

DAHOTRE & DAHOTRE
Chartered Accountants



Knowledge and Development Committee

Newsletter

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Editor-in-Chief's Message

Hello readers!

Welcome to the **29th** Newsletter Edition of 2025.

In this issue, we will discuss the registration and taxability of Charitable Trusts, the process of GST registration, and the professional and ethical duties of a Chartered Accountant.

Vedant Potdar
Editor-in-chief

Team's Message

"If you believe it will work out, you'll see opportunities.
If you believe it won't, you will see obstacles."

CA Tejashree Darawade
Associate

Short Updates:

Indirect Tax

Hard Locking of GSTR-3B

- Starting in July 2025, the GSTR-3B return will be auto-populated and locked. This means:
 - Manual edits to Table 3 (outward supplies) will no longer be permitted.
 - Corrections must be made only through GSTR-1A before filing GSTR-3B.
- Only one correction per tax period will be allowed. Starting July 2025, the GSTR-3B return will be auto-populated and locked, meaning:
 - Manual edits to Table 3 (outward supplies) will no longer be allowed.
 - Corrections must be made only via GSTR-1A before filing GSTR-3B.
 - Only one correction per tax period is permitted

- Reverse charge transactions remain manually editable

Direct Tax

- In a circular No. 09/2025, dated July 21, 2025, the Income Tax Department said: "...There shall be no liability on the deductor/collector to deduct/collect the tax under section 206AA/206CC of the Act, as the case may be, in the following cases:
 - Where the amount is paid or credited from April 1, 2024, to July 31, 2025, and the PAN is made operative (as a result of linkage with Aadhaar) on or before September 30, 2025.
 - Where the amount is paid or credited on or after August 1, 2025, and the PAN is made operative (as a result of linkage with Aadhaar) within two months from the end of the month in which the amount is paid or credited.

01

Direct Tax

Registration and Taxability of Charitable Trusts



Isha Dagra

Introduction

Charitable trusts play a crucial role in nation-building by contributing to education, health, poverty alleviation, and more. To ensure transparency and accountability, the Income Tax Act, 1961 prescribes specific provisions for registration, compliance, and tax exemptions available to such trusts.

Definition of Charitable Purpose

Under Section 2(15) of the Income Tax Act, "charitable purpose" includes:

- Relief of the poor
- Education
- Yoga
- Medical relief
- Preservation of the environment (including watersheds, forests, and wildlife)
- Preservation of monuments or places of artistic or historic interest
- Advancement of any other object of general public utility

Registration of Charitable Trusts

A. Trust Formation

Charitable trusts can be established by:

- Trust Deed (for private individuals)
- Society Registration (under Societies Registration Act, 1860)

- Section 8 Company (under Companies Act, 2013)

B. Registration under the Income Tax Act

Section 12AB (mandatory from 01.04.2021)

- New procedure for registration of all existing and new trusts.
- Valid for 5 years (subject to renewal).
- Provisional registration granted to new trusts for 3 years.

Documents Required

- Trust Deed/ MOA
- PAN of the trust
- Audited accounts (if applicable)
- Details of activities

C. Section 80G Registration

- Enables donors to claim a deduction for donations.
- Separate application required.
- Registration is now also valid for 5 years.

Taxability of Charitable Trusts

A. Exemptions under Sections 11 & 12

Conditions to claim exemption:

- Trust must be registered under 12AB.
- Income must be applied to charitable/religious purposes in India.
- At least 85% of income should be applied during the year.
- The remaining 15% can be accumulated.

B. Application of Income

- Expenditure must be for objectives of the trust.
- Capital expenditure is also treated as an application of income.

C. Accumulation of Income

Under Section 11(2), income can be accumulated beyond 15% by:

- Furnishing Form 10
- Specifying the purpose and period (max 5 years)

Taxability of Non-Compliant Trusts

If the conditions under Sections 11 and 12 are not met:

- The entire income is taxable at the Maximum Marginal Rate (MMR).
- Violations include:

- Income not applied as per the objectives
- Private benefit to trustees
- Funds diverted for non-charitable purposes

Recent Changes & Compliance

- Compulsory re-registration under 12AB for all existing trusts
- Annual filing of Form 10B or Form 10BB (depending on income)
- Form 10BD for reporting donor details (if claiming 80G benefit)
- Linking of bank accounts with PAN and Aadhaar
- Digital filing via Income Tax portal

GST and Charitable Trusts

- Services by an entity registered under section 12AB relating to charitable activities are exempt from GST.
- Charitable activity under GST includes:
 - Relief to the poor
 - Education recognised by law
 - Public health services

Trusts may still need GST registration for taxable supplies (e.g., rental income).

Conclusion

Proper registration and compliance ensure that charitable trusts can legally operate and enjoy tax benefits. The recent changes mandate digital transparency, re-registration, and adherence to deadlines, reinforcing accountability. Professional advice and timely filings are essential to safeguard exemptions and maintain credibility.

Questions

1. What form do we file for 80 G registration?
2. Can expenditure under 85% of Income be allowed?
3. Can a Section 8 Company be a Trust?

Read next: GST Registration.

02 Indirect Tax

GST Registration



Shivanjali Tambe

What is GST Registration

GST registration is a process where a business gets registered under the Goods and Services Tax (GST) regime and is allotted a unique GSTIN (Goods and Services Tax Identification Number).

Who Should Register for GST?

Mandatory Registration

- Businesses with aggregate turnover more than ₹40 lakhs (₹20 lakhs for special category states)
- Inter-state suppliers (even if turnover is below the threshold)
- E-commerce sellers (selling through platforms like Amazon, Flipkart, Myntra)
- Casual taxable persons (seasonal businesses)
- Non-resident taxable persons (foreign entities supplying in India)
- Businesses liable to pay tax under the Reverse Charge Mechanism (RCM)
- TDS and TCS deductors under GST
- Online service providers from outside India (OIDAR services)

Voluntary Registration

Businesses with turnover below the threshold limit can opt for voluntary registration to avail of ITC and participate in formal supply chains.

Types of GST Registration

- Normal Taxpayer – Regular registration for ongoing business
- Composition Scheme – For small businesses with turnover up to ₹1.5 crore
- Casual Taxable Person – Temporary registration for events/exhibitions
- Non-Resident Taxable Person – For foreigners supplying goods/services in India
- E-commerce Operator – Platforms collecting TCS
- TDS/TCS Deductor – Government and e-commerce platforms

Documents Required for Registration

- PAN of the proprietor
 - Aadhaar of the proprietor
 - Proof of business address (rent agreement, electricity bill, etc.)
 - Bank account details (statement or cancelled cheque)
 - Passport-size photograph
- (Additional documents like the partnership deed or certificate of incorporation are needed for firms and companies.)

Step-by-Step Registration Process

1. Go to <https://www.gst.gov.in>
2. Click on Services → Registration → New Registration
3. Fill Part A – PAN, mobile number, email, and state
4. Verify with OTP and get TRN (Temporary Reference Number)
5. Log in with TRN and fill in Part B – business details, promoter details, address, and bank info
6. Upload documents and submit via DSC or EVC
7. ARN (Acknowledgement Reference Number) will be generated
8. Registration is usually approved within 3–7 working days (GST officer may approve directly or ask for clarification)

Time Limit

- Apply within 30 days of becoming liable.
- For casual and non-resident taxable persons, apply 5 days before starting business

GSTIN Format (15 digits)

- First 2 digits: State Code
- Next 10 digits: PAN of the applicant
- 13th digit: Entity code (1, 2, 3...)
- 14th digit: Default “Z”
- 15th digit: Checksum digit (system generated)

Amendment in Registration

Changes in

- a. Business name, Address
- b. Contact details of Promoters/partners
- c. Must be reported and amended via Form GST REG-14

Cancellation of Registration

Can be done

- a. Voluntarily
- b. By officer (non-filing, fraud)
- c. On closure of business
- d. Form: GST REG-16
- e. Final Return: GSTR-10

Implications of Not Registering under GST (Despite Being Liable)

Penalty under Section 122 of the CGST Act

Penalty = ₹10,000 or tax evaded (whichever is higher)

Questions

1. What is GSTIN?
2. Can I register multiple businesses under one GSTIN?
3. I am an existing taxpayer in one of the branch offices in a state, and if I register for GST in another state, does the GST registration come under fresh enrollment or existing enrollment?

Read next: Professional and Ethical Duty of a Chartered Accountant.

03 Accountancy

Professional and Ethical Duty of a Chartered Accountant



Rutuja Shingare

Introduction

A person who qualifies as a Chartered Accountant becomes a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) upon registration.

Every member is required to uphold the professional standards and code of conduct as prescribed under the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949.

This ensures that members maintain integrity, competence, and ethical behaviour in all professional and personal dealings, in alignment with the objectives and values of the ICAI.

Fundamental Ethical Principles

Chartered Accountants must follow five core principles:

1. Integrity – Maintain honesty and transparency.
2. Objectivity – Avoid biases, conflicts, or undue influence.
3. Professional Competence & Due Care – Stay current with standards, act diligently, and train others.
4. Confidentiality – Protect information, even after the professional relationship ends.
5. Professional Behaviour – Comply with laws and maintain the profession's reputation.

In cases of conflicting principles, CAs should use professional judgment, seek guidance, and take responsibility for resolution.

Conflict of Interest

- Prevent personal or external interests from influencing professional decisions.
- Identify and evaluate potential conflicts, then apply safeguards, such as duty segregation, oversight, or withdrawal.
- Disclose the conflict to all relevant parties, secure their consent, and maintain confidentiality throughout.

Preparing & Presenting Information

- Prepare reports accurately and in compliance with relevant frameworks.
- Be honest and avoid misleading or manipulating information.
- Verify work by others before depending on it.
- If incorrect information is found and can't be resolved, refuse to associate with it or resign.

Acting with Sufficient Expertise

- Accurately represent your qualifications and experience.
- Accept assignments only within your capability.
- If lacking time, data, skills, or tools, seek help or training, or decline the work with an explanation.

Financial Interests, Compensation & Incentives

- Avoid financial interests—like shares or bonuses—that could compromise impartiality.
- Disclosure of personal or family financial stakes is essential.
- If financial links pose ethical threats, withdraw from the engagement to preserve integrity.

Managing Ethical Threats – The Conceptual Framework

- a. Identify threats to the five principles.

- b. Evaluate their severity using professional judgment and the reasonable-and-informed-third-party test.
- c. Address them with safeguards—or disengage if necessary.

Questions

- 1. Which are the five core ethical principles
- 2. Which ethical principle is compromised when a Chartered Accountant lacks sufficient knowledge and skills to perform their duties?

Read next: Wall of Wisdom.

WALL OF WISDOM (WOW):

- “Patience is the most beautiful prayer.”
- “Don't be serious, be sincere.”

Read next: Do you know?

DO YOU KNOW?

- 1. Do you know a day on Venus is longer than a year?
- 2. Do you know the Eiffel Tower grows taller in summer? Due to thermal expansion, it can grow by up to 6 inches.

What else do You Know?

Let us know.

Read next: Motivational Quote.

MOTIVATIONAL QUOTE:

“Dream, dream, dream. Dreams transform into thoughts, and thoughts result in action.”

— Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam

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 the 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. Transfer Pricing
2. Taxation of Section 8 Company
3. The Fall of Arthur Andersen

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 Instalment 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 their/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 Instalment 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 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, and 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)	NotificNation/ Circular/ Press Release	Short Description
1	24/06/2025	Direct Tax	Notification No. 68/2025 (Income Tax Exemption under Section 10(46A))	Food Safety & Standards Authority of India is 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 Sep 2025; 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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