

DAHOTRE & DAHOTRE
Chartered Accountants



Knowledge and Development Committee

Newsletter

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Editor-in-Chief's Message

Hello readers!

Welcome to the **38**th Newsletter Edition of 2025.

In this issue, we will discuss about the Form 29B and Peer Review & Quality Review.

Vedant Potdar
Editor-in-chief

Team's Message

"Teamwork is the essence of good governance. It is necessary to form a team within the government and also with the people."

Tanaya Yeske.
Knowledge Chairperson

Indirect Taxes

Pending action for specified records: Taxpayers can keep specified records pending for a limited time period. For monthly taxpayers, this period is one tax period (months), for quarterly taxpayers also it is one tax period (quarter) only. The specified records which can be kept pending in the system are mentioned below

- a. Credit notes, or upward amendment of Credit note
- b. Downward amendment of CN where original CN rejected
- c. Downward amendment of Invoice / DN only where original Invoice already accepted and 3B has been filed
- d. ECO-Document downward amendment only where original accepted, and 3B has been filed

Declaring ITC reduction amount:

It is clarified that, in cases where the recipient has not availed Input Tax Credit (ITC) in respect of the relevant invoice or document, no reversal of ITC shall be warranted. Further, in cases where ITC has been

availed only partially, the obligation to reverse ITC shall be limited to the extent of such availment.

Therefore, In IMS a facility has been made available to taxpayers to declare the amount of ITC actually availed and, to the extent applicable, required to be reversed in respect of the selected record. The said facility permits reversal of ITC, either in full or in part, by entering the amount availed to be reversed. This facility may also be utilised in cases where the taxpayer has already effected such reversal, either wholly or partially, at an earlier point of time, or where the ITC pertaining to the relevant invoice or document was never availed. Such facility is provided for the afore-mentioned specified records.

Important Dates:

The changes of keeping credit notes pending and declaring the ITC amount, as mentioned above shall be made effective on the portal from October tax period. Due date for keeping records pending: The due date for keeping records pending is calculated based on the date/ tax period in which such documents has been communicated by the supplier.

01 Direct Tax

Understanding Form 29B: A Guide to MAT Compliance



Ishwari Khumbakarna

Introduction

What is Form 29B?

Form 29B is a statutory audit report certified by a Chartered Accountant (CA), required under Section 115JB of the Income Tax Act, 1961. This form ensures proper compliance with the Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) provisions for companies.

It confirms that the book profits of a company have been correctly computed in accordance with the law. Filing this form is mandatory for companies liable to pay MAT.

What is MAT (Minimum Alternate Tax)?

MAT was introduced to ensure that zero-tax companies (which show profits in their accounts but pay minimal or no tax due to exemptions/deductions) still contribute a minimum tax. As per Section 115JB, companies must pay the higher of:

Tax under normal provisions, or
15% of book profits (MAT), plus surcharge and cess.

Who Needs to File Form 29B?

Applicable to: All companies to which Section 115JB applies

Not applicable to: Companies exempt under specific provisions (e.g., certain SEZ units or foreign companies in specified cases)

Due Date for Filing

Form 29B must be filed at least one month before the due date for filing the Income Tax Return under Section 139(1). For most companies, this means by August 31st (for AY 2025–26).

Contents of Form 29B

Form 29B includes:

- General details of the taxpayer
- Computation of book profits
- Adjustments under Section 115JB(2)
- Certification by a Chartered Accountant
- Digital Signature of both the CA and the company

Filing Process

- Assign CA on the Income Tax e-Filing Portal
- CA prepares and uploads Form 29B
- The company reviews and approves the form

Non-Compliance Penalty

As per Section 271BA, failure to file Form 29B may result in a penalty of ₹1,00,000

However, under Section 273B, the penalty may be waived if reasonable cause is demonstrated.

Pro Tips

- Always cross-verify adjustments to book profits as per 115JB(2).
- Don't delay assignment of the CA on the portal to avoid last-minute issues.
- Ensure that DSCs are renewed and registered on the portal ahead of filing deadlines.

Recent Updates / Legal Insight

“Filing Form 29B is procedural, but courts have held that failure to file it with ITR may not invalidate the return itself.”

— Bombay High Court, 2023

Questions

1. Which section of the Income Tax Act mandates Form 29B?
2. Can a company file its income tax return without Form 29B?
3. What is the connection between Form 29B and MAT?

Read next: Peer Review and Quality Review.

02 Audit and Assurance

Peer Review and Quality Review



Sarthak Gite

Introduction

Peer Review means an independent evaluation of the quality of services provided by a practising Chartered Accountant (CA) firm by another CA firm (the “peer reviewer”).

The objective is to ensure that professional work (especially audits, certifications, and attestation services) is carried out in compliance with applicable technical, professional, and ethical standards.

In India, Peer Review is regulated by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) through its Peer Review Board.

Where is Peer Review Required?

Peer Review is mandatory in certain cases as per ICAI guidelines. Some key areas:

1. For CA Firms Issuing Audit Reports

All CA firms carrying out statutory audits of listed companies must undergo a peer review.

Firms auditing public interest entities (PIEs) are also covered (large companies, banks, insurance, etc.).

2. For GST & Tax Audits

Peer review is not required for every GST audit.

But if a CA firm is conducting attestation services (like issuing certificates, GST audit reports under earlier Sec 35(5), or other certifications), it may fall under peer review scope depending on the ICAI mandate.

3. Mandatory Peer Review as per ICAI Roadmap (Revised Guidelines 2022)

ICAI has implemented phased peer review requirements:

Phase I (from 1st April 2022): Firms auditing listed entities.

Phase II (from 1st April 2023): Firms auditing unlisted public companies with paid-up capital \geq ₹500 crore.

Phase III (from 1st April 2024): Firms auditing unlisted public companies with capital \geq ₹250 crore OR banks/insurance/PSUs.

Phase IV (from 1st April 2025): Firms auditing public companies with capital \geq ₹100 crore.

Quality Review – Meaning

Quality Review is an independent evaluation of the quality of audit or assurance services performed by a Chartered Accountant (CA) or CA firm.

Objective: To ensure that professional work meets technical, ethical, and professional standards prescribed by ICAI.

It focuses on compliance with auditing standards, procedures, documentation, and reporting.

Where is Quality Review Required?

1. Mandatory for Certain CA Firms

As per ICAI Guidelines:

Area Applicability Statutory Audits of Listed Companies: CA firms auditing listed companies must undergo quality review periodically. Audits of Public Interest Entities (PIEs), such as Banks, insurance companies, large PSUs, and other PIEs. GST Audit & Other Attestation Services. Quality review may be required if the CA firm issues certificates, audit

reports, or attestation reports for regulatory purposes. Large Private Companies Unlisted public companies with high turnover or paid-up capital, as notified by ICAI.

2. Optional/Discretionary Quality Review

For smaller firms or audits of private companies, ICAI may conduct a voluntary quality review or a peer review to ensure adherence to standards.

Focus: Proper documentation, compliance with SA/ISAs, and accuracy of audit conclusions.

Impact of Peer Review and Quality Review

Both Peer Review and Quality Review are mechanisms to ensure professional standards are maintained in audits and attestations. Their impact is on audit quality, credibility, compliance, and public trust.

1. Impact of Peer Review

Impact Area Details: Improved Professional Standards. Ensures CA firms follow ICAI's auditing and ethical standards consistently. Enhanced Credibility Increases the trust of clients, regulators, and stakeholders in the firm's work. Error Detection & Correction Identifies gaps or deficiencies in audit procedures before reports are issued. Regulatory Compliance helps ensure that audits of listed companies and large entities comply with statutory requirements. Skill Development Firms learn best practices and improve internal processes from reviewer feedback. Public Confidence Boosts confidence of investors, banks, and the government in audited financial statements.

2. Impact of Quality Review

Impact Area Details Assures Audit Quality Verifies that audits and attestations are performed according to SA/ISAs and ICAI guidelines. Minimises Risk of Non-Compliance: Detects deviations from technical standards or documentation lapses. Strengthens Governance Encourages firms to maintain proper internal controls, documentation, and reporting standards. Reduces Litigation Risk: High-quality audits reduce the chances of disputes or penalties for auditors. Encourages Continuous Improvement. Feedback from quality reviews helps auditors improve procedures and audit quality. Public and Stakeholder Trust: High-quality audit reports

enhance the confidence of stakeholders in financial statements.

3. Overall Impact of Both Reviews

- Ensures professional competence and ethical standards are maintained.
- Enhances the reliability of audit reports for regulators, investors, and the public.
- Reduces risk of fraud, errors, or misstatements in financial reporting.
- Encourages continuous improvement in audit methodology.
- Contributes to transparency and credibility in financial reporting and indirect tax compliance (like GST audit reports).

Feature Quality Review Peer Review

Basis	Quality Review	Peer Review
Meaning	Independent evaluation of a specific audit or assurance engagement performed by a CA to ensure it meets professional standards.	Independent evaluation of the overall quality of services provided by a CA firm, including audit and attestations, by another CA firm.
Objective	To check technical compliance, documentation, and correctness of a particular audit or report.	To assess whether the CA firm's practices, procedures, and professional standards are maintained across all engagements.
Scope	Focused on specific audits/attestations, e.g., statutory audit, GST audit report.	Broader: looks at overall firm-level quality, systems, policies, and procedures.
Mandatory For	Firms auditing listed companies, public interest entities, or as notified by the ICAI.	Firms auditing listed companies, public interest entities, or as per the ICAI's

		Peer Review roadmap.
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Questions

1. Which CA firms are required to undergo Peer Review?
2. What is the objective of a Quality Review?
3. Explain the difference between Quality Review and Peer Review.

Read next: Wall of wisdom.

WALL OF WISDOM (WOW):

- “No man has a good enough mready-made a successful liar.”
- “Happiness is not something ready made. It comes from your own actions.”

Read next: Do you know?

DO YOU KNOW?

1. Do you know that the largest mountain in the solar system is on Mars?
2. Do you know Africa is the only continent in all four hemispheres?

What else do You Know?

Let us know.

Read next: Motivational Quote.

MOTIVATIONAL QUOTE:

“Vision without action is merely a dream. Action without vision just passes the time. Vision with action can change the world.”

— Sudha Murthy

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

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	31/10/2025
	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 the 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	No November 2025	07/12/2025
	2	Advance Tax	3rd 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)		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
July-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	A 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 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 of 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 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 the assessee pays tax and interest and files a return, a penalty @ 30% of such undisclosed income is payable.	30% OR 60%
	2. In all other cases, the 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 the 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 in part	1% per month
	5. Non-payment of TDS (after deduction), either in whole or in 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

July 2025						
MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
	1 Direct Tax	2	3	4	5	6
7 Audit/ ICAI	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31 Indirect Tax			

Sr. No.	Date	Area of Knowledge (AOK)	Notification/ Circular/ Press Release	Short Description
1	1 st July	Direct Tax	Notification No. 70/2025 (CII for FY 202526).	Cost Inflation Index (CII) set at 376 (up from 363), used for computing indexed capital gains.
2	7 th July	Audit/ICAI	ICAI press note (via ET)	ICAI limits tax audits per partner to 60 annually, effective April 2026 Penal action will follow for CAs flouting new tax audit limit rules (60audit cap)
3	Jul 2025	Indirect Tax	Circular No. 249/06/2025 (GST Portal Advisory)	No DIN required for portal communications; Reference (RFN) sufficient under Section 169
4	Jul 2025	Indirect Tax	GSTN Advisory & ManikaTaxWise / CMAKnowledge	EWay Bill 2.0 rollout from 1 July (Aldriven QR validation); simplified returns pilots in Maharashtra & Tamil Nadu; composition dealers with < ₹2 cr turnover exempt from GSTR9
5	31 st July	Indirect Tax	News releases reported via CAKSA	Multiple legal clarifications: e.g. GST exemption on apartment maintenance charges for small societies (< ₹7,500), HC rulings on refunds, IGST applicability, etc. (dates 23–31 July)

Rectifications in the previous Newsletter:

No Rectifications about the previous Newsletter(s).

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