

DAHOTRE & DAHOTRE
Chartered Accountants



Knowledge and Innovation Committee

Newsletter

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Editor-in-Chief's Message

Hello readers!

Welcome to the **09**th Newsletter Edition of 2026.

In this Issue, we will discuss the common mistakes that the firms make while conducting peer review, Income Tax Act 1961 vs Income Tax Act 2025, recent bull run in metals

Vedant Potdar
Editor-in-chief

Team's Message

"Together we turn challenges into victories."

Vedant Potdar
Editor in Chief

Short Updates

Indirect Tax

- On 21 February 2026, the Goods and Services Tax Network (GSTN) launched a new online facility on the Goods and Services Tax Network portal. This allows eligible taxpayers to withdraw from Rule 14A by filing Form GST REG-32. Only active taxpayers registered under Rule 14A can use this option, and they must first file the required GST returns. The process also requires Aadhaar authentication of the Primary Authorised Signatory and one Promoter or Partner. The application must be completed within 15 days. Once approved, the taxpayer can operate under normal GST rules from the following month.

RoC

- The Central Government has introduced the Companies Compliance Facilitation Scheme, 2026 (CCFS-2026) under the Companies Act, 2013, to help companies clear pending compliance at reduced costs. The scheme allows companies to file overdue Annual Returns and Financial Statements by paying only 10% of the additional late fees. Inactive

companies can apply to become dormant by paying half the normal fee, or apply for strike-off by paying just 25% of the filing fee. The scheme will be available from 15 April 2026 to 15 July 2026. It aims to improve compliance and ensure that company records in the MCA-21 registry are accurate and up to date.

General

- India is planning to integrate IndAS and ICDS into a single framework from FY27.* The move aims to reduce dual reporting, compliance burden, and tax disputes arising from differences in fair value and historical cost accounting.

A joint committee will work on harmonising the two systems while preserving global comparability under IFRS aligned IndAS. The reform could simplify tax reconciliations and deferred tax calculations, but its effectiveness will depend on how much tax specific provisions override core accounting principles.

01 Audit

Peer Review Findings: Common Mistakes Firms Make



Maitreyee Kelkar

Introduction

In the current regulatory and compliance-driven environment, peer review has become an essential quality assurance mechanism for Chartered Accountant (CA) firms. Peer review evaluates whether firms comply with applicable Accounting Standards, Standards on Auditing, ethical requirements, and quality control standards. While many firms approach peer review as a compliance obligation, it is in fact a valuable opportunity to strengthen internal systems and enhance professional credibility.

Common Peer Review Findings

Inadequate Documentation

One of the most frequent observations in peer reviews is insufficient documentation. Even when audit procedures are properly performed, lack of supporting working papers leads to adverse remarks. Documentation must clearly demonstrate the nature, timing, and extent of procedures performed, evidence obtained, and conclusions reached.

Weak Quality Control Policies

Many firms either do not maintain a formal Quality Control Manual or fail to update it regularly. Policies relating to leadership responsibilities, ethical

requirements, client acceptance, engagement performance, and monitoring must be documented and implemented effectively.

Non-Compliance with Accounting and Auditing Standards

Partial compliance with applicable standards often results in peer review observations. Examples include improper audit report formats, missing disclosures, incorrect CARO reporting, and outdated reporting language.

Improper Engagement Letters

Engagement letters are sometimes missing or inadequately drafted. They must clearly define the scope of work, responsibilities of management and auditor, reporting framework, and fee structure.

Lack of Independence Documentation

Failure to maintain independence declarations from partners and staff is a common issue. Proper safeguards and conflict-of-interest documentation must be maintained.

Inadequate Review and Supervision

Peer reviewers often find absence of documented review notes and partner-level supervision. Every engagement should show evidence of proper review before issuance of the audit report.

Practical Case Illustrations

- Case 1: A firm conducted a statutory audit but failed to document inventory verification procedures. During peer review, absence of working papers resulted in a qualification in review remarks.
- Case 2: A CA firm used an outdated audit report format, not incorporating recent amendments. This led to non-compliance observations despite correct audit procedures.
- Case 3: Engagement letters were signed after commencement of audit work. The reviewer noted non-compliance in client acceptance procedures.
- Case 4: Independence declarations were not obtained annually from staff. Though independence was maintained in practice, absence of documentation led to adverse comments.

Best Practices to Avoid Peer Review

Observations

- a) Maintain structured and indexed working papers.
- b) Update Quality Control Manual annually.
- c) Conduct internal file reviews before peer review.
- d) Provide continuous professional training to staff.
- e) Maintain proper engagement letters and independence declarations.

Conclusion

Peer review should not be perceived as a threat but as a professional development tool. By strengthening documentation practices, updating quality control systems, and ensuring continuous compliance with standards, CA firms can enhance credibility, minimize regulatory risk, and build long-term trust with stakeholders.

Questions

1. Why is documentation considered critical in peer review?
2. What are the consequences of non-compliance with audit reporting standards?
3. What internal controls can small firms implement to ensure better supervision?

Read next: Income Tax Act 1961 vs Income Tax Act 2025

02 Indirect Tax

Income Tax Act 1961 vs Income Tax Act 2025



Rutuja Shingare

Introduction

Welcome participants and set the context: India's taxation framework has been governed by the Income Tax Act, 1961 for over six decades. Highlight the need for simplification and modernization, leading to the enactment of the Income Tax Act, 2025 (effective 1st April 2026). Emphasize that this transition is evolutionary, not revolutionary — retaining core principles but improving clarity and efficiency.

Historical Background

1961 Act: Introduced to consolidate and amend tax laws post-independence.

Over time, amendments made the Act bulky (700+ sections, 823 pages).

2009 onwards: Lawmakers felt the need for simplification.

2025 Act: Passed on 21st August 2025, with President's assent, applicable from FY 2026-27.

Structural Changes

Feature	1961 Act	2025 Act
Sections	700+	536
Chapters	23	23
Schedules	14	16
Pages	823	622

Sequential numbering of sections (no alphabets).
Redundant provisions removed (e.g., Section 11(1A)).
Improved presentation for clarity (e.g., TDS, charitable institutions, deductions).

Concept of Tax Year

Old System: Previous Year (income earned) + Assessment Year (income taxed).
New System: Single Tax Year (April 1 – March 31).
Simplifies compliance by removing dual references.
Example: Instead of “AY 2026-27,” now referred to as “Tax Year 2026-27.”

Digital Assets & Income

Recognition of Virtual Digital Assets (VDAs).
Broader definition: any digital representation of value using cryptographic ledger/technology.
Undisclosed income now includes VDAs.
Example: Cryptocurrency gains must be reported under the new definition.

Filing Due Dates (Budget 2026 Update)

ITR-1 & ITR-2 → 31st July
ITR-3 & ITR-4 (Non-Audit) → 31st August
Companies & Tax Audit cases → 31st October
Transfer Pricing cases → 30th November

New Tax Regime

Old Act (1961): Section 115BAC → Individuals & HUF.
New Act (2025): Section 202 → Expanded to Individuals, HUF, AOP, BOI, Artificial Juridical Persons.
Default regime remains simplified tax regime.
Deductions: same restrictions as before.
Opt-out option available.

TDS Provisions

Consolidated under Section 393.
Rates & thresholds unchanged.
Easier navigation for taxpayers.

Utility Tool

Released by the Income Tax Department.
Helps map sections from the 1961 Act to corresponding clauses in the 2025 Act.
Useful for professionals transitioning to the new framework.

Read next: Bull Run In Metals

03 General

Bull Run In Metals



Sairaj Thombare

Introduction

Over the past few months, the global metals market has entered a strong upward phase, with key commodities like Gold, Silver, and Copper gaining momentum. Prices have climbed steadily amid shifting expectations around interest rates, geopolitical tensions, supply constraints, and renewed industrial demand.

What Is a Bull Run? (Basic Meaning)

A bull run — also called a bull market — refers to a sustained period during which the prices of an asset or group of assets rise consistently over time. It is characterized by:

- Higher highs and higher lows in price charts
- Strong investor confidence
- Increasing buying activity
- Positive momentum driven by supportive economic or structural factors

Precious Metals: The Monetary Hedge Trade 1 Gold — Protection Against Uncertainty

Gold traditionally performs well during periods of macroeconomic stress, monetary easing, and declining real interest rates.

Its recent strength can be linked to:

- Expectations of potential rate cuts and lower real yields

- Persistent geopolitical tensions increasing safe-haven demand
- Elevated fiscal deficits globally
- Continued central bank reserve diversification away from dollar-heavy holdings
- Gold is less about industrial demand and more about financial stability. When investors begin questioning monetary policy durability or currency purchasing power, gold often becomes a strategic allocation rather than a speculative trade.
- Importantly, gold tends to lead broader metals rallies. It sets the tone for risk perception.

Silver — The Momentum Amplifier

Silver occupies a unique position because it straddles both monetary and industrial demand.

It benefits from:

- Safe-haven flows during macro uncertainty
- Solar panel production growth
- Electronics and EV-related manufacturing

Historically, silver lags gold at the start of a rally but accelerates aggressively once bullish momentum becomes established. Its smaller market size makes it more volatile, meaning gains — and corrections — are typically more pronounced.

Industrial Metals: Structural Demand Meets Tight Supply Copper — The Economic Thermometer

Copper is often called “the metal with a PhD in economics” because of its sensitivity to global growth trends.

Current demand drivers include:

- Expansion of electric vehicle production
- Renewable energy infrastructure
- Grid modernization
- Data center growth linked to AI and cloud computing
- Emerging market urbanization

The China Variable

China remains the dominant consumer of industrial metals worldwide.

Historically, major metals bull markets have coincided with:

- Chinese infrastructure stimulus

- Property market stabilization
- Manufacturing PMI expansion

Any meaningful improvement in Chinese industrial activity can significantly amplify global metal demand. Conversely, prolonged weakness in China can dampen industrial metal rallies.

Monitoring Chinese economic indicators is therefore essential in evaluating the sustainability of the current move.

Summary: The Bull Run in Metals

The recent bull run in metals reflects a powerful convergence of macroeconomic, structural, and geopolitical forces. Monetary metals such as Gold and Silver are benefiting from declining real interest rates, central bank accumulation, fiscal uncertainty, and rising safe-haven demand. At the same time, industrial metals like Copper are being supported by electrification trends, infrastructure expansion, and persistent supply constraints.

Questions

1. What are various factors contributing to the bull run in metals?
2. How China impacts the prices of metals?

Read next: Wall of wisdom.

WALL OF WISDOM (WOW):

- "Success is not speed — it is consistency moving in the right direction"
- "When you master your habits, you master your destiny"

Read next: Do you know?

DO YOU KNOW?

1. Do you know Bananas are berries, but strawberries aren't.?
2. Do you know You can't hum while holding your nose shut.?

What else do You Know?

Let us know.

Read next: Motivational Quote.

MOTIVATIONAL QUOTE:

"Let your inner light break free from the fear that shadows it, and the world will shine differently for you"

— Rabindranath Tagore

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

Statutory Due Dates Calendar

INCOME TAX

March	Sakshi Pawar
April	Aditya Kanade
May	Sakshi Pawar
June	Vedant Potdar
July	Isha Dagra
August	Ishwari Kumbhakarna
September	Sakshi Pawar
October	Sairaj Thombre
November	Mayuri Agwal
December	Dipali Kalyankar

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
October-2025	1 TDS/TCS Payment	September 2025	07/10/2025
	4 Income tax Return for A.Y. 2024-25 for all assesses other than :	FY 2025-26	15/09/2025
	(a) Assessee whose accounts are required to be audited		
(b) Partner of a firm whose accounts are required to be audited			
(c) An assessee who is required to furnish a report under Section 92E.			

	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
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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	
May-2025	5	GSTR 4(Annual Return under Composition scheme)	Apr 2024 to Mar 2025	30/04/2025	
	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	
August-2025	1	GSTR 1 (Regular Taxpayers)	July 2025	11/08/2025	
	2	GSTR 3B (Monthly Return)	July 2025	20/08/2025	
	3	Monthly Tax Payment under QRMP Scheme(PMT 06)	July 2025	25/08/2025	
	1	GSTR 1 (Regular Taxpayers)	August 2025	11/09/2025	
	2	GSTR 3B (Monthly Return)	August 2025	20/09/2025	

September-2025	3	Monthly Tax Payment under QRMP Scheme(PMT 06)	August 2025	25/09/2025
	1	GSTR 1 (Regular Taxpayers)	September 2025	11/10/2025
October-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
	1	GSTR 1 (Regular Taxpayers)	October 2025	11/11/2025
November-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
	1	GSTR 1 (Regular Taxpayers)	November 2025	11/12/2025
December-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
	1	GSTR 1 (Regular Taxpayers)	December 2025	11/01/2026
January-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
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

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

Sr. No.	Date	Area of Knowledge (AOK)	Notification/ Circular/ Press Release	Short Description
1	1 st Dec, 2025	Audit	Companies (Specification of Definition Details) Amendment Rules, 2025	Increased thresholds for 'small company': Paid-up capital ₹10 cr, turnover ₹100 cr.
2	2nd Dec, 2025	Direct Tax	Notification No. 166/2025 (SO 5551 E)	Temple in Mumbai notified under Sec 80G (2)(b); donations up to ₹50 cr eligible for deduction.
3	4 th Dec, 2025	Direct Tax	Notification Nos. 167, 168, 169/2025	Jalandhar & Ajmer Development Authorities and TN Pollution Control Board exempt under Sec 10 (46A), retrospective effect.
4	5 th Dec, 2025	Indirect Tax	BDO Indirect Tax Digest	Legislative/judicial GST, Customs, VAT updates (Goa/Haryana changes, metro project customs duty).
5	16th Dec, 2025	Indirect Tax	GSTN Advisory	Auto-suspension of GST registration for non-submission of bank details under Rule 10A.
6.	31 st Dec, 2025	Audit	Amendment to Rule 12A	Director KYC filing changed to once every three years; effective 31 Mar 2026.
6.	31 st Dec, 2025	Audit	MCA Circular	Extended filing deadlines for annual returns (MGT-7, AOC-4) till 31 Jan 2026.

Rectifications in the previous Newsletter:

No Rectifications about the previous Newsletter(s).

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