowing deductions for dividends received by domestic companies, making the process of handling corporate taxes more efficient and tax-friendly.

What is Section 80M?

Section 80M was introduced to provide tax relief to domestic companies that receive dividends from other domestic companies, foreign companies, or business trusts. The section allows a company to claim a deduction for the dividend income received, ensuring the income is not subject to double taxation. This means that the dividend income received by a company is only taxed at the recipient's tax rate, rather than at the point of distribution, as was the case under the Dividend Distribution Tax (DDT) regime prior to 2020.

The introduction of Section 80M ensures that businesses do not bear the full tax burden on inter-corporate dividends, which are common in corporate group structures. The provision was enacted to promote investment within corporate groups, making it easier for companies to retain profits within the group and benefit from the reduced tax liabilities.

Key Features of Section 80M

- **Eligibility for Deduction**

Domestic companies that receive dividends from other domestic companies, foreign companies, or business trusts can claim a deduction under Section 80M. The deduction is available irrespective of whether the company falls under the old or new tax regimes.

- **Deduction Limit**

There is no cap on the amount of dividend eligible for deduction under Section 80M. The entire amount of inter-corporate dividend received by a domestic company is eligible for deduction, provided the dividend is received within the specified timeframe. This is a major relief for corporate entities, as it reduces their overall tax liability.

- **Dividend Distribution Requirement**

To qualify for the deduction, the domestic company must distribute the dividend it has received within one month before the due date for filing its income tax return. This ensures that the dividend income is appropriately utilised and not hoarded within the company.

- **Timeframe for Applicability**

The provisions of Section 80M are applicable to dividends received on or after April 1, 2020, with the tax benefit available for the assessment year 2021-22 and onwards. This provision is an important step in making the taxation system more transparent and easier to comply with for businesses.

How Section 80M Helps Businesses

- **Reduction in Tax Liability**

One of the key advantages of Section 80M is that it allows companies to reduce their taxable income by deducting the dividends received. This deduction is especially beneficial for holding companies that receive significant dividend income from their subsidiaries. With this provision in place, companies can lower their overall tax liability, contributing to better financial performance and more efficient tax planning.

- **Avoiding Double Taxation**

Previously, under the Dividend Distribution Tax (DDT) system, dividends were taxed at the company level before being distributed to shareholders, and then again when received by shareholders. This led to double taxation. Section 80M seeks to resolve this

issue by eliminating double taxation of inter-corporate dividends. The deduction ensures that the income is only taxed once, at the recipient company's tax rate.

- **Encouraging Corporate Group Investment**

Section 80M also incentivises companies to invest within their corporate group, especially in subsidiaries. By providing a tax deduction on the dividends received from subsidiaries, this provision encourages the efficient allocation of capital within corporate groups. It helps enhance the overall growth and financial stability of the group.

- **Support for Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)**

For small and medium enterprises (SMEs) operating within a group structure, Section 80M proves to be a valuable tool. It helps these companies optimise their tax positions by allowing them to receive dividends from subsidiaries without facing significant tax liabilities. This can improve their cash flows and allow them to reinvest in their business or distribute more dividends to their shareholders.

Conditions for Claiming the Deduction

To claim the deduction under Section 80M, a domestic company must fulfil the following conditions:

The company must hold more than 50% of the voting power in the subsidiary company from which the dividend is received.

The dividend must be part of the company's total income.

The domestic company must not be a company in which the public has substantial interest (i.e., listed companies with widely held shareholding structures).

The dividend must be received from a subsidiary company that has paid tax on its profits.

The domestic company must furnish a declaration to the subsidiary company, stating that it satisfies all the conditions laid out under Section 80M.

Impact of Section 80M

- **Shift in Tax Burden**

Section 80M marks a shift in the taxation of dividends from the payer company (the company declaring the dividend) to the recipient company (the company receiving the dividend). This change allows the tax burden to be aligned with the actual recipient's tax bracket, thus providing more fair taxation.

- **Simplified Tax Compliance**

The provision also simplifies tax compliance for businesses. With the removal of DDT, companies now have to report dividend income in their returns, but they can also claim deductions for any dividends received. This makes the process more straightforward and reduces the compliance burden.

- **Beneficial for Corporate Structures**

For corporate groups with holding-subsidiary relationships, Section 80M enables better capital management and efficient tax planning. The ability to receive tax-free dividends from subsidiaries helps holding companies reinvest these funds into other parts of their business or distribute them to their shareholders as needed.

Conclusion

Section 80M is a valuable provision for domestic companies in India, offering a much-needed deduction on inter-corporate dividends. It simplifies tax administration, helps avoid double taxation, and promotes investment within corporate groups. With no cap on the deduction and a clear structure for claiming the benefit, Section 80M serves as an effective tool for businesses to manage their tax liabilities while fostering growth.

Questions

- 1) Is the deduction under Section 80M available for dividends received from joint ventures or associates?
- 2) Can the deduction under Section 80M be carried forward to future years?
- 3) Can a foreign parent company claim the deduction under Section 80M for dividends received from its Indian subsidiary?

Read next: Wall of Wisdom

WALL OF WISDOM (WOW):

- "Champions keep playing until they get it right."
- "If you risk nothing, then you risk everything."

Read next: Do you know?

DO YOU KNOW?

1. Did you know water can boil and freeze at the same time?
2. Did you know there's enough DNA in your body to stretch from the Sun to Pluto and back?

What else do You Know?

Let us know.

Read next: Motivational Quote

MOTIVATIONAL QUOTE:

"If you don't build your dream, someone else will hire you to help them build theirs."

— Dhirubhai Ambani

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.

Contact Details-

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Read next: Statutory Due Date

DLC Assets Updates as on 29/05/25

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. HUF - A Way To Save Income Tax
2. Eicher Motors Limited Vs Superintendent of GST and Central Excise (Madras High Court)
3. Common Mistakes in E-Way Bill Compliance that Lead to GST Penalty

Best Newsletter Presenters of 2025

Month's	Best Presenters
January	Vedika Pawale
February	Sakshi Pawar

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 st 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 nd 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- assessee or non-corporate assessee (who is required to submit his/its return of income on	FY 2024-25	30/09/2025

October 31, 2025)

TDS Statement for Form 26Q and 27Q

Q1 FY 2025-26

30/09/2025

October-2025	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
November-2025	1	TDS/TCS Payment	October 2025	07/11/2025
December-2025	1	TDS/TCS Payment	November 2025	07/12/2025
	2	Advance Tax	3 rd Installment FY 2025-26	15/12/2025
	3	Filing of belated/revised return of income for the assessment year 2024-25 for all assessee.	FY 2024-25	31/12/2025
January-2026	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
February-2026	1	TDS/TCS Payment	January 2026	07/02/2026
March-2026	1	Advance Tax	4 th 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	
April-2025	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
May-2025	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
June-2025	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
July-2025	1	GSTR 1 (Regular Taxpayers)	June 2025	11/07/2025
	2	GSTR 1 (Quarterly Taxpayers)	Apr to June 2025	13/07/2025
	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
	2	GSTR 3B (Monthly Return)	July 2025	20/08/2025

August-2025	3	Monthly Tax Payment under QRMP Scheme(PMT 06)	July 2025	25/08/2025
	1	GSTR 1 (Regular Taxpayers)	August 2025	11/09/2025
September-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
February-2026	1	GSTR 1 (Regular Taxpayers)	January 2026	11/02/2026
	2	GSTR 3B (Monthly Return)	January 2026	20/02/2026
	3	Monthly Tax Payment under QRMP Scheme(PMT 06)	January 2026	25/02/2026

March-2026	1	GSTR 1 (Regular Taxpayers)	February 2026	11/03/2026
	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 th 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 th May 2025
June-2025	DPT-3	To be filed in case company has deposit or exempted deposit.	30th June 2025
September-2025	DIR-3 KYC	Form for Director KYC. Need to be filed mandatorily for every director on Board	30 th September 2025
October-2025	ADT-1	Form for Auditor Appointment	15 th October 2025
	AOC-4	Form for filing Financials, Auditors Report, Directors Report, etc.	30 th 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 st October 2025 (For the period of April'24 – September'24)
November-2025	MGT-7	ROC Annual Return (Details of Shareholding etc.)	29 th 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	Yearly - Tax Liability is less than INR 1,00,000/-	31/03/2025
		Monthly - 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	Notification No 40.2022	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	Notification No 41.2022	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	Circular No 24.2022	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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