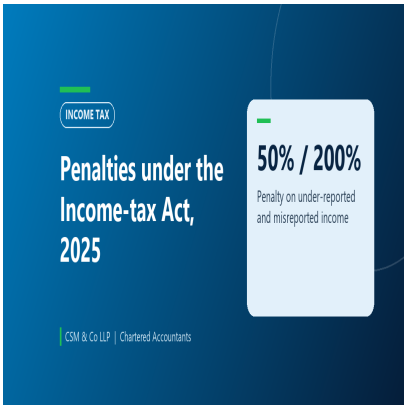


Penalties under the Income-tax Act, 2025: Under-Reporting, Misreporting, Waiver Scheme and Other Penalties (Tax Year 2026-27)

Description

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Quick summary

- Section 439 of the Income-tax Act, 2025 (old section 270A) imposes a penalty of 50% of the tax on under-reported income and 200% of the tax on misreported income; misreporting means misrepresentation or suppression of facts, unrecorded investments, unsubstantiated expenditure, false entries, unrecorded receipts, unreported transfer pricing transactions and income referred to in section 195(1)(b).
- Finance Act 2026 replaced the immunity scheme in section 440 with a waiver: the assessee pays the tax and interest, plus additional income-tax of 100% (120% in the section 195(1)(b) case) of the tax on under-reported income in place of the penalty, files no appeal, and applies within one month from the end of the month of the order.
- Other penalties are fixed in the Act: ?25,000 for not keeping books (section 441), 2% of transaction value for transfer pricing documentation failures (section 442), the amount of tax not deducted or collected (sections 448 and 449) and the amount involved in breaches of the cash rules (sections 450 to 453).
- No penalty is levied for a listed default if there was reasonable cause (section 470); a show-cause notice and prior approval apply (section 471).

Penalties are in **Chapter XXI (sections 439 to 472)** of the Income-tax Act, 2025, in force from 01/04/2026. This post covers the main ones: under-reporting and misreporting of income (the old section 270A), the changed waiver scheme, and the fixed penalties for other defaults.

Section 439: under-reporting and misreporting (old 270A)

When income is under-reported (section 439(2))

- Income assessed is more than the income determined in the return processed under section 270(1)(a).
- Where no return was filed, or the first return was filed under section 280, income assessed is more than the maximum amount not chargeable to tax.

- Income reassessed is more than the income assessed or reassessed before.
- Deemed total income under section 206 (minimum alternate tax and alternative minimum tax) is more than in the processed return, or is more than the exemption limit where there was no return.
- The assessment reduces a loss or converts it into income.

Amount of under-reported income and tax (section 439(3) to (5) and (12))

Case	Under-reported income
Return filed and income assessed for the first time	Income assessed less income in the processed return
No return, or first return on a section 280 notice: company, firm or local authority	The whole income assessed
No return, or first return on a section 280 notice: others	Income assessed less the maximum amount not chargeable to tax
Reassessment or recomputation	Income reassessed less income in the preceding order
Loss reduced or converted into income	The difference between the loss claimed and the income or loss assessed

The tax on the under-reported income is worked out as the extra tax caused by that income (section 439(12)). No addition that has already been a basis for penalty can be penalised again (section 439(13)), and income on which additional income-tax was paid on an updated return under section 267(5)(ii) is outside the penalty (section 439(13A)).

Rates

Case	Penalty
Under-reporting	**50%** of the tax payable on the under-reported income (section 439(9))
Misreporting	**200%** of the tax payable on the under-reported income (section 439(10))

Misreporting (section 439(11)): misrepresentation or suppression of facts; failure to record investments in the books; a claim of expenditure not substantiated by evidence; recording a false entry; failure to record a receipt that has a bearing on total income; failure to report an international transaction, deemed international transaction or specified domestic transaction under Chapter X; and, added by Finance Act 2026, income referred to in section 195(1)(b).

Not treated as under-reported income (section 439(8))

1. Income for which the assessee offers a **bona fide explanation** and has disclosed all material facts to the satisfaction of the Competent Authority.

2. An addition on an **estimate**, where the accounts are correct and complete but the method is such that income cannot be properly deduced.
3. An addition on an estimate, where the assessee had on his own **estimated a lower amount** of addition or disallowance on the same issue, included it in his income and disclosed all material facts.
4. An addition in line with the **arm's length price** determined by the Transfer Pricing Officer, where the assessee had maintained the prescribed documents, declared the international transaction and disclosed the facts.

The **Competent Authority** is the Assessing Officer, Joint Commissioner (Appeals), Commissioner (Appeals), Commissioner or Principal Commissioner, and the penalty is imposed by a written order (section 439(14) and (15)).

Example. An assessment adds ?10,00,000 to the income in the return (a deduction claim that is not allowed), with tax on that addition at 30%, so ?3,00,000. The penalty for under-reporting is 50% of ?3,00,000, which is ?1,50,000. If the same addition is a misreporting case (for example, an expense not backed by any evidence), the penalty is 200%, which is ?6,00,000.

Section 440: waiver of penalty and immunity (new from 01/04/2026)

Finance Act 2026 substituted section 440. Earlier, an assessee could get immunity from the penalty by paying the tax and interest and not appealing, except in misreporting cases. Now an assessee can apply for **waiver of the penalty** and **immunity from prosecution** under sections 478 and 479, even in misreporting cases, on these conditions (section 440(1)):

1. The tax and interest under the assessment (section 270(10)) or reassessment (section 279) order are paid within the period in the notice of demand.
2. Where the penalty is for misreporting under section 439(11)(a) to (f), **additional income-tax of 100%** of the tax payable on the under-reported income is paid within that period, in place of the penalty.
3. Where the penalty is for misreporting of income under section 195(1)(b) (section 439(11)(g)), the additional income-tax is **120%**.
4. **No appeal** is filed against the assessment or reassessment order or the penalty.

The application is made within **one month from the end of the month** in which the order is received, in the prescribed form (section 440(2)). The Assessing Officer grants the waiver and immunity after the period for appeal under section 358(3)(a) has expired (section 440(3)), but not where a proceeding has been initiated under Chapter XXII (section 440(4)). He decides within three months from the end of the month of receipt, and after hearing the assessee if rejecting (section 440(5) and (6)). The order is final, and if the application is accepted no appeal or revision against the assessment order is admissible (section 440(7) and (8)).

Other penalties

Default	Penalty	Section
Not keeping and maintaining books under section 62, or not retaining them for the prescribed period	?25,000	441
Transfer pricing documents not kept, transaction not reported or incorrect information	2% of the value of each transaction	442(1)

Default	Penalty	Section
Failure to furnish group information to the prescribed authority	?5,00,000	442(2)
False or omitted entry in the books to evade tax	Amount of the false or omitted entry	444
Failure to deduct tax at source (or to pay it)	Equal to the tax	448
Failure to collect tax at source	Equal to the tax	449
Loan, deposit or specified sum taken in breach of section 185	Equal to the amount	450
Cash receipt in breach of section 186	Equal to the amount	451
No digital payment facility where required (section 187)	?5,000 for every day	452
Repayment in breach of section 188	Equal to the amount	453
Benefits to related persons by a registered non-profit organisation	Equal to the income so applied (first time), 200% (repeat)	445

Late return and audit-related defaults carry a **fee** under section 428 (late return, audit report, transfer pricing report) rather than a penalty.

Safeguards (sections 470 to 472)

- **Reasonable cause:** no penalty is imposed for failures under sections 441, 442, 446, 448 to 453 and the other sections listed in section 470 if the person proves reasonable cause (section 470). The under-reporting penalty has its own exclusions in section 439(8).
- **Procedure:** the assessee must be heard and, after Finance Act 2026, given a show-cause notice (section 471(1)); prior approval of the Joint Commissioner is needed where the penalty exceeds ?10,000 (order by the Income-tax Officer) or ?20,000 (order by an Assistant or Deputy Commissioner) (section 471(2)).
- **Limitation:** the order must be passed within six months from the end of the quarter in which the proceedings are completed, the appeal order is received or the penalty notice is issued, as applicable (section 472(1)).

How CSM & Co LLP can help

We reply to penalty show-cause notices, argue reasonable cause and bona fide explanation, and advise on the new waiver scheme in section 440. Please reach out to our team and we will be happy to assist.

Frequently asked questions

Which section replaces 270A?

Section 439 of the Income-tax Act, 2025, which imposes penalty for under-reporting and misreporting of income. Section 440 deals with waiver of penalty and immunity from prosecution, and section 441 with failure to keep and maintain books.

When is income “under-reported”?

When the income assessed is greater than the income in the processed return (or greater than the maximum amount not chargeable to tax, where no return was filed or the first return was filed on a notice under section 280); when income reassessed is greater than the income assessed; when the deemed total income under the minimum alternate tax provisions is greater than that in the return; or when the assessment reduces a loss or converts it into income (section 439(2)).

What is the penalty?

50% of the tax payable on the under-reported income (section 439(9)), and 200% of the tax payable on the under-reported income if it results from misreporting (section 439(10)).

What is misreporting?

Misrepresentation or suppression of facts, failure to record investments in the books, a claim of expenditure not substantiated by evidence, recording of a false entry, failure to record a receipt that has a bearing on total income, failure to report an international transaction or a specified domestic transaction under Chapter X, and, from 01/04/2026, income referred to in section 195(1)(b) (section 439(11)).

When is under-reported income excused?

Where the assessee offers an explanation that the authority is satisfied is bona fide and discloses all material facts; where the income is determined on an estimate and the accounts are correct and complete; where the assessee had himself estimated a lower addition or disallowance and disclosed the facts; and where the addition follows the arm’s length price determined by the Transfer Pricing Officer and the assessee had maintained the documents, declared the transaction and disclosed the facts (section 439(8)).

How does the waiver of penalty work?

Under section 440, as substituted by Finance Act 2026, an assessee can apply to the Assessing Officer for waiver of the penalty and immunity from prosecution under sections 478 or 479 if the tax and interest are paid within the time in the demand notice, additional income-tax of 100% of the tax on the under-

reported income (120% where the case is under section 439(11)(g)) is paid within that time in place of the penalty, and no appeal is filed. The application is made within one month from the end of the month in which the order is received, and the Assessing Officer decides within three months from the end of the month of its receipt, after a hearing if rejecting.

Official sources

- Income Tax Department: Income-tax Act, 2025 (sections 439 to 453, 470 to 472)

Related reading

- DTAA and Foreign Tax Credit under the Income-tax Act, 2025: Sections 159 and 160, Forms 41 to 44 and Rule 76 (Tax Year 2026-27)
- Cash Transaction Limits under the Income-tax Act, 2025: Sections 185 to 188 and Section 36(4) (Tax Year 2026-27)
- Decoding the Direct Tax Landscape: Budget 2025 Insights

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