

DAHOTRE & DAHOTRE
Chartered Accountants



Knowledge and Development Committee

Newsletter

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Editor-in-Chief's Message

Hello readers!

Welcome to the **46th** Newsletter Edition of 2025.

In this issue, we will discuss Anti-Profiteering under GST, Form 26 QC and various types of Tax Payments option available on Income Tax Portal.

Vedant Potdar
Editor-in-chief

Team's Message

"Your efforts today build the foundation for tomorrow's wins."

Tanaya Yeske
Knowledge Chairperson

Short Updates

RoC

- The Government has changed Rule 11(2) of the Companies (Meetings of Board and its Powers) Rules, 2014.

This rule deals with what counts as the "business of financing industrial enterprises" under Section 186(11)(a) of the Companies Act, 2013.

This matters because companies doing such financing are exempt from certain restrictions on giving loans, guarantees, or securities.

The amendment says:

A) For NBFCs registered with RBI

Their business of financing includes:

1. Giving any loan, or
2. Providing any guarantee or security for repayment of any loan taken by any person, as part of their normal business.

B) For Finance Companies registered with IFSCA

Their financing business includes activities specified in the IFSCA (Finance Company) Regulations, 2021—specifically those mentioned in regulation 5(1)(ii)(a) or (e)—again, as part of their normal business

Direct Tax

- CBDT has launched the 2nd NUDGE initiative to encourage voluntary compliance for reporting foreign assets. *Using data from AEOI, CRS and FATCA, the department identified high risk cases where foreign assets seem to exist but were not reported in ITRs. SMS and email alerts will be sent from 28 November 2025 advising taxpayers to review and revise their returns by 31 December 2025.
- The 1st NUDGE campaign in 2024 led to over 24,000 taxpayers disclosing assets worth more than ₹29,000 crore. The initiative promotes accurate reporting, transparency and easier compliance through data analytics and a trust based approach

01 Indirect Tax

Anti-profiteering under GST



Mayuri Agwal

Introduction

Anti-profiteering under India's GST law is a set of provisions designed to ensure that businesses pass on the benefits of any Goods and Services Tax (GST) rate reduction or increased Input Tax Credit (ITC) to the end consumers through a commensurate reduction in prices. Failure to do so is considered "profiteering" and is subject to penal action.

Core Principle

Section 171 of the Central Goods and Services Tax (CGST) Act, 2017, is the legal basis for these provisions. The primary goal is to prevent businesses from unjustly enriching themselves by retaining tax benefits that are meant to lower prices for the public, thereby curbing inflation during the transition to the GST regime.

Regulatory Bodies and Process

The mechanism has evolved over time:

- **Initial Authority (NAA):** The National Anti-Profiteering Authority (NAA) was initially constituted to monitor and enforce these provisions until December 2022.
- **Transition to CCI:** The functions were then transferred to the Competition Commission of India (CCI).
- **Current Authority (GSTAT):** Since October 1, 2024, all pending and new anti-profiteering cases are being handled by the Principal Bench of the GST Appellate Tribunal (GSTAT).

Case Study

Jubilant FoodWorks, the company that operates Domino's Pizza in India, was found by the National Anti-Profiteering Authority (NAA) in 2019 to have engaged in anti-profiteering. The company was accused of not fully passing on the benefits of a Goods and Services Tax (GST) rate reduction to its customers.

Background: In November 2017, the GST rate for most restaurants was reduced from 18% (with Input Tax Credit - ITC) to 5% (without ITC). Businesses are legally required to pass on the benefit of such tax reductions to consumers through lower prices.

Allegation: A customer complained that Jubilant FoodWorks had not reduced the final prices of certain products after the GST rate cut. Instead, it was alleged that the company increased base prices to maintain the pre-reduction gross price.

Investigation: The Directorate General of Anti-Profiteering (DGAP) investigated the period from November 2017 to May 2018.

Company's Defense: Jubilant FoodWorks argued that price changes were normal business decisions influenced by factors like inflation and employee costs. The company also claimed that there was no clear method for calculating profiteering, making the case determination arbitrary.

NAA Ruling: The NAA rejected the company's arguments, concluding that the price increases coinciding with the GST rate cut indicated an intentional failure to pass on benefits to customers.

Penalty and Aftermath

Profiteered Amount: The NAA determined that the company had profiteered by approximately ₹41.43 crore.

Order: The NAA ordered Jubilant FoodWorks to reduce its prices, refund a small amount with interest to the complainant, and deposit the remaining profiteered amount with interest into the Central and State Consumer Welfare Funds.

What Is Penalty Under Anti-Profitteering

The National Anti-profitteering Authority (NAA), or the empowered authority, has the power to impose various penalties and take actions against a registered person found to be profiteering:

- **Monetary Penalty:** A mandatory penalty equivalent to 10% of the amount found to have been profiteered. This penalty is waived if the profiteered amount is deposited within 30 days of the NAA's order.
- **Refund with Interest:** The business is compelled to return the amount equivalent to the undue profit to the recipient (customer) along with an 18% annual interest from the date of collecting the higher amount.
- **Consumer Welfare Fund Deposit:** If the recipients are not identifiable or do not claim the amount, the profiteered amount is ordered to be deposited into the Consumer Welfare Fund.
- **Price Reduction:** The authority can order the business to immediately reduce its prices to reflect the tax benefit.
- **Cancellation of Registration:** In extreme cases, the NAA has the power to recommend the cancellation of the business's GST registration.

How To File The Complaint

Complaints could be filed with one of two committees, depending on the scope of the issue:

- **State-Level Screening Committee:** For issues of a local nature within a specific State or Union Territory.
- **Standing Committee:** For complaints involving issues of an all-India nature.

Online Filing

- **Register/Login:** Consumers had to register and log in on the official National Anti-profitteering Authority (NAA) website www.naa.gov.in.
- **Fill the Form**
- **Upload Evidence**
- **Submit the form and receive a complaint ID for tracking the status.**

Required Evidence

- **Pre-GST and Post-GST invoices or price lists for the goods or services concerned.**

- Details of the applicable tax rates (Excise Duty, VAT, Service Tax, GST rates, etc.) before and after the change.

The Sunset Clause

The sunset clause for the Goods and Services Tax (GST) anti-profitteering provisions in India is April 1, 2025. This date marks the end of the period during which new complaints or applications regarding alleged profiteering can be accepted by the authorities.

There has been some discussion about potentially reviving a temporary anti-profitteering mechanism if significant future GST rate rationalizations (like the proposed GST 2.0 changes) warrant it to ensure consumer benefits are passed on.

Question

1. GST rate is reduced but instead of reducing the price, a manufacturer starts giving 5% extra quantity free while keeping the old price same. Does providing free quantity instead of reducing prices satisfy anti profiteering requirements ?

Read next: Form 26 QC.

02 Direct Tax

Form 26 QC



Som Nath Acharya

Introduction

Form 26QC is a challan-cum-statement used to deposit TDS on Rent of Property payments under Section 194-IB of the Income Tax Act, 1961. It is filed by tenants/lessees who deduct tax at source when paying rent exceeding ₹50,000 per month to landlords.

Purpose: It is specifically for reporting and depositing TDS deducted on rent payments.

Applicability: Individuals or HUFs (without TAN, not liable to tax audit) paying rent above ₹50,000 per month must deduct 5% TDS and file Form 26QC.

PAN Requirement: Unlike other TDS forms, tenants can use their PAN instead of obtaining a TAN.

Due Date: Form 26QC must be filed within 30 days from the end of the month in which TDS was deducted.

Linked Certificate: After filing, the landlord receives Form 16C, which is the TDS certificate confirming the deposit.

Filing Frequency: TDS on rent is deducted once in a financial year, not monthly, and Form 26QC is filed accordingly.

Information Required: PAN/Aadhaar of tenant and landlord, address details, rent amount, and payment details.

Penalty for Delay: If you delay filing Form 26QC (TDS on rent under Section 194-IB), you face late fees of ₹200 per day under Section 234E, plus interest at 1% per month for late deposit of TDS, and possible penalties under Section 271H.

Note: TDS is calculated on full rent for the year, but deducted only once, in the last month of tenancy or financial year.

Example

Rent = ₹60,000 per month

Annual rent = 60,000 × 12 = ₹7,20,000

TDS = 5% of 7,20,000 = ₹36,000

If you want per-month equivalent, then:

Per month TDS (just for understanding):

₹36,000 ÷ 12 = ₹3,000 per month

You do not deduct ₹3,000 every month.

You deduct ₹36,000 only once while filing 26QC.

Deposit this TDS using Form 26QC within 30 days of deduction.

Provide the landlord with Form 16C as proof of TDS deposited.

26QC = Specific, one-time annual TDS return for rent above ₹50,000/month.

How to File Form 26QC on the Income Tax Portal (Step-by-Step)

Step 1 - Login to income tax portal with ID AND PASSWORD.

Step 2 - After login, go to the top menu: e-File → e-Pay Tax → New Payment

Step 3 - Scroll to the section "TDS on Rent of Property (26QC/16C)" Click Proceed

Step 4 - Enter Tenant (Your) Details Your PAN (autofilled) Name, address, email, mobile, Financial year Status (Individual/HUF)

Step 5 - Enter Landlord Details Landlord PAN Name, Address, Email and mobile (optional)

Step 6 - Fill Full property address, Property type (residential/commercial), State & PIN, Usage (office/home/shop etc.)

Step 7 - Rent & TDS Details - Monthly rent amount, Total months of tenancy for which TDS is being paid, Total rent, TDS @ 5% will auto-calculate, If

filing late → portal will automatically calculate interest + late fees

Step 8 - Make Payment Through Net banking, Debit card, RTGS/NEFT, Payment at bank counter (depends on bank) After successful payment, you will receive: Challan Receipt (CIN), Acknowledgement number for Form 26QC

Step 9 - Download Form 16C (TDS Certificate)

Within 2–3 days:

- Go to: e-File → Income Tax Forms → View Filed Forms
- Find 26QC
- Then visit TRACES portal from menu
- Download Form 16C
- Give Form 16C to the landlord within 15 days of filing 26QC

Questions

1. When should tenants file Form 26QC after deducting TDS on rent?
2. What is the threshold limit for rent that triggers Form 26QC filing?
3. Is TAN required for filing Form 26QC or is PAN sufficient?

Read next: Types Of Tax Payments Available On The Income Tax Portal

03 Direct Tax

TYPES OF TAX PAYMENTS AVAILABLE ON THE INCOME TAX PORTAL



Yashraj Bhutada

1. Income Tax / Corporation Tax

This menu is used by individual taxpayers and companies to make different types of income-tax related payments.

- Advance Tax (Code: 100)
 - Paid before the financial year ends.
 - Taxpayers estimate their income and pay tax in 4 instalments (June, Sept, Dec, March).
- Self-Assessment Tax (Code: 300)
 - Paid after calculating total income, just before filing the return.
 - Used when some tax is still unpaid after TDS/TCS and advance tax.
 - Must be paid before filing ITR.
- Surtax (Code: 102)
 - An old corporate tax, no longer applicable for new years.
 - Only used for paying old/legacy dues if any.

Tax on Distributed Profits – Dividend Distribution Tax (DDT) (Code: 106)

- Earlier, companies paid tax before distributing dividends.
- Discontinued from FY 2020–21, but option exists for pending old payments.

Tax on Distributed Income to Unit Holders (Code: 107)

- Paid by mutual fund companies on income distributed to unit holders (older years).
- Still available for pending dues.

Payment under the Black Money Act (Code: 109)

- For income/tax arising from undisclosed foreign assets.
- Includes tax, interest, and penalties under the Black Money Act, 2015.

Secondary Adjustment Tax – Section 92CE (Code: 110)

- Applies to companies that have international transactions with foreign associated enterprises.
- If transfer pricing adjustments create excess money with the foreign company, additional tax is paid here.

Accretion Tax – Section 115TD (Code: 111)

- Applies to charitable/religious trusts.
- If the trust loses its tax-exempt status, its accumulated income becomes taxable here.

2. Equalisation Levy / STT / CTT

Equalisation Levy (Code: 119)

- Tax on certain digital services provided to Indian customers.
- Paid by foreign companies and e-commerce operators providing services to Indian users.
- Examples: Online advertisements, digital marketing, online marketplace platforms.

Securities Transaction Tax – STT (0034)

- Tax on transactions in the stock market.
- Charged automatically on buying/selling shares, intraday trades, futures & options, and some mutual fund transactions.

Commodities Transaction Tax – CTT (800)

- Tax on trading in non-agricultural commodity derivatives.

- Examples: Gold futures, silver futures, base metal futures, energy contract futures.

3. Demand Payment – Regular Assessment Tax (Code: 400)

- Used when the Income Tax Department issues a demand notice.
- Covers additional tax payable, interest (234A, 234B, 234C), penalty, late filing fee, or tax arising after assessment/reassessment.

4. Fees / Other Payments

- Includes old/legacy taxes used rarely today.
- Examples: Wealth Tax, Fringe Benefit Tax (FBT), Banking Cash Transaction Tax, Interest Tax, Hotel Receipts Tax, Gift Tax, Estate Duty, Expenditure Tax, miscellaneous corporate taxes.

5. Block Assessment – Self-Assessment Tax

- Used for payments arising from search & seizure cases (Section 132).
- Covers tax for “block period” (multiple years assessed together).

6. TDS on Sale of Property – Form 26QB

- Applies when buying property worth ₹50 lakh or more.
- Buyer must:
 - a. Deduct 1% TDS from payment to seller
 - b. Deposit using Form 26QB
 - c. Provide TDS certificate (Form 16B) to seller

7. Demand Payment for TDS on Property (26QB Demand)

- Used when the buyer receives a notice regarding property TDS (Form 26QB).
- Covers interest, late filing fee, penalty, and additional tax.

8. Form 26QC – TDS on Rent of Property

- TDS deducted on rent paid to resident landlords.
- Paid using Form 26QC by tenant or payer of rent.

9. Demand Payment for TDS on Rent of Property

- Used when a notice is issued for late deduction or deposit of TDS on rent.
- Covers interest, late fee, penalty, and additional tax.

10. Form 26QD – TDS on Payment to Resident Contractors and Professionals

- Deducted on payments to resident contractors, professionals, and service providers.
- Paid using Form 26QD by the payer.

11. Demand Payment for TDS on Payment to Resident Contractors and Professionals

- Used when a notice is issued for late deduction or deposit of TDS under Form 26QD.
- Covers interest, late fee, penalty, and additional tax.

12. Form 26QE – TDS on Transfer of Virtual Digital Assets (Section 194S)

- TDS on transactions involving cryptocurrency, NFTs, and other VDAs.
- Key points:
 - TDS rate: 1%
 - Applies on transfer/sale of digital assets
 - Used when buying or selling crypto/NFTs
 - No TAN required
- Examples: Buying crypto on exchanges, selling NFTs, transfer of digital tokens.

13. Demand Payment for TDS on Transfer of Virtual Digital Asset

- Used when a notice is issued for delay or short payment of TDS under Section 194S.
- Covers interest, late fee, penalty, and additional tax.

Tax Payment Type	Key Points / Purpose
Tax	taxes, Black Money Act, transfer pricing, accretion tax
Equalisation Levy	Tax on digital services to Indian customers,STT,CTT
Regular Assessment Tax	Pay additional tax, interest, penalty, late fees, assessment/reassessment dues
Fees / Other Payments	Wealth tax, FBT, gift tax, estate duty, old corporate taxes
Block Assessment – Self-Assessment Tax	Tax for block period (multiple years) under search & seizure
TDS on Property (Form 26QB)	Deduct & deposit 1% TDS on property ₹50L+, issue Form 16B
Demand Payment for TDS on Property	Interest, penalty, late fee, additional tax under notice
TDS on Virtual Digital Assets (Form 26QE)	1% TDS on crypto/NFT transfers, no TAN required
Demand Payment for TDS on VDA	Interest, late fee, penalty, additional tax under notice

Questions

1. What is Form 26QB used for?
2. What is the TDS rate on transactions involving Virtual Digital Assets under Form 26QE?

Read next: Wall of wisdom.

Summary Table

Tax Payment Type	Key Points / Purpose
Income Tax / Corporation	Advance tax, self-assessment, legacy taxes, DDT, mutual fund

WALL OF WISDOM (WOW):

- "A wise person learns from a mistake; a fool repeats it."
- "Time is too short; enjoy every moment."

Read next: Do you know?

DO YOU KNOW?

1. Laughter enhances your immune system?
2. Kangaroos cannot walk backwards?

What else do You Know?

Let us know.

Read next: Motivational Quote.

MOTIVATIONAL QUOTE:

**"Everything is easy when you are busy.
But nothing is easy when you are lazy."**

— Swami Vivekananda

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 Newsletter

1. Arrest under GST, clubbed with BNSS
2. IND AS 41: Agriculture
3. Why Credit Rating Matters for Businesses?

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)		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, 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
	1 Monthly Return (VAT payment)	September 2025	21/10/2025
October 2025	2 Quarterly Return (VAT payment)	July 2025 to September 2025	21/10/2025
	1 Monthly Return (VAT payment)	October 2025	21/11/2025
November 2025	1 Monthly Return (VAT payment)	November 2025	21/12/2025
	1 Monthly Return (VAT payment)	December 2025	21/01/2026
January 2026	2 VAT Audit (Form 704)	F.Y. 2024-2025	15/01/2026
	3 Quarterly Return (VAT payment)	October 2025 to December 2025	21/01/2026
February 2026	1 Monthly Return (VAT payment)	January 2026	21/02/2026
March 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
8. Penalty for using modes other than Account payee cheque/ draft/ ECS	6. Failure to furnish information/ furnishing inaccurate information related to TDS deduction regarding Non-residents shall attract a penalty of 100,000	INR 100000/-
	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

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

Sr. No.	Date	Area of Knowledge (AOK)	Notification/ Circular/ Press Release	Short Description
1	15th Sept	Direct Tax	Press Release – Extension of ITR filing due date	CBDT extended the due date for filing of ITRs (originally 31 July 2025, extended to 15 Sept 2025).
2	19th sept	Direct Tax	Circular No. 13/2025	Waiver of interest u/s 220(2) for rectification-related demands.
3	25th sept	Direct Tax	Circular No. 14/2025	Extension of due date for furnishing audit reports u/s 44AB for AY 2025-26 from 30 Sept to 31 Oct 2025.
4	30th sept	Indirect Tax	Announcement – LVRC for CA Intermediate	ICAI commenced Live Virtual Revisionary Classes for CA Intermediate students (Indirect Tax Laws included).
5	14th Oct	Indirect Tax	Announcement – MEF 2025-26	Last opportunity for submission of Multipurpose Empanelment Form (MEF) relevant for indirect tax assignments.
6.	15th Oct	Direct Tax	Notification No. 151/2025	Exemption granted to “Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board” u/s 10(46A)(b).
7.	17th Oct	Direct Taxes	Notification Nos. 02/2025 & 03/2025	Approval of institutions for deduction u/s 35(1)(isia) for AY 2025-26 to AY 2029-30.
8.	27th Oct	Indirect Tax	Exposure Draft – 13th Edition of ICAI Code of Ethics	Includes guidance for professionals dealing with indirect tax audits and compliance.
9.	29th Oct	Direct Tax	Press Release – Extension of Return Filing Due Date	CBDT extended the due date for furnishing return of income for AY 2025-26.

Rectifications in the previous Newsletter:

No Rectifications about the previous Newsletter(s).

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