

DAHOTRE & DAHOTRE
Chartered Accountants



Knowledge and Development Committee

Newsletter

Period of Update: 06th July 2025 to 12th July 2025

Period of Issue: 13th July 2025 to 19th July 2025

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Editor-in-Chief's Message

Hello readers!

Welcome to the **27**th Newsletter Edition of 2025.

In this issue, we will discuss about the need for creating Make in India Certificate, TDS provisions under GST and various types of ITR forms .

Vedant Potdar
Editor-in-chief

Team's Message

“Your efforts shape our success and inspire growth.”

Sarthak Gite
Development Chairperson

Short Updates:

Indirect Tax

- INR130 Crore GST ITC Scam Uncovered in Madhya Pradesh: A Massive Tax Evasion Scheme*
- The Economic Offences Wing (EOW) of Madhya Pradesh has busted a massive Goods and Services Tax (GST) input tax credit (ITC) scam worth ₹130 crore. Here's a breakdown of the case :

Key Highlights

- Fake Firms: 23 fake firms were created using false identities to claim ITC benefits.
- Shell Companies: Four shell companies were involved in the scam, which operated without any real supply of goods or services.
- Mastermind: NK Khare, also known as Vinod Kumar, was arrested for orchestrating the scam since 2009.

- Fake Invoices: ₹512 crore worth of fake invoices were generated, with no actual goods or services exchanged.

Investigation and Action

Initial Case: The investigation began with a case of ₹34 crore in fraudulent ITC claims linked to nine operational firms and four shell companies.

Expanded Scope:*The scam's scope widened to ₹130 crore, spreading across Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, and Maharashtra.

Direct tax

- Government Notifies Cost Inflation Index for FY 2025–26 at 376
Issued By: Ministry of Finance, CBDT
Notification No.*: S.O. 2954(E)
Date*: July 1, 2025
Effective From*: April 1, 2026
Applicable for*: Assessment Year 2026–27 & onwards

01

Audit

Make In India Certificate



Sakshi Pawar

What is Make in India Certificate

The Make in India Certificate is an official recognition that a product is manufactured or assembled in India. It aligns with the Government of India's initiative launched in 2014 to boost domestic manufacturing, reduce import dependency, and promote self-reliance.

Benefits of the Certificate

- **Credibility Boost:** Enhances brand reputation by showcasing commitment to Indian manufacturing.
- **Government Tender Eligibility:** Required for participation in public procurement under the Public Procurement (Preference to Make in India) Order, 2017.
- **Incentives & Subsidies:** May qualify businesses for tax benefits, export incentives, and other government schemes.
- **Market Preference:** Appeals to buyers who prioritise locally made products.

Who Can Apply?

1. Manufacturers producing goods locally with at least 20% Indian content.

2. OEMs (Original Equipment Manufacturers) that add value through Indian-sourced components or assembly.
3. MSMEs (Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises) registered in India and compliant with content norms.
4. Startups engaged in domestic production or assembly.
5. Exporters manufacturing in India.
6. Suppliers to Government Departments who require MII certification for public procurement participation.

Eligibility Criteria

To qualify:

1. Must be registered in India (GST, PAN, and UDYAM for MSMEs).
2. Product must be manufactured or assembled in India.
3. Must meet local content thresholds.

Classes of Suppliers

1) Class I Local Supplier

- Local content: $\geq 50\%$
- Highest priority in tenders

2) Class II Local Supplier

- Local content: 20% – 50%
- Considered only if Class I is unavailable

3) Non-Local Supplier

- Local content: $< 20\%$
- No preference in government procurement

What is Local Content?

Local content is calculated as:

Total value of goods/services – Imported content (including duties)

Expressed as a percentage of the total value.

It includes:

- Raw materials sourced domestically
- Labour and manufacturing costs in India
- Overheads incurred within India

Step-by-Step Application Process

Self-Assessment of Local Content

Calculate the percentage of Indian-origin materials, labour, and manufacturing costs.

Ensure you meet the threshold for Class-I ($\geq 50\%$) or Class-II ($> 20\%$) supplier status.

Gather Required Documents

- Company registration (GST, PAN, UDYAM for MSMEs)
- Manufacturing license or factory details
- Product specifications and Bill of Materials (BoM)
- Local content calculation sheet
- Declaration form (self-certified or CA-certified)

Choose Certification Type

- Self-Certification: For tenders below ₹10 crores. Submit a signed affidavit on company letterhead.
- CA-Certified Certificate: Required for tenders above ₹10 crores. Must be verified by a Chartered Accountant.

Submit Application

- I. Submit via email or online portal of the certifying body (e.g., Quality Council of India, BIS, or DPIIT-recognized agencies).
- II. Verification & Approval
- III. For third-party certification (independent verification process conducted by a government-recognized agency or certifying body), agencies may inspect your manufacturing unit.
- IV. Once verified, the certificate is issued with validity (typically 1–3 years).

Why Obtain It?

- Access to high-value government tenders

- Recognition of your business as a local manufacturer
- Contribution to Atmanirbhar Bharat

Final Note

The Make in India Certificate is more than a badge – it's a step toward Atmanirbhar Bharat. For businesses, it opens up procurement opportunities, builds trust, and supports nation-building.

Let's manufacture locally, compete globally!

Questions

1. What are the class of suppliers?
2. How does certification depend on the value of the tender?

Read next: Tax Deducted at Source (TDS) under GST

02 Indirect Tax

Tax Deducted at Source (TDS) under GST



Ishwari Kumbhakarna

Overview

Tax Deducted at Source (TDS) under the Goods and Services Tax (GST) regime was introduced to improve tax compliance, ensure proper reporting, and facilitate seamless flow of credit. This provision mandates specified entities to deduct tax when making payments to suppliers of taxable goods or services, subject to prescribed thresholds and conditions.

Legal Framework

The TDS provisions are contained in:

- Section 51 of the CGST Act, 2017
- Rule 66 of the CGST Rules, 2017
- Corresponding provisions in SGST Acts

TDS became effective from 1st October 2018.

Who Must Deduct TDS?

The following categories of persons (called deductors) are required to deduct TDS under GST:

1. A department or establishment of the Central Government or State Government
2. Local authority
3. Governmental agencies
4. Such persons or category of persons as may be notified by the Government, like:
 - Public Sector Unit

- Government authorities established under any act or where at least 51% stake is held by government
- Societies registered by government
- Supply of metal scrap by registered person to another registered person

Note: TDS provisions do not apply to all registered persons.

When Is TDS Applicable?

Threshold Limit

TDS is to be deducted if the value of a taxable supply under a contract exceeds ₹2,50,000 (excluding GST).

Applicability Criteria:

- a. Supply must be taxable (not exempt or NIL-rated).
- b. Supplier must be registered under GST.

Exceptions:

TDS shall not be deducted if:

- Payment relates to exempt supplies or supplies attracting NIL tax.
- Supplier is unregistered.
- The supply is between one public sector/government entity and another under notified exceptions.

Examples of Applicability

- Contract for supply of office furniture worth ₹3,00,000 + GST - Applicable (value exceeds ₹2.5 lakh)
- Annual maintenance contract for ₹2,40,000 + GST - Not applicable (below threshold)
- Supply of exempted services (e.g., healthcare) - Not applicable
- Purchase from an unregistered vendor - Not applicable

Rate of TDS

- Intra-State Supply:
1% CGST + 1% SGST = 2% Total
- Inter-State Supply:
2% IGST
- TDS is calculated only on the taxable value of the supply, excluding GST component.

Example:

If taxable value = ₹3,00,000

GST @18% = ₹54,000

Total Invoice = ₹3,54,000

TDS Deducted = ₹3,00,000 × 2% = ₹6,000

Place of Supply Clarification

Important:

If the location of supplier and place of supply are in a State different from the recipient's State, TDS is NOT required to be deducted.

E.g.:

- Supplier in Maharashtra
 - Place of Supply in Maharashtra
 - Recipient in Gujarat
- then TDS NOT applicable

Time and Manner of Payment

TDS must be deposited with the Government by the 10th of the succeeding month.

Payment is made electronically through the GST portal.

Return Filing – Form GSTR-7

Deductors must file Form GSTR-7 by the 10th of the following month containing:

- Details of supplies attracting TDS
- Amount deducted
- Amount paid to the Government

TDS Certificate – Form GSTR-7A

After filing GSTR

A TDS certificate in Form GSTR-7A is automatically generated.

The certificate must be provided to the supplier within 5 days of crediting tax to the Government.

Delay in providing the certificate attracts a late fee of ₹100 per day per Act (CGST and SGST), subject to ₹5,000 maximum.

Credit to Supplier

- The amount deducted is credited to the electronic cash ledger of the supplier.
- The supplier can use this credit to pay output tax or claim refund.

Consequences of Non-Compliance

Non-compliance	Consequences
Failure to deduct TDS	Interest @18% p.a. from date TDS deductible
Failure to deposit TDS after deduction	Interest + Penalty equivalent to TDS amount
Late filing of GSTR-7	Late fee ₹100 per day (CGST) + ₹100 (SGST), max ₹5,000 each

Refund of TDS

If excess TDS has been deposited, deductor can claim refund under Section 54.

If TDS is already credited to the supplier, no refund is granted to the deductor.

Latest Updates (as of July 2025)

No changes in threshold limits or TDS rates.

Clarification issued regarding supplies between Departments within the same government-TDS exemption continues.

Enhanced integration of TDS data with GSTR-2B of suppliers.

Checklist for Deductors

- Verify supplier's GSTIN and registration status
- Confirm contract value > ₹2.5 lakhs (excluding GST)
- Check place of supply vs. recipient location
- Deduct TDS at applicable rate
- Deposit TDS by 10th of next month
- File GSTR-7 and issue TDS certificate timely

Key Takeaway

TDS under GST is not merely a procedural formality—it is a compliance mechanism that ensures tax transparency and smooth flow of credit. Proper

adherence avoids interest, penalties, and reconciliations issues for both deductor and supplier.

Crux

Following recipients are liable to deduct TDS

- a. dept. or establishment of govt. (except ministry of defence)
- b. Local Authority
- c. Govt. Agencies
- d. Notified Person
 - i. Authority, board or other body setup with 51% equity concern with govt.
 - ii. Society established by CG/SG/LA under the Society registration act
 - iii. PSU
 - iv. Supply of metal scrap by registered person to registered person

TDS provisions shall not apply to supply between one person to other person as specified above

- TDS Rate: (1% CGST + 1% SGST) or 2% IGST
- When: Total value of taxable supplies > ₹2,50,000 under a contract
- TDS to be deducted from - the payment made or credited to supplier of taxable goods&/or services
- Time Limit to deposit= within 10 days of end of month in which TDS is deducted
- Deductor shall furnish return = GSTR 7
- TDS certificate to be furnished to deductee = GSTR – 7A
- Deductee can claim credit of TDS in his electronic cash Ledger
- Interest on delay deposit of TDS = 18% p.a.
- Excess/Erroneous deduction of TDS = Refund in accordance with provision of section 54
- No refund if TDS is credited to the electronic cash ledger of deductee
- Deductor has to be compulsorily registered without any threshold limit
- Amount in default shall be determined as per sec 73 or 74
- TDS not to be deducted in following cases-

- Supplier in state A, place of supply in State A&Recipient is in state B.
- Total value of Taxable supply<= ₹2,50,000 under a contract
- When recipient is Authorities under ministry of Defense
- When payment is made to unregistered supplier
- When payment relates to the Cess component.
- Receipt of exempted goods&/or services
- Goods on which GST is not leviable

Questions

1. Case- Shreenivas &co. of pune supplied hotel services to Shriram Enterprises(PSU) of Ahmedabad, where hotel is located at Ahmedabad. Whether TDS is applicable?
2. What is the form no. of TDS return and TDS certificate?
3. What is the due date for depositing TDS?

Read next: ITR Forms

03 Direct Tax

ITR Forms



Sakshi Jadhav

Income Tax Return (ITR) is a form in which the taxpayers file information about their income earned and tax applicable, to the income tax department.

The department has notified 7 forms i.e. ITR-1, ITR-2, ITR-3, ITR-4, ITR-5, ITR-6 & ITR-7 to date. Every taxpayer should file his ITR on or before the specified due date.

The applicability of ITR forms varies depending on the sources of income of the taxpayer, the amount of the income earned, and the category of the taxpayer like individuals, HUF, company, etc.

ITR-1 (SAHAJ) – Applicable only for Individual

This return is applicable for a Resident (other than Not Ordinarily Resident) Individual having Total Income from any of the following sources up to ₹ 50 lakh

Salary / Pension ,One House Property ,Other sources (Interest, Family Pension, Dividend etc.) Agricultural Income up to ₹ 5,000

Long-term capital gains income u/s 112A up to Rs. 1.25 lakhs (having no brought-forward or carry-forward capital loss)

Note: ITR-1 cannot be used by a person who:

(a) is a Director in a company

(b) has held any unlisted equity shares at any time during the previous year

(c) has any asset (including financial interest in any entity) located outside India

(d) has signing authority in any account located outside India

(e) has income from any source outside India

(f) is a person in whose case tax has been deducted u/s 194N

(g) is a person in whose case payment or deduction of tax has been deferred on ESOP

(h) has any brought forward loss or loss to be carried forward under any head of income

(i) has total income exceeding Rs. 50 lakhs.

ITR-2

ITR-2 is for the use of an individual or a Hindu Undivided Family (HUF) whose total income for the AY 2025-26 includes:

- Income from Salary/Pension
- Income from House Property
- Income from Other Sources (including Winnings from Lottery and Income from Horse Races)
- If you are an Individual Director in a company
- If you have had investments in unlisted equity shares at any time during the financial year
- Being a Resident-not-Ordinarily Resident (RNOR) and Non-Resident
- Income from Capital Gains
- Having any foreign income
- Agricultural income more than Rs 5,000
- Owning assets (including financial interest in any entity) outside India, including signing authority in any account located outside India
- If tax has been deducted under Section 194N
- If in case payment or deduction of tax has been deferred on ESOP
- If you have any brought forward loss or loss needs to be carried forward under any income head

Further, in a case where the income of another person like one's spouse, child etc. is to be clubbed

with the income of the assessee, this Return Form can be used where such income falls in any of the above categories.

The total income can be more than Rs 50 Lakhs.

Who Cannot Use ITR-2?

This Return form should not be used by an individual whose total income for the AY 2025-26 includes Income from Business or Profession. For declaring these types of Income, you may have to use ITR-3 or ITR-4. Go through our comprehensive guide on ITR-2 to know how to fill out the ITR-2 form.

ITR-3

The current ITR-3 Form is to be used by an individual or a Hindu Undivided Family who has income from a proprietary business or is carrying on a profession. The persons having income from the following sources are eligible to file ITR-3:

Carrying on a business or profession not opting for presumptive income

Carrying on a business or profession, and is required to maintain books of accounts and/or required to get them audited.

If you have had investments in unlisted equity shares at any time during the financial year

The return may include income from House property, Salary/Pension, and Income from other sources

Income of a person as a partner in the firm

In short, individuals or HUFs who are not eligible to file ITR-1, ITR-2, and ITR-4, should file ITR-3

ITR-5

ITR-5 is for firms, LLPs (Limited Liability Partnership), AOPs (Association of Persons), BOIs (Body of Individuals), Artificial Juridical Persons (AJP), Estate of deceased, Estate of insolvent, Business trust and investment fund.

ITR-6

For Companies other than companies claiming exemption under Section 11 (Income from property

held for charitable or religious purposes), ITR-6 has to be filed electronically only.

ITR-7

For persons including companies required to furnish returns under section 139(4A) or section 139(4B) or section 139(4C) or section 139(4D) or section 139(4E) or section 139(4F).

Return under section 139(4A) is required to be filed by every person in receipt of income derived from property held under trust or other legal obligation wholly for charitable or religious purposes or in part only for such purposes.

Return under section 139(4B) is required to be filed by a political party if the total income without giving effect to the provisions of section 139A exceeds the maximum amount, not chargeable to income-tax.

Return under section 139(4C) is required to be filed by every –

- Scientific research association;
 - News agency;
 - Association or institution referred to in section 10(23A);
 - Institution referred to in section 10(23B);
- Fund or institution or university or other educational institution or any hospital or other medical institution.

Return under section 139(4D) is required to be filed by every university, college or other institution, which is not required to furnish a return of income or loss under any other provision of this section.

Return under section 139(4E) must be filed by every business trust which is not required to furnish a return of income or loss under any other provisions of this section.

Return under section 139(4F) must be filed by any investment fund referred to in section 115UB. It is not required to furnish a return of income or loss under any other provisions of this section.

ITR-4 (SUGAM) – Applicable for Individual, HUF and Firm (other than LLP)

This return is applicable for an Individual or Hindu Undivided Family (HUF), who is Resident other than Not Ordinarily Resident or a Firm (other than LLP) which is a Resident having Total Income under

Business or Profession which is computed on a presumptive basis (u/s 44AD / 44ADA / 44AE) and income from any of the following sources

Salary / Pension ,One House Property ,Other sources (Interest, Family Pension, Dividend etc.) ,Agricultural Income up to ₹ 5,000 ,Long Term Capital u/s 112A upto ₹ 1,25,000 .

Note 1:

ITR-4 cannot be used by a person who:

(a) is a Director in a Company, or

(b) has held any unlisted equity shares at any time during the previous year, or

(c) has any asset (including financial interest in any entity) located outside India, or

(d) has signing authority in any account located outside India, or

(e) has income from any source outside India,

(f) is a person in whose case payment or deduction of tax has been deferred on ESOP

(g) has any brought forward loss or loss to be carried forward under any head of income

(h) has total income exceeding Rs. 50 lakhs.

(i) has income from short term capital gains

(j) has income from long-term capital gain other than u/s 112A upto Rs.1.25 lakhs

Note:2 ITR-4 (Sugam) is not mandatory. It is a simplified return form to be used by an Assessee, at his option, if he is eligible to declare Profits and Gains from Business or Profession on presumptive basis u/s 44AD, 44ADA or 44AE.

Read next: Wall of Wisdom

WALL OF WISDOM (WOW):

- "Be so good they can't ignore you."
- "Be a voice, not an echo."

Read next: Do you know?

DO YOU KNOW?

1. A cloud weighs around a million tonnes.?
2. Potatoes were the first vegetable to be grown in space?

What else do You Know?

Let us know.

Read next: Motivational Quote.

MOTIVATIONAL QUOTE:

"Destiny is not a matter of chance, it's a matter of choice. It's not something to wait for, it's something to be achieved."

— Ashwin Sanghi

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.

Best Newsletter Presenters of 2025

Month's	Best Presenters
January	Vedika Pawale
February	Sakshi Pawar
March	Sakshi Pawar
April	Aditya Kanade
May	Sakshi Pawar

Upcoming Newsletters

- | |
|---|
| 1. Ind AS 40: Investment Property |
| 2. Income Tax on Joint Development Agreement |
| 3. Essar group and its Downfall |

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	1st 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, 26Q	Q1 FY 2025-26	15/07/2025
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 October 31, 2025)	FY 2024-25	30/09/2025
	4 TDS Statement for Form 26Q and 27Q	Q1 FY 2025-26	30/09/2025
	4 Income tax Return for A.Y. 2024-25 for all assesses other than : (a) Assessee whose accounts are required to be audited (b) Partner of a firm whose accounts are required to	FY 2025-26	15/09/2025

be audited

(c) An assessee who is required to furnish a report under Section 92E.

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	4th 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
	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 MSMEs)	The return is to be filed by any company that gets 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 LLPs irrespective of turnover)	30 th May 2025
June-2025	DPT-3	To be filed in case the company has a deposit or an exempted deposit.	30th June 2025
September-2025	DIR-3 KYC	Form for Director KYC. Need to be filed mandatorily for every director on the 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 MSMEs)	The return is to be filed by any company that gets 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
		A person who is enrolled after the 31st May of a year	Within one month of the date of enrolment
		The person who is enrolled and the rate of tax at which he is liable to pay tax are 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 for 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 a return has not been filed and income exceeds the basic exemption limit, a penalty at 50% of the 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 the 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 the value of the International transaction
	2. In case the assessee is a person who has entered into an 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 the 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 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 an audit report, or furnish a report of such auditor, a penalty will be leviable at 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 the 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 the 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 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 a 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 such loan/deposit.
	2. If an amount of INR 2,00,000 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 a 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 INR 10,000	INR 10000/-
	2. Failure to apply/quote a TAN/ quoting a false TAN shall attract a penalty of INR10,000	
	In case of the following defaults, INR 10,000 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 a total income of up to INR 5 lakh.	INR 1000/-

Read next: Amendment Summary

Amendment Summary

June 2025						
MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
						1 Direct Tax
2	3	4	5	6	7 Indirect Tax	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15 Trust
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24 Direct Tax	25	26	27	28	29
30						

Sr. No.	Date	Area of Knowledge (AOK)	Notification/ Circular/ Press Release	Short Description
1	24/06/2025	Direct Tax	Notification No. 68/2025 (Incometax Exemption under Section 10(46A))	Food Safety & Standards Authority of India exempted under Section 10(46A).
2	07/06/2025	Indirect Tax	GSTN Advisory dated 07/06/2025	Introduction of Form GSTR1A for amending outward supplies in GSTR1; locking returns older than 3 years from July tax periods.
3	01/06/2025	Direct Tax	CBDT Circular No. 6/2025 dated 27/05/2025	ITR filing deadline for AY 202526 extended from 31, Jul to 15, Sep2025; reflected in press release.
4	15/06/2025	Trust	CBDT IncomeTax (5th Amendment) Rules 2025 (Notif. 17/2025 dated 24/02/2025)	Introduces mandatory e-filing deadlines: business trusts file Form 64A by 15 June and Form 64B to unitholders by 30 June; securitisation trusts file Form 64E by 15 June and Form 64F by 30 June .

Rectifications in the previous Newsletter:

No Rectifications pertaining to the previous Newsletter(s).

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