

CA / CMA INTER **NEW SYLLABUS**

INCOME TAX CHART BOOK

FOR
MAY/NOV-24
JUNE/DEC-24
AS PER FINANCE ACT, 23.

COVERS ALL
PROVISIONS IN ITS
SIMPLEST FORM

50 Marks
In Just
37 Pages

SIMPLIFIED AND EASY
TO UNDERSTAND
THROUGH CHARTS

CLEAR
CONCEPT
CLARITY



BY: CA. CS. VIJAY SARDA



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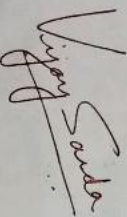
I Have been blessed to have an extraordinary support terms of colleagues, friends & family who have helped me in every sphere of my journey called this life. All these people deserve much more than a deep thank and love. I express all my gratitude to each and everyone of them for assisting me in all my endeavors. Thanks to the student community: For inviting me into your academics & making me your teacher. I am grateful for the opportunity to be of service to you. The love & affection you have shown is immense & invaluable. "Padho toh Hadh kardo warna Program radh kardo"

I express my respect, love and gratitude to my PARENTS & my FAMILY for not only giving me life but giving your entire life to me. I am indebted to both of you a lot, indeed more than my life & to my lovely WIFE to bear with me in all the time I spend on making notes. And last to all my CRITICS because your criticism continuously keep me grounded and give me power to do even better. Every care has been taken to make the presentation is this book from blemish. Nevertheless, it is conceded that no one is infallible, unintended error or omission may have crept in. The user of this book are requested to bring these to the notice of the author & offer, without inhibition, their suggestion for further improvement.

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CA. CS. Vijay Sarda

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General Concept

Important

Amendments

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TAX RATES (OLD & NEW SCHEME)

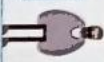
TAX RATES FOR I/HUF/AOP/BOI/AJP - OLD SCHEME

1. Resident Individual below 60
2. NR irrespective of Age
3. HUF, AOP/BOI, AJP



Total Income	Rates %	Shortcut
Upto ₹ 250,000	Nil	-
₹ 2,50,001 to 5,00,000	5%	₹ 12,500
₹ 5,00,001 to 10,00,000	20%	₹ 1,12,500
Above ₹ 10L	30%	-

- Senior citizens: Individual (Resident) 60 yrs or more but not more than 80 years



Total Income	Rates %	Shortcut
Upto ₹ 3,00,000	Nil	-
₹ 3,00,001 to 5,00,000	5%	₹ 10,000
₹ 5,00,001 to 10,00,000	20%	₹ 1,10,000
Above ₹ 10L	30%	-



- Super Senior citizens: Individual (Resident) 80 years / more

Total Income	Rates %	Shortcut
Upto ₹ 5,00,000	Nil	-
₹ 5,00,001 to 10,00,000	20%	₹ 1,00,000
Above ₹ 10L	30%	-

SURCHARGE

Surcharge : 1 / HUF / AOP / BOI / AJP as:

No	Income	Surcharge on Income u/s 111A, 112 & 112A & Dividend	Other
1)	TI [Including Income u/s 111A, 112 & 112A & Dividend does not exceed 50L]	Nil	Nil
2)	TI [Including Income u/s 111A, 112 & 112A & Dividend exceed 50L but not 1cr]	10%	10%
3)	TI [Including Income u/s 111A, 112 & 112A & Dividend exceed 1cr but not 2cr]	15%	15%
4)	TI [Excluding Income u/s 111A, 112 & 112A & Dividend exceed 2cr but not exceed 5cr]	15%	25%
5)	TI [Excluding Income u/s 111A, 112 & 112A & Dividend exceed 5cr]	15%	37%
6)	TI [Including Income u/s 111A, 112 & 112A & Dividend exceed 2cr but not covered by situation 4 & 5]	15%	15%

In case of AOP (consisting of only companies as its member), the maximum of rate of surcharge is 15% for AY 2023 & 24

TAX RATES AND SURCHARGE APPLICABLE TO OTHER ENTITIES

Assessee	Rate of Tax	Applicable Surcharge	Rate of HEC
Domestic Co turnover not exceed not exceed 400 crore in PY 20-21	25%	7% 1 Cr < TI < 10 Cr	4%
Other Companies	30%	7%	4%
Foreign Company	40%	2%	4%
Firm/LLP/Local Authority	30%	12%	4%
Co Operative Society	10%	-	4%
For 1st ₹10,000	20%	-	4%
For next ₹10,000	30%	7%	4%
For the balance	-	12%	4%

A) In case of an Local Authority & Firm, where TI < ₹1cr, aggregate of income tax & surcharge shall be restricted to: (Tax on ₹1cr) + (Total Income - ₹1cr)

B) In case of an Individual & HUF,

Total Income	Income tax & Surcharge restricted to
₹50L <= ₹1cr	(Tax on ₹50 lakhs) + (TI - ₹50 lakhs)
₹1cr <= ₹2cr	(Tax on ₹1 crore with surch @ 10%) + (TI - ₹1 lakhs)
₹2cr <= ₹5cr	(Tax on ₹2 crore with surch @ 15%) + (TI - ₹2 lakhs)
Exceeds ₹5cr	(Tax on ₹5 crore with surch @ 25%) + (TI - ₹5 lakhs)

C) In case of a Domestic / Foreign Company, where TI ₹1cr <= ₹10cr, aggregate of income tax & surcharge shall be restricted to: (Tax on ₹1cr) + (Total Income - ₹1cr)

D) In case of a Domestic Company, where TI > ₹10cr, aggregate of income tax & surcharge shall be restricted to: (Tax on ₹10cr with surch of 7%) + (TI - ₹10cr)

E) In case of a Foreign Company, where TI > ₹10cr, aggregate of income tax & surcharge shall be restricted to: (Tax on ₹10cr with surch of 2%) + (TI - ₹10cr)

OPTIONAL TAX SCHEME

Particulars	Sec
1) Individual/HUF/AOP/BOI/AJP	115 BAC
2) a. Domestic Co	115 BAA
b. Domestic Co Engaged in MNF	115 BAB
3) a. Co-op Society Engaged in MNF	115 BAE
b. Others	115 BAD

These sections require you to have knowledge of certain other sections as well & hence, it will be discussed later in detail!

SPECIAL RATES

Income	Rates
STCG referred to in sec 111A (Securities)	15%
LTCG referred to in sec 112	20%
LTCG U/s 112A Beyond ₹1Lakh	10%
Casual incomes (e.g. Lottery, horse winnings, etc.)	30%
(Sec 115BB)	
Unexplained Cash/Expenses/Investment-115BB	60%
Sec 115 BB) Net winnings from online games [FA 2023]	
Maximum Marginal rate	42.744% [30% + 37% + 4%]

- 5) Any resident Individual whose 60th/80th birthday falls on 1st April 2024 shall be treated as having completed the age of 60/80 years on 31st March 2024 i.e PY 2023-24 (AY 2024-25) and hence would be eligible for the higher basic exemption limit of ₹ 3,00,000 & 5,00,000.
- 6) **Special Adjustment:**
If assessee (R) has special income (111A/ 112A/112) & cannot absorb BEL, then he can adjust special income & balance special income liable at special rates.

For Individual / HUF / AOP / BOI / AIP have to pay as per sec 115BAC of the Act as default scheme however they may opt for old scheme.

Firm/LLP/ Local Authority / Foreign Co - No Alternative Tax Scheme available as of now

Condition : 1 Restriction on claiming deduction or exemption

Deduction can't be Taken

Salary:

1. Leave travel concession sec 10(5)
2. House rent allowance sec 10(13A)
3. Entertainment allowance & Employment/professional tax u/s 16;
4. Free food & beverage through vouchers provided to EE
5. Some of the allowance mentioned in sec 10(14)

HE:

1. Interest u/s 24 in respect of self-occupied or vacant property referred to in Sec 23(2). (Loss from house property for rented house not be allowed to be set off under any other head & would be allowed to be c/f as per extant law)

EB&B:

1. Additional depreciation u/s 32(1)(iia);
2. Deductions u/s 32AD, 33AB, 33ABA
3. Various deduction for donation for or expenditure on scientific research contained in sub-clause (ii) (iia)/(iii) of sub-sec (1) /sub-sec (2AA) of sec 35;
4. Deduction u/s 35AD or sec 35CCC;

IEOS:

1. Deduction from family pension u/s 57(iia);
2. Deduction:
1. Any deduction under chapter VIA
- Exemptions:
1. Allowances to MPs/MLAs sec 10(17)
2. Allowance for income of minor sec 10(32)
3. Exemption for SEZ unit contained in sec 10AA

Condition 2: Without Set off of any loss c/f or depreciation from an earlier AY, if the same is attributable to any of the deductions referred in point A. Also, without setting off any loss under the head House Property with any other head of income. Both the losses mentioned cannot be c/f

Condition 3 : For opting the Scheme 115BAC

If assessee(I/HUF) has no business income

Every year before filing of ROI

1. Before filing ROI
2. Once opted cannot be withdrawn except where it was exercised by assessee having business income for PY, other than the year in which exercised

If assessee(I/HUF) has business income

SLAB RATES

NEW(Default)
Sec 115BAC (1A) [FA 2023]

IMP Hail!

Total Income	Rate (%)	Shortcut
Upto ₹ 3,00,000	Nil	-
₹ 3L to 6L	5%	15000
₹ 6L to 9L	10%	30000
₹ 9L to 12L	15%	45000
₹ 12L to 15L	20%	60000
Above ₹ 15L	30%	-



DEFAULT TAX SCHEME

SEC 115BAD ALTERNATE TAX REGIME FOR CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

- 1) For the resident co-operative society, tax rate will be 25.168% (Tax 22% + surch 10% + HEC 4%)
- 2) The condition for concessional rate shall be that the total income of co-operative society is computed -
 - a) Without claiming the following deductions :
 - > Exemption for SEZ unit contained in section 10AA
 - > Additional Depreciation u/s 32(1)(iia)
 - > Deductions u/s 32AD, 33AB, 33ABA, 35(ii)/(iia)/(iii) (1)/(2AA)/35AD/35CCC
 - > Provisions under Chapter VI A
 - b) Without Set off of any loss c/f or depreciation from an earlier AY, if the same is attributable to any of the deductions referred in point A. Also, the same cannot be carried forward.
 - c) By claiming Depreciation u/s 32 except Additional depre.
- 3) The concessional rate shall not apply unless option is exercised by the co-operative society in the prescribed manner on/before the due date specified u/s 139(1) of the Act for furnishing the returns of income for any PY relevant to the assessment year commencing on or after 1st April, 2021 and such option once exercised shall apply to subsequent assessment years.
- 4) Provisions of Sec 115C, AMT, shall not apply to such Resident Co-operative Society. Similarly, provisions in Sec 115ID relating to carry forward and set off of AMT credit, if any, shall not apply
- 5) Option once exercised cannot be withdrawn.

SEC 115BAE TAX ON NEW MANUFACTURING CO-OP SOCIETIES

1. Assessee - Engaged in Manufacturing, Co-op Society in India (Resident)

IMP Hail!



2. Following are not considered as manufacturing :
 - (i) Development of computer software in any form or in any media;
 - (ii) Mining;
 - (iii) Conversion of marble blocks or similar items into slabs;
 - (iv) Bottling of gas into cylinder;
 - (v) Printing of books or production of cinematography film; or
 - (vi) Any other business as may be notified by the Central Government in this behalf;

3. Tax Rates :

Out of Manufacturing Activity

17.16%

(15% tax + 10% of surcharge + 4% HEC)

4. Option once taken cannot be withdrawn

5. Deduction u/s 115BAD cannot be taken

6. This option needs to be taken before filing ITR for A.Y. 24-25

7. If losses and unabsorbed depreciation arise because of above deduction it cannot be taken.

Income

Other Activity (Eg Dividend Rent)

25.168%

(22% tax + 10% of surcharge + 4% HEC)

Particulars	Section 115BAB	Section 115BAA
1. Applicability	Domestic MNE Co	Any domestic company
2. Applicability of MAT	Not applicable	Not applicable
3. Effective rate of tax (including surcharge & HEC) General Rate	17.16% [Tax@15% (+) Surcharge @10% (+) HEC@4%]	25.168% [Tax@22% (+) Surcharge @10% (+) HEC@4%]
Special Income (111A/ 112 / 112A)	Special rate + 10% surcharge + HEC @ 4%	Special rate + 10% surcharge + HEC @ 4%
STCG derived from transfer of Capital Asset on which no depreciation is allowed	25.168% (Tax @ 22% + sur 10% + HEC 4%)	25.168% (Tax @ 22% + sur 10% + HEC 4%)
Adjustment for transaction with close connection by AO	34.32% (Tax @ 30% + sur 10% + HEC 4%)	No adjustment required
Other Income where no specific rate is provided	25.168% (Tax @ 22% + sur 10% + HEC 4%)	25.168% (Tax @ 22% + sur 10% + HEC 4%)
4. Conditions to be fulfilled for availing concessional rate of tax and exemption from MAT	i. The company should be set-up and registered on or after 1.10.2019. ii. It should commence manufacturing or production of an article or thing on or before 31.3.2024. iii. It should not be formed by splitting up or reconstruction except given in Sec 33B. iv. It should not use P&M previously used. v. It should not use building previously used as hotel/ conventional centre vi. It should not engage in any business other than manufacturing or production of article or thing & research related thereto.	

Particulars	Section 115BAB
Assessee not to engage in the manufacturing of:	
(1) Development of computer software in any form or in any media	
(2) Mining	
(3) Conversion of marble blocks or similar items into slabs	
(4) Boiling of gas into cylinder	
(5) Printing of books/ production of cinematograph films	
(6) Any other business as may be notified by the CG, in this behalf	
5. Common Conditions for Sec 115BAA & 115BAB	1) Assessee should opt for this scheme Sec 115BAB. In the first year itself u/s 139(1) 2) It should not claim deduction & exemption of following sec : Sec 10AA - SFZ Sec 32(1)(aa) - Additional Depreciation Sec 32AD - Investment allowance Sec 33AB - Tea, Coffee, Rubber development Sec 33ABA - Site restoration Sec 35(1)(i/ii/iii) - Scientific Research Sec 35(2AA) - National Lab/IT Sec 35(2AB) - Inhouse research Sec 35AD - Specified business Sec 35CCD - Skill Development Sec 35CCC - Agriculture extension project Sec 80IA - RRB - Part C deduction 3) Without set off of any loss or unabsorbed depreciation related to above deduction 4) By claiming depreciation without additional depreciation 5) In the case of a person having a Unit in the IFSC, referred to in section 80L(A)(i), which has exercised option for sec 115BAA deduction u/s 80LA would be allowed subject to fulfilment of the conditions specified in that section

SEC 69A UNEXPLAINED MONEY, ETC

Where in any FY the assessee is found to be the owner of any money, bullion, jewellery or other valuable article and the assessee offers no explanation about source of acquisition or explanation offered by him is not, in the opinion of the AO, satisfactory, the money and the value shall be deemed to be the income of the assessee for such FY.

SEC 69B AMOUNT OF INVESTMENTS, ETC., NOT FULLY DISCLOSED IN BOOKS OF ACCOUNT

Where in any AO finds that the amount expended exceeds the amount recorded in books of account and the assessee offers no explanation or explanation offered by him is not, in the opinion of the Assessing Officer, satisfactory, the excess amount may be deemed to be the income of the assessee for such financial year

SEC 69C UNEXPLAINED EXPENDITURE, ETC

Where assessee has incurred any expenditure and he offers no explanation about the source of such expenditure or or the explanation, if any, offered by him is not, in the opinion of the AO, satisfactory, the amount covered by such expenditure or part thereof, as the case may be, may be deemed to be the income of the assessee for such FY.

SEC 69D AMOUNT BORROWED OR REPAYED ON HUNDI

Where any amount is borrowed on a hundi or repaid to, any person otherwise than through an account payee cheque drawn on a bank, the amount so borrowed or repaid shall be deemed to be the income of the person borrowing or repaying the amount ascribed for the FY in which the amount was borrowed or repaid, as the case may be.

SEC 115BBE UNEXPLAINED MONEY, INVESTMENTS ETC. TO ATTRACT TAX @60%

- The unexplained money, investment, expenditure, etc. deemed as income under sec 68/69/69A/69B/69C/69D would be taxed @ 60% plus surcharge @25%. Thus, the **effective rate of tax is 78% (60%+25%+HEC 4%)**.
- No basic exemption or allowance or expenditure shall be allowed to the assessee under any provision of the IT Act, 1961 in computing such deemed income.
- Further, no set off of any loss shall be allowable against income brought to tax under Sec 68/69/69A/69B/69C or sec 69D.

2. RESIDENTIAL STATUS

BASICS OF RESIDENTIAL STATUS

- RS is determined for each category of person separately
- RS always determined for PY because we have to determine the total income of the PY only
- It is calculated for every year because it may change year to year
- A person can be resident of more than one country for any PY
- Citizenship of a country & RS of that country are different concept.
- Onus of Proof

Individual/company	Burden lies on the Department
HUF, Firm, LLP	Assumed that they are Resident. Onus that they are not resident is on them

A person can be either be

Resident

If satisfy any of following condition-

- They stay in India for 182 days or more in PY

Non resident

If an individual does not satisfy any of the above basic condition in sec 6(1)

DMD Hail!

b) Stays in India for 60 days in PY AND 365 days in 4 PYs (Continuous 4 PYs).

Sec 6(6)ROR (Resident ordinary resident)

RNOR (Resident not ordinary resident)

If he satisfy both the following conditions given u/s 6(1)

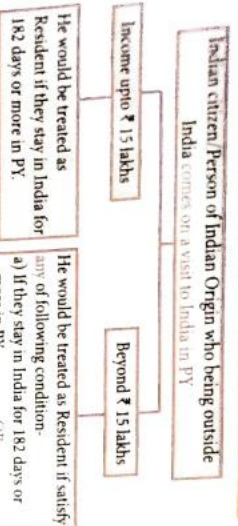
If does not satisfy any of the basic conditions u/s 6(6).

- He is a resident in atleast any 2/10 PYs, and
- He stays in India for 730 days or more during the 7 PYs

Exception to 6(1): The person shall be treated an resident if stays in for 182 days or more or else remains Non Resident.

- Person leaving India for Employment.
- Ship crew member.
- Person of Indian origin.

Person of Indian Origin: A person is deemed to be of Indian origin if he, or either of his parents or any of his grandparents, was born in Undivided India. It may be noted that grandparents include both maternal and paternal grand parents.



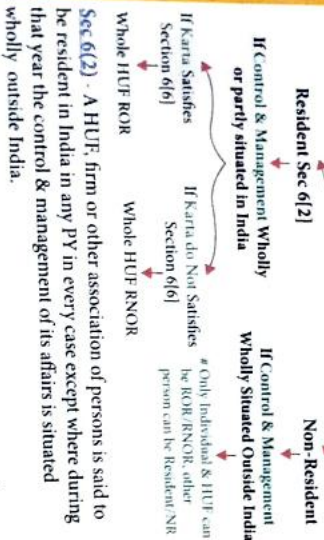
IC / PIO having income exceeding 15L & liability to tax in another country

- No Person treated as RNROR as per Sec 6(1A) & 6(6)
- Yes MS depends upon period of stay in India when he visit India
- Up to 120 days - NR
 - Exceeding 120 days but less than 182 days & 365 days or more in 4 PY - RNROR (6(1) & 6(6))
 - 182 days or more - Sec 6(1) - Resident
 - Sec 6(6) - ROR or RNROR

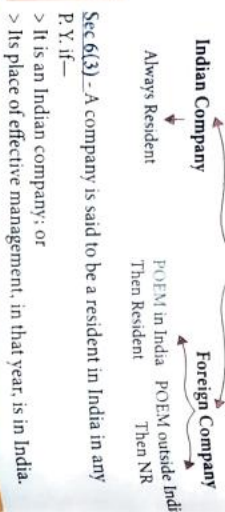
SEC 6(1A) DEEMED RESIDENT

An individual, being citizen of India, having total income, other than the income from foreign sources, exceeding 15,00,000 during the PY shall be deemed to be resident in India in that PY, if he is not liable to tax in any other country / territory by reason of his domicile / residence / any other criteria of similar nature As per Sec 6(6). If a person is deemed Resident as per Sec 6(1A) he shall deem to be RNROR.

SEC 6(2) RESIDENTIAL STATUS OF HUF



SEC 6(3) RESIDENTIAL STATUS OF COMPANIES



SEC 6(4) RESIDENTIAL STATUS FOR OTHER ASSESSEE



SEC 5 SCOPE OF TOTAL INCOME & TAX INCIDENCE

- Indian Income:
1. Received In India
 2. Deemed to be Received in India [Sec 7]
 3. Accrued in India [Sec 9]
 4. Deemed to be accrued or arise in India
- Foreign Income:
- Income is not received or not deemed to be received in India. Income which does not accrue or arise in India
- Remittance of Income:
- Approved mode — Exempt in India
- Unapproved Mode — Taxable in India

INCIDENCE OF TAX FOR INDIVIDUAL & HUF

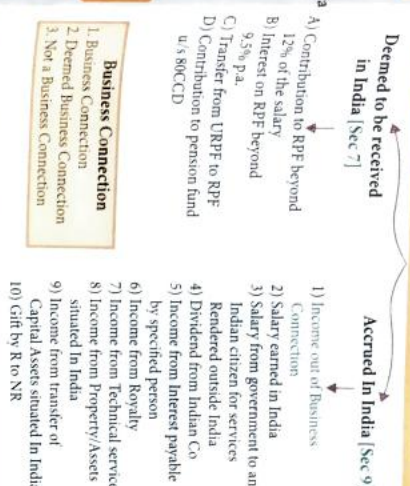
Income	ROR	RNROR	NR
Indian Taxable in India	Taxable in India	Taxable in India	Taxable in India
Foreign Taxable in India	Only two type of Foreign income is taxable in India. [Refer Notes]	Not Taxable in India	Not Taxable in India

Note : Foreign Income from business/profession which is set up in India

INCIDENCE OF TAX FOR OTHERS

Income	RESIDENT	NR
Indian	Taxable in India	Taxable in India
Foreign	Taxable in India	Not Taxable in India

DEEMED TO RECEIVE OR ACCRUED



SEC 9(1)(i) INCOME FROM BUSINESS CONNECTION

Business Connection	Deemed Business Connection	Not a Business Connection
- Assess Contract on behalf of NR/ plays significant role. Maintain stock on behalf of NR. Secure order on behalf of NR.	- Significant economic presence is deemed Business Connection. Download of Data/ Software/Purchase/ Sale. Amount exceed 2cr in PY OR - Interactions with no of users exceeds 3L.	- Purchase in India for the purpose of export outside India. Collection of news and views in India for transmission out of India. Shooting of any cinematograph film in India. Display of mural and unsolicited diagram in any special zone notified by C.G.

Sec 9(1)(v) - Interest payable by:

If interest is payable to Non-Resident by:

- a) Government
- b) Resident (For activities in India)
- c) Non-Resident (For carrying out business profession in India)

Notes:

1) If NR pays interest for activities other than business or profession in India such interest is not Taxable to NR in India.

2) If a Resident pays interest to NR outside India for carrying out business or profession outside India then such interest is not taxable to NR in India.

Sec 9(1)(vi) - Royalty

- 1) Government ; or
- 2) Resident Person (Exception: where it is payable for transfer of any right or the use of property or information or for the utilization for the purpose of business or profession carried on by such person outside India or for the purpose of earning any income from any source outside India)
- 3) NR, where moneys borrowed and used, for the purposes of a business or profession carried on by such person in India. Then royalty is treated as deemed to accrue or arise in India.

Royalty means:

- Consideration including any lump sum consideration for:
- 1) The transfer of all or any rights (including the granting of a license) in respect of a patent, invention, model, design, secret formula or process or trade mark or similar property; or, or the use of, a patent, invention, model, design, secret formula or process or trademark or similar property
 - 2) The imparting of, any information concerning the working of, or the use of, a patent, invention, model, design, secret formula or process or trademark or similar property
 - 3) The use of any patent, invention, model, design, secret formula or process or trade mark or similar property
 - 4) The imparting of any information concerning technical, industrial, commercial or scientific knowledge, experience or skill:
- The use or right to use any industrial, commercial or scientific equipment but not including the amounts referred to in sec 44BB; the transfer of all or any rights (including the granting of a license) in respect of any copyright, literary, artistic or scientific work including films or video tapes for use in connection with television or tapes for use in connection with radio broadcasting, including consideration for the sale, rendering of any exhibition of Cinematographic films; or the rendering of any services in connection with the activities referred to in sub-clauses (i) to (iv), (vii) and (v).

Sec 9(1)(vii) - Fees for technical services payable by:

- a) Government ; or
 - b) Resident Person
- Except where the fees are payable for services are utilized in a business or profession carried on by such person outside India or for the purposes of making or earning any income from any source outside India or
- c) NR in respect of FTS payable in respect of services utilized for the purpose of business or profession carried by such person in India.

BASICS OF AGRICULTURE INCOME

- AGRICULTURAL LAND

Municipal
Area
or Cantonment
Board

Expl 4 : Population means according to the last census published before the first day of PY.

MINORS AGRICULTURE INCOME

TREATMENT OF AGRICULTURE LAND



**RULE[7 & 8] COMPOSITE INCOME IN
CASE OF TEA, COFFEE, RUBBER**

COMPOSITE INCOME FOR OTHERS PRODUCTS

- Cost of Cultivation	- FNTV of Produce	- Exp on sales
AI	xxx	xxx
xxx	xxx	xxx
	PGBP	xxx

Applicability: Applicable only to individuals, HUF, AOP and BOI, A/P and not applicable to firms and companies.
Minimum agricultural income: Should exceed ₹5000
Other income: Should exceed ₹250000/300000/500000 as

the case may be

If an Individual opts to be taxed u/s 115BAC, the exemption shall be limited to ₹ 300000 whether such individual is less than or more than 60 years old.

- > Loss from agricultural shall be set off against agriculture income only.
- > If such loss could not be set off in that PY, it shall be c/f B set-off in following AY for not more than 8Y against agri income only.

SEC 22 CHARGING SECTION

COMPOSITE RENT

carrying on the business in the efficient manner and letting is not the main business.

Assessee is ROR	Assessee is RNOR/NR
Taxable in India whether property is in India or Outside India.	Taxable in India Only if rent is received in India.

GROSS ANNUAL VALUE

Municipal Value	This is value as determined by the municipal authorities for levying municipal taxes on house property
Fair Rent	Fair rent is the rent which a similar property can fetch in the same or similar locality

Standard Rent	The standard rent is the maximum rent which can be collected by landlord. This is fixed under Rent control act
Unregulated Rent	Rent due from tenant but not received. Deduction is allowed if condition is satisfied if nothing is mentioned assume that condition is satisfied.

MUNICIPAL / PROPERTY / CORPORATION TAX

SEC 24 DEDUCTIONS FROM ANNUAL VALUE

Interest on Borrowed Capital	a) Deduction is available on Accrual Basis. b) Interest on unpaid interest is not allowed as deduction under this sec.
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f) Sec 80EE Provides additional benefit Out of Gross Total Income.

Post Construction interest : 100% allowed as deduction
Pre Construction Interest : 1/5th of Total Interest Paid during pre construction period

Pre Construction Period	
a) Repayment Precedes Construction	Date of Borrowing to date of Repayment
b) Construction Precedes Repayments	Date of Borrowing to 31st March Prior to date of Completion.

Under default tax regime u/s 115BAC - There would be no deduction on account of interest or loan u/s 24(b) under default tax regime u/s 115BAC in respect of property referred to in sec 23(2) i.e self Occupied or unoccupied property [FA 2023]

SEC 25 DEDUCTION OF INTEREST NOT ALLOWED IN CERTAIN CASES

Interest chargeable under this Act which is payable outside India shall not be deducted if:

- Tax has not been paid or deducted from such interest and
- There is no person in India who may be treated as an agent u/s 163.

SEC 23(2) COMPUTATION - SOP

Conditions:-

- The property was not let out for any part of the year
- No other benefits has been derived from the property
- Number of self occupied property shall not exceed 2
- There would be no deduction on account of interest on loan u/s 24(b) under default tax regime u/s 115BAC in respect of the property referred to in section 23(2) i.e. self occupied or unoccupied property [ITA 2023]

Particulars	₹
Annual value u/s 23(2)	Nil
Less:- Municipal tax actually paid	Nil
NAV	Nil
Less:- Deduction u/s 24	Nil
a) Standard Deduction	Nil
b) Interest on borrowed capital	(xxx)
Conditions:-	
1. Up to Rs. Maximum of ₹200000 Aggregate Amount of Deduction)	
a. Loan is taken for acquisition or construction	
b. After 1.4.1999	
c. Acquisition or construction is complete within 5 yrs from the end of FY in which capital is borrowed.	
2. Up to maximum of ₹200000 Aggregate Amount of Deduction)	
a. If condition given in 1 is not satisfied	
b. Loan is taken for repairs and maintenance	
Loss from House Property	(xxx)

SEC 23(4) MORE THAN 2 SOP

Particulars	Option 1			Option 2		
	E1 SOP	F1 SOP	F3 DLOP	E1 SOP	F2 DLOP	F3 SOP
GAV	Nil	Nil	Xxx	Nil	Nil	Nil
Less: Municipal tax actually paid	Nil	Nil	(xxx)	Nil	Nil	Nil
NAV	Nil	Nil	Xxx	Nil	Nil	Xxx
Less: Deduction	Nil	Nil	(xxx)	Nil	Nil	(xxx)
Standard deduction	Nil	Nil	(xxx)	Nil	Nil	(xxx)
Interest on borrowed capital	(xxx)	(xxx)	(unlimited)	(xxx)	(xxx)	(unlimited)

Particulars	Option 3		
	F1 DLOP	F2 SOP	F3 SOP
GAV	Xxx	Nil	Nil
Less: Municipal tax actually paid	(xxx)	Nil	Nil
NAV	Xxx	Nil	Nil
Less: Deduction	(xxx)	Nil	Nil
Standard deduction	(xxx)	Nil	Nil
Interest on borrowed capital	(unlimited)	(xxx)	(unlimited)

Romance:- Choose the option which has lower taxable income or higher loss

Notes:-

- This option can be changed year after year in a manner beneficial to the assessee.
- In case of deemed let out property, the Annual value (i.e. reasonable expected rent) shall be taken as the GAV. The Maximum Interest of both Self occupied property cannot exceed 2,00,000/30,000.

SEC 23(1)(G) LET OUT PROPERTY VACANT FOR WHOLE YEAR

Particulars	₹
GAV	Nil
Less: Municipal tax actually paid by the owner	(xxx)
NAV	(xxx)
Less: Deduction	Nil
Standard deduction	(xxx)
Interest on borrowed capital	(xxx)
Income from House Property	Xxx

Where the property consisting of any building or land Appurtenant thereto is held as stock-in-trade and property or any part of the property is not let during the whole or any part of the FY, the annual value of such property or part of the property, for period up to 2 year from end of FY in which the certificate of completion of construction of property is obtained from the competent authority, shall be taken to be nil.

SEC 23(3) PROPERTY LET OUT FOR PART & SELF OCCUPIED FOR PART YEAR

Income shall be calculated for the whole year as deemed let out property.

Particulars	₹
GAV	Xxx
Less: Municipal tax actually paid by the owner for PY	(xxx)
NAV	Xxx
Less: Deduction	Xxx
a) Standard deduction	(xxx)
b) Interest on borrowed capital (Unlimited)	(xxx)
Income from House Property	Xxx

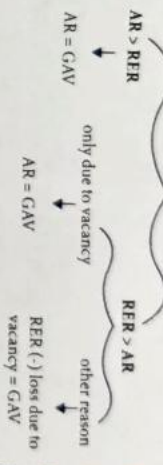
PROPERTY A PORTION OF WHICH IS LET OUT & PORTION SELF OCCUPIED

There is no need to treat the whole property as a single unit for computation of income from house property.

Particulars	LOP	SOP
GAV	Xxx	Nil
Less: Municipal tax actually paid by the owner for the whole year	(xxx)	Nil
NAV	Xxx	Nil
Less: Deduction	Xxx	Nil
Standard deduction	(xxx)	(xxx)
Interest on borrowed capital	(unlimited)	(xxx)
Income from House Property	Xxx	Xxx

SEC 23(1)(G) LET OUT PROPERTY KEPT VACANT FOR PART OF YEAR

Particulars	₹
Step 1: RER	
Step 2: ARR (Excluding unrealized Rent)	
Higher shall be GAV	
Step 3: AR	Xxx
Less: Municipal tax actually paid	(xxx)
NAV	Xxx
Deduction u/s 24	(xxx)
1. Standard deduction @ 30%	(xxx)
2. Interest on borrowed capital	(xxx)
Income from House Property	Xxx



5. SALARY

SEC 15 CHARGING SECTION

CHARGEABLE INCOME :

Where there exists a relationship of employer and employee, where an individual is bound to follow the instructions of other it is said that there exists a relationship of ER and EE.

WHEN IS SALARY CHARGED TO TAX :

Salaries charged to tax either on DUE or RECEIPT whichever matures earlier

Exception :- Following salaries charged to tax only on receipt basis

- Advance Salary
- Bonus
- Salary in lieu of notice period
- Arrears of Salary

COMPUTATION :

Basic + Taxable Allowance + Taxable Perquisite

* Salary includes The contribution made by the CG in the PF, to the Agriworker Corpus Fund account of an individual enrolled in the Agripath Scheme referred to in sec 80CCH, [FA 2023]

FULLY TAXABLE PART OF SALARY

- Basic
- Bonus
- Fees
- Advance/Arrears
- Commission
- Leave Encashment
- Uncommuted Pension

PARTY EXEMPT ALLOWANCES

Nature of allowance	Exemption
Special Compensatory (Hilly Areas) or High Altitude Allowance or Uncongenial Climate Allowance or Snow Bound Area Allowance or Avalanche Allowance	₹800 or ₹ 400 p.m. depending upon the specified locations & ₹ 2,000 p.m. in Stachen area of Jammu and Kashmir.
Border area allowance or remote locality allowance or difficult area allowance or disturbed area allowance	₹1,300 or ₹ 1,100 or ₹1,050 or ₹ 750 or ₹ 300 or ₹ 200 p.m. depending upon the specified locations
Special Compensatory (Tribal Areas/ Schedule Areas/Agency Areas) Allowance [Specified States]	₹ 200 p.m
Allowance for employee working in any transport system.	Lower of: 70% of such allowance or; ₹10,000 p.m
Children Education Allowance	₹100 p.m per child upto a max 2 children
Hostel expenditure Allowance on his child	₹ 300 p.m per child max upto 2 children
Compensatory Field Area Allowance	₹ 2,600 p.m
Compensatory Modified Field Area Allowance	₹ 1,000 p.m
Any special allowance in the nature of counter insurgency allowance granted to the members of the armed forces operating in areas away from their permanent locations.	₹ 3,900 p.m
Underground Allowance	₹ 800 p.m
Any special allowance in the nature of high altitude allowance -For altitude of 9,000 to 15,000 feet -For above 15,000 feet	₹ 1,060 p.m ₹ 1,600 p.m
Special compensatory highly active field area allowance	₹ 4,200 p.m
Island (duty) allowance (member of the armed forces in Andaman & Nicobar and Lakshadweep Group of Islands)	₹ 3,250 p.m
Transport allowance	In case EE is blind/handicapped, ₹3,200 p.m.[Still Available]
Tribal Area (The tribal areas of Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Tripura, Assam, West Bengal, Bihar & Orissa.)	₹200 p.m

ALLOWANCES [FA 23]

Fully taxable under both tax regime	Fully taxable under default tax regime; Parly exempt under the optional tax regime	Fully exempt only under the optional tax regime
1. Entertainment allowance	1. House rent Allowance [u/s 10(13A)]	1. Allowances to High Court Judges
2. Dearness allowance	2. Special Allowance [u/s 10(14)] Except:	2. Salary and allowances paid by the United Nations Organization
3. Overtime Allowance	(a) Travelling allowance	3. Sanitary allowance granted to High Court or Supreme Court Judges
4. Fixed Medical Allowance	(b) Daily allowance	Note: In case (i) and (ii) above, the exemption, notwithstanding anything contained in the Income-tax Act, 1961, in case (ii) exemption is provided under the respective Act, notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any other law
5. City compensatory Allowance (to meet increased cost of living in cities)	(c) Conveyance allowance	
6. Interim Allowance	(d) Transport allowance to blind, deaf and dumb/orthopedically handicapped employee	
7. Servant Allowance	Note: The exceptions in (a) to (d) above are partly exempt under both scheme	
8. Project Allowance	Fully exempt under both tax regimes	
9. Tiffin/Lunch/Dinner Allowance	Allowances granted to Government employees outside India [Section 10(7)]	
10. Any other cash allowance		
11. Warden Allowance		
12. Non-practising Allowance		
13. Transport allowance to employee other than blind/deaf and dumb/orthopedically handicapped employee		



SEC 10(13A) HOUSE RENT ALLOWANCE

Exemption is not available if:

- Accommodation is owned by him.
- If he has not paid the rent for accommodation.

Exemption is lower of:

- Actual amount
- Rent Paid (-) 10% of salary
- 50% of salary in respect of the relevant period, if such accommodation is situated in Mumbai, Calcutta, Delhi or Chennai (40% of salary if it is situated at any other place)

Notes:

- Salary = Basic + DA(R) + Commission (T).
- If there is change in any factor namely Salary, HRA, Period, place of business etc. HRA needs to be calculated separately.
- Any Advance Salary shall be excluded for purpose of this calculation.
- Exemption is also not available if Rent paid is less than 10% of Salary.
- The basis for calculation is location of accommodation & not of Service.
- This is fully taxable under default tax Regime. [FA 2023]

SEC 16 DEDUCTIONS

Sec 16(i)	Standard Deduction	Lower of: 1. ₹ 50,000 2. Salary For Salary and Pension [Not Family Pension]
Sec 16(ii)	Entertainment Allowance	Non Govt EE: Not Available Govt EE: Lower of: a) Actual b) 30% of Basic Salary c) ₹ 7,000 p.a. > First Add Entertainment allowance in gross salary and then take deduction. > Deduction shall be irrespective of actual expense incurred. Whether for office or for personal purposes.
Sec 16(iii)	Professional Tax	Professional tax means tax on employment, profession, trade, etc. levied by a state under article 276 of the Constitution. Deduction = Actual Amount Paid If Employer has paid the amount, 1st Add in salary and then take the deduction.
Sec 16(iv)	Standard Deduction	a. Amount of salary b. 50,000 [FA 2023]

SEC 10(10) GRATUITY

Meaning of Salary	Covered in Gratuity Act	Not Covered in Gratuity Act
Average Salary	Basic salary + D.A. (R) + commission based on fixed % of turnover.	Avg. monthly salary calculated on basis of avg. salary for 10 M. immediately preceding month in which employee has retired. For instance if employee retires on Dec, avg. salary will be calculated till November.
Received from more than 1 employer	While claiming the statutory deduction of ₹20L, any amount earlier claimed as deduction shall be reduced from ₹20L.	
Relief U/s 89(i)	Available	

SEC 10(10A) PENSION

During his Employment	At the Time of Retirement	After the death of Employee
Totally Taxable	Uncommuted Pension	Commuted Pension Taxable under IFOS
Totally Taxable	Uncommuted Pension	Non-Govt EE who have received gratuity
Totally Taxable	Uncommuted Pension	Govt EE (Whether gratuity is received or not)
Totally Taxable	Uncommuted Pension	Non-Govt EE who have not received gratuity
Totally Taxable	Uncommuted Pension	Govt EE (Whether gratuity is received or not)

Notes:

Pension received from UNO is not taxable. Relief u/s 89(1) available for commuted pension. Full Value of Pension = Amount Received % of Commutation

SEC 10(10B) RETIREMENT COMPENSATION

As per Scheme of Central Gov	Other
Nil	Actual Amount Recd (XX)
	(-) Lower of: a) Actual received b) Amount calculated as per Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 c) Maximum ₹ 5L
	Taxable (eligible for relief u/s 89) (XX)

Notes:

- If amount determined as per industrial dispute act is not given:-
- 15 x Avg salary of Last 3M x No of year of completed service / part thereof in excess of 6 M.
- However as per Guntur Jamshedwar Case instead of 15/26 take 15/30.
- > Salary for this purpose:- Basic + DA(R)
- > If retirement compensation is received in scheme framed by CG then whole retirement compensation is Exempt.
- > Any compensation in excess of above limit will be taxable as salary.

SEC 10(10C) VOLUNTARY RETIREMENT

Conditions	(i) 10 years of service or 40 years of age (ii) For all employees (except directors of the company) (iii) Overall Reduction in number of employees (iv) Not to be filled up (v) No same management
Actual Amount Recd	XX (XX)
Lower of:	
a) Actual Amount b) Rs.500000 c) Amount higher of: i) Last drawn salary x 3 x No of yrs Completed Service. ii) Last Drawn Salary x Balance no of M left for service	
Taxable	XX

Notes:
Deduction under this sec is available only once in lifetime.
Salary = Basic + DA (R) + Commission (T).
If assessee claims relief u/s 89(1) for VRC then he cannot claim exemption u/s 10(10C) in that year or any other AY.

During his Employment	At the Time of Retirement	After the death of Employee
Totally Taxable	Govt EE Non Govt EE	Not Taxable in hands of legal heir
Fully Exempt	(1) Actual received (2) Avg. salary 20 months (3) Maximum 2500000 (4) Leave Credit for 30 days	

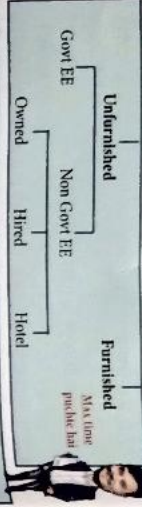
> Employees are entitled to various types of leave while in service. The leave may either be availed by them or in case not availed of, these may either lapse/are allowed to be encashed every year or these are accumulated and encashed after Retirement or death.
> Salary Means Basic + DA(R) + C (T).
> Relief u/s 89(1) available.
> How to Find out leave Credit:
a) Find out duration of service without any fraction- 12yrs & 7M=12 yrs.

b) Find out leave allowed: (Max allowed as per rule 30 days per yr) If period of leave credited is more than 30 days then take 30 days for calculation & it is less than 30 days then same can be taken.
c) Period of leave earned = (Leave Credit x Avg Salary) / 30.

SPECIFIED & NON SPECIFIED EMPLOYEE

If any of the 3 condition is satisfied an employee is treated as specified employee. [17(2)(iii)]
a. Employee + Director
b. Employee + Substantial Interest. S 2(32) An employee holding atleast 20% voting power in a company.
c. Income from Salary less salary in kind exceeds ₹ 50,000. If none of the conditions are satisfied then employee is treated as non specified employee.

RULE 3(1) PERK : VALUATION OF RESIDENTIAL ACCOMODATION



Where accommodation is provided by	License Fees Less: Anything Recovered	Perk
Union/State Govt		(xxx) (xxx)
to their employees		(xxx)

Accommodation owned by him	Population of the city (as per 2001 census) where accommodation is provided.	Perk
	Population	15%
	Beyond 25 Lakh	10%
	Above 10 Lakh-25 Lakh	7.5%
	Below 10 Lakh	
	Deduction for any amount paid by the employee: The amount so calculated shall be reduced by rent, if any, actually paid by EE.	

Provided in Hotel	Upto 15 days	Beyond 15 days
	Nil	24% of salary Less: Recovered (xxx) (xxx)
		Perk (xxx)

Notes-
1. Salary: Basic + DA(R) + Bonus + Commission + All taxable Allowance
2. "Accommodation" incl. house, flat, farm house, hotel accommodation motel, service apartment guest house, caravan, mobile home, ship etc.
3. Where an employee is transferred from one place to another & he is provided with an accommodation at new place also. The value of perquisite shall be taken for only one such house having lower value for period not exceeding 90 days. Thereafter, the values of both.

RULE 3(2) PERK : VALUATION OF MOTOR/OTHER VEHICLE

Situation	Use	Tax Treatment
Car owned & maintained by Employer	Official use	Exempt
	Private use	10% of cost OR Actual hire charges (+) Running & Maintenance exp. (-) Amount recoverable
	Partly official partly private	Taxable amount = For/below 1.6 ltr CC = 1,800 pm Above 1.6 ltr CC = 2,400 pm (Nothing deductible on account of a mount recovered)

Car owned by Employer & maintained by Employee	Official use	Exempt
	Private use	10% of cost OR Actual hire charges (-) Amount recoverable
	Partly official partly private	Taxable amount = For/below 1.6 ltr CC = 600 pm Above 1.6 ltr CC = 900 pm If chauffeur provided = 900pm (Nothing deductible on account of amount recovered)

Car owned & maintained by Employer	Nothing is Taxable	
Car owned by Employer & maintained by Employee	Official use	Nil
	Private use	Amount of Expenditure (-) 1800 pm / 2400 pm (Depending on CC) (-) 900 pm if chauffeur is provided (xxx) (xxx)
	Partly official partly private	

Any other automobile owned by Employer	Official use	Nil
	Private use	Amount of Expenditure Less: Rs. 900 pm. (Greater deduction can be allowed if as per official records it is established that expense was for official use)
	Partly official partly private	

1. Month denotes completed month. Any part of M shall be ignored
2. Chauffeur is added only if provided.
3. When more than 1 car is provided to EE, otherwise than wholly & exclusively for such car than value of perquisite or.
4. 1 car shall be taken as used for partly official & partly for personal.

GIFT FROM EMPLOYER

Cost Doesn't Exceed ₹5000 pa	Nil
Cost Exceeds ₹5000 pa	Alternative 1: Followed BY ICAI & Our Class Amount exceeding ₹5,000 fully taxable Alternative 2: ICAI Provides an alternative that if it exceed ₹5000 only excess portion is taxable

PERK : CREDIT CARD FACILITY

Official Purpose	Nil
Other Purpose	Actual Cost to Employer (xxx) Less: Recovered (xxx) Perk (xxx)

Conditions:
a) Complete details in respect of such expense are maintained by the employer which may, inter-alia, include date & nature of expense; and
b) The employer gives a certificate for such expense to the effect that same was incurred wholly & exclusively for the performance of official duty.

PERK : CLUB FACILITY

Official Purpose	Nil (It should be certified By Employer)
Given Uniformly to all Employee	Nil
Corporate Membership for all Employee	Initial Fees Nil Other Actual Cost (xxx) Less: Recovered (xxx) Perk (xxx)

PERK : ESOP

FMV on the date of Exercise [-] Amount Recovered.

APPROVED SUPER ANNUATION FUND

EE's Contribution is eligible for deduction u/s 80C
ER's Contribution less than ₹ 150,000 - Exempt from Taxable more than ₹ 150,000 - chargeable to tax to the extent it exceeds Interest on accumulated balance is exempt from tax.
Overall Cap Limit Introduced By Finance Act 20
> The amount or the aggregate of amounts of any contribution made to account of the assessee by the employer—
(a) In a recognised provident fund;
(b) In the scheme referred to in sec 80CCD(1); and
(c) In an approved superannuation fund, to the extent it exceeds ₹7,50,000 in a PY;
> Annual accretion by way of interest, dividend or any other amount shall be computed in such manner as may be prescribed.

PERK : USE OF MOVABLE ASSETS

Owned by ER	10% of actual Cost (xxx) Less: recovered (xxx) Perk (xxx)
Hired by ER	Actual Cost to ER (xxx) Less: recovered (xxx) Perk (xxx)
Comp & Laptop	Nil

SALE OF MOVABLE ASSETS

Particulars	Electronics/ computer	Car	Other Assets
Depreciation Rate	50%	20%	10%
Depreciation Method	WDV	WDV	SLM
Actual Cost	xxx	xxx	xxx
Less: Depreciation for each completed year from date of acquisition	(xxx)	(xxx)	(xxx)
WDV	xxx	xxx	xxx
Less: Sale Value	xxx	xxx	xxx
Perk	xxx	xxx	xxx

PERK: INTEREST FREE OR CONCESSIONAL LOAN

For Specified Diseases & Loan upto ₹200000	Loan Beyond ₹200000
Perk: NIL	Nil
Interest on loan as on 1st day of FY.	Maximum Outstanding Monthly Bal (i.e. the aggregate outstanding bal for each loan as on last day of each month after EMI)
Less: Recovered	

FREE FOOD FACILITY

Tea & Coffee During Office Hours	Provided in Remote Area or Offshore Installation	Other
Nil	Actual Cost to Employer (-) Rs.50 per Meal/day	xxx
	Perk	xxx

This exemption is available only if the employee exercises the option of shifting out of the default tax regime provided u/s 115BAC(1A) [FA 2023]

PERK: 36% SWEEPER, GARDNER, PERSONAL ATTENDANT

Appointed by ER	Cost to the ER
(-) Recovered from EE	(-) Recovered from EE

For Employee or "member of household" shall include -
(a) spouse(s); (b) children and their spouses; (c) parents; (d) servants & Dependents

PERK: FAVOURABLE IN CASE OF SPECIFIED

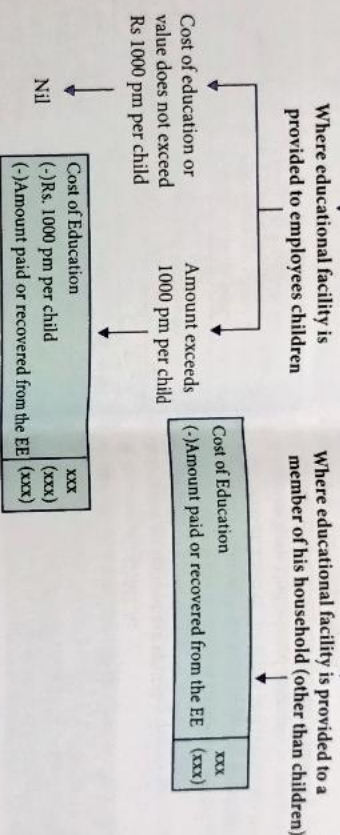
GAS / ELECTRICITY / WATER FACILITY

Employer - Taxable only to specified EE	Employee - Taxable to all employees
Manufacturing cost	xxx
Per Unit	xxx
Less: Recovered	(xxx)
Taxable	xxx

PROVIDENT FUND

Particulars	RPF	LPFP	SPF	PFP
ER Contrib.	(Contribution in excess of 12% of salary is taxable)	Not taxable at the time of contribution	Fully exempt	N.A. (as there is only assessee's own contribution)
EE Contrib.	Deduction u/s 80C. If EE exercises the option of shifting out of the default tax regime provided under section 115BAC(1A)	Not eligible for deduction	Deduction u/s 80C. If EE exercises the option of shifting out of the default tax regime provided u/s 115BAC(1A)	Deduction u/s 80C. If EE exercises the option of shifting out of the default tax regime provided u/s 115BAC(1A)
Interest on ER Contr.	Amount in excess of 9.5% p.a. is taxable	Not taxable at the time of credit of interest	Fully exempt	N.A.
Interest on EE Contr.	Amount in excess of 9.5% p.a. is taxable	Not taxable at the time of credit of interest	Exempt upto certain limit of contribution as prescribed	Fully exempt
Amount withdrawn on retirement/ termination	Exempt u/s 10(12) subject to certain conditions prescribed	• Employee's contribution is not taxable. • Interest on Employee's contribution is taxable under 'Income from Other Sources'. • Interest thereon is salary	Exempt u/s 10(11)	Fully exempt u/s 10(11)

EDUCATION FACILITY



Overall Cap Limit Introduced by Finance Act 20
> The amount or the aggregate of amounts of any contribution made to account of the assessee by the employer—
(a) In a recognised provident fund;
(b) In the scheme referred to in sec 80CCD(1); and
(c) In an approved superannuation fund, to the extent it exceeds ₹ 7,50,000 in a FY;
> Annual accretion by way of interest, dividend or any other amount shall be computed in such manner as may be prescribed;

TRANSPORT FACILITY

Cases	Tax
If employer is engaged in transportation business	Nil
Other	Amount charged from public for such facility is taxable in the hands of specified employee (-) Recovered.
In any other case	Actual cost of employer for such facility is taxable in the hands of all employees (-) Recovered.

MEDICAL FACILITY:

The perquisite in respect of medical facility is generally taxable only in case of specified employees. Where however, bills are issued in the name of the employee & the employer makes payment thereof, then it is a perquisite taxable in the hands of all employees.

In India	Exempt
Outside India	Taxable
Medical	1) Treatment in Hospital Maintained by Employer 2) Government Hospital 3) Approved Hospital 4) Any health insurance/ Group Insurance
Travel	Rembursement in Private Hospital is Fully Taxable
	Exempt upto an amount specified by RBI
	Exempt upto an amount specified by RBI
	Gross total income upto 2L Nil (Gross total income beyond 2L Total taxable)

SWEAT EQUITY SHARE

FNV- Option Price x NO of Shares = Perk

LEAVE TRAVEL CONCESSION

Different situations	Amount of exemption if journey is performed on or after October 1, 1997
When journey is performed by air	Amount of air economy class fare of the National Carrier by the shortest route or the amount spent, whichever is less
When journey is performed by rail	Amount of air-conditioned first class rail fare by the shortest route or the amount spent, whichever is less
When the places of origin of journey and destination are connected by rail and journey is performed by any other mode of transport	Amount of air-conditioned first class rail fare by the shortest route or the amount spent, whichever is less
Where the places of origin of journey and destination (or part thereof) are not connected by rail	First class or deluxe class fare by the shortest route or public transport system exists
a. Where a recognised public transport system exists	the amount spent, whichever is less
b. Where no recognised public transport system exists	Air-conditioned first class rail fare by the shortest route (as if the journey has been performed by rail) or the amount actually spent, whichever is less

NOTIFICATION 96/2019

- Received by a member of the family of a deceased person -
- From the employer of the deceased person; or
- From any other person or persons to the extent that such sum or aggregate of such sums does not exceed 10 lakh rupees.

Where the cause of death of such person is illness related to COVID-19 and the payment is -

- Received within 12 months from the date of death of such person; and
- Subject to such other conditions, CG may notify.

Accordingly, the Central Government has, vide Notification No. 92/2022 dated 5.8.2022, specified the following conditions -

- (i) The death of the individual should be within 6 months from the date of testing positive or from the date of being clinically determined as a COVID-19 case, for which any sum of money has been received by the member of the family;
- (ii) The family member of the individual has to keep a record of the following documents -

- (a) The COVID-19 positive report of the individual, or medical report if clinically determined to be COVID-19 positive through investigations in a hospital or an inpatient facility by a treating physician;
- (b) A medical report or death certificate issued by a medical practitioner or a Government civil registration office, in which it is stated that death of the person is related to corona virus disease (COVID-19).

- The details of such amount received in any financial year has to be furnished in the prescribed form to the Assessing Officer within 9 months from the end of such FY. [FA 2023]
- "Family" (For clause 12 & 13), in relation to an individual means -

- (i) The spouse and children of the individual; and
- (ii) The parents, brothers and sisters of the individual or any of them, wholly or mainly dependent on the individual.

PROPERTY MEANING

- i) Immovable property being land or building or both;
- ii) Shares and securities
- iii) Jewellery & Bullion
- iv) Archaeological collections
- v) Drawing
- vi) Paintings
- vii) Any work of art
- viii) Sculptures
- ix) Virtual Digital Asset

RELATIVE MEANING

- > Spouse of the Individual
- > Brother/Sister of the Individual/Spouse of the Individual
- > Brother/Sister of either of the Parents of the Individual
- > Any lineal ascendant/descendant of the Individual
- > Any lineal ascendant/descendant of the Spouse of the Individual
- > Spouse of the person referred to in clause (ii) to (vi)
- > In case of HUF - Any member

SEC 8 DIVIDEND INCOME

- Interim Dividend shall deemed to be income of PY in which such dividend is made available by company to member.
- Dividend includes deemed dividend u/s 212(2)(a) to (e).

TAXABILITY OF DIVIDEND IN THE HANDS OF SHAREHOLDER

- From 01.04.20, dividend income is taxable in the hands of shareholder
- The PY in which dividend is taxable is -

Type of Dividend	PY in which it is taxable
Interim Dividend	Taxable in the year in which it is received
Final Dividend	Taxable in the year in which it is declared at AGM
Deemed Dividend	Taxable in the year in which it is distributed or paid

3) Surcharge on Dividend :

- For Individual & HUF - The surcharge on dividends & capital gains u/s 111A / 112A shall not exceed 15%
 - Upto 50laks No surcharge
 - Exceeds 50L upto 1cr 10%
 - Exceeds 1cr upto 2cr 15%
 - Beyond 2cr 15% only

4) Allowability of Expenses from dividend Income:

- i) Expense is allowed lower of
 - Actual interest
 - 20% of dividend income before such deduction
- ii) No expenses except above shall be allowed as deduction

5) When Dividend is received by NR & Foreign Co.

- Dividend income is taxable (as per Sec 115A the tax rates will be 20%)
- The Payer Company shall deduct the TDS u/s 195 @ 20%

SEC 80M DEDUCTION IN RESPECT OF CERTAIN INTER-CORPORATE DIVIDEND

- SEC 80M(i) - Domestic company can take deduction lower of
 - i) Dividend received or
 - ii) Dividend paid on or before the due date of filing ITR

"Due date" means the date one month prior to the date for furnishing the return of income u/s 139(1).

DEEMED DIVIDEND

Sec	Particulars	Relevant point
212(1)(b)	Any distribution by a company, to the extent of accumulated profits (capitalised or not), resulting release of its assets to its shareholders	Amount of dividend = P&L of assets as on the date of distribution has to be taken for calculation of dividend.
212(2)(a)	Any distribution to its shareholders by a Co. in the form of bonus shares, stock deposit or CF bonus to its preference shareholders. To the extent of accumulated profits (capitalised or not).	If bonus shares are issued to equity shareholders, it does not amount to distribution of dividend
212(2)(b)	Any distribution to the shareholders of a Co. in the form of CF bonus to its preference shareholders. To the extent of accumulated profits (capitalised or not).	In such case, there will be no CF u/s 46(1). However, the shareholder will be subject to CG.
212(2)(c)	Any distribution to its shareholders by a Co. in the form of CF bonus to its preference shareholders. To the extent of accumulated profits (capitalised or not).	Loans & Advances by Private Closely held Co. is treated as Deemed Dividend to the extent of accumulated profit. Accumulated profit means profit as per companies Act 5. Substantial interest in case of companies shall be 10% of voting rate is case of other concern it shall be 20% of profit or voting right
212(2)(d)	Any distribution to its shareholders by a Co. in the form of CF bonus to its preference shareholders. To the extent of accumulated profits (capitalised or not).	1. Forfeited shares + CF + (CF - Section is applicable at the time when loan is given hence even if loan is repaid during the year then also sec applies. 2. It is not applicable in case of trade advances [Ct 19/2017] 3. Accumulated profits means all profit which is available for distribution or payment of dividend & u/s 212(1)(c) all profits up to date of liquidation 4. In case of an amalgamated company, Accumulated profits, whether capitalised/not loss as the case may be shall be increased by accumulated profits whether capitalised/not of amalgamated company on date of amalgamation.

LIABILITY OF COMPANY

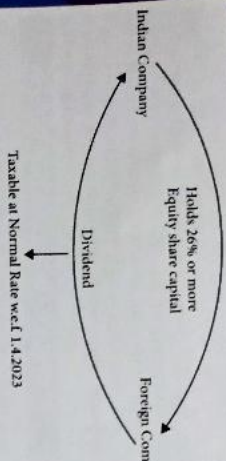
The Payer Company now not liable to deduct Tax u/s 115-O. The Payer Company is liable to deduct TDS u/s 194 in case of Resident whereas Sec 195 in case of Non Resident.

SEC 194 TDS ON DIVIDEND IN CASE OF RESIDENT

Payer (Deductor)	Payee (Deductee)
Principal officer of any Indian Co / a company which has made the declaration and payment of dividends (including dividends on preference shares) within India	Shareholder being Resident
Limit	Paid by any mode & dividend exceed ₹ 1,50,000
Rate	10% [EAO]
Time of Deduction	Before making any payment by any mode
Special points	This section shall not apply to such income credited or paid to- a) LIC b) General insurance c) Any other insurer

TDS shall be deducted @ 20%

SEC 115BBD DIVIDEND RECEIVED BY
INDIAN COMPANY FROM FOREIGN CO



SHARE ISSUED AT PREMIUM

If a closely held company [Private Co.] issued to share to a resident shareholder on premium then;

Consideration (-) FMV = IFOS

Exception:

- 1) Premium received by Venture Capital Undertaking &
2) Person specified by Central Govt (as of now Cal I AIF is specified) Issue of Share at Premium by Category II AIF shall be exempt F&I9 Notification By CG - notification we.f.19.02.2019:-
Startup shall be eligible for Exemption u/s 56(2)(vib)(ii) if following conditions mentioned are satisfied.

FAMILY PENSION

Netual			
Actual received	xx	Deceased was recipient of gallantry award	Deceased was working in armed forces
[1] Lower of 1/3rd of pension 15000p a. Taxable	$\begin{matrix} (xx) \\ \swarrow \text{if opted for 115SAC then this benefit is not available} \\ xx \end{matrix}$	Example w/s 10[18]	Example w/s 10[19]

Pension received to family member of Deceased.

If assessee opts for Sec 115BAC, Deduction in respect of family pension is not available.

DEDUCTION NOT ALLOWED U/S 58

- a) Any personal expenses of the assessee.
- b) Any interest or salary payable outside India on which tax has not been.
- c) Any sum paid on account of Wealth-Tax.
- d) The provisions of section 40A shall apply mutatis-mutandis to expenditure related to casual Income.

DEDUCTION ALLOWED U/S 57

1. Expenditure for realizing dividend or interest from UTI/MF only Interest exp allowed & that too 20% of such dividend / income from UTI / MF.

2. Employees' contribution towards relevant fund(s) before the due date as per that Act [Sec. 57(ta)].
3. Repair, depreciation, insurance of plant, machinery, furniture, building.
4. Standard deduction in case of family pension lower of 1/3rd of such income or ₹15,000 whichever is less.
5. Other deductions incurred for business is allowed as deduction. Sec57(iii).
6. 50% of the amount of interest on compensation or enhanced compensation.

7. **Any expenditure in respect of which a payment is made to a related person:** In addition to these disallowances, sec 58(2) specifically provides that the disallowance of any expenditure in respect of which a payment is made to a related person, to the extent the same is considered excessive or unreasonable by the Assessing Officer, having regard to the FNV and disallowance of payment or aggregate of payments exceeding 10,000 or 35,000, as the case may be, made to a person during a day otherwise than by account payee cheque or draft or ECS through bank account or payee cash other prescribed electronic mode such as credit card, debit card, net banking, IMPS, UPI, RTGS, NEFT, and BHIM Aadhaar Pay covered by section 40A will be applicable to the computation of income under the head 'Income from other sources' as well.

8. **Disallowance of 30% of expenditure:** 30% of expenditure shall not be allowed, in respect of a sum which is payable to a resident and on which tax is deductible at source, if
- Such tax has not been deducted or;

- Such tax after deduction has not been paid on or before the due date of return specified in sec 139(1).

In case, assessee fails to deduct the whole or any part of tax on any such sum but is not deemed as assessee in default under the

- (i) Has furnished his return of income under section 139;

(iii) Has paid the tax due on the income declared by him in such return of income, and the payer furnishes a certificate to this effect from an accountant in such form as may be prescribed, it would be deemed that the assessee has deducted and paid the tax on such sum. The date of deduction and payment of taxes by the payer shall be deemed to be the date on which return of income has been furnished by the payer. [FA 2023]

TAXABILITY OF LLP

Any sum received under a life insurance policy, including the sum allocated by way of bonus on such policy would not be included in the total income of a person Sec 10(10D)(FA 2002). The following are the exemption available u/s 10(10D) :

issued before 1.4.2003	Any sum received under a HIP including the sum allocated by way of bonus is exempt.
In respect of policies issued between 1.4.2003 and 31.3.2012	Any sum received under a HIP including the sum allocated by way of bonus is exempt. However, exemption would not be available if the premium payable for any of the years during the term of the policy exceeds 20% of "actual capital sum received".
In respect of policies issued on or after 1.4.2012 but before 1.4.2013	Any sum received under a HIP including the sum allocated by way of bonus is exempt. However, exemption would not be available if the premium payable for any of the years during the term of the policy exceeds 10% of actual capital sum assured.

a) Where the insurance is on the life of a person with disability or severe disability as referred to in section 80U or a person suffering from disease or ailment as specified u/s 80DDB. Any sum received under a LIP including the sum allocated by way of bonus is exempt. However, exemption would not be available if the premium payable for any of the years during the term of the policy exceeds 15% of "actual capital sum assured"

b) Where the insurance is on the life of any person, other than mentioned in (a) above, any sum received under a LIP including the sum allocated by way of bonus is exempt. However, exemption would not be available if the premium payable for any of the years during the term of the policy exceeds 10% of "actual capital sum assured".

In respect of policies issued on or after 1.4.2023	Any sum received under a LIP including the sum allocated by way of bonus is exempt. However, exemption would not be available if the premium payable for any of the years during the term of the policy exceeds 10% or 15%, as the case may be, of 'actual capital sum assured'. Further, exemption would also not be available if the amount of premium payable exceeds ₹ 5,00,000 for any of the previous years during the term of such policy. In a case where premium is payable by a person for more than one LIP (other than ULIP) and the aggregate of premium payable on such policies exceed ₹ 5,00,000 for any of the previous years during the term of any such policy/ies, exemption would be available in respect of any of those LIPs (other than ULIP), at the option of the assessee, whose aggregate premium payable does not exceed ₹ 5,00,000 for any of the previous years during their term.
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Any sum is received on the death of a person is exempt irrespective of the annual premium payable on the policy. The condition of payment of premium of 10% or 15% or 20% or ₹ 5,00,000 would not be applicable.

Exemption is not available in respect of amount received from insurance policy taken for disabled person u/s 80DD: Any sum received u/s 80DD(3) shall not be exempt u/s 10(10D). Accordingly, if the dependent disabled, in respect of whom an individual or the member of the HUF has paid or deposited any amount in any scheme of LIC or any other insurer, predeceases the individual or the member of the HUF, the amount so paid or deposited shall be deemed to be the income of the assessee of the previous year in which such amount is received. Such amount would not be exempt u/s 10(10D).

Exemption is not available in respect of the sum received

under a keyman insurance policy. Any sum received under a keyman insurance policy shall also not be exempt. Explanation 1 to sec. 10(10D) defines "keyman insurance policy" as a life insurance policy taken by one person on the life of another person who is or was the employee of the first-mentioned person or is or was connected in any manner whatsoever with the business of the first mentioned person. The term includes within its scope a keyman insurance policy which has been assigned to any person during its term, with or without consideration. Therefore, such policies shall continue to be treated as a keyman insurance policy even after the same is assigned to the keyman. Consequently, the sum received by the keyman on such policies, being "keyman insurance policies", would not be exempt u/s 10(10D).

Taxability of sum received under a LIP which is not exempt u/s 10(10D): Where any sum is received (including the amount allocated by way of bonus) at any time during a previous year, under a life insurance policy, other than the sum -

- (i) Received under a ULIP
- (ii) Received under a Keyman insurance policy; which is not exempt under section 10(10D), the sum so received as exceeds the aggregate of the premium paid during the term of such life insurance policy, and not claimed as deduction under any other provision of the Act, computed in the prescribed manner, would be chargeable to tax under the head "Income from other sources".

THERE MUST BE CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital Assets Sec 2(14) means :-

- 1) Capital Asset means property of any kind held by an Assessee, whether or not connected with his business or profession & include & shall be deemed to have always included any right in or in relation to an Indian company, including rights of management or control or any others right whatsoever.
- 2) Any security held by Foreign Institutional Investor (whether as CA or SIT).
- 3) Any ULIP issued on or after 1st Feb 2021 to which exception to sec 10(10d) does not applies on account of 4th & 5th proviso thereto.

ASSETS NOT TO BE TREATED AS CAPITAL ASSET

> Stock in trade > Consumable stores > Raw Material for b/p	> Personal Effects (fined wearing apparels & furniture) but does not include : > Jewellery > Archaeological collections > Drawings > Paintings > Sculptures > Any work of art	> Rural Agriculture Land in India > 81/72% Gold Bonds, 77 or 7% Gold Bonds, 80 or National Defence Gold Bonds, 1980, Special Bearer Bonds 1991 > Gold Deposit Bonds issued under Gold Deposit Scheme 99 / Gold Monetisation Scheme 2015
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CAPITAL ASSETS MUST HAVE BEEN TRANSFERRED GAIN MAY BE POSITIVE OR NEGATIVE

THERE ARE 2 TYPES OF GAIN DEPENDING ON CAPITAL ASSET

SHORT TERM CAPITAL ASSET [SEC 2(42A)]	LONG TERM CAPITAL ASSET [SEC 2(39A)]
1. Financial Asset - 12M or less 2. Unlisted Shares & immovable property - 24 M or less 3. Other Assets - 36M or less	1. Financial Asset - more than 12M 2. Unlisted Shares & immovable property - more than 24 M 3. Other Assets - more than 36M

SEC 48 HOW TO COMPUTE?

SHORT TERM CAPITAL GAIN	LONG TERM CAPITAL GAIN
Full Value of Consideration Less: Exp on Transfer Net Consideration Less: Cost of Acquisition Less: Cost of Improvement STCG Less: Exemption u/s 54B/54D/ 54G/54GA STCG	Full Value of Consideration Less: Exp on Transfer Net Consideration Less: Indexed Cost of Acquisition Less: Indexed Cost of Improvement LTCG Less: Exempt U/s 54 to 54GB LTCG
xxx xxx xxx (xxx) (xxx) xxx (xxx) xxx	xxx (xxx) xxx (xxx) (xxx) xxx (xxx) xxx

SEC 2(47) TRANSFER OF CAPITAL ASSET

Transfer in relation to capital assets includes the following:

- a) The sale, exchange / Relinquishment of the asset
- b) The extinguishment of any rights therein
- c) The compulsory Acquisition
- d) Conversion of asset into stock-in-trade
- e) The maturity or redemption of a zero coupon bond
- f) Any transaction in part Performance of contract of immovable property u/s 53A of TOPA, 1882
- g) Any transaction of becoming a member of society or Co. etc. having house building scheme for its members.

DETERMINING PERIOD OF HOLDING

Situations of 49(1)	Holding Period of Assessee + previous Owner
Conversion of inventory into Capital Assets	From the date of its conversion
Share Received in amalgamation	It shall be counted from the date of acquisition of shares in Amalgamating co
Share Received in Resulting co.	It shall be counted from the date of acquisition of shares. Demerged co
Right Shares	Counted from the date of allotment Share
Bonus Shares	Counted from the date of allotment Share
Sweat equity share	Counted from the date of allotment or transfer of such equity Share
Conversion of Pref. Shares into Equity	The period of holding shall be considered from the date of Acquisition of preference shares
Conversion of Debenture Bond into shares	The period of holding shall be considered from the date of Acquisition of Bond/ Debenture
Units of Business Trust (pursuant to Sec 47(xvii))	The period of holding shall include the period for which shares were held by Assessee
Units which become property of assessee in consideration of transfer u/s 47(xviii)	The period of holding shall include the period for which the unit or units in consideration of mutual fund were held by the Assessee
Assets acquired by Assessee	From the date of Acquisition
Depreciable Assets	Always ST irrespective of holding period
Conversion of SIT into CA	From the date SIT was acquired

RULE 115A : METHOD OF CONVERSION

Sale Consideration	Avg of TTB & TTSR	Transfer Consideration
CGA	Avg of TTB & TTSR	(To date of Acquisition)
Transfer Expense	Avg of TTB & TTSR	(On date of Transfer)
CG Impo INR	TTBR	(On date of Transfer)

FIRST PROVISIO TO SEC 48 : CG IN CASE OF NR

In case of :

- > Assessee who is a NR (includes foreign company)
- > Assets should be shares or debentures of Indian Company &
- > Asset was acquired in foreign currency by way of purchase of reinvestment then CG shall be calculated in foreign currency & after that it shall be reconverted into Indian Currency.

THIRD PROVISIO TO SEC 48

First & Second proviso NOT APPLICABLE for computation LTCG in case of Equity shares, Equity oriented units, units of Business Trust Referred u/s 112A.

FOURTH PROVISIO TO SEC 48

Index benefit not allowed in case of bonds/debentures except Capital Indexation Bonds & Sovereign Gold Bonds issued by RBI. As per Sec 47, NO CG in case of Individual on redemption of Sovereign Gold Bond issued by RBI

Redemption on ——— No CG due to Sec 47 Maturity

Individual { Transfer before ——— CG Apply Maturity (Index available)

Other Assessee : CG on transfer on maturity & index benefit available

FIFTH PROVISIO TO SEC 48 : FOREIGN EXCHANGE FLUCTUATION GAIN ON RUPEE DENOMINATION BOND

In case of an assessee being a non-resident, any gains arising on account of appreciation of rupee against a foreign currency at the time of redemption of rupee denominated bond of an Indian company held by him, shall be ignored for the purposes of computation of FVOC under this section.

SIXTH PROVISIO TO SEC 48 : DEEMED CONSIDERATION

Where shares, debentures or warrants referred to in the proviso to sec 47(iii) are transferred under a gift or an irrevocable trust, the market value on the date of such transfer shall be deemed to be the FVOC received or accruing as a result of transfer for the purposes of this sec.

SELF NOTES

CG EXPRESSLY EXEMPT U/S 10

Sec 10(34A) - Any income arising to an assessee, being a shareholder, on account of buy back of shares by the company as referred to in sec 115QA;

Sec 10(43) - Any amount received by an individual as a loan, either in lump sum or in installment, in a transaction of reverse mortgage referred to in section 47(xvi);

Sec 10(37) - In the case of an assessee, being an individual or a HUF, any income chargeable under the head "Capital gains" arising from the transfer of agricultural land, where-

- Such land is situate in any area referred to in item (a) or item (b) of sec 2(14)(iii);
- Such land, during the period of two years immediately preceding the date of transfer, was being used for agricultural purposes by such HUF or individual or a parent of his;
- Such transfer is by way of compulsory acquisition under any law, or a transfer the consideration for which is determined or approved by the CG or the Reserve Bank of India;
- Such income has arisen from the compensation or consideration for such transfer received by such assessee on / after the 1st day of April, 2004.

Sec 10(37A) - Any income transfer by individual or a HUF, under the Andhra Pradesh Capital City Land Pooling Scheme (Formulation and Implementation) Rules, 2015

SPECIAL CASE IN CAPITAL GAIN

INSURANCE SEC 45 (1A) CG BE TAXABLE IN YEAR OF RECEIPT(MONEY/OTHER ASSETS) FROM INSURANCE CO

Full Value of Consideration Amount received from insurance company	xxx
Less: Exp on Transfer	(xxx)
Net Consideration	xxx
Less: COA / ICOA (allowed upto year of destruction)	(xxx)
Less: COI / ICOI	(xxx)
Gross Capital Gain	xxx
Less: Exemption	(xxx)
Taxable Capital Gain	xxx

In case of depreciable assets
Sale consideration - WDV

It is Taxable in the year of receipt of compensation and Indexation is allowed only upto the year of destruction. If compensation is not received then it is pure dead loss.

SEC 45(2) PERSONAL ASSETS CONVERTED INTO STOCK IN TRADE

Capital Gain		PGBP	
Full Value of Consideration	xxx	Sale Value	Less:
FMV on date of conversion	(xxx)	Less: FMV as on date of conversion	(xxx)
Less: Exp on Transfer	(xxx)	Net Consideration	(xxx)
Net Consideration	xxx	Less: COA / ICOA (allowed upto year of conversion)	(xxx)
Less: COA / ICOA (allowed upto year of conversion)	(xxx)	Less: COI / ICOI	xxx
Less: COI / ICOI	xxx	Gross Capital Gain	(xxx)
Gross Capital Gain	(xxx)	Less: Exemption	xxx
Less: Exemption	xxx	Taxable Capital Gain	xxx

Both Amount is taxable in the year when converted stock is sold or partly sold. Indexation is available upto the year of conversion. [If Stock is converted into CA then PGBP would arise]

- If any part of stock is sold then only part CG shall arise in year of sale.
- In case of converted stock sale, period of 6M shall calculate from date of sale of stock for claiming deduction exemption u/s 54EC

SEC 45(2A) SECURITIES IN DEMAT ACCOUNT

If securities are Transferred in Demat Account then for the Purpose of cost of Acquisition it shall be considered on FIFO Basis based on Entry in demat account.

SEC 45(3) TRANSFER BY PARTNER OR MEMBER TO FIR OR AOP/BOI

If the partner/ member transfer the CA to Firm or AOP/ BOI then for the purpose of Full value of consideration amount recorded in books of accounts shall be considered adn any FMV shall be ignored.

SEC 45(5) COMPULSORY ACQUISITION

Initial Compensation & enhanced compensation taxable in year of receipt & exp are allowed as dedn Interest on Enhanced compensation is taxable in IFOs & a of 50% is allowed there from u/s 57.

Initial Compensation		IMP Hail	
FVOC	xxx	Amount given by appropriate authority	xxx
Less: Exp on transfer	(xxx)	Net Consideration	xxx
Net Consideration	xxx	Less: COA / ICOA (allowed upto year of Compulsory acq)	(xxx)
Less: COA / ICOA	(xxx)	Less: COI / ICOI	(xxx)
Gross Capital Gain	xxx	Less: Exemptions	xxx
Less: Exemptions	xxx	Taxable Capital Gain	xxx

If compensation is reduced in future then capital gain shall be recomputed If compensation is received under Right to fair compensation & Transparency in Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013 then it is not taxable.

Enhance Compensation

FVOC	xxx
Amount given by appropriate authority	(xxx)
Less: Exp on transfer	xxx
Net Consideration	Nil
Less: COA / ICOA (allowed upto year of Compulsory acq)	Nil
Less: COI / ICOI	Nil
Gross Capital Gain	xxx
Less: Exemptions	xxx
Taxable Capital Gain	xxx

SEC 45(5A) TRANSFER UNDER REGISTERED REDEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

Applicable for Individual/HUF

FVOC	xxx
SDV of share on date of issue of certificate + consideration (cash)	(xxx)
Less: Exp on transfer	xxx
Net Consideration	xxx
Less: COA / ICOA	(xxx)
Less: COI / ICOI	xxx
Gross Capital Gain	(xxx)
Less: Exemptions	xxx
Taxable Capital Gain	xxx

If the rights are transferred before the certificate of completion then capital gain would arise in the year of transfer.

SEC 50AA COMPUTATION OF CAPITAL GAINS IN CASE OF MARKET LINKED DEBENTURE [FA 2023]

Where a unit of a Specified Mutual Fund acquired on or after 1/4/2023 or a Market Linked Debenture.

Computation of Capital gains	
Particulars	Amount
FVC = Amount received / redemption Value	xxx
(-) Expenses on Transfer	(xxx)
Net Consideration	xxx
(-) COA of Debenture or Unit	(xxx)
STCG	xxx

Notes:

- No deduction shall be allowed for STT paid.
- "Market Linked Debenture" means a security which has an underlying debt security and where the returns are linked to market returns on other underlying securities or indices and include any security classified or *Naya hai pucha ja sakta hai!* regulated as a market linked debenture by SEBI.
- "Specified Mutual Fund" means a Mutual Fund where not more than 35% of its total proceeds is invested in the equity shares of domestic companies. Percentage of equity shareholding held in respect of the Specified Mutual Fund shall be computed with reference to the annual average of the daily closing figures.

SEC 50C FULL VALUE OF CONSIDERATION OF LAND & BUILDING

If Value adopted by Stamp Value Authority exceed 110% of consideration received or accruing, then only Stamp Value is adopted as FVC, otherwise consideration so received shall be FVC.

Transaction which are not registered with Stamp Duty Authority & executed through Agreement to sell or power of attorney are also included in Sec 50C.

Different Situation	Value by VO is higher than SYA	C = SYA
Value by VO is lower than SYA but more than Assessee	C = VO Value	
Value by VO is lower than value by Assessee	C = Assessee Value	

Generally, SDV as on the date of registration is considered but, if the date of agreement and registration are not the same, then Assessee can take SDV as on the date of agreement if he has received consideration or part thereof upto the date of agreement by way of A/c payee cheque, DD, ECS or any other electronic mode.

SEC 55(2) COST OF ACQUISITION

Cost of acquisition is value which assessee has paid, or amount which he has incurred, for acquisition of asset. It includes amount for completing / acquiring title (Interest on Borrowed capital)

SEC 51 ADVANCE MONEY RECEIVED

Advance Money received/retained upto 31-03-2014	Advance Money received/retained after 31-03-2014
Previous Owner	Assessee
Ignore	Reduce from cost/WDV/ FMV & then calculate Indexation
	Taxable in "IFOS"

FULL VALUE OF CONSIDERATION

Full value of consideration is amount of consideration received or receivable by transferor without making any deduction there from.

If in Cash - Take Actual Amount
If in Kind - As per Sec 50D take FMV wherever Consideration is not ascertainable or cannot be determined.

SEC 50CA UNLISTED SHARES

- > FMV shall be deemed to be the FVOC if consideration < FMV (Rule 11U/AA)
- > Sec applies to all Assessee including NR.
- > Sec applies only if the shares are held as Capital Asset not stock in trade.
- > Sec applies to all kinds of shares-equity or preference. However, it does not apply to Debentures.
- The provisions of section 50CA of the Act shall not apply to transfer of any movable property, being unquoted shares, of a company and its subsidiary and the subsidiary of such subsidiary by an assessee, where,
- (i) The Tribunal, on an application moved by the CG u/s 241 of the CA, 2013, has suspended the BOD of such company and has appointed new directors nominated by the CG u/s 242 of the said Act; and
- (ii) Share of such company and its subsidiary and the subsidiary of such subsidiary has been transferred Pursuant to a resolution plan approved by the Tribunal u/s 242 of the CA, 2013 after affording a reasonable opportunity of being heard to the jurisdictional Principal Commissioner or Commissioner.

EXPENSES OF TRANSFER

- a) Expenses on transfer is allowed as deduction (not exp on acquisition because it is added to cost)
Given in Cash : Take Actual Amount
- b) Expenses on transfer include brokerage & other legal expenses for sale of such assets
- c) Expenses on transfer does not include STT. Hence STT is not allowed as Deduction [7th Provision to Sec 48]

SEC 55(I)(B) COST OF IMPROVEMENT

- a) Any improvement expenditure incurred before 01.04.2001 to be ignored while computing capital gain.
- b) IT can be incurred either by Assessee or previous owner.
- c) COI shall be NIL for the following :
 - i) Goodwill of Business
 - ii) Right of Manufacture, Produce or Process any article/ thing
 - iii) Right to carry on a business or profession.

SEC 49 COST OF ACQUISITION

	1) Distribution of assets on total/ partial partition of HUF, (ii) Gift or will or inheritance, (iii) Succession, inheritance or devolution.	Cost to the Previous Owner
Sec 49(1)	(iv) Distribution of assets on liquidation of co., (v) Transfer to revocable/ irrevocable trust, (vi) Specified Transfer u/s 47 (including (viii) (viii))	(Cost of acquisition / FMV as on 01.04.2001) whichever is higher
Sec 49	Assets Acquired before 01.04.2001	Original Shares Amount paid for acquiring these shares Right shares subscribed by the assessee Purchase price paid to person renouncing such right + amount paid to allotting such shares
Shares	Right renouncement: if rights are Renounced in favor of other person Bonus shares allotted before 1.4.2001 Bonus shares allotted on or after 1.4.2001 Sweat Equity shares	Nil FMV on 1.4.2001 Nil FMV for calculation of Perquisite
If 112A applies	Higher of a) Cost of Acquisition & b) Lower of i) Sale Consideration or ii) FMV as on 31.1.2018	FMV as on 01.04.2001 cannot exceed SDV as on 01.04.2001
Immov-able property	FMV as on 01.04.2001	The Value considered for section 56(2)(x) [Sec-49(4)]
Property Received u/s 56(x)	FMV of the assets taken into account for the purpose of Tax, surcharge and penalty. [As on 01.06.2016 shall be taken]	In case of CA declared under IDS: 1) Immovable Property - POH = Date of Acq. as per deed 2) Other Assets - POH = From 01.06.2016
Assets (not under IDS)	COA = FMV as on the date of conversion [FA.2018]	

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2ND PROVISIO TO SEC 48 INDEXED COST OF ACQUISITION & IMPROVEMENT

Provisions of indexation will apply in case of long term CG on transfer of a long-term capital asset, other than capital gain arising to a non-resident from the transfer of shares in, or debentures of, an Indian company referred to in first proviso.

- 1) Index cost of acquisition
a) Before 01/04/2001
FMV on 1/4/2001 / COA to Assessee / Previous Owner, whichever is higher
- b) After 01/04/2001
COA to Assessee

- c) Asset acquired prior to 01/04/2001 by previous owner & received by Assessee prior to 01/04/2001
FMV on 1/4/2001 / COA to Assessee / Previous Owner, whichever is higher
- d) Asset acquired prior to 01/04/2001 by previous owner & received by Assessee after 01/04/2001
FMV on 1/4/2001 / COA to Previous Owner, whichever is higher

- e) Asset acquired after 01/04/2001 by previous owner & received by Assessee 01/04/2001
COA to Previous Owner



Manjula shah vs CIT : If assessee acquire CA by way of gift & transferred such assets, then ICA would be with reference to year in which previous owner held the assets & not in which Assessee becomes the owner. Therefore CII should be based on the year in which previous owner acquired the assets & not in which assessee becomes the owner.

2) Index cost of Improvement

COI of the asset X CII of the year of transfer
CII of the year in which improvement made by assessee/previous owner

Finance Act, 2016 has rearranged the Cost inflation Index: NOTIFICATION NO. 73/2021

FY	CII	FY	CII	FY	CII
2001-2002	100	2010-2011	167	2019-2020	289
2002-2003	105	2011-2012	184	2020-2021	301
2003-2004	109	2012-2013	200	2021-2022	317
2004-2005	113	2013-2014	220	2022-2023	331
2005-2006	117	2014-2015	240	2023-2024	348
2006-2007	122	2015-2016	254		
2007-2008	129	2016-2017	264		
2008-2009	137	2017-2018	272		
2009-2010	148	2018-2019	280		

BENEFIT OF INDEXATION NOT AVAILABLE TO

Nature of Long Term Capital Gains Transferred	Assessee not Eligible
Bond/debenture Except capital indexed bond issued by Govt/ Sovereign gold Bond	All Assessee
Share/debenture of Indian company acquired by using convertible Forex	Non Resident
Share/debenture of Indian company acquired by using convertible Assets	All Assessee
Securities covered u/s 112A	All Assessee
Units purchased in Foreign Currency u/s 115AB (Refer NR Taxation)	All Assessee
Units purchased in Foreign Currency u/s 115AB (Refer NR Taxation)	Offshore Fund
GDR purchased in Foreign Currency u/s 115AC/ 115ACA (Refer NR Taxation) Securities given u/s 115AD (Refer NR Taxation)	Non Resident/ Resident Individual

SEC 112A TAX ON LONG TERM CAPITAL GAIN (SEC 10(38) ABOLISHED)

- LTCG on transfer of :
 - > Equity Shares, or
 - > Equity Oriented Units, or ULIP to Which Exemption u/s 10(10D) by virtue of 4th & 5th Provision thereof of or
 - > Units of Business Trust in excess of 1L shall be taxable @ 10% (+ HEC @ 4%)
- if following conditions are satisfied:
 - i) STT paid on Acquisition & transfer of Equity Shares
 - ii) STT paid on transfer of Equity Oriented Units & Units of Business Trust. If the above conditions are not satisfied.

Sec 112 is still applicable :

Particulars	Amount
FVC = Amount received	xxx
(-) Expenses on Transfer	(xxx)
Net Consideration	xxx
(-) COA : Higher of : a) COA b) Lower of : i) Sale Consideration ii) FMV as on 31.1.18	(xxx)
Capital Gain	xxx

FMV :

- Listed & Traded on 31.1.18
- Listed but not traded
- Units
- Unlisted Shares

- Highest Price on that Day
- Highest Price on any Previous Traded Day
- NAV as on 31.1.18
- Indexed Cost (17-18)

Sec 112A(2) Conditions Given Above



SELF NOTES

Simplified Analysis:

- ## SEC 46 CAPITAL GAIN ON LIQUIDATION

Sec 46(1) - Distribution of assets to its shareholders on

Sec 46(2) - Money or assets received by shareholders will be taxed

purposes of sec 48

OF ASSETS BY COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION

COA & COI OF INTANGIBLES

(2) Right to manufacture,

- 1)Benefit of FMV as on 01/04/2001 NOT available in case of these assets.
2)No CG on Goodwill of Profession as per B.C Shrivivasa Shetty (SC)

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Provision

SEC 50B SLUMP SALE

(3) Full value of consideration = FMV as on date of transfer.

of slump sale.

SELF NOTES

Simplified Analysis:

Rule 11 UAE: The FMV shall be the FMV1 or FMV2

FMVI = The FMV of capital assets transferred by way of

FMV₂= The FMV of the consideration received or slump sale determined at the date of slump sale

slump sale.

Note: However, if the undertakings owned and held by an assessee for not more than 36M immediately preceding the date of its transfer, then such slump sale will result into STCG.

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SELF NOTES

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Particulars	Sec 54	Sec 54B	Sec 54D	Sec 54EC	Sec 54F
Eligible Asset	Individual/ HUF	Individual/ HUF	Any assessee	Any assessee	Individual/ HUF
Asset transferred	Residential House (ITCA)	Urban Agricultural Land	Land & building forming part of an industrial undertaking	Land or building or both (ITCA)	Any ITCA other than Residential House
Other Conditions	Income from such house should be chargeable under the head "Income from house property".	Land should be used for agricultural purposes by assessee or his parents or HUF for 2 years immediately preceding the date of transfer.	Land & building have been used for business of undertaking for at least 2 years immediately preceding the date of transfer. The transfer should be by way of compulsory acquisition of the industrial undertaking.	-	Assessee should not own more than one residential house on the date of transfer. He should not purchase within 2 years or construct within 3 years after the date of transfer another residential house.
Qualifying asset i.e. asset in which CG has to be invested	One Residential House situated in India/ two residential houses in India, at the option of the assessee where CG does not exceed ₹ 2 cr.	Land for being used for agricultural purpose (Urban/ Rural)	Land or Building or right in land or building	Bonds of NHAI or RECL or any other bond notified by C.G. (Redeemable after 5 years)	One Residential House situated in India
Time limit for purchase/ construction	Purchase within 1 yr before or 2 years after the date of transfer (or) construct within 3 years after the date of transfer	Purchase within a period of 2 years after the date of transfer	Purchase/construct within 3 years after the date of transfer for shifting or re-establishing the existing undertaking or setting up a new industrial undertaking.	Purchase within a period of 6 months after the date of transfer.	Purchase within 1 year before or 2 years after the date of transfer (or) Construct within 3 years after the date of transfer
Amount of Exemption	Cost of new Residential House or two houses, as the case may be or CG, whichever is lower, is exempt. However, if the cost of new residential house exceeds ₹10 crore, the amount exceeding ₹ 10 crore would not be taken into account for exemption. The maximum exemption that can be claimed by the assessee is ₹10 cr	Cost of new Agricultural Land or Capital Gain, whichever is lower, is exempt	Capital Gain, whichever is lower	Capital Gain or amount invested in specified bonds, whichever is lower. Maximum permissible investment out of capital gains arising in any financial year is ₹50 lakhs, whether such investment is made in the current FY or subsequent FY or both.	Cost of new Residential House $\geq$ Net sale consideration of original asset, entire Capital gain is exempt. Cost of new Residential House < Net sale consideration of original asset, proportionate capital gain is exempt. However, if the cost of new residential house exceeds ₹ 10 crore, the amount exceeding ₹10 cr would not be taken into account for exemption.



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Special Points :**Sec 54F :**

Additional conditions for availing exemption is Assessee should not purchase any Residential House within prescribed limit, other than the New Asset.

Sec 54H : Extension of time limit for acquiring new asset

Where transfer of CA is by compulsory acquisition under any law, then, Time limits for acquiring new asset & for depositing in CGAS shall be computed from date of receipt of compensation & not compulsory acquisition.

8.**PROFIT GAINS FROM BUSINESS OR PROFESSION****SEC 28 CHARGING SECTION**

Following income shall be taxable under the head PGBP:

- 1) Any profit/gain of any Business/Profession
- 2) Profit on sale of Import Entitlement License
- 3) Cash Compensatory support or duty drawback
- 4) Profit on sale of DEEP (Duty entitlement pass book scheme)/ Duty free Repatriation Certificate (DFRC)
- 5) Any Amount received under Key-Man Insurance Policy
- 6) Any gift/benefit/perquisite arising due to Business/Profession
- 7) Any Interest, salary, bonus, commission received by partner from Partnership firm [to extent allowed u/s 40(b) to firm]
- 8) Non-compete Fees (not carrying out any activity in relation to any business or profession or not sharing any know-how, patent, copyright, trade-mark, etc.)
- 9) Income derived by a trade, professional or similar association from specific service perform for its member
- 10) FMY of inventory as on date on which it is converted into CA. Any Compensation or other payment due to/received by, any person, at or in connection with termination/modification of terms & conditions, of any contract relating to his business
- 11) Sale of Asset whose whole cost is allowed as deduction.
- 12) The value of any benefit or perquisite arising from business or the exercise of any profession, whether:
- 13) - Convertible into money or not or
- In cash or in kind or partly in cash and partly in kind. [FA 2023]

SEC 41 DEEMED PGBP

Sec 41(1): If Assessee was allowed deduction in earlier years by way of expenses or loss. Trading Liability & now during the current PY, assessee has obtained a refund of such Liability or there is remission or cessation of such trading liability, then such refund or remission or cessation shall deemed to be pGBP.

Sec 41(2): Balancing charge:

Where any asset of power generating unit is :

- Owned by assessee
- On which depreciation is claimed on SLM basis
- For the purpose of business is sold, discarded, demolished or destroyed and amount received for such asset together with the amount of scrap value so much of depreciation already claimed.
- Shall deemed to be PGBP

Sec 41(3): Sale of assets used for scientific research PGBP

income will be lower of :

- a) Net sale price of the asset
- b) Deduction claimed u/s 35

Sec 41(4): Recovery of bad Debts in the CY.**SEC 44A PRESUMPTIVE INCOME FOR OTHER****SEC 44AD PRESUMPTIVE INCOME FOR OTHER**

1. Individual, HUF, Firm (Not LLP)
2. Gross receipt/Turnover does not exceed 2cr.
3. Not engaged in following : Agency, Profession, Commission, GTA activity.

Any business, other than business referred to in sec 44AE, whose total T/o or gross receipts in the PY, $\leq$ ₹300 Lakhs in the relevant PY, if aggregate cash receipts in the relevant PY $\leq$ 5% of total turnover or gross receipts.

Note: For this purpose, the receipt of amount or aggregate of amounts by a cheque drawn on a bank or by a bank draft, which is not account payee, would be deemed to be the receipt in cash. [FA 2023]

4. Presumptive Income: Higher of Income Declared or Deemed Income Deemed Income:- 6% of Turnover or Gross receipt if payment is in prescribed mode (RULE 6 ABBA) during the PY, or before due date of filing of return u/s 139(1) in respect of that PY (or) such higher sum claimed to have been earned by the assessee. [FA 2023] or 8% of Turnover.
5. Advance Tax is applicable
6. All deductions u/s 30-37(1)
7. 80C - 80U to be allowed
8. Set off losses allowed
9. Remuneration to partner u/s 40b not allowed.
10. Continuously opt for the scheme for the 5 years else this option is not available for next 5 years
11. Lower profit can be declared - yes [Maintain Accounts & Do Audit].

SEC 44AE PRESUMPTIVE INCOME FOR GTA

1. Any assessee
2. The number of vehicle
3. Presumptive Income= Higher of Declared income or Heavy Goods vehicle - 1000 x per ton x per month x per vehicle
Other Than Heavy goods vehicle: 7500 per month per vehicle [Heavy goods vehicle : exceed 12ton]
4. Advance Tax is applicable
5. All deductions u/s 30-37(1)
6. 80C - 80U to be allowed
7. Set off losses allowed
8. Remuneration to partner u/s 40b not allowed.
9. Lower profit can be declared - yes [Maintain Accounts & Do Audit].
10. Assessee can declare presumptive income upto Rs.75 Lakh in this section where the amount or aggregate of the amounts received during PY, in cash, does not exceed 5% of the total gross receipts. Further Payment received through bearer cheque is also considered as cash. [FA 2023]



SEC 44ADA PRESUMPTIVE INCOME FOR PROFESSIONAL

1. Assessee: Individual, Firm (Not LLP) (Resident)
2. Engaged in specified profession defined u/s 44AA(1)

- a. Gross receipt does not exceed 50 Lakhs
- b. Cash receipt if does not exceed 5% of total receipt 75 Lakhs

4. Presumptive Income:

- 50% of gross receipt or profit declare whichever is higher
- Can lower profit be shown: Yes
- a) Maintain BOA u/s 44AA
- b) Do tax audit u/s 44AB submit report at least 1 month prior to date of filing ROI

5. Other point:

- (i) Advance tax mandatory - 15th March - 100% if failed 234C Interest
- (ii) Deduction:
 - > All deduction u/s deemed to be allowed
 - > Partners remuneration u/s 40B not allowed
 - > Chapter VI A deduction allowed Exempt Part C
- (iii) Losses can be set off

SEC 30 & SEC 31

Section 30, Rent, rates and taxes of premises	Section 31, Insurance, repairs of plant, machinery & furniture (P&M)
Rent of the premises paid to others / Firm is allowed as deduction	Rent of the P&M paid to others / Firm is allowed as deduction
Insurance of premises is allowed as deduction	Insurance of P&M is allowed as deduction
Municipal tax, land revenue subject to Sec 43B is allowed as deduction.	
Current repairs is allowed as deduction.	Current repairs is allowed as deduction.
On capital repairs depreciation can be claimed.	On capital repairs depreciation can be claimed.

SEC 32 DEPRECIATION [MANDATORY]

1. Assets must be used for the purpose of business & profession
2. Assets should be owned by the Assessee
3. Depreciation should be on block of assets @ prescribed
4. Assets must be put to use
5. No Dep on Godwill Even if Purchased/ otherwise

SEC 32(i)(iii) ADDITIONAL DEPRECIATION

1. Assessee Engaged in

- Manufacture or production
- Power Generation, distribution or transmission
- Printing & Publication

2. Acquire New Plant & Machinery

3. However new Plant & machinery does not include:

- a) Second hand P&M (used within India or outside India)
- b) P&M installed in Office or Guest House.
- c) P&M being transport vehicle, ship or aircraft.
- d) P&M whose whole cost is allowed as deduction

4. Such P&M acquired after 31.03.2005

5. Rate of Additional Depreciation

If used for > 180 days - 20%
If used for > 180 days - 10%
(Bal 10% shall be allowed in Subsequent Year).

* The deduction of additional depreciation is not available in assessee opted alternative tax scheme

Proviso 3 to Sec 32

* Additional depreciation is allowed only if assessee follow WDV method. It is not allowed to power units if they follow SLM method.

IMP HINT



SEC 43D ACTUAL COST

Sr No	Particulars	Actual Cost
	Purchased	Purchase Price (+) other costs incurred on assets put to use xxx (-) Sale value xxx Insurance Subsidy Assets acq'd in cash exceeding ₹10,000 (xxx)
Expt 1 to Sec 43(1)	Acquired for Scientific research subsequently brought into business use	Actual Cost (-) Deduction availed u/s 35
Expt 1A to Sec 43(1)	Stock in trade is converted into capital asset.	Fair Market value on the date of transfer
Expt 2 to Sec 43(1)	Acquired by way of gift or inheritance.	WDV in the hands of previous owner at the time of transfer.
Expt 3 to Sec 43(1)	Asset acquired at higher price from any other person using the asset for his business or profession with a view to claim depreciation on enhanced cost & reduce tax liability.	Actual cost to be determined by AO with prior approval of Joint Commissioner.
Expt 4 to Sec 43(1)	Asset once belonged to the assessee which was used by him for business & transferred & Reacquired by him.	The WDV at the time of original transfer or the price paid for Reacquiring the asset, whichever is less.
Expt 4A to Sec 43(1)	Asset acquired by an assessee from another person who had claimed depreciation on such asset & asset is leased back to such other person.	The WDV of the asset to the transferee at the time of transfer to the assessee.
Expt 5 to Sec 43(1)	Building used for private purpose subsequently brought into business use	The cost of purchase or construction of the building as reduced by the Notional depreciation calculated up to the year of bringing the asset to business use at the depreciation rate applicable to that year.
Expt 6 to Sec 43(1)	Asset transferred by a holding Co. to its subsidiary Co. or by a Subsidiary Co. to holding Co. if the following two conditions are satisfied: 1) Shares of the subsidiary Co. should be wholly owned the holding Co. or its nominee. 2) The transferee Co. should be an Indian company. Note: If transferee company was not claiming depreciation since it was not used for its business, then the actual cost to the transferee company shall be the actual cost to the transferor Company.	WDV to the transferee company will be adopted as the actual cost to the transferee company.

SEC 32(2) SET OFF & CARRY FORWARD OF UNABSORBED DEPRECIATION

Expt 7 to Sec 43(1)	Transfer of asset in a scheme of amalgamation by amalgamating co to amalgamated Indian company. Note: If amalgamating Co was not claiming depreciation since it was not used for its business, then actual cost to the amalgamated co shall be the actual cost to amalgamating company.	WDV to the amalgamating company will be adopted as the actual cost to the amalgamated company.
Expt 7A to Sec 43(1)	Asset transferred by a demerged co to the resulting Indian co	Actual cost shall be the WDV at the hands of the demerged company incurred on loan borrowed relating to the period after the asset is first put to use shall never form part of actual cost.
Expt 8 to Sec 43(1)	Asset acquired out of borrowed funds	
Expt 9 to Sec 43(1)	Asset acquired subject to levy of excise duty or customs duty in respect of which CENVAT credit is available.	So much of the duty in respect as respect of which a claim of credit has been made & allowed under Central Excise Rules, 1944 shall not form part of the actual cost.
Expt 10 to Sec 43(1)	A portion of the cost of an asset acquired is met directly or indirectly by Government or any statutory authority or any other person in the form of a Subsidy or grant or reimbursement.	So much of the cost as is referable to such subsidy or grant or reimbursement shall not form part of the actual cost. If subsidy is not directly referable to the asset acquired, but subsidy is with reference to the assets then the subsidy shall be proportionately reduced from the actual cost of the assets with reference to which subsidy has been granted.
Expt 11 to Sec 43(1)	Asset brought into India by NR/ foreign co for use in his business or profession.	Actual cost as reduced by amount of dep're calculated @ in force as if asset was used in India since the date of acquisition
Expt 12 to Sec 43(1)	Any capital asset acquired under a scheme of corporation of a recognised stock exchange in India, approved by SEBI.	The amount, which would have been regarded as actual cost, but there being no such corporation shall be deemed to be the actual cost.
Expt 13 to Sec 43(1)	Actual cost of capital asset has been allowed as deduction u/s 35AD and capital asset is transferred by way of transactions referred to in sec 47	The actual cost of such asset to the transferee shall be NIL.

SEC 32(2) SET OFF & CARRY FORWARD OF UNABSORBED DEPRECIATION

Step 1: Depreciation allowance of Current PY first deductible from PGBP.

Step 2: If depreciation allowance is not fully deductible under PGBP because of absence or inadequacy of profit, it is deductible from income under other heads of income (except Salary) of current PY.

IMP HINT

Step 3: If depreciation allowance still remains unabsorbed, it can be c/f to subsequent AYs by same assessee.
* The unabsorbed depreciation is not available if opted for alternative tax scheme



In a case where the assessee is paying tax under default tax regime u/s 115BAC and there is a depreciation allowance in respect of a block of asset from an earlier AY attributable to additional depreciation u/s 32(1)(ia), which has not been given full effect to prior to A.Y. 2024-25 and which is not allowed to be set-off in the A.Y. 2024-25, Corresponding adjustment shall be made to the WDV of such block of assets as on 1.4.2023 in the prescribed manner i.e., the WDV as on 1.4.2023 will be increased by the unabsorbed additional depreciation not allowed to be set-off [FA 2023]

PROVISO 6 TO SEC 32 - DEPRECIATION IN CASE OF BUSINESS RE-ORGANISATION

In case of Business organization in the nature of - Amalgamation, Demerger, Succession, Conversion of Proprietary or firm into company, Conversion of Unlisted company or private company into LLP etc. Depreciation shall be apportioned between the predecessor and the successor in the ratio of the number of days the assets were used by them.

How to Calculate Days:

- Old Assets - From the first day of PY.
- New Assets acquired during PY of Reorganization days - from the day Assets are put to use.

RATE OF DEPRECIATION

Block	Nature of Assets	Rate
Build ing	Residential building other than hotels & boarding (Employee Quarter)	5%
Furnitu re	Non-residential building, godown, office, factory etc. including hotels & boarding.	10%
	Temporary construction Any furniture including electrical fittings	40%
P&M [Sec 43(3)]	In general (if nothing is mentioned) Oil well	10%
	Motor car including lorries, buses, used for hiring purposes A.C.	15%
	Computer including computer software	30%
	> Books owned by a professional [whether annual publication or not]	40%
Intang-ible	> Energy saving device	40%
	> Annual Publication of books	40%
	> Life saving equipment	40%
	> Windmill (before 01.04.2014 15%)	40%
	> Pollution control equipment	40%
	Acquired after 31.3.1998	25%
	Ship/ Vessel/ speed boats	20%
Other	Aeroplane	40%
	Motor bus /lorries on running them on hire	30%
	Renewable energy device installed after 31/03/2014	40%
	Renewable energy device installed before 31/03/14	15%

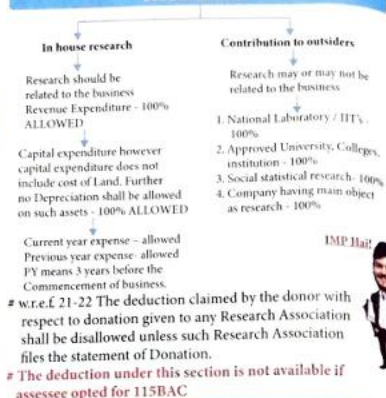
SEC 50 CAPITAL GAINS IN SALE OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS

Depreciable Asset is not eligible for indexation. Hence, the gain will always be STCG. If asset is stolen or damaged & no insurance compensation is received.

- There are other assets in block: No separate tax treatment is required. Loss shall be contained in WDV & depre will be allowed over the number of period.
- No other assets in the block: The block shall become NIL & Sec 50C shall not be attracted. Hence, it is a dead loss. Reduction of Goodwill from block of assets to be consider as transfer w.e.f 1/4/2021

CIT v. Rajiv Shukla (Delhi) - The assessee can claim exemption u/s 54F, if the assets are held for more than 36m even though in case of depreciable asset the gain is Short term.

SEC 35 EXPENSE ON SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH



- w.e.f. 1-21-22 The deduction claimed by the donor with respect to donation given to any Research Association shall be disallowed unless such Research Association files the statement of Donation.
- The deduction under this section is not available if assessee opted for 115BAC

SALE OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH ASSETS

Sold without being used for other Purpose Sec 41(3):
Deemed PGGBP : Lower of:
1. Net sale price of the asset or
2. Deduction claimed u/s 35.

- This shall apply even if business is not in existence in that PY
- Artes Manufacturing co [SC]: Capital Gain would arise only if sale price exceed the cost of acquisition of such assets

Notes:

- Unabsorbed capital expenditure on scientific research shall be treated same as unabsorbed depreciation.
- If deduction under section 35 is claimed then depreciation u/s 32 is not allowed as deduction.

SEC 35(2AA) DONATION TO NATIONAL LABORATORY / IIT

100% Deduction allowed for any sum paid to a National Laboratory or a University or an Indian Institute of Technology or a specified person with a specific direction that the said sum shall be used for scientific research approved in this behalf by the prescribed authority. Deduction shall not be withdrawn even after approval is withdrawn.

DEDUCTION FOR EXPENDITURE INCURRED FOR IN-HOUSE SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH RELATED TO BUSINESS AND CONTRIBUTION TO OUTSIDERS FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH/SOCIAL SCIENCE/STATISTICAL RESEARCH [FA 2023]

Nature of Expenditure		Under the default tax regime u/s 115BAC		Under the optional tax regime	
		Allowability of deduction	Treatment while computing income	Allowability of deduction	Treatment while computing income
		If debited to Profit & Loss A/c	If given as additional information	If debited to Profit & Loss A/c	If given as additional information
I. In house research expenditure on scientific research related to assessee business					
35(1)(i)	Revenue expenditure	Allowable as deduction	No adjustment required,	Allowable as deduction	No Adjustment deducted required,
35(1)(iv) relate with sec 35(2)	Any capital expenditure (other than cost of acquisition of land)		To be deducted	Allowable as deduction	No Adjustment deducted required,
II. Contribution to outsiders					
35(1)(ii)	Notified approved research association/ university/college/ other institution for scientific research		To be added back while computing income under the head PGGBP		No adjustment required, since it is already debited to profit and loss A/c
35(1)(ia)	Approved notified Company for scientific research	Not allowable as deduction	No adjustment required	Allowable as deduction	To be deducted while computing income under the head PGGBP
35(1)(iii)	Notified approved research association/ university/ college/ other institution for research in social science or statistical research		To be added back while computing income under the head PGGBP		No adjustment required, since it is already debited to profit and loss A/c
35(2AA)	Approved National Laboratory/ University/ IIT/ specified person to be used for scientific research undertaken under an approved programme		To be added back while computing income under the head PGGBP		No adjustment required, since it is already debited to profit and loss A/c

SEC 35(2AB) ASSESSEE ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURING/BIOTECHNOLOGY

ASSESSEE : Assessee engaged in manufacture or biotechnology

CONDITION : Incur inhouse expenditure

DEDUCTION : 100% of Actual cost of new assets

The deduction of this section is not available if assessee opted 115BAA/BAB.

SEC 38 PERSONAL EXPENSES NOT ALLOWED

If expense is partly business or partly personal, then business expense will be allowed

SEC 35DD AMALGAMATION AND DEMERGER EXPENSES

Assessee an Indian company can take the deduction on 1/5th basics over 5 years starting from year of expenses.

The deduction of this section is not available if assessee opted 115BAA/BAB.

SEC 35CCC

Any Assessee incur any expense on agriculture extension project as notified by board

Deduction = 100%
Exp on land or building are not allowed

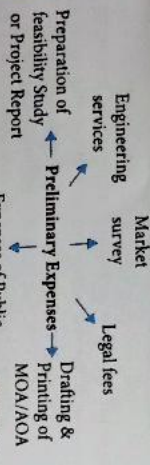
SEC 35CCD

Any company incur expense on skill development project notified by Board

Deduction = 100% of actual expenses on land or building are not allowed

SEC 35D PRELIMINARY EXPENSES

Allowed:- Only allowed to Resident



- > This deduction is allowed in 5 equal installments.
- > Cost of project: Amount invested in the Fixed Asset for new project.
- > Capital Employed Shares + Debentures + long term borrowings for new project (Reserves & Surplus not included)
- # The preliminary expenditure is not allowed if assessee opted alternative tax scheme

SEC 35CCA EXPENSE FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

- Assessee contribute for:
 - i) National Fund for Rural Development;
 - ii) National Urban poverty Eradication Fund
- The assessee shall be allowed a deduction of the amount of such expenditure incurred during the PY.
- DEDUCTION ALLOWED : 100%

SEC 35DDA EXPENDITURE RELATED TO VRS

- Any Assessee incurring the expenditure on VRS deduction on 1/5th basis over 5 years starting from year of expenses.
- # The preliminary expenditure is not allowed if assessee opted alternative tax scheme

SEC 320(D) DEPRECIATION FOR POWER GENERATING UNDERTAKINGS

1. An assessee engaged in the business of generation or generation and distribution of power can claim depreciation at the prescribed rates on actual cost of each asset on straight line method of depreciation.
2. Assessee also has an option to claim depreciation on WDV of Block of assets. However such an option has to be exercised before the due date of furnishing ROI for the PY in which it began to generate power. Such option once exercised shall be final, if option is not opted then Depreciation shall be allowed on SLM basis only

Notes:

1. Where any asset is put to use for of less than 180 days, the depreciation shall be restricted to 50% of the amount calculated at the prescribed percentage.
2. The depreciation shall not exceed the actual cost of the asset.

SALE OF ASSETS BY POWER GENERATING UNIT

1. If Charged Depreciation on WDV basis: Treatment shall be as per Sec 50.
2. If charged depreciation on SLM Basis:
 - A) Where Loss arise (Terminal Depreciation)

Sale Value is Less than WDV	
OP WDV	xxx
(-) Money Received Including Scrap Value	(xxx)
Terminal Depreciation to be claimed in Year	xxx

B) Where Profit arise

Sale Value is More than WDV	
OP WDV	xxx
(-) Money Received Including Scrap Value	(xxx)
> Amount upto Dep already claimed is taxable as Balancing charge [Sec 41(2)]	
> Balance surplus is Taxable as CG depends upon POHA [Sec 50A]	

SEC 36 OTHER DEDUCTIONS

(1) Insurance Premium

- Sec 36(1)(i) Premium for Insurance of stock in Trade
- Sec 36(1)(ia) Premium paid by Federal Milk co-operative society for insurance of cattle
- Sec 36(1)(ib) Premium for Insurance of stock in Trade Employees

(2) Employees Welfare Payment

- Sec 36(1)(ii) Bonus/ Pension Scheme NPS 80CCD
- Sec 36(1)(va) SP/ RPF/ AGF
- Sec 36(1)(vb) EMPLOYEES contribution towards welfare

Sec 43B Applicable

(3) Sec 36(1)(ii)

- > Bonus or commission paid to Employees is allowed
- > It should not be paid as profit or dividend
- > It can be more than prescribed under POBA, 1965

Employer Contribution towards National Pension Scheme u/s 80CCD is allowed as deduction upto:

- (i) Actual contribution
- (ii) 10% of salary (Basic + DA (Terms)) whichever is lower

(5) Sec 36(1)(vi)/(v)

Deduction allowed for EMPLOYEES Contribution in

- Statutory Provident Fund (SPF)
- Recognized Provident Fund (RPF)
- Approved Gratuity Fund (AGF)
- Any Provident Fund

Note: Deduction under any unrecognized or unapproved Fund not allowed

(6) Sec 36(1)(va)

- EMPLOYEES Contribution towards welfare Fund
- > Any amount received by fund, superannuation fund etc. is allowed only if it is paid to the Govt. before due date of the respective Act. Clarified by F.A.21
- > If paid after due date of the respective act, it will not be allowed as deduction & will be included in Income.

Eg: The due date of PF Act is 15th of Next month of the month in which PF is received Employees PF contri. for the month of July should be paid by the Employer to the govt/ govt A/c till 15th August.

Note: If deposit before 15th August - Allowed
If not deposited before 15th August - Added to Income.

(7) Sec 36(1)(vi)

- > Animals Used in Business other than Stock in Trade
- > Deduction under this section will be allowed in the year in which animals become permanently useless or die.
- > Amount of Deduction Cost of Animal - Sale value.

(8) Sec 36(1)(vii) BAD DEBITS

Actual Bad Debts.

- Allowed
- Not Allowed

But Allowed to Banks u/s 36(1)(viiia)

- > Actual Bad Debts
- > Except: Lending Business In Lending Business, Bad Debt Related to loan is allowed.

Notes: > Bad Debts must be written off in BOA in the year in which it is decided. There is no need to prove it.

- > Provision for Bad Debts is only allowed to Banks u/s 36(1)(viiia).
- Related to Business-Allowed
- Related to Loan- Not allowed.

(9) Sec 36(1)(viiia) Provision for Bad Debts

- > Deduction is allowed for provision for Bad Debts.
- > No Deduction is allowed for actual Bad debts u/s 36(1)(vii) for this provision amount, as it is debited in Provision Account

Actual Bad Debts > Provision for Bad Debts
Actual Bad Debts - Provision = Difference

will be allowed as deduction u/s 36(1)(vii)

- > Only one account will be made in Provision for Bad Debts of Rural & Non-Rural Branches.

(10) Sec 36(1)(viii) Transfer to Special Reserve

Allowed to financial corporation engaged in providing long term finance (> 5 Years)

- Actual Amount Transferred to Special Reserve
- 20% of PGBP
- 200% of (Sh.Cap + Gen Reserve) - opening bal of Special Reserve

whichever is lower

(11) Sec 36(1)(ix) Expenses on promotion of Family Planning

Allowed to only companies : Amount of Deduction

- Capital Allowed in 5 Equal Installments
- Revenue Fully Allowed

(12) Sec 36(1)(xii) Planning of Sugar Cane

Expenditure Incurred by Co-operative Society Engaged in Mfg. of sugar

- Price fixed by Govt. Equal to
- OR At a price For purchase of sugarcane
- Less than

Allowed as deduction if Assessee has held shares, Securities & Commodities as Stock in Trade

(13) Sec 36(1)(xv) = STT
Sec 36(1)(xvi) = CTT

(14) Sec 36(1)(xviii) Marked to market loss/ Expected loss

- As per ICDS Allowed
- Others Not Allowed

Sec 40(a)(i) : Payment made to NR or Foreign Co. and

TDS not Deducted
TDS Deducted but not paid to Govt. Upto Due Date of 139(1)

100% Disallowed

Note: Such amount should be taxable in the hands of NR or Foreign co. under the act.

Sec 40(a)(ia) : Any payment made to Resident and

TDS not Deducted
TDS Deducted but not paid to Govt. Upto Due Date of 139(1)

30% Disallowed

Note for 40(a)(ia) & 40(a)(ia):

> In the subsequent year, if TDS is deducted & paid to Govt or to Govt, (if deducted earlier), then 100% / 30% disallowed earlier shall be allowed in the subsequent year.

Sec 201(1) :

> If any amount paid to Resident / NR without deduction of TDS & Such PAYEE (RINR):

Has Furnished Takes into Account Paid Tax on ROI u/s 139(1) Such Income

> And the payer furnishes a certificate in this regard from a CA to the AO = That tax has been paid on such Income

Sec 40(a)(ii) : Any tax paid outside India → Which is eligible for Relief under DTAA

Note: Tax always includes Tax, Cess & Surcharge as deduction under PGBP

Sec 40(a)(ib) : Same as 40(a)(i), but refers to Equalization Levy, which is discussed in that chapter.

Sec 40(a)(iii) : TDS on Salary payable outside India.

Outside India
OR
To NR in India
To NR In India

If not deducted OR Deducted but not paid → Net to Govt A/c upto due date of TDS payment

> Such Salary will not be allowed as Deduction.

This will never be allowed again on payment after due date.

Sec 40(a)(iv) : Any contribution to Provident Fund or any other fund made for employees.

And if any payment is made from the fund to employees which is taxable under the head salaries in hands of employees

If assessee does not deducts tax, the amount paid will be disallowed

Sec 40(a)(v) : Tax on Non-Monetary perquisite

If employer pays Non-monetary perquisites → To Employees

such non-monetary perquisites are taxable in the hands of EMPLOYEE

EMPLOYER pays such tax on non-monetary perqs on behalf of Employee

Then such tax paid is not allowed as Deduction to EMPLOYER → As it is exempt in the hands of Employee u/s 10(10C)

SEC 40A(2) UNREASONABLE PAYMENT TO RELATIVE/SUBSTANTIAL INTEREST

Unreasonable payment to relative as determined by AO not allowed as deduction. Market Price determined as per Arm length Price

SEC 40A(3) CASH EXPENDITURE

APPLICABILITY	NON APPLICABILITY - Rule 6DD
Expenses in cash exceeding 10,000 in a single day to same person shall not be allowed as deduction	1. Payment made when bank is closed 2. Payment to Banks, FI, Govt, Co-op bank. 3. Payment to farmer for its produce 4. Payment made at a place not served by Bank 5. Payment is made by Dr / cr card, NEFT, Net banking, IMPS, BHIM.

Note : for GTA take 35,000

RULE 6A(BBA) OTHER ELECTRONIC MODE

1. Credit card, Debit card
2. Net Banking, RTGS, NEFT, IMPS
3. UPI (Unified Payment Interface)
4. BHIM(Bharat Interface for Money) aadhar pay.

7th of

Net to Govt A/c upto due date of TDS payment

Month

No disallowance u/s 40A(3)/40A(3A) shall be made in following cases -

1. Where the payment is made to—
i. RBI or any Banking Company
ii. SBI or any subsidiary bank.
iii. Any co-operative Bank or Land Mortgage Bank
iv. Any Primary agriculture credit society or any primary credit society
- v. Life Insurance Corporation of India
- vi. The Government and, under the rules framed by it, such payment is required to be made in legal tender.

2. Where the payment is made by—

- i. Any letter of credit arrangements through a bank;
- ii. A mail or telegraphic transfer through a bank;
- iii. A book adjustment from any account in a bank to any other account in that or any other bank;
- iv. A bill of exchange made payable only to a bank;
- v. Use of ECS
- vi. Credit Card/ Debit card

3. Where the payment is made by way of adjustment against the amount of any liability incurred by the assessee for any goods supplied/services rendered by the assessee to such payee;

4. Where the payment is made for the purchase of—
i. Agricultural or forest produce; or
ii. The produce of animal husbandry or dairy or poultry farming; or
iii. Fish or fish products; or
iv. The products of horticulture or agriculture, to the cultivator, grower or producer of such articles, produce or products;

5. Where payment is made for purchase of products manufactured or processed without the aid of power in a cottage industry, to producer of such products;

6. Where the payment is made in a village or town not served by any bank.

7. Where any payment is made to an employee or the heir of any such employee, on or in connection with the Retirement, retirement, or death of such employee, on account of gratuity, retrenchment compensation or similar benefit & aggregate of such sums payable to the employee / his heir does not exceed ₹50,000.

8. Where the payment is made by an assessee by way of salary to his employee after deducting TDS and when such employee—

- i. Is temporarily posted for a continuous period of 15 days or more in a place other than his normal place of duty or on a ship; and
- ii. Does not maintain any account in any bank at such pace or ship.

10. Where the payment is made by any person to his agent who is required to make payment in cash for goods or services on behalf of such person;

11. Where the payment is made by an authorised dealer or a money changer against purchase of foreign currency or travelers cheques in the normal course of his business.

SEC 40A(4) PAYMENT BY PRESCRIBED MODE IN VIOLATION OF CONTRACT

Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law or in any contract, if payment is made as per prescribe mode u/s 40A(3) no person shall be allowed to raise, any suit or a plea on the grounds that the payment was not made in cash or other manner.

SEC 40A(7)

No deduction for any gratuity or its provision except approved gratuity.

SEC 40A(9)

No deduction for any PF or its provision except DPF, RPF, PPF.

SEC 40A(1B) EQUALIZATION LEVY

Not deducted then 100% disallowance will be attracted

SEC 40(A)(IB) FEE/CHARGE PAID BY STATE GOVT UNDERTAKING

Any amount :-

- a. Paid by way of royalty, licence fee, service fee, privilege fee, service charge/any other fee/charge, by whatever name called, which is levied exclusively on; or
- b. Which is appropriated, directly or indirectly, from, a State Government undertaking by the State Government

SEC 44AA MAINTENANCE OF BOOKS

Income from Business/profession exceeds 2,50,000 or total sales/gross receipts exceeds 25,00,000 in any 3 preceding PY or likely to exceed in case of individual & HUF Other than Individual & HUF 1.2 lakhs & 10 lakhs income under 44AD 1. Books are maintained for 6 years from end of relevant AY 2. Penalty for Non compliance = 25,000 [Sec 271A]

SEC 40(A)(I) PAYMENT MADE WITHOUT TDS

Any Payment made to NR on which TDS is deducted or deducted but not paid shall be disallowed = 100% Assessee will not be treated as assessee in default if the payee has submitted the ROI & has considered this as Income and Paid the tax due there on.

SEC 43B DEDUCTION ALLOWED ON ACTUAL PAYMENT BASIS

Following expenses are allowed only if following payments are made before filing ROI
a) Any tax, duty, cess
b) Employer's contribution towards SPF, RPF, Approved Gratuity Fund, Approved Super Annuation Fund, New Pension scheme, any funds as per law
c) Bonus, Commission to Employees

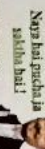
d) Interest on loan to any PFI, State Financial corp, state industrial investment corp, scheduled banks [scheduled bank include co-operative bank other than a primary agricultural credit society or a primary co-operative agricultural & rural development bank]

e) Leave encashment to employees

f) Any sum payable to Indian railways for use of railway assets

g) Interest on any loan or borrowing from a deposit taking non-banking financial company or systematically important non-deposit taking NBFC.

If payment is made after the due date then deduction will be allowed in the year of payment



> Conversion of interest into a loan or borrowing or debenture or other instrument or any instrument by which liability to pay is deferred to a future date shall not be treated as actual payment

> Any sum payable by the assessee to a micro or small enterprise beyond the time-limit specified in sec 15 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 would be allowed as deduction only in that previous year in which such sum is actually paid.

> Sec 15 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 mandates payment of goods or services to supplier, being a micro or small enterprises by the buyer on or before the date agreed upon between them in writing i.e., as per the written agreement, which cannot be more than 45 days from the day of acceptance or the day of deemed acceptance of any goods or services by a buyer from a supplier. If there is no such written agreement, the payment shall be made before the appointed day i.e., within 15 days.

> If the sum payable by the assessee to a micro or small enterprise is paid as per written agreement (maximum within 45 days) or within 15 days in case of no agreement, the deduction can be claimed on accrual basis if mercantile method of accounting is followed by the assessee. However, if the sum payable by the assessee to a micro or small enterprise is not paid as per written agreement or within 15 days in case of no agreement, the deduction would be allowed in the previous year in which it is actually paid. [FA 2023]

Meaning of Micro and Small enterprise : [FA 2023]

S.No.	Meaning
i)	In case of enterprises engaged in the manufacture or production of goods pertaining to specified industries
	Micro enterprise: Where the investment in plant and machinery ≤ ₹ 25 lakhs
	Small enterprise: Where the investment in plant and machinery > ₹ 25 lakhs & ≤ ₹ 3 crores
ii)	In case of enterprises engaged in providing or rendering services
	Micro enterprise: Where the investment in equipment ≤ ₹ 10 lakhs
	Small enterprise: Where the investment in equipment > ₹ 10 lakhs & ≤ ₹ 2 crores

SEC 44AB AUDIT OF ACCOUNTS

Business

Profession

Other

Tax audit is required if turnover of business in PY exceeded 1cr

No Tax audit upto Turnover of 10 crore if below conditions are satisfied

1. If cash received does not exceed 5% of total receipt &
2. Cash Payment does not exceed 5% of total payment.

Income



Notes:

1. Audit shall be conducted by Chartered Accountant & furnish Tax Audit report atleast 1 month prior to the date of filing ROI u/s 139(1) in the prescribed form. [3CA-3CB/3CBI]
2. Penalty for non furnishing of Tax Audit report: - Lower of a) 150000 or; b) 0.5% of Turnover or gross receipt.
3. This Section shall not apply to a person who declares PCBIP as per sec 44AD(1) or 44ADA(1)

Requirement of Tax Audit: It is obligatory for the persons mentioned in column (2) of the table below, carrying on business or profession, to get his accounts audited before the "specified date" by a Chartered Accountant, if the conditions mentioned in the corresponding row of column(3) are satisfied [FA 2023]

SEC 35AD DEDUCTION OF CERTAIN SPECIFIED BUSINESS

Specified Business	Commence	Deduction
Laying and operating a cross-country natural gas/crude /petroleum pipeline	1.4.2009	100%
Setting up and operating a cold chain facility	1.4.2009	100%
Setting up & operating a warehousing facility for storage of agriculture produce	1.4.2009	100%
The business of building and operating a new hotel of 2 star or above category anywhere in India.	1.4.2010	100%
The business of building & operating of a new hospital anywhere in India with at least 100 beds for patients.	1.4.2010	100%

A housing project under a scheme for slum redevelopment or rehabilitation.

Developing and building a housing project under a scheme for affordable housing.

Capital expense for a new plant or newly installed capacity in any existing plant for production of fertilizers

Setting up & operating an Inland Container depot or container freight Station notified or approved under Custom Act

Bee-keeping & production-Honey & Beewax

Setting up & operating warehouse facility for Storage of Sugar.

Laying & operating a slurry pipeline for the transportation of iron ore.

Setting up & operating Semi-conductor wafer fabrication manufacturing unit notified by CBDT

Developing or maintaining & operating/ splitting/ reconstruction of old business.

Business should not be set up by transfer of old plant and machinery under Chapter VI-A shall not be allowed in respect of old plant & machinery used for the business

Deduction under Chapter VI-A shall not be allowed in respect of actual cost of the asset for which deduction has been allowed under Sec 35 AD shall be taken as NIL.

Further, receipts on account of sale of those assets be taxable under head PCBIP only, whatever the amount may be

Note: In case of an individual/HUF/AOP/BOI carrying on specified business, deduction u/s 35AD would be available only if they exercise the option of shifting out of the default tax regime provided u/s 115BAC(1A). If such assessee is paying concessional rates of tax under the default tax regime u/s 115BAC, deduction u/s 35AD would not be available. A company would not be eligible for deduction u/s 35AD, if it opts for the special provisions of sec 115BAA/115BAB [FA 2023]

SEC 43CA SPECIAL PROVISION FOR FULL VALUE OF CONSIDERATION FOR TRANSFER OF ASSETS OTHER THAN CAPITAL ASSETS IN CERTAIN CASES

If SDV exceed 110% of consideration SDV=FVOC

All other provisions of sec 50C applies

Sec applies when Land & Building held as SIT.

SEC 37 GENERAL DEDUCTIONS

a) Expenditure is not covered u/s 30 to 36

b) Expenditure is incurred wholly & exclusively for the purpose of business.

c) Expenditure is not of capital in nature.

d) Expenditure is not personal nature

e) Expenditure should not be in nature of offence or prohibited by Law.

Important Note :

> Sec 37(2b) - No deduction allowed for adv in souvenir/ brochure/pamphlet published by political party (allowed u/s 80GG/80G)

> Exp related to CSR or donation to various entities not allowed.

> Cir 5/2012 - Freebies to medical practitioner not allowed

SEC 37 GENERAL DEDUCTIONS

> Tax interest or penalty related to direct taxes is allowed but Whereas, tax and interest of indirect taxes is allowed but penalty of indirect tax not allowed.

> Dividend & DDT paid not allowed.

> Circ. 38/2016 - Premium paid by firm on keyman insurance policy of partner is allowed.

As per Explanation 1 to section 37(1), any expenditure incurred by the assessee for any purpose which is an offence or which is prohibited by law shall not be allowed as a deduction or allowance. The expression "expenditure incurred" would include and would be deemed to have always included the expenditure incurred by an assessee. -

(i) For any purpose which is an offence under any law for the time being in force, in India or outside India or

(ii) To provide any benefit or perquisite, in whatever form, to a person, whether or not carrying on a business or exercising a profession, and acceptance of such benefit or perquisite by such person is in violation of any law or rule or regulation governing the conduct of such person; or

(iii) To compound an offence under any law for the time being in force, in India or outside India.

Explanation 3: "Expenditure which is an offence or which is prohibited by law" shall include and shall be deemed to have always included the expenditure incurred by an assessee,—

1. For any purpose which is an offence or which is prohibited by any law for the time being in force, in India or outside India; or

2. To provide any benefit or perquisite, in whatever form, to a person, whether or not carrying on a business or exercising a profession, and acceptance of such benefit or perquisite by such person is in violation of any law or rule or regulation governing the conduct of such person; or

3. To compound an offence under any law for the time being in force, in India or outside India. [FA 2023]

> CSR exp. not allowed > Contri/ donation to Political party/ Electoral Trust

SEC 40(B) : MAXIMUM LIMIT ON INTEREST / REMUNERATION

Interest & Remuneration paid by the firm / LLP is allowed as deduction subject to the limit of section 40b.

Explanation : Where Individual is a partner in a firm on individual capacity and receive interest in Representative capacity then limit of sec 40b is not applicable to such interest

Explanation : Where Individual is a partner in a firm on representative capacity and receive interest in Individual capacity then limit of sec 40b is not applicable to such interest

1. Remuneration

a. Condition for remuneration:-

- Remuneration should be paid only to a working partner
- Remuneration must be authorized by the partnership deed
- Remuneration should not pertain to period prior to partnership deed
- Remuneration should not exceed the permissible limit

b. Maximum Permissible Remuneration = Lower of Actual Remuneration & Maximum Limit (Based on Book Profit)

Book Profit	Limit
On the First ₹ 3,00,000 of the Book Profit or in case of a loss, Book Profit, whichever is higher.	₹ 1,50,000 or at the rate of 90 % of At the rate of 60 % of book profits

Note: While making adjustments in Step 2 above, following are to be noted

Explanation : Book profit =

Income from PGBP as per Normal Provision after making all adjustment u/s 28-44(-) (Current year (+) b/f depreciation)	XXX
Add: Int/ remuneration paid or payable to partners [if deducted]	xxx
Less: Interest allowable u/s 40(b)	[xxx]
Books profit	XXX

> Income chargeable under 'HP', 'CG' & 'IHOS' will not form part of Book Profits.

> Remuneration include commission for the purpose of Sec 40(b)

> B/f business loss will not be deducted from profits.

> Permissible deductions from gross total income shall be ignored

> As per ACIT vs great city manufacturing so it was held that once sec 40(b) is allied sec 40(A)(2) cannot be applied.

> Any payment made beyond limit be disallowed while computing PGBP of firm

2. Interest:

Conditions for claiming the Interest :

1. Payment of interest should be authorised by Partnership Deed.
2. Payment of interest should pertain to the period after the Partnership Deed.

3. Rate of interest should not exceed 12 % p.a. simple interest.

> Interest paid to working as well sleeping both are allowed as deduction.

> Act does not make difference between capital/loan. Interest on both is @ 12%. Capital covers both capital fixed as well as circulating.

> If firm pays int to partner & partner pays int to firm on drawing, it shall not be net off.

Deduction is lower of :

- A) 12% of capital
- B) Actual interest
- C) Amount given in deed

SEC 234G FEES FOR DEFAULT IN FILING STATEMENT

1. Where the Association, university, college or other institution notified u/s 35 fails to deliver or cause to deliver a statement or furnish a certificate in prescribed form or manner or
2. It shall be liable to pay a fees Rs.200 for every day during which failure continues. The amount of fees referred above shall not exceed the amount of which failure has occurred.

SEC 43AA FOREIGN EXCHANGE FLUCTUATION

SEC 43AA(1) - Subject to the provisions of sec 43A, any gain or loss arising on account of any change in foreign exchange rates shall be treated as income or loss, as the case may be, and such gain or loss shall be computed in accordance with the income computation and disclosure standards notified u/s 145(2).

SEC 43AA(2) - For the purposes of sub-section (1), gain or loss arising on account of the effects of change in foreign exchange rates shall be in respect of all foreign currency transactions, including those relating to:-

- > Monetary items and non-monetary items;
- > Translation of financial statements of foreign operations;
- > Forward exchange contracts;
- > Foreign currency translation reserves.

SEC 269ST MODE OF UNDERTAKING TRANSACTIONS

No person shall receive an amount of ₹2,00,000 or more

- a) In aggregate from a person in a day; or
- b) In respect of a single transaction; or
- c) In respect of transactions relating to one event / occasion from a person, otherwise than by an account payable cheque or an account payable bank draft or use of electronic clearing system through a bank account or through such other electronic mode as may be prescribed.

The provisions of this section shall not apply to-

- i) Any receipt by-
 - a) Government
 - b) Any banking company, post office savings bank or co-operative bank;
- ii) Transactions of the nature referred to in sec 269SS.

9. CLUBBING OF INCOME

BASICS OF CLUBBING

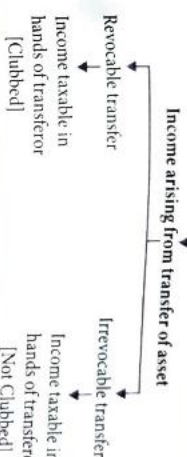
The income, shall be first computed in the hands of recipient and all expenditure related to such income shall be allowed as provisions of the Act and thereafter the net income shall be clubbed

- > Negative Income is also Clubbed.
- > Clubbing Provisions are mandatory.

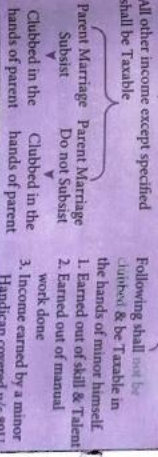
SEC 60 TRANSFER OF INCOME WHERE THERE IS NO TRANSFER OF ASSETS

If any person transfer any Income without transfer of Assets then such income is taxable in the hands of transferor.

SEC 61 REVOCABLE TRANSFER OF ASSETS



SEC 64(IA) MINOR'S INCOME



Once the Income of minor is clubbed then exemption of Rs 1500 per child shall be available [irrespective of no of child]

SEC 10(32) If the asset transferred to a minor child (not being a minor married daughter) without consideration or for inadequate consideration is a house property, then, by virtue of sec 27(b), the transferor parent will be the deemed owner of the house property and will be taxable in the hands of the transferor-parent. Consequently, clubbing provisions u/s 64(1A) would not be attracted in respect of such income, due to which the benefit of exemption u/s 10(32) (discussed above) cannot be availed against such income. If the house property is transferred by a parent to his or her minor married daughter, without consideration or for inadequate consideration, then, sec 27(i) is not attracted. In such a case, the income from house property will be included u/s 64(1A) in the hands of that parent, whose total income before including minor child's income is higher; and benefit of exemption u/s 10(32) can be availed by that parent in respect of the income so included if he/she exercises the option of shifting out of the default tax regime provided u/s 115BAC(1A) [FA 2023]

SEC 64(I)(V) TRANSFER TO SPOUSE FOR INADEQUATE OR WITHOUT CONSIDERATION



Other Note: Where the assets transferred has changed its shape and identification then, income from such changed assets is to be clubbed.

SEC 64(0)(VII) TRANSFER TO SON'S WIFE

If Assets are transferred to son's wife for inadequate or without consideration and Income is earned then such income is clubbed in the hands of transferor. [Father in Law].

SEC 64(0)(VII) ASSETS TRANSFERRED TO 3RD PERSON FOR BENEFIT OF WIFE / SONS WIFE

If the Assets is transferred for the benefit of wife/son's wife then Income from such property shall be clubbed in hands of transferor

SECTION 64(0)(II) SALARY, COMMISSION EARNED BY SPOUSE

If the spouse has earned remuneration from a concern where individual has substantial interest & spouse does not possess any professional & technical Qualification then such remuneration shall be clubbed in hands of transferor.

Meaning of substantial interest:

- i) For a company: 20% of Voting Right.
- ii) In any other case: 20% of Profit

Notes:

1. Whether both husband & wife has substantial interest: The income shall be clubbed in the hands of person having greater income before this clubbing
2. Holding of relative shall also be counted while considering the substantial interest.
3. Relative in relation to individual means the husband, wife, brother or sister or any lineal ascendant or descendant.

BUSINESS OUT OF GIFTED MONEY

The profit earned in the business shall be clubbed in the following manner :

$$\text{Profit} \times \frac{\text{Gifted Amount}}{\text{Total Capital Employed}}$$

SEC 64(2) TRANSFER OF ASSET TO HUF

If any individual transfers any asset to his HUF without/for inadequate consideration then income from such asset is received by HUF but taxable in the hands of the Transferor (Member). After Partition of HUF, Income from such asset received, by spouse shall be clubbed in hands of Transferor.

CROSS TRANSFERS

Two transactions are inter-connected and are parts of the same transaction in such a way that it can be said that the circuitous method was adopted as a device to evade tax, the implication of clubbing provisions would be attracted.

Max time possible hai



10. SET OFF AND CARRY FORWARD

SEC 70 INTRA HEAD ADJUSTMENT

Particulars	Provisions
Salary	There cannot be any loss in Head Salary
House Property	Loss from House property can be set-off against income from house property
PGBP	Normal Business loss can be set-off against any Business Income Speculative loss can be set-off only against Speculative Income
Capital Gains	Specified Business loss can be set-off only against Specified Business Income LTCL LTCL can be set-off only against LTCG LTCL STCL can be set-off against any CG
Other Sources	Normal Loss IFOs loss can be set-off against IFOs Income Loss from O & M Horse race only against Horse Race Income Loss from an exempt source can be set-off against CIT Vs. Tatyaganjan

SEC 71 INTER HEAD ADJUSTMENT

Particulars	Provisions
Salary	Loss from any head can be set-off against salary except PGBP
House Property	The loss under the head "Income from house property" would not be allowable to be set off against income under the other head if the assessee pays tax at concessional rate u/s 115BAC. However, if the assessee exercises the option of shifting out of a loss under the head "Income from house property" and there is a loss under the head "Income from house property" and the assessee has income assessable under any other head of income, the maximum loss from house property which can be set-off against income from any other head is ₹ 2 lakhs. In other words, in such case, the amount of such loss exceeding ₹ 2 lakhs would not be allowable to be set-off against income under the other head. [FY 2023]
PGBP	Normal Business loss can be set-off against any Business Income except salary Speculative Business loss can be set-off only against Speculative Income Specified Business loss can be set-off only against Specified Business Income Sec. 35AD
Capital Gains	Loss from other head can be set-off against CG but loss from CG can be set-off against other head General Rule LTCL can be set-off only against LTCG LTCL STCL can be set-off against any CG
Other Sources	Normal Loss IFOs loss can be set-off against IFOs Income Horse race loss can be set-off only against M Horse race Loss from an exempt source can be set-off against CIT Vs. Tatyaganjan

Losses from Specified business u/s 35AD: In case of an assessee exercising the option of shifting out of the default tax regime provided u/s 115BAC(1A), loss from specified business referred to in sec. 35AD can be set-off only against income from any other specified business. Such loss cannot be set off against income under any other head. [FY 2023]

Note:

Following brought forward losses/depreciation is not allowed to be set off while computing total income under default tax regime under section 115BAC:

- Brought forward loss from self-occupied house property
- Brought forward business loss of specified business u/s 35AD
- Brought forward business loss on account of deduction u/s 35(1)(iii)/(iiiA) or u/s 35(2AA)
- Unabsorbed depreciation attributable to additional depreciation u/s 32(1)(iiiA). [FY 2023]

Order of Setoff from PGBP Income: Out of PGBP income following shall be order of setoff from PGBP Income:

- Current year depreciation [Section 32(1)];
- Current year capital expenditure on scientific research and current year expenditure on family planning to the extent allowed;
- Brought forward business or profession losses [Section 72(1)];
- Unabsorbed depreciation [Section 32(2)];
- Unabsorbed capital expenditure on scientific research [Sec 35(4)];
- Unabsorbed expenditure on family planning [Sec 36(1)(ix)].

SEC 73A CARRY FORWARD & SET OFF OF LOSSES BY SPECIFIED BUSINESSES

- An assessee exercising the option of shifting out of the default tax regime provided u/s 115BAC(1A) and carrying on specified business, can claim deduction u/s 35AD in respect of capital expenditure (other than land, goodwill and financial instruments) incurred in respect of such business, subject to fulfillment of specified conditions. Any loss computed in respect of the specified business referred to in sec. 35AD can, however, be set off only against profits and gains, if any, will be carried forward for set off against profits and gains of any specified business in the following assessment year and so on. [FY 2023]
- The unabsorbed loss can be carried forward indefinitely for set-off against income from specified business.
- Filing of Loss Return shall be mandatory in order to c/f the loss.

SEC 74 LOSSES UNDER THE HEAD "CAPITAL HEAD"

- Loss from "Capital gains" STCL or LTCL shall be carried forward for 8 AY
- Filing of Loss Return shall be mandatory in order to c/f the loss u/s 112A. Loss exceeding ₹ 1,00,000 can, therefore, be set-off and carried forward for set-off against LTCG by virtue of section 70(3) & 74.

SEC 74A(3) LOSSES FROM THE ACTIVITY OF OWNING & MAINTAINING RACE HORSES

- Losses incurred by an assessee from the activity of owning & maintaining race horses can be set-off only against the income from activity of owning and maintaining race horses.
- Filing of Loss Return shall be mandatory in order to c/f the loss.
- Loss can be C/f max upto 4 AY

SEC 94(7) DIVIDEND STRIPPING TRANS ACTIONS

If any person buys/acquires any security/units at any time within 3M prior to record date & sell/transfers within 3 M after such record date Or units within 9 Ms of record date & Dividend/ income from such securities are exempt from tax [u/s 10(34)/(35)]

Then Loss arising from transfer of such securities or units shall be ignored to the extent income claimed to be exempt. Let's Assume the security is transferred then calculation shall be

Particulars	₹
FVC	xxx
[+/-] COA [ST]	[xxx]
Loss	[xxx]
Less: Dividend u/s 94(7)	xxx
Balance Loss can be C/f	xxx

Section is not applicable now

SEC 94(8) BONUS STRIPPING TRANS ACTIONS

If any person buys or acquires any units (not security) at any time within period of 3 months prior to record date & he is being allotted bonus unit & Sell or transfer all original units within a period of 9 months of record date while continue to own bonus shares Then Loss arising from transfer of such units shall be ignored. Loss so ignored shall deemed to be cost of acq of those bonus units.

SUMMARY CHART

Particulars	SEC 71B to 74A
House	Rules to carry forward & set off past year losses
Property	Sec 71B:
Loss	(a) If the assessee exercises the option of shifting out of the default tax regime provided u/s 115BAC(1A), in any AY, if there is a loss under the head HP such loss will first be set off against income from any other head to the extent of ₹ 21 during the same year. The unabsorbed loss will be carried forward to the following AY to be set off against income under the head HP. (b) If the assessee pays tax at concessional rate u/s 115BAC, the loss under the head HP would not be allowable to be set off against income under any other head. The unabsorbed loss will be carried forward to the following AY to be set off against income under the head HP. [FA 2023]
Business	• It can be carried forward for 8 AY's. • If return of loss is not filed or filed late loss can be carried forward & set off.
Loss	Section 72: • Set off with both business income & speculation income. • Carry forward for 8AY. • Section 80 applicable. It means if return of loss is not filed or filed late business loss cannot be C/F. • Assessee who has incurred the loss can only set off that loss [6 exception] • Even if business is discontinued business loss can be set off.
Speculation	Section 73: • Past year speculation loss can be set off only with day sale • Speculation income • Carry forward for 4 AY • If return of loss is not filed or filed late speculation loss cannot be carried forward. • Assessee who has incurred the loss can only set off that loss [exception not applicable] • Even if business is discontinued business loss can be set off.
Loss under capital gain	Section 74: • LT can be set off only with LT. ST can be set off with both LT & ST. • Carry forward for 8 AY.
Loss from activity of owning & maintaining race horses	Section 74A: • Past year horse loss can be set off only with horse income. • Carry forward for 4 AY. • Assessee who has incurred the loss can only set off that loss [exception not applicable] • Even if business is discontinued business loss can be set off.
Loss from Lotteries	No
Other losses	Yes

Exam se phile se chart dekh leao

II. ALTERNATE MINIMUM TAX

ALTERNATE MINIMUM TAX

Is applicable to ALL ASSESSEE except COMPANY.

SEC 115IC - APPLICABILITY

As Per Sec 115IC(1), Income Tax Payable by any person Higher of -

- Income Tax payable as per Normal Provision of Income Tax.
- 18.5% of Adjusted Total Income [Surcharge, if applicable + 4% Cess] [In case unit is in IFC & assessee being co-operative society 9%]

Sec 115IC(2) - Calculation of Adjusted Total Income -

Particulars	₹
Taxable income of the taxpayer	XXX
Add: Amount of deduction under chapter VIA under the heading 'C' Deductions in respect of certain incomes [For intermediate level, the relevant sections are 80J(A), 80JQB & 80RRB] [FA 2023]	xxx
Add: Amount of deduction claimed under section 35AD (as reduced by the amount of depreciation allowable in accordance with the provisions of section 32)	xxx
Add: Amount of deduction claimed u/s 10AA/SEZ	xxx
Less: Depreciation allowable as per section 32 assuming that ded ⁿ u/s 35AD was not allowed on assets on which ded ⁿ u/s 35AD is claimed	(xxx)
Adjusted total income	XXX

Individual/ HUF/ AOP/ BOI and artificial juridical person, paying tax under default tax regime u/s 115BAC, are also not liable to alternate minimum tax under section 115IC. [FA 2023]

Sec 115IC(3) - Every person to whom this section applies shall obtain a report from CA atleast 1 month prior to the date of filing ROI

Sec 115IC(5) - The provisions of this section shall not apply to a person who has exercised option referred to in sec 115BAC / 115BAD.

SEC 115ID AMT CREDIT

> If AMT > Normal Income Tax then excess shall be AMT Credit

> It shall be C/F for 15AY

> Credit shall be set off in year in which regular tax is More than AMT

> Tax credit shall be allowed set off in a year when Tax as per Normal Provision > AMT

> Provided that where amount of tax credit in respect of any income tax paid in any country or specified territory outside India, u/s 90 or sec 90A or sec 91, allowed against the alternate minimum tax payable exceeds the amount of the tax credit admissible against the regular income tax payable by the assessee, then, while computing amount of credit under this sub-section, such excess amount shall be ignored.

SEC 115IE APPLICATION TO CERTAIN PERSONS

The Provisions of this Chap shall apply to a person who has claimed any deduction under :

- Any sec (other than sec 80P) included in Chap VI - A under the head "C" Deduction in respect of certain incomes" or Sec 10AA; or
- Sec 35AD
- Sec 35AD

AMT is not payable by :

- Individual
- HUF
- AOP / BOI
- Artificial Juridical Persons

If Adjusted total income of such persons does not exceed 20 lakhs.

EXAMINE WHETHER TO PAY TAX UNDER DEFAULT REGIME U/S 115BAC OR PAY TAX UNDER THE OPTIONAL TAX REGIME AS PER THE REGULAR PROVISIONS OF THE ACT

In case of an assessee not having income from business or profession, in case of individuals not having income from business or profession, the total income and tax liability may be computed every year, both in accordance with default tax regime under section 115BAC, and regular provisions of the Act (including provisions relating to AMT, if applicable), in order to determine which is more beneficial and accordingly, decide whether or not to shift out of the default regime u/s 115BAC. In effect, such individual can choose whether or not to exercise the option of shifting out in each FY. He may choose to pay tax under default regime under section 115BAC in one year and exercise the option to shift out of default tax regime in another year.

In case of an assessee having income from business or profession, in case of individuals having income from business or profession, the total income and tax liability may be computed, both in accordance with default tax regime under section 115BAC, and regular provisions of the Act (including provisions relating to AMT, if applicable), in order to determine which is more beneficial. Such individual has an option to shift out/opt out of the default tax regime under this section and the option has to be exercised on or before the due date specified u/s 139(1) for furnishing the return of income for such previous year and once such option is exercised, it would apply to subsequent assessment years. Such person who has exercised the above option of shifting out of the default regime for any previous year shall be able to withdraw such option only once and pay tax under the default regime u/s 115BAC for a previous year other than the year in which it was exercised. Thereafter, such person shall never be eligible to exercise option under this section, except where such person ceases to have any business income in which case, option under (i) above would be available. [FA 2023]

SEC 80A/80AC GENERAL RULES OF DEDUCTION

Sec 80B(5) - Gross total income means total income computed in accordance with the provisions of act without deduction u/c VIA which implies that deduction under respective chapter has been taken. Clubbing provisions is effected Sec 61 has been made.

Unabsorbed losses & depreciation has been effected.

Sec 80A(2) - Aggregate of deductions shall not, in any case, exceed GTI of the assessee, i.e. an assessee cannot have a loss after taking the deduction.

No Deduction is available if income (GTI) only contains:-
• LTCG - u/s 112
• Specified Business Income u/s 35AD
• STCG - u/s 111A
• Casual Income
• NR Presumptive Income u/s 115A to 115AD

Sec 80A(3) - If Deduction is allowed to AOP/ BOI then deduction for same payment/income shall not be allowed to member of AOP/BOI.
Sec 80A(4) - Where Deduction in respect of certain incomes" (u/s 80IA to 80RRB), where, in the case of an assessee, any amount of profits & gains of an undertaking or unit or enterprise / eligible business is claimed and allowed as a deduction under any of those provisions for any AY, deduction in respect of, & to the extent of, such profits and gains shall not be allowed under any other provisions of this Act for such AY & shall in no case exceed the profits & gains of such undertaking or unit or enterprise or eligible business, as the case may be.

Sec 80AC - No deduction would be allowed u/s 80IA to 80RRB to a taxpayer if ITR is not filed on or before the due date u/s 139(1).

Amendment FA 2023:-
> Following Deductions are available in case of Default Tax scheme (115BAC/115BAB/115BAA/115BAE/ 115BAD).
Sec 80C(D)(2), 80I, A-80IIAA, 80CGB, 80CCH(2)



SEC 80TTA DEDUCTION FOR INTEREST ON SAVINGS ACCOUNT

Assessee	Individual or HUF (Other than Senior citizen) [R/NR]
Qualifying Income	Interest on savings account (not time deposits) earned on savings account with - a) Banking company b) Co-operative society doing banking business c) Post office
Amount of Deduction	Minimum of the following a) Interest on such deposits in saving account b) Rs.10,000

Sec 80TTA(2) - Where income referred to in this section is derived from any deposit in a savings account held by, or on behalf of, a firm, an AOPs or a BOIs, no deduction shall be allowed under this section in respect of such income in computing the total income of any partner of the firm or any member of the association or any individual of the body.

12.

DEDUCTIONS

SEC 80TTB DEDUCTION FOR INTEREST ON DEPOSITS

Assessee	Individual being Resident [Being Senior Citizen]
Qualifying Income	a) Interest on deposit earned from b) Banking company c) Co-operative society doing banking business d) Post office
Deduction	Minimum of the following - a. Interest on deposits b. ₹50,000
Other Condition	> Corresponding amendment has been proposed in Sec 194A to provide that TDS is required from payment of interest to senior citizen upto ₹50,000 > Where the income referred to in sub-sec (1) is derived from any deposit held by, or on behalf of, a firm, an AOPs / BOI no deduction shall be allowed under this sec in respect of such income in computing the total income of any partner of the firm or any member of the association or any individual of the body [Sec 80TTB(2)]

SEC 80CGB CONTRIBUTION TO POLITICAL PARTY

Assessee	Indian Company
Contribution to	Political Party or Electoral Trust [Within the meaning of Sec.182 of the Companies Act, 2013]
Amount of Deduction	Any Amount [100%]
Restriction	Amount should not be paid in Cash

SEC 80GGC CONTRIBUTION TO POLITICAL PARTY

Assessee	Any Assessee except Local Authority & A/P wholly or partly funded by Government.
Contribution to	Political Party or Electoral Trust [Within the meaning of Sec.182 of the Companies Act, 2013]
Amount of Deduction	Any Amount [100%]
Restriction	Amount should not be paid in Cash

IMP Hdt:



SEC 80U DEDUCTION FOR PERSON WITH DISABILITY

Assessee	Individual being Resident
Condition	The assessee, at any time during the PY, is certified by the medical authority to be a person with disability
Amount of Deduction	Disability of the assessee Other than severe disability Sever disability [80%] Amount of deduction ₹75,000 ₹1,25,000
Meaning of Various terms	"Disability" is defined in sec 2(i) of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 & includes "Autism", "Cerebral palsy" & "multiple disabilities" referred to in sec 2(a),(c)&(h) of the National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999.

SEC 80DD MAINTENANCE/MEDICAL TREATMENT OF DISABLED DEPENDANT

Assessee	Individual/HUF being Resident
Condition	1) Medical treatment (incl nursing), training & rehabilitation of a dependant, being a person with disability 2) Deposited any amount under scheme (framed by LIC/any other approved insurer), which would provide for payment of annuity/lump sum amount for benefit of such dependant, in the event of the death of the assessee. The deduction shall be allowed in (2) only if the following conditions are satisfied - (a) The scheme provides for annuity or lump sum payment (i) In the event of the death of the individual or the member of HUF in whose name subscription to the scheme has been made; or (ii) On attaining 60 year or more by such individual or the member of HUF and the payment or deposit to such scheme has been discontinued.] (b) The assessee nominates either the dependant, being a person with disability, or any other person or a trust to receive the payment on his behalf, for the benefit of the dependant, being a person with disability. [FA 23]
Amount of Deduction	Disability of the assessee Other than severe disability Sever disability [80%] Amount of deduction ₹75,000 ₹1,25,000

1. "Disability" shall have the meaning assigned to it in sec 2(i) of the Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995 (i.e. "Blindness", "low vision", "leprosy-cured", "hearing impairment", "locomotor disability", "mental retardation") & includes "autism", "cerebral palsy" and "multiple disability".

2. "Dependent" means - in the case of an individual, the spouse, children, parents, brothers and sisters of the individual or any of them; in the case of a HUF, a member of the HUF, dependent wholly or mainly on such individual or Hindu undivided family for his support and maintenance, and who has not claimed any deduction u/s 80U in computing his total income for the AY relating to the PY;

3. Sec 80DD(3) - If a person with disability predeceases the Individual or member of HUF in whose name money has been deposited, an amount equal to the amount paid or deposited under the scheme shall be deemed to be the income of assessee of PY in which such amount is received. However this provision shall not apply to the amount received by dependent, being a person with disability, before his death, by way of annuity or lumpsum by application of the conditions refer in this section.

4. Sec 80DD(3A) - The above provision shall not apply to the amount received by the Dependant, being a person with disability, before his death, by way of annuity or lump sum by application of the condition of 60 years or more or discontinuance of deposit.

Provided that the deduction under this section shall be reduced by the amount received, if any, under an insurance from an insurer, or reimbursed by an employer, for the medical treatment of the person referred to above.

SEC 80D MEDICAL INSURANCE

Assessee	Individual / HUF [R/NR]
Condition	Payment should be in any mode other than cash however payment shall be made by any sum mode including cash in respect of any sum paid on account of preventive health check-up
The Insurance/Contribution/Checkup can be :	
Individual	In name of Individual/Spouse/Parents & dependent Children
HUF	In the Name of any member

SEC 80CCH CONTRIBUTION TO AGNIKARSHI SCHEME

Assessee	Individual
Contribution to	Where assessee enrolled in the Agnipathi Scheme or Agniwiser Corpus Fund on or after the 1st Nov. 22, has paid or deposited any amount
Amount of Deduction	100% of amount so paid or deposited.

Notes:  and a list, provided in a separate list.

- Where CG makes any contribution to the account of an assessee in the Agniwiser Corpus Fund the assessee shall be allowed a deduction = 100%
- "Agnipathi Scheme" means the scheme for enrolment in Indian Armed Forces introduced on 29th Dec. 22 of the Government of India in the Ministry of Defence;
- "Agniwiser Corpus Fund" means a fund in which consolidated contributions of all the Agniwiser and matching contributions of CG along with interest on both these contributions are held. [FA 2023]

Conditions for claiming deduction:

Description	Medical ins. on the health	Health Scheme contribution	Expense on preventive health checkup	Medical Expense senior citizen
Applicable for	Individual/HUF whether resident/NR	Individual whether resident/non-resident	Individual whether resident/NR	Individual/HUF whether resident/NR
Payment mode	Any mode other than cash	Any mode other than cash	Any mode including cash	Any mode other than cash

Amount of Deduction :

Assessee	Deduction = least of
Individual: Aggregate of (a)(b)(c) of point 1	Aggregate of amount, or
> Individual/his family (Spouse, Dependent Child) Parents (dependent or not)	₹25000
> HUF : Policy in the name of any member	

Note :

- Where premium is paid for senior citizen, then deduction is aggregate premium paid or ₹50000 whichever is lower. Here, Senior Citizen means an individual resident in India, who is of the age of 60 years or more at any time during the Relevant FY, and very senior citizen is 80 years. In nutshell, an individual taxpayer can claim deduction of up to ₹ 1 lakh u/s 80D if he/his family members & his parents are 60 yrs or above. In case of single premium health insurance policies which covers more than 1 year, deduction shall be allowed on proportionate basis for all those yrs for which cover is provided, subject to specified monetary limit.

- Expense for preventive health checkup of assessee/his family is included in the total deduction, subject to a max. of ₹5000.
- Payment shall be made out of income chargeable to tax.
- Medical Exp of very senior citizen is restricted to ₹50000.
- Not. 9/2018 - Contribution in Health Scheme of Department of Atomic Energy would qualify for deduction u/s 80D.

- Provided that the amount referred to is paid in respect of a senior citizen & no amount has been paid to effect or to keep in force an insurance on the health of such person.

SEC 80E INTEREST ON EDUCATION LOAN

Assessee	Individual (R/NR)
Payment for Deduction	Paid interest on education loan (part of income chargeable to Tax) taken for Own/Relative's Education
Amount of Deduction	Any Amount of Interest Paid [100%] (Only Interest is allowed and not the principal amount) Deduction is available from the year from which assessee start paying interest & 7 immediately succeeding AY (or until above interest is paid in full, whichever earlier)
Meaning & Condition	> Relative: Spouse, Children, For Whom Assessee is Guardian > Loan should be taken from any financial institution / approved financial institute > The loan is taken for graduate & post graduate studies > Actual amount of interest paid is available > Higher education" means any course of study pursued after passing the Senior Secondary Examination or its equivalent from any school, board or university recognized by CG or SG or local authority or by any other authority authorized by the above to do so

SEC 80EEA DEDUCTION IN RESPECT OF INTEREST ON LOAN TAKEN FOR CERTAIN HOUSE PROPERTY

Assessee	Individual (R/NR) not eligible for deduction u/s 80EE
Deduction for	Interest payable on loan taken for Residential house property
Condition	Actual Interest paid or Rs.150000 The deduction shall be subject to the following conditions, namely: 1. The loan has been sanctioned by the financial institution between 1st April, 2019 & ending on the 31st day of March, 2022; 2. The stamp duty value of residential house property does not exceed ₹45 lakhs; the assessee does not own any residential house property on the date of sanction of loan

SEC 80EEB TAX INCENTIVE FOR ELECTRIC VEHICLES

Assessee	Individual
Condition	1) Interest on Loan taken for Purchase of Electric Vehicle from any Financial Institution/NBFC 2) Loan must be taken between April'19 to March'23 3) Assessee does not own any other Electric Vehicle on the date of sanction
Deduction	Interest Paid or 150,000 - whichever is lower

"Electric Vehicle" means a vehicle which is powered exclusively by an electric motor whose traction energy is supplied exclusively by traction battery installed in the vehicle & has such electric regenerative braking system, which during braking provides for the conversion of vehicle kinetic energy into electrical energy;

SEC 80EE INTEREST ON HOUSING LOAN

Assessee	Individual (R/NR)
Payment for Deduction	Paid interest on housing loan
Amount of Deduction	Amount of Interest Paid or 50,000 whichever is lower only interest is allowed and not principal amount. First Deduction is to be claimed u/s 24(b) of House Property (upto 2L) & remaining interest deduction u/s 80EE
Condition	> Loan should be taken from bank or financial institute for acquisition of Residential property > Purchase Price of House upto 50lakhs > Loan should be sanctioned between 01.04.16 to 31.03.17 > Loan amount upto 35 Lakhs > Assessee does not own any Residential house on the date of sanction of loan

SEC 80C DEDUCTION W.A.T VARIOUS INVESTMENTS

Assessee	Individual/HUF irrespective of Residential Status
Investment	See list below
Maximum Deduction	Maximum deduction along with sec 80CCC and 80CCD or independently u/s 80C is restricted to Rs.150000, [80CCE]
Condition	> Investment is made in approved scheme > Payment need not necessarily made out of income chargeable to tax > Deduction shall be made only on payment basis not on accrual basis

Max time, graduate, hai

**Qualifying savings/Investments:**

Any sums paid or deposited in PT by assessee	Individual	HUF
To effect or to keep in force a Life insurance on life of following persons: 1. The children may male/female, married/unmarried, dependent/ independent. 2. The premium exceeding 10% of sum assured is not eligible for deduction [If policy is issued before 31.03.12 then it shall be 20%] 3. 15% of 5A for person covered u/s 80U/80DD/DB	Self/ spouse/ Child	Any Member
To effect or to keep in force a non-commutable deferred annuity (other than annuity plan of LIC/other insurer), on the life of the individual, the wife or husband and any child of such individual. By way of deduction from the salary of Govt. EE, being a sum deducted, for the purpose of securing to him a deferred annuity/making provision for his spouse or children, max upto 1/5th of the salary.	Self/ spouse /Child	NA
As a contribution by an individual to any voluntary PF or RPF	Self	NA
As a contribution by an employee to an approved superannuation fund.	Self	NA
As a contribution by an individual/HUF to any PPF.	Self/ spouse/ Child	Any Member
Min.-400 Max.150000	Self	NA
As subscription to NSC-1992.	Self	NA
As subscription to NSC- VIII issue. Note: Int accrued on these certificates which is deemed to be reinvested, also qualifies for deduction.	Self	NA
As subscription to any units of any Mutual Fund referred to in sec 10(23D), under any notified plan.	Self	NA
As a contribution by an individual to Retirement Benefit Pension Fund of UTTI	Self	NA
As subscription to the Home Loan A/c Scheme of National Housing Bank	Self	NA
As subscription to notified deposit scheme	Self	NA
As tuition fees paid by individual, whether at the time of admission or thereafter, including Stamp duty and registration fees. > To any university, college, school/other educational institution situated in India. > For the purpose of full-time education of any two children of such individual	Maximum 2 children	NA
RE-PAYMENT OF HOUSING LOANS: Repayment of Housing loan except interest on borrowed capital provided house is taken for residential purpose & assessee should not transfer the house property for 5 years, including Stamp Duty.	Self	NA

an authority to equity shares/debentures forming part of an eligible issue of capital approved by the Board of a public or engaged in infrastructure including power sector or public financial institution

As term deposit - (a) For a fixed period of not less than 5 years with a scheduled bank; & (b) Which is in accordance with a scheme framed & notified by CG	Self	NA
As subscription to bonds of NABARD	Self	NA
In an account under the senior Citizen Saving Scheme Rules, 2004	Self	NA
As 5 year time deposit in an a/c under the Post Office Time Deposit Rules, 1981	Self	NA
Sukanya Samridhi Account [Not 5/2015]	Self/Spouse/Child	Any Member
Deposit by CG Employee as a contribution to his Tier-II A/c of Pension Scheme	Self	NA

SEC 80CCC CONTRIBUTION TO CERTAIN FUNDS

Condition 1	The assessee is an Individual [irrespective of status]
Condition 2	The assessee has paid or deposited any amount for annuity plan of LIC of India (or any other insurer) for receiving pension from fund referred to in sec 10(23AAB)
Condition 3	The amount is paid out of his income chargeable to tax. Any amount withdrawn or pension received from the plan is taxable in the hands of the assessee or nominee in the year of receipt.
Deduction	Independently - ₹150000 Overall - ₹150000 Or actual, whichever is lower

SEC 80DDB DEDUCTION W.R.T MEDICAL TREATMENT

Assessee	Individual/HUF being Resident
Condition	Expenditure incurred on the medical treatment of relative [Specified Diseases in Rule 11D - Neurological disease, Cancer, Chronic Renal failure, Thalassemia].
Amount of Deduction	Dependent 1. Other than senior citizen 2. Senior citizen 3. Very senior citizen Amount of deduction Actual or ₹40,000, whichever is less Actual or ₹100000, whichever is less
Meaning of Various Terms	Dependent Individual, Spouse, children, parents, brothers & sisters of the individual. HUF Any Member

SEC 80CCD CONTRIBUTION TO PENSION SCHEME OF CG OR OTHER EMPLOYER

Condition 1	The assessee is an Individual, who is - a) Employed by CG or any other employer, or b) Any self employed person.
Condition 2	The assessee has, during the previous year, paid or deposited any amount in his account under a pension scheme notified - > Central Government or State Govt./Employer/Assessee > Atal Pension Yojna is also Eligible.
Deduction	CG/Employer/Employer - 10% of salary Any other Individual - 20% of Gross Total Income Basic+DA(R)
80CCD[1B] Own Contribution	Additional deduction upto ₹50000 shall be allowed other than contribution covered u/s 80CCD[1] Example: Assessee contribution Rs.140000 towards NPS & GTT is ₹560000 in this case deduction shall be 20% of GTT = ₹112000 u/s 80CCD[1] Balance deduction = ₹28000 u/s 80CCD[1B]
80CCD[2] Contribution	Employer contribution is first taxable under the head salary & then he [employee] gets deduction u/s 80CCD[2] lower of a. Employers contribution b. 14% (Central Govt) / 10% of salary (Others)
Other notes	1) As per 10[12A] Closer of NPS account 60% exempt (40% taxable) 2) As per 10[12B] partial withdrawal from NPS Account 25% exempt (75% taxable)

SEC 80G DONATIONS

Assessee	All Assessee In case of an individual, HUF, AOP (other than a co-operative society) or BOI or an AJP, deduction would be available only if they have exercised the option of shifting out of the default tax regime provided u/s 115BAC(1A). It would not be available if they pay concessional rates of tax under the default tax regime u/s 115BAC. In case of co. and co-operative societies, provisions u/s 115BA/115BAC and sec 115BAD/115BAE, respectively. In other words, deduction would be available only if they pay tax under the normal provisions of the Act. [FA 2023]
Expense on Payment Mode	Any donation in form of sum of money. Donation in kind is not qualified for deduction. [Rana v. Mera 187 ITR 308] The donation be made only to specified funds/institutions (List).
Deduction	If the Donation Exceed ₹2000 then only through Cheque % Specified in the List Some Items With Qualifying Limit (10% of Adjusted Total Income) Rest: Without Qualifying Limit
Calculation of Qualifying Limit	Particulars Gross Total Income Less: LTCG STCG u/s 111A(only) Deduction u/s 80C Except 80G Adjusted Gross Total Income 10% of ATI Deduction = 50% or 100% of (10% of ATI) xxx xxx xxx xxx xxx

The amount of deduction in respect of various kinds of donations is:

Trust/Institution to which donation is made	Qualifying limit applies or not	% of donation eligible for dedn
National Defence Fund set up by CG	No	100
Prime Minister's National Relief Fund / Prime Minister's Citizen Assistance & Relief in Emergency Situations Fund (PM Cares Fund)	No	100
PVI's Armenia Earthquake Relief Fund	No	100
Africa (Public Contributions - India) Fund	No	100
National Foundation for Communal Harmony	No	100
University any educational inst. of national Eminence	No	100
Maharashtra Chief Minister's relief Fund / Earthquake Relief Fund	No	100
Fund set up by the Govt of Gujarat for relief of the Victims of Earthquake	No	100
Zila Saksharta Samiti	No	100
National/State Blood Transfusion Council	No	100
Any fund set up by a State Govt to provide medical relief to the poor	No	100
Army Central Welfare Fund/Indian Naval Benevolent Fund/Air Force Central Welfare Fund	No	100
Andhra Pradesh CM's Cyclone Relief Fund, 1996	No	100
National Illness Assistance Fund	No	100
Chief Minister's Relief Fund/Lieutenant Governor's Relief Fund	No	100
National Sports Fund to be set up by the CG	No	100
National Cultural Fund set up by the CG	No	100
National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation & Multiple Disabilities	No	100
Any sums paid by the assessee, between Jan 26, 2001 to Sep 30, 2001, to any trust, institution or fund which satisfies conditions of sec 80G(5) for providing relief to victims of Gujarat earthquake	No	100
Prime Minister's Drought Relief Fund	No	50
National Children's Fund	No	100
Govt/any approved local authority, institution or association, to be utilised for purpose of promoting family planning	YES	100
Any sums paid by assessee, being a co. in the FY as donations to Indian Olympic Association or to any other association/institution established in India and notified by the CG for - (i) The development of infrastructure for sports & games, in India; or (ii) The sponsorship of sports & games, in India	YES	100

Fund or any institution which satisfies the conditions given u/s 80G(5)	YES	50
The Government or any local authority, to be utilised for any charitable purpose other than the purpose of promoting family planning	YES	50
An authority constituted in India for satisfying the need for housing accommodation or for the purpose of planning, development or of cities, towns and villages, or for both	YES	50
Any corporation referred to in sec 10(26BB) for promoting the minority community	YES	50
Any sums paid for renovation or repair of any such temple, mosque, gurdwara, church/other notified place	YES	50
Swachh Bharat Kosh set up by CG	No	100
Clean Ganga Fund set up by CG	No	100
National Fund for control of drug abuse constituted u/s 7A of the narcotic drugs	No	100

The institution or fund furnishes to the donor, a certificate specifying the amount of donation in such manner, containing such particulars and within such time from the date of receipt of donation, as may be prescribed.

CIT v. Shree Govindhai Jethalal Nathavani Charitable Trust (2015) (Guj)

Can Commissioner reject an application for grant of approval u/s 80G(5) on the ground that the trust has failed to apply 85% of its income for charitable purposes?

At time of granting approval of exemption u/s 80G, only object of trust is required to be examined & therefore, assessee's application seeking approval u/s 80G(5) could not be rejected on ground that it failed to incur expense to extent of 85% of its income during relevant year. High Court observed that, while considering application for the purpose of sec 80G, authority cannot act as an assessing authority & enquiry should be confined to finding out if institution satisfies the prescribed conditions.

SEC 80J(A) BIO-DEGRADABLE WASTE

Assessee	Any Assessee
Eligible Business	Profits & gains from business of collecting & processing or treating of bio-degradable waste. > Generating power; or > Producing bio-fertilizers, bio-pesticides or other biological agents; or > Producing bio-gas or making pellets or briquettes for fuel or organic manure, he is entitled to a deduction in computing total income.
Deduction	1st 5 years = 100% of the profit
SEC 80J(AA) EMPLOYMENT OF NEW WORKMEN	
Assessee	Assessee to whom Section 44AB applies
Deduction	30% of "additional wages" paid to the "new regular workmen" employed by the assessee in the PY. The deduction shall be allowed for 3 A.Ys, including the AY relevant to the PY in which such employment is provided
Meaning of Terms	New Regular workmen do not include - > Employee Whose Total Remuneration exceed ₹25,00,000 > Whose entire contribution is paid by Government under Pension Scheme > Employee worked for Less than 240 days/150 days in case of apparel Business/footwear & leather industry > Employee who does not participate in RPF
Restriction	1) Additional Employee Cost : Total Employment paid or payable to Additional Employees employed during the yr - a) In case of existing business - Cost will be NIL if no increase in total no of employees & emoluments paid otherwise than by A/c payee cheque/draft/NEFT/RTGS/other electronic mode prescribed b) In case of new business - shall be emoluments paid/payable to employees employed during that PY 2) The Business should not be formed by splitting up or reconstruction of an existing business. Exceptions: Business formed as a result of re-establishment, reconstruction or revival by the assessee of the business referred u/s 33B & within the period specified in that sec 3) The Business should not be acquired by the assessee by way of transfer from any other person or as a result of any business reorganization; 4) The assessee furnishes along with ROI report of accountant, as defined in the Explanation to Sec 288 before the specified date referred to in sec 44AB giving such particulars in report as may be prescribed. [Form 10DA]

SEC 80QQB ROYALTY INCOME OF AUTHORS

Assessee	Individual Being > Resident > An Author (including Joint Author of Book) being a work of literary, artistic or scientific nature
Deduction	Lumpsum Royalty - Actual or ₹31, whichever is lower Other than above - Up to 15% of value of book sold 1) The assessee must furnish a certificate in prescribed form (Form No. 10CCEI), duly verified by the person responsible for making such payment to the assessee 2) If the income is earned outside India, the assessee must furnish a certificate, in the prescribed form (Form No. 10H) from the prescribed authority (i.e. RBI, see rule 29A) 3) If royalty is earned outside India the deduction is allowed only if such royalty is brought to India in convertible Forex within 6m from the end of PY or time allowed by RBI
Conditions	

SEC 80RRB ROYALTY ON PATENT

Assessee	Individual Being > Resident > Patentee: person who is true and first inventor of the patent and whose name is entered on the patent which is registered on or after 1.4.2003 under the Indian Patents Act, 1970.				
Deduction	<table border="1"> <tr> <th>Earned in India</th><th>Minimum of the following: > 100% of such income; or > ₹3,00,000</th></tr> <tr> <th>Earned outside India</th><th>Minimum of the following: > Income in respect of money brought into India in convertible foreign exchange within prescribed time limit; or > ₹3,00,000</th></tr> </table>	Earned in India	Minimum of the following: > 100% of such income; or > ₹3,00,000	Earned outside India	Minimum of the following: > Income in respect of money brought into India in convertible foreign exchange within prescribed time limit; or > ₹3,00,000
Earned in India	Minimum of the following: > 100% of such income; or > ₹3,00,000				
Earned outside India	Minimum of the following: > Income in respect of money brought into India in convertible foreign exchange within prescribed time limit; or > ₹3,00,000				
Conditions	> The assessee must furnish a certificate in the prescribed form (Form No. 10CCBE), duly verified by the person responsible for making such payment to the assessee > Deduction should not exceed royalty as per licence > Double deduction not permissible: Where deduction under this section is claimed and allowed for any AY, no deduction shall be allowed in respect of such income under any other provisions of the Act for the same or in any other AY > If royalty is earned outside India the deduction is allowed only if such royalty is brought to India in convertible Forex within 6m from the end of PY or time allowed by RBI.				

SEC 80PA FARM PRODUCER COMPANIES

Sec 80 IAC(1/2) - Where an eligible start-up, includes any profits from eligible business a deduction = 100% of the profits and gains derived from such business for 3 consecutive AYs out of 10 years at the option of assessee.

Sec 80 IAC(3) - This section applies if it fulfils the following conditions -

- It is not formed by splitting up, or the reconstruction, of a business except in sec 33B
- It is not formed by the transfer of P & M previously used for any purpose following shall be regarded as new P&M -
 - P&M imported into India shall not be regarded as Second hand P&M
 - Such P&M was not, at any time previous to the date of the installation by the assessee, used in India.
 - The total value of P&M(Second hand) does not exceed 20% of the total value of P&M used in the business.

Explanation - For the purposes of this section -

"Eligible business" means eligible start-up engaged in innovation, development or improvement of products or processes or services or a scalable business model with a high potential of employment generation or wealth creation.

"Eligible start-up" means a company or a LLP engaged in eligible business & following conditions, namely:-

- It is incorporated on or after the 1st day of April, 2016 but before the 1st day of April, 2024
- The total turnover does not exceed ₹100 cr in the PY relevant to the AY for which deduction under sub-sec(1) is claimed; &
- It holds a certificate of eligible business from the Inter-Ministerial Board of Certification as notified in the Official Gazette by the CG.

SEC 80M DEDUCTION IN RESPECT OF CERTAIN INTER-CORPORATE DIVIDENDS

Sec 80M(1) - Where a domestic company in any PY receives dividends from -

- Any other domestic company or
- Foreign company or
- Business trust, shall be allowed a deduction of -
 - Amount of Dividend Received or
 - Amount of Dividend Paid on or before the due date.

A deduction of profits & gains which are derived by an assessee being an entrepreneur from the export of articles things or providing any service, shall be allowed from the total income of the assessee.

Assessee who are eligible for exemption:
Exemption is available to all categories of assessee who has unit in SEZ.

Essential conditions to claim exemption

The exemption shall apply to an undertaking which fulfils the following conditions:

- > It has begun or begins to manufacture between A.Y. 2006-07 to A.Y. 2020-21.
- > It should not be formed by splitting up or reconstruction of except given in section 33B.
- > It should not be formed by transfer of machinery or plant previously used for any purpose to new biz.
- However, deduction u/s 10AA will be available if total value of machinery or plant transferred does not exceed 20% of the total value of machinery or plant used in business.

Period for which deduction is available

For first 5 years - 100 % of compute profit
For Next 5 years - 50 % of compute profit
For Next years - 50 % of compute profit provided
a) It made Deposit in Retirement Allowance reserve
b) Amount Dr to P&L & credited to SEZ

Note: No such deduction shall be allowed to an assessee who does not furnish a return of income on or before the due date u/s 139(1). [FA 2023]

Computation of profit & gains from exports of such undertakings

The profits derived from export of articles/things/services (including computer software) shall be the amount which bears to the profits of the business of the undertaking, being the unit, the same proportion as the export turnover in respect of such articles or things or computer software bears to the total turnover of the business carried on by the undertaking i.e.

$$\text{Profits of Unit in SEZ} \times \frac{\text{Export turnover of Unit SEZ}}{\text{Total turnover of Unit SEZ}}$$

Meaning of Export turnover:

It means the consideration received in India or brought into India by the assessee in respect of export by the undertaking being the unit of articles or things or services.

- However, it does not include-
- > Freight
 - > Telecommunication charges
 - > Insurance

Attributable to the delivery of the articles or things outside India or expenses incurred in foreign exchange in rendering of services (incl. computer software) outside India.



IMP Hail:

10	(24AA)	Specified income of a Sikkimese individual. Exemption will not be available to a Sikkimese woman who, on or after 1st April, 2008, marries non-Sikkimese individual.	Sikkimese individual	Following income will be exempt:- a) Income from any source in State of Sikkim; b) Income by way of dividend/ interest on securities
10(30)	Tea board subsidy	Any assessee engaged in business of growing & manufacturing tea bushes for rejuvenation or consolidation of areas used for cultivation of tea, as notified by CG & S/G or jointly by CG & I/more SG	Subsidy should have been recd under any scheme for replantation/ replacement of the bushes for rejuvenation or consolidation of areas used for cultivation of tea, as notified by CG & S/G or jointly by CG & I/more SG	Assessee should furnish a certificate from the Tea Board, as to the subsidy received by him during PY, to AO along with his return of the relevant AY / within the time extended by AO for this purpose.
10(31)	Other subsidies	Any assessee engaged in business of growing & manufacturing rubber, coffee, spices/any other commodity under any scheme for replantation or replacement of rubber coffee, cardamom or other plants for rejuvenation or consolidation of areas used for cultivation of all such commodities	Subsidies should have been received from or through rubber, coffee, spices/any other commodity under any scheme for replantation or replacement of rubber coffee, cardamom or other plants for rejuvenation or consolidation of areas used for cultivation of all such commodities	Assessee should furnish a certificate from the Board, as to the subsidy received by him during PY, to the AO along with his return of relevant AY/within the time extended by AO for this purpose.
10(35)	Income from unit from the Administrator of specified undertaking/ specified company/ Mutual Fund	Any assessee income from unit transfer of such units	Any income except income from unit transfer of such units	

Section	Particulars	Who are entitled to	Condition Ref At
10(1)	Agricultural income	Any Assessee	
10(2)	Amount received out of family income, or in case of impartible estate, and received out of income of family estate	Individual as member of HUF	
10(2A)	Partner's share in total income of firm (which includes LLPs)	Partner of a firm	
10(4)(iii)	Interest received on NR (External) A/c	Individual NR	
10(10D)	At present, Any sum received under a life insurance policy including bonus on such policy but excluding sums received u/s 80DDA(3) and under a Keyman Insurance policy is exempt provided the premium does not exceed 10% of actual capital sum assured in any year. [15% for person with disability]	Any Assessee	Ref Deduction
10(6)(iii)	The remuneration received	Official of: a) Embassy b) High comm. c) Legation d) Commission e) Consulate f) Trade rep. of Foreign st. g) Member of staff of above h) India	1. Rem by our official should be exempt 2. Such officers not be engaged in any other biz/ profit in India
10(6)(vi)	Remuneration received for services rendered in India to foreign enterprise	Employee of a foreign enterprise	1. Foreign Ent. not engaged in any biz/ trade 2. EE may in Ind doesn't exceed 90 days in PY 3. Rem. not liable to be deducted from the EE's income chargeable to tax under the Act
10(6)(viii)	Salary received for services rendered on foreign ship	Non Citizen NR employee	Total pay in India does not exceed 90 days during the PY

14. TAX DEDUCTED & COLLECTED AT SOURCE

Condition	Rate	Period of Interest	Interest
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Interest:	Condition	Rate	Period of Interest	Interest payable on
Tax is not deducted by any other person (except assessee in arrears)	1.5% p.m.	From date on which such tax had to be deducted to the date of actual deduction	Amount of such tax not deducted	
Tax is deducted but not paid	1.5% p.m.	From the date of deduction of such tax	Amount of such tax	

See	Nature of Infraction	Penalty	Levy by
271C	Failure to deduct	Same as that for the amount of TDS	ICIT
271H	Failure to file return of TDS	Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 1,00,000	AO

RETURN ON THE FAILURE TO DEDUCT IDS OR FURNISH

IMPORTANT FORMS & DATES

 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \delta(x-a) dx = f(a)$

What shall deduct?	Payment to American
Payment	On specified payments at the time of Payment or credit
	If Tax is deducted at the time of Payment or credit it will be allowed as deduction otherwise it will be disallowed in a final and be treated as income of American in 1988.

The below given form shall be accompanied by

Forms of TDS to be submitted by Deductor	The below given form shall be accompanied by form 27A.
For Salary w/s 197	24Q
Other Than Salary	26Q, 26QD

NR	27	36Q B furnish within 7 days of death
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TDS deducted	Form no	Periodicity	Due date
Under 192	16	Annual	31st May of following year
Within Schemes			

deductible Sec 203	any sec	10A	Quarterly of due date of filing TDS return
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Except 192	10B	Within 7 days with	7 days of deduction
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Quarter Ending	Due date
	2008

15 days from the date of Return	30th June
	30th Sep
	30th December
	31st March

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know
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SEC 203A TAX DEDUCTION & COLLECTION A/C NO

- 1) Every person, deducting tax/collecting tax must have TAN number
- 2) Quote TAN No

> In all challans, in all certificates furnished, in all periodic statements, in all returns

3) TDS can be deducted in following section even if there is no TAN

- a) 194I b) 194IB c) 194Q d) 194M e) 194S

SEC 206AA FURNISH OF PAN

Sec 206AA(1) - If PAN not provided TDS at higher rate of :

- (i) At the rate specified in Act; or
- (ii) At the rate or rates in force; or
- (iii) At the rate of 20%;

For Sec 194O/194Q TDS shall be 5%

Sec 206AA(6) - Where the PAN provided to the deductor is invalid or does not belong to the deductee, it shall be deemed that the deductee has not furnished.

SEC 206AB TDS AT HIGHER RATE FOR NON FILLER OF ITR

Section applies to all other cases where deductee

A. He has not filled ROI for PPT.

B. TDS/ TCS in that year is 50000 or more.

The TDS Deducted shall be higher of

- (i) At twice the rate in Act
- (ii) At twice the rate in force; or
- (iii) At the rate of 5%.

Further Section is not applicable :
(i) NR who does not have PE in India
(ii) If he is not liable to file ROI

If 206AA & 206AB both applied TDS to be deducted @ higher rate given in both the section

LMP Hat:



SEC 200 DUTY OF DEDUCTOR

Due date of payments of TDS Deducted:
If Tax is Deducted:

During April Feb : By 7th of Next Month
March : By 30th April of Next FY.

Due date of TDS Return (Statement)

Quarter Ended TDS Return Due Date
30th June 31st July
30th Sept 31st Oct
31st Dec 31st Jan
31st March 31st May

SEC 197 CERTIFICATE FOR LOWER DEDUCTION

> Where TDS is required to be deducted & the AO is satisfied that income of the recipient justifies TDS deduction at any lower rates or no deduction of income-tax, AO shall, on an application made by the assessee in this behalf, give to him such certificate as may be appropriate.

> Upon receipt of certificate the payer shall, until such certificate is canceled by the AO, deduct TDS at the rates specified in such certificate or deduct no tax, as the case may be.

SEC 203 TDS CERTIFICATE

> Deductor shall within 15 days from due date of submission of TDS Return shall furnish to payee TDS Certificate (Due Dates: 15 Aug/ 15 Nov/ 15 Feb/ 15 June)

> Employer shall furnish TDS Certificate Annually to Employee

SEC 200A PROCESSING OF TDS STATEMENTS

TDS return shall be processed to include:

- a) The sums deductible shall be computed after making the following adjustments, namely:
i) Any arithmetical error in the quarterly return; or
ii) An incorrect claim, apparent from any information in the quarterly return;

- b) The interest / fee, if any;
- c) The sum payable or amount of refund due to, the deductor shall be determined
- d) An intimation shall be prepared/generated & sent to deductor specifying the sum determined to be payable by amount of refund due to, him under clause (d); &
- e) The amount of refund due if any shall be granted to the deductor.

SEC 234E - FEES FOR NON FILLING OF TDS/ TCS RETURN (STATEMENT)

Fails to file TDS Return in Sec 200 or 206C, he shall be liable to pay, a sum of Rs. 200 for every day;

SEC 201 CONSEQUENCES OF FAILURE TO DEDUCT OR PAY

Sec 201(1): Assessee in default he shall be liable to pay interest u/s 220 & penalty u/s 221.

Deductor shall not be treated as Assessee as default if following Conditions are satisfied.

1. Has furnished his return of income under section 139;
2. Has taken into account such sum for computing income in such ROI.
3. Has paid the tax due on the income declared by him in such ROI and the person furnishes a certificate to his effect from an accountant (in form 26A).

Sec 201(1A): Interest for late deduction or Late payment of TDS: For Late Deduction: Pay simple interest @ 1% for every month or part of a month on the amount

For Late Payment: Pay Simple Interest @ 1.5% for every month or part of a month on the amount where an order is made by the Assessing Officer for the default for non Deduction or short deduction the interest shall be paid by the person in accordance with such order.

SEC 194B/BB TDS ON CASUAL INCOME & HORSE RACE WINNING

Payer [Deductor]	Any person
Payee [Deductee]	Any person [R/NR]
Limit	Amount > 10000 P.A.
Rate	30%
Time of Deduction	At the time of payment

SEC 194BA TDS ON WINNING IN ONLINE GAMES

Payer [Deductor]	Person responsible for paying
Payee [Deductee]	Any person [R/NR]
Rate	@ 30%
Time of Deduction	At the time of payment

In a case where there is a withdrawal from user account during the FY, TDS shall be deducted at the time of such withdrawal on the net winnings comprised in such withdrawal, as well as on the remaining amount of net winnings in the user account.

Where the winnings are wholly in kind or partly in cash and partly in kind but the part in cash is not sufficient to meet the liability of in kind but the part in respect of whole of the winnings, the person responsible for paying shall, before releasing the winnings, ensure that tax has been paid in respect of the winnings.

SEC 194D TDS ON INSURANCE COMMISSION

Payer [Deductor]	Insurance company
Payee [Deductee]	Agent
Limit	Amount > ₹15000 in a year
Rate	5%
Time of Deduction	At time of payment or credit whichever is earlier

SEC 194G TDS ON COMMISSION ON SALE OF LOTTERY TICKETS ETC

Payer [Deductor]	Stockist, distributor, etc. of lottery tickets
Payee [Deductee]	Any Person (Resident / NR)
Limit	₹15000 p.a.
Rate	5%
Time of Deduction	At the time of payment or credit whichever is earlier.

SEC 194 DIVIDENDS

Payer [Deductor]	Principal officer of any Indian Co./FC who made arrangements for payment of dividends (including dividends on preference shares) within India
Payee [Deductee]	Shareholder being Resident
Limit	Exceed > 5000 p.a.
Rate	10%
Special Points	No TDS if Dividend paid to a) LLC b) General Insurance Corporation or other Insurance Company c) business trust d) Any other person notified by the CG

SEC 194K TDS BY MUTUAL FUND

Payer [Deductor]	Any person
Payee [Deductee]	Any person (Resident)
Limit	Exceed ₹ 5,000 PA
Rate [FA20]	10%
Time of Deduction	At the time of payment or credit whichever is earlier
Special points	TDS shall be deductible on income in respect of units - a) Units of a Mutual Fund specified u/s 10(23D); or b) Units from the Administrator of the specified undertaking; or c) Units from the specified company. This section shall not apply - a) if dividend does not exceed ₹5,000; or b) if the income is of the nature of CG.

SEC 194A TDS ON COMPULSORY ACQUISITION OF BUILDING/ NON AGRICULTURE LAND

Payer [Deductor]	Any Person
Payee [Deductee]	Resident
Limit	Exceeds ₹2,50,000
Rate	10%
Time of Deduction	At the time of payment [State of Kerala Vs. Marthanda]
Other Condition	No TDS to be deducted if compulsory acquisition of Rural Agriculture land

SEC 194C TDS ON PAYMENTS TO CONTRACTORS

Payer [Deductor]	Payee [Deductee]
I/HUF - If T/o of Business in PPY exceed 1cr and Gross receipt from Profession exceed 50L and payment in PY exceed Prescribe Limit	Others - If Limit Exceed Prescribe Limit
Any person resident in India.	Any person resident in India.
₹ 30,000 for single payment/aggregate amount	₹ 1,00,000
Limit	Rate
> In Individual or HUF - 1%	> In other Case - 2%
Time of Deduction	At the time of payment or credit whichever is earlier.
Special points	Exemptions: - No TDS is required in case of contracts of personal In Nature - W.e.t 01.06.2015 No TDS is required in Goods transport Business which owns less than 10 goods vehicle. - Contract for sale of goods Works:- - Advertisement - Broadcasting - Catering - Carriage of goods or passenger by any mode other than railway - Manufacturing of Product according to requirement/specification of a customer by using material/purchased from such customer or his relative u/s 40(A)(2).

On invoice value excluding value of material, if such value is mentioned separately in the invoice.

On whole of invoice value, if value of material is not mentioned separately in the invoice.

SEC 194M TDS ON PAYMENT OF CERTAIN SUMS BY CERTAIN IND / HUF

Payer [Deductor]	Payee [Deductee]
Individual or a HUF (other than those who are required to deduct income-tax as per the provisions of sec 194C, sec 194H / sec 194I)	Any person [Resident]
Limit	Exceed ₹ 50L during a FY
Rate	5%
Special Points	> Sums, credited or paid to a resident during a F.Y. > Provisions of sec 203A shall not apply to a person required to deduct tax as per provisions of this sec.

SEC 194J TDS ON PROFESSIONAL

Payer [Deductor]	Payee [Deductee]
I/HUF - If T/o of Business in PPY exceed 1cr and Gross receipt from Profession exceed 50L and payment in PY exceed Prescribe Limit	Others - If Limit Exceed Prescribe Limit
Any person resident in India	Any person resident in India
₹ 30,000 PA except Directors fees	₹ 30,000 PA except Directors fees
Limit	Rate
> In Individual or HUF - 1%	> In other Case - 2%
Time of Deduction	At the time of payment or credit whichever is earlier
Special points	2% in case of payee engaged in business of operation of call centre CRO/T

SEC 194A TDS ON INTEREST OTHER THAN ON SECURITIES

Payer [Deductor]	Payee [Deductee]
Specified Person being I/HUF - If T/o of Business in PPY exceed 1cr and Gross receipt from Profession exceed 50L and payment in PY exceed Prescribe Limit	Others - If Limit Exceed Prescribe Limit.
Any person being Resident	Any person being Resident
Bank / PO / co- : If payment exceeds ₹ 5,000	Bank / PO / co- : If payment exceeds ₹ 40,000
operative society	operative society
From 01.06.2015, If the bank has adopted core banking solution then limit will be per Bank wiga	
Rate	10%
Time of Deduction	At the time of credit or payment whichever is earlier.
Special Points	No TDS of Following: Any banking company/co-op society/ LIC/ UTI

SEC 192A TDS ON BALANCE ON EPF

Payer [Deductor]	Payee [Deductee]
Trustee of EPF	Employee [R/NR]
Limit	If Amount exceed 50000
Rate	10%
Time of Deduction	At the time of payment

SEC 194H TDS ON COMMISSION OR BROKERAGE

Payer [Deductor]	Payee [Deductee]
I/HUF - If T/o of Business in PPY exceed 1cr and Gross receipt from Profession exceed 50L and payment in PY exceed Prescribe Limit	Others - If Limit Exceed Prescribe Limit
Any person being resident.	Any person being resident.
Pay > ₹ 15,000	Pay > ₹ 15,000
Limit	Rate
> In Individual or HUF - 1%	> In other Case - 2%
Time of Deduction	At the time of payment or credit whichever is earlier.
Special Points	Commission or Brokerage other than those referred to in Sec 194 D & Sec 194 G.
Regular & Decision	The transaction relating to securities are not covered by sec 194H. However, TDS shall be deducted on brokerage/ commission paid for commodities transactions

Where the content is produced TDS as per specifications provided u/s 194C by the broadcaster/telecaster

SEC 194IB TDS ON RENT PAYABLE OTHER THAN U/S 194I

Payer [Deductor]	Payee [Deductee]
Individual/HUF	Any person Resident
Exceed ₹ 30,000 per month	Exceed ₹ 30,000 per month
Rate	Up to 5%
Time of Deduction	At the time of payment or credit whichever is earlier.
Other Points	In case TDS is required to be deducted u/s 206AA Deduction should not exceed rent for last month

SEC 194I TDS ON RENT

Payer [Deductor]	Payee [Deductee]
I/HUF - If T/o of Business in PPY exceed 1cr and Gross receipt from Profession exceed 50L and payment in PY exceed Prescribe Limit.	Others - If Limit Exceed Prescribe Limit.
Any person resident in India	Any person resident in India
Exceeds ₹ 2,40,000 p.a. per co-owner (including Advance Rent & Arrears of Rent)	Exceeds ₹ 2,40,000 p.a. per co-owner (including Advance Rent & Arrears of Rent)
Limit	Rate
For use of P & M: 2% For use of other asset: 10%	For use of P & M: 2% For use of other asset: 10%

- No TDS on Rent credited or paid to a business Trust.
- TDS is also required to be deducted on advance rent.
- Where the share of each co-owner in the property is definite & ascertainable, the limit of 1.8L will be applicable to each co-owner separately.
- JAPAN AIRLINES CO. LTD. V. COMMISSIONER OF INCOME TAX [SC]

Case: Landing & parking charges Airlines would attract TDS u/s 194C & not u/s 194-I
 5. No requirement to deduct tax at Source u/s 194-I on payment in the nature of lease rent or supplemental lease rent, made by a 'LESSEE' to a lessor, being a unit located in TISC for lease of an Aircraft. [FA 2022]

SEC 194IA TDS ON ACQ OF PROPERTY

Payer [Deductor]	Payee [Deductee]
Any assessee	Resident Assessee
Limit	₹ 50,00,000 and 50V Exceeds ₹ 50,00,000
Rate	1% of consideration or 50V whichever is higher
Time of Deduction	The Deductor shall remit the TDS to CG in form 26QB and issue form 16B as certificate to payee.
Special points	1) Therefore, if the immovable property is purchased from a NR TDS u/s 195 2) If sellers jointly own a property and sell for a total consideration of 50L or more, then sec 194 IA is attracted even if each co-owner's consideration is less than 50L. 3) In case sec 194 IA is attracted then purchaser isn't required to obtain TAN, i.e. Tax Deduction Account Number i.e. sec 203A is not applicable. 4) Consideration shall incl. all charges of the nature of club membership fee, car parking fee, water or electricity facility fee, maintenance, advance fee/ similar which are incidental to the property.

SEC 194DA TDS ON LIP

Payer [Deductor]	Payee [Deductee]
Any person	Any person resident in India
Amount > ₹ 1,00,000 or more in a year	Amount > ₹ 1,00,000 or more in a year
Rate	2% (on amount received - Amount paid)
Time of Deduction	At the time of payment
Special points	Conditions Amount should not be exempt u/s 100(10D)

SEC 193 TDS ON INTEREST ON SECURITIES

Payer [Deductor]	Payee [Deductee]
Any person	Any person being Resident
Company - If payment exceeds ₹ 5,000	Local Authority : If payment exceeds ₹ 10,000
Bonds 18	Bonds 18
Rate	10%
Time of Deduction	At the time of credit or payment whichever is earlier.
Special points	No TDS of Following > Interest payable to LIC/GIC or other insurer > Interest payable on any security of the Central or State Govt. However, as per Finance Act, 2018 TDS shall be deducted on 7.75% Savings (Taxable) Bonds, 2018. > Indian Railway Finance Corporation Ltd, 54EC CG Bond & Power Finance Corporation Ltd, 54EC Capital Gains Bonds" [Not 27/2018] * w.e.t 01.04.2023 TDS would be deducted on interest payable on securities even if it is dematerialized form

SEC 194P DEDUCTION OF TAX IN CASE OF SPECIFIED SENIOR CITIZEN

Payer	"Specified bank" means a banking company as the Central Government may, by notification in Official Gazette, specify;
Payee	"Specified senior citizen" means an individual, being a resident in India — (i) Who is 75 years or more at any time during the FY; (ii) Who is having income of the nature of pension and (iii) Has furnished a declaration to the specified bank containing such particulars in such form and verified in such manner as may be prescribed. TDS would be deducted by the specified bank after giving effect to the deduction allowable under Chapter VI-A and rebate allowable under section 87A, compute the total income of such specified senior citizen for the relevant AY and deduct income-tax on such total income on the basis of the rates in force & a declaration shall be submitted by Bank. The senior citizen is not required to file an income tax return.
Responsibility of Payer	

SEC 194N TDS ON CASH WITHDRAWAL

Payer [Deductor]	Banks, Co-op Society or Post Office
Payee [Deductee]	Any Assessee
Limit	Cash withdrawal > 1cr. in FY from 1 or more accounts maintained.
Rate	5%
Special Points	> If payee has not filed ROI for all the 3 AYs relevant to the 3 PYs for which the time limit to file u/s 139(1) has expired, immediately preceding the FY in which the payment of the sum is made to him, the TDS deducted as follows: a) Amount withdrawn more than 20 lakhs but upto 1cr - 2% b) amount withdrawn more than 1cr - 5% > Where the recipient is a co-operative society, the limit would be 3 crore.



SEC 194R TDS ON PERQUISITE

Payer [Deductor]	Specified Person responsible for paying any sum I/HUF - If T/o of Business in PPY exceed 50L and Gross receipt from Profession exceed 50L and payment in PY exceed Prescribe Limit
Payee [Deductee]	Others - If Limit Exceed Prescribe limit.
Limit	Any person being Resident Amount exceeding 20000 p.a.
Rate	10% of the value or aggregate of value of such benefit or perquisite.
Time of Deduction	Before providing such benefit or perquisite
Special points	1. Provisions shall apply whether benefit is in cash or in kind or partly in cash and partly in kind. 2. In case where the benefit or perquisite is wholly in kind or partly in cash and partly in kind but such part in cash is not sufficient to meet the liability of TDS in respect of whole of such benefit or perquisite, deducter shall, before releasing the benefit or perquisite, ensure that TDS required to be deducted has been paid.

SEC 194Q TDS FOR PURCHASE OF GOODS

Deductor	Buyer whose T/o in PPY exceeds 10cr
Deductee	Resident Seller
Transaction	For purchase of any goods of the value or aggregate of such value exceeding 50 lakh rupees in any previous year, at the time of credit or at the time of payment whichever is earlier
TDS Rate	0.1 per cent of such sum exceeding 50L rs.
No TDS	The provisions of this section shall not apply to a transaction on which— (a) Tax is deductible under this Act; and (b) Tax is collectible under the provisions of Sec 206C other than 206C(1H) applies (c) Transaction in securities & commodities which are traded through RSE or settled by Clearing corporation including located in IFSC. (d) Transaction in electricity, renewable energy Certifies & energy saving certificates traded through registered power exchanges.
Other points	1. Limit of 50L shall be calculated from 01.04.2021 2. 194Q applies to buyer being R/NR, but 194 Q does not apply to NR whose purchase of goods is not effectively connected with PE in India. 3. 194Q shall apply on advance payment also. 4. Sec 194Q would not apply on E-auction services carried out by E-auctioner through electronic portal 5. The payment gateway will not be required to deduct TDS u/s 194Q if TDS is done by E-Commerce operator under 194Q. 6. No TDS under 194Q if transaction in securities is settled by recognized clearing co-operation in IFSC

SEC 192 TDS ON SALARY

Payer [Deductor]	Employer
Payee [Deductee]	Employee [R/NR]
Limit	If Annual Salary (after delev & exemption) exceed Basic Limit
Rate	At the avg rate of income tax
Time of Deduction	At the time of payment
Special points	> Salary includes Basic + Allowance + Perk > EE shall provide all information and proof of payments > Loss from HP can be reduced while Determining TDS Liability.

TCS

SEC 206C TCS PROVISIONS

Sec 206C(1) TCS on Alcohol/Timber/Scrap/Minerals	
> Alcoholic liquor (human consumption)	1%
> Timber from forest Others	2.5%
> Other forest produce	2.5%
> Tender leaves	5%
> Scrap	1%
> Mineral	1%

Sec 206C(1C) TCS on Parking/Toll/Mining Rights

> Rate of Tax is 2%

Sec 206C(1E) TCS on Motor vehicle > 10 Lakhs

New or Old
> TCS @ 1%

Sec 206C(1H) TCS on Sale of Goods

Seller
> TCS @ 0.1%
> Sum exceeding 50 Lakhs

Turnover in PY

Other Points:
> 194Q v/s 206C(1H) → 194Q
> 194Q v/s 194Q → 194Q
> 206C(1H) v/s 194Q → 194Q

Sec 206C(1G) TCS on Foreign Remittance & Foreign Tour package

(A) Overseas Tour Programme

Between 1/4/23 to 30/6/2023

Any amount TCS @ 5%

Remittance

Between 1/4/23 to 30/6/2023

On or After 1/7/2023

Any amount TCS @ 20%

For education & medical purpose after (without loan) remittance is obtained

Beyond 7L

@ 5%

Beyond 7L

@ 0.5%

Nor has purchase of salable fuel

5%

SEC 206CA : TAX COLLECTION ACCOUNT NUMBER

1. Every person collecting tax shall apply to the Assessing Officer for the allotment of a tax collection account number
2. Assessee shall quote TAN no. in all challans, certificates, returns and other documents related to such transactions.

SEC 206CC : REQUIREMENT TO FURNISH PAN BY COLLECTEE

Collector shall furnish his PAN to the Collector, if he fail to furnish such PAN, TCS shall be at higher of:
a. At twice the rate specified in the Act; or
b. @ 5%
W.e.f 01.07.2023 The Rate of TCS under this section shall not exceed 20% [FA 2023]

Note:
If 206CC and 206CCA both applied then TCS shall be higher of either of Rate

FOR NON FILER OF ROI	
206AB (TDS)	206CCA (TCS)
If ROI Not Filed in PPY: TDS@: 1) Twice rate in force 2) Twice rate in Act 3) 5% Whichever is higher	If ROI Not Filed in PPY: TCS@: 1) Twice rate in Act 2) 5% Whichever is higher

Sec 206C(7) Interest for default
If the person did not collect TCS he shall be liable to pay simple interest at the rate of 1% per month or part thereof on the amount of such TCS from the date on which such tax was collectible to the date on which the tax was actually paid.

15. ADVANCE TAX

SEC 208 CONDITIONS OF LIABILITY TO PAY ADVANCE TAX

Advance tax shall be payable during a financial year in every case where the amount of tax payable by the assessee is Rs. 10,000 or more.

SEC 207 LIABILITY FOR PAYMENT OF ADVANCE TAX

- Where Estimated Tax Liability is Below 10000 as Computed.
- Individual resident being Senior Citizen who does not have "PGBP" Income.

SEC 210 PAYMENT OF ADV TAX BY ASSESSEE OF HIS OWN ACCORD OR IN PURSUANCE OF ORDER OF AO

If assessee has not paid or short paid the advance tax AO may make order & ask assessee to pay advance tax in the installments due. AO can pass order upto last day of Feb of FY.
The AO shall compute advance tax by taking:

- The total assessed income of the latest FY or
- The total income declared in the return of income of any subsequent FY, whichever is higher.

SEC 211 DUE DATES FOR PAYMENT OF ADVANCE TAX OTHER THAN PERSONS COVERED U/S 44AD/ADA

Due date of installments	On or before Companies & Other assessee
15th June	Not less than 15% of Adv. Tax liability
15th Sept	Not less than 45% of Adv.
15th Dec	Not less than 75% of Adv.
15th March	The whole amt. of Adv.

- Note:
- Person covered u/s 44AD/ADA to pay Advance Tax by 15th March (100%).
 - Any amount paid by way of advance tax on or before the 31st March shall also be treated as advance tax.
 - If due date for payment of any installment is banking holiday, and payment is made on the next working days, No interest shall be leviable.
 - If any assessee does not pay any installment within due date he shall be deemed to be an assessee in default in respect of such installment.

PROVISO SEC 234 PAYMENT OF ADVANCE TAX IN CASE OF CAPITAL GAIN & CASUAL INCOME

- Advance tax is payable on all types of income.
- Estimating income which are generally unexpected. Advance Tax should be paid in remaining installments after it is received or where no such installment is due, by 31st March of the relevant Financial Year.
- If the entire amount of tax payable is so paid, then no interest on late payment will be leviable.

SEC 234B INTEREST FOR DEFAULTS IN PAYMENT OF ADVANCE TAX

Interest is payable if -

- Advance tax paid during FY < 90% of Assessed tax OR
- No advance tax paid during the year

Assessed Tax means:

- Where NO Assessment is made: 143(1)
 - Where Regular Assessment is made: 143(3)/144/147
- As Reduced By: Relief u/s 89/90/91 (DTAA), TDS, TCS credit, MAT or AMT Credits u/s 115BD, in case the assessee exercises the option of shifting out of the default tax regime provided u/s 115BAC(1A) [FA 2023].

Interest Payable:

Advance Tax not or Short Paid	1% per month or part of a month	From 1st April of AY till the actual Date of Payment.
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Common in sec 234A & 234B:

Where as a result of Rectification order or Order of Appeal or Revision the amount of tax on which interest was payable has been modified, the interest shall be altered accordingly, and

- If interest is increased, the AO shall serve on the assessee a notice of demand.
- If interest is reduced, excess interest paid, shall be refunded

- Tax on total income as determined u/s 143(1) shall not include the additional income-tax, and
- Tax on the total income determined under regular assessment shall not include the additional income-tax payable u/s 140B.

IMP HINT



SEC 234C INTEREST FOR DEFERMENT OF ADVANCE TAX

Interest Payable = Amount Deferred x Rate x Period.	
a. Deferred Amount	Tax as per ROI (C) by Relief u/s 89/90/91 (DTAA), MAT/AMT credit, TDS & TCS, in case the assessee exercises the option of shifting out of the default tax regime provided under sec 115BAC(1A) [FA 2023] [Refer Point D]
b. Rate	1% for every month or part of a month
c. Period	Q1 / Q2 / Q3 - Interest for 3 months for all installment. In case of last Quarter, Q4 Interest for 1m shall be applicable

2. Other Points:

- No interest shall be levied if assessee paid advance tax upto 12% in Q1 & 36% in Q2.
- An assessee who declares PGBP as per sec 44AD(1) / 44ADA(1), then, the assessee shall be liable to pay simple interest @ 1% for 1 month if Advance tax is not paid by 15th March.
- No interest u/s 234C if short fall is due to
 - Failure to estimate capital gains; or
 - Failure to Estimate Casual Income; or
 - Income under the head "PGBP" accrues or arises for the first time; or
 - The amount of dividend income and the assessee has paid the whole of the amount of tax payable had such income been a part of the total income.
- CBDT Clarified- Advance Tax paid if any till 15th march shall also be reduced for calculating Interest u/s 234C.

SEC 209 COMPUTATION OF ADVANCE TAX

Particulars	Amt.
Income under the 5 heads of Income	xxx
Adjustment in respect of B/F loss and allowance	xxx
GROSS TOTAL INCOME	xxx
Less: Deduction admissible under Chapter VI-A	(xxx)
TAXABLE INCOME	xxx
Tax on Taxable Income	xxx
Less: Rebate u/s 87A	(xxx)
TAX PAYABLE	xxx
Add: Surcharge	xxx
NET TAX PAYABLE	xxx
Less: Relief under Sec. 89, 90, 90A, 91	(xxx)
Tax liability	xxx
Less: TDS/TCS	(xxx)
Less: MAT / AMT Credit under Sec 115IAA	(xxx)
ADVANCE TAX	xxx

SEC 218 WHEN ASSESSEE DEEMED TO BE IN DEFAULT

If any assessee does not pay on the date specified in sec 211 or as per order of the AO u/s 210 he shall be deemed to be an assessee in default in respect of such installment(s).

ADVANCE TAX IN CASE OF CAPITAL GAINS / CASUAL INCOME PROVISIO TO SEC 234

- Advance tax is payable on all types of income, including capital gains & winnings of lotteries, crossword puzzles, etc

2) However, it is not normally possible for an assessee to estimate his capital gains or winnings from lotteries, etc, which are generally unexpected. Therefore if any such income arises after the due date then, the entire amount of tax payable (after deduction of tax at source, if any) should be paid in remaining installments or where no such installment is due, by 31st March of the relevant FY. If the entire amount of tax payable is so paid, then no interest on late payment will be leviable



16. RETURN OF INCOME

SEC.139 MANDATORY FILING OF ROI

Every person -

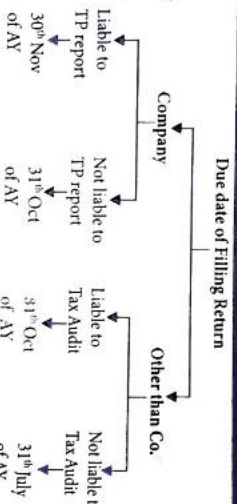
- 1) Being a company or a firm; or
- 2) Being a person other than a company or a firm, if his total income or the total income of any other person in respect of which he is assessable under this Act during the PY exceeds basic exemption limit
- 3) A person being resident other than not ordinarily resident in India who is :
 - a) A beneficiary of any asset (incl Financial asset) or signing authority outside India;
 - b) Who is a beneficial owner of any asset (incl Financial asset) or signing authority outside India;
- 4) Being an individual / HUF or AOP / BOI / AIP
 - > If his total income or total income of any other person in respect of which he is assessable under this Act during PY,
 - > Without claiming deduction of Sec 10(38)/10A/10B/10BA/54/54B/54D/54EC/54F/54G/54GA/54GB/80C to 80U
 - > Exceeded max amount which is not chargeable to IT.
- 5) Any person (other than a company or a firm) :
 - > Has deposited an amount (or aggregate of the amounts) exceeding 1 cr rupees in one (or) more current accounts maintained with a banking company or a co-operative bank; or
 - > Has incurred expenditure of an amount (or aggregate of amounts) exceeding 2 lakh rupees for himself / any other person for travel to a foreign country; or
 - > Has incurred expenditure of an amount (or aggregate of the amounts) exceeding one lakh rupees towards consumption of electricity; or

6) Following Person are also required to file return:

Case	Transactions	Limits
1) A person carrying on business	His total sales, or turnover or as the case may be, in the business	> ₹ 60 lakhs during the relevant FY.
2) A person carrying on business	His total gross receipts in profession	> ₹ 10 lakhs during the relevant FY.
(a) A resident individual who is aged ≥ 60 yrs at any time during the relevant FY.	The aggregate of TDS and TCS in his case	> ₹ 50,000 during the relevant FY.
(b) Any other person	The aggregate of TDS and TCS in his case	> ₹ 25,000 during the relevant FY.
3) A person having savings bank account	The deposit in one or more savings bank account of the person, in aggregate	> ₹ 50 lakhs during the relevant FY.

Shall furnish a return of his income on or before the due date in such form and verified in such manner and setting forth such other particulars, as may be prescribed.

DUE DATE OF FILING ROI U/S 139(1)



FEE FOR DEFAULT IN FURNISHING ROI U/S 234F

A fees of 5,000 shall be payable if ROI furnished after the due date. However, if Total income does not exceed 5 lakhs, Fees shall not exceed 1,000

SEC 139(4A) CHARITABLE/RELIGIOUS TRUST/INSTITUTION

If total income without giving effect to provisions of sec 11 and 12 exceeds the basic exemption limit, then trust is required to file ROI.

- # Audit is also mandatory is Income > BEI.
- # Due date of Filing ROI - 31st Oct
- # Sec 272A penalty for Non Compliance ₹100 for every day
- # Fees is also applicable in Addition to Sec 272A

SEC 139(4B) POLITICAL PARTY

If the total income without giving effect to the provisions of sec 13A exceeds the basic exemption limit, then PP is required to file ROI.

- # Audit is also mandatory;
- # Due date of Filing ROI - 31st Oct

SEC 139(4C) SPECIFIC ENTITIES

> Section applicable to SPECIFIED ENTITY (LIKE Hospital, Medical/Institution
> If the total income without giving effect to the provisions of sec 10, exceeds the basic exemption limit, then these entities are required to file ROI.

- # Due date can either be 31st July/31st Oct
- # Sec 272A penalty for Non Compliance Rs 100 for every day.
- # Fees is also applicable in Addition to Sec 272A

SEC 139(4D) UNIVERSITY, COLLEGE, OTHER INSTITUTION

All of the above which are approved u/s 35 - ROI is MANDATORY

SEC 139(4E) BUSINESS TRUST

REIT / INVIT - ROI is MANDATORY

SEC 139(3) LOSS RETURN

Loss under the head PGBP CAPITAL GAINS, OSM HORSE RACES is allowed to be carried forward only if return is filed on time u/s 139(1). However 2 losses can be carried forward even if ROI not filed on time
a. Unabsorbed depreciation &
b. HP Loss.

SEC 139(4) BELATED RETURN

Any person who has not furnished a return within the time allowed to him u/s 139(1) or 142(1) may furnish this belated Return as under:
A. By 31st December of relevant AY (3M Prior to end of AY) OR
B. Before the completion of assessment (u/s 144).
Whichever is Earlier.

SEC 139(5) REVISED RETURN

If any person, having furnished a return u/s 139(1)/139(4), discovers any omission or any wrong statement therein, he may furnish a revised return as under:
A. By 31st December of relevant AY (3 M Prior to end of AY) OR
B. Before the completion of assessment (u/s 144).
Whichever is Earlier.

SEC 139(9) DEFECTIVE RETURN

The Assessing officer may intimate the defect to assessee & give him an opportunity to rectify the defect within 15 days else return is invalid

BULK RETURN SEC 139(A)/OPTION TO FURNISH ROI TO EMPLOYER

The Scheme is optional & provides an additional mode of furnishing return of income of eligible employee may furnish his return of income in the prescribed form.

SEC 139A PERMANENT ACCOUNT NUMBER

Persons required to apply for PAN	Time limit for Application of PAN
Every person, if his total income exceeds Basic Exemption Limit	On or before the 31st May of the FY for which such income is assessable
Every person carrying on any business or profession whose total sales, turnover or gross receipts are or is likely to exceed ₹ 5 lakhs in any FY	Before the end of that FY (FY)
Every person who is required to furnish a return of income u/s 139(4A)	Before the end of that FY (FY)
Every person being a resident, other than an individual, who enters into a financial transaction of an amount aggregating to Rs. 2,50,000 or more in a FY	On or before 31st May of the immediately following FY
Every person who is a MD, partner, trustee, author, founder, karta, CEO, or any officer or officer holder of any company referred to in (iv) above or any person referred to in above	On or before 31st May of the immediately following FY in which the person referred above enters into

Every person, if deposit cash in his one or more a/c with a bank, co-op bank or post office, in aggregate in such accounts during a FY is ₹ 20 lakh or more

Every person, who intends to withdraw cash from his one or more accounts during a FY is ₹ 20 lakh or more

Any person, who intends to open a current account or cash credit account with a banking co or a co-operative bank, or a Post Office

Exp: CBDT can specify class or classes of person for whom return cannot be considered as defective - Expl 139(9)
> Non-Compliance of Sec 139A or quoting wrong PAN, Penalty of ₹ 10,000 for each default is leviable u/s 272B

139AA AADHAAR NUMBER

Required to	Quote Aadhaar number -
a) Pan Application	b) Filing ROI
If Don't possess Aadhaar	Where the person does not possess the Aadhaar Number, Enrolment ID of Aadhaar application
Non Compliance	In case of failure to intimate Aadhaar number, PAN will be deemed to be invalid
Sec not applicable	1) NR 2) Person having an age of 80 years or above 3) Person is not a citizen of India 4) Person residing in Assam, Meghalaya, &K

Accordingly, Rule 114AAA specifies the manner of making permanent account number Inoperative [FA 2023]:

Sub-Rule	Provision
(1)	If a person, who has been allotted PAN as on 1st July, 2017 and is required to intimate his Aadhaar number u/s 139AA(2), has failed to intimate the same on or before 31st March, 2022, the PAN of such person would become inoperative and he would be liable for payment of fee in accordance with section 244H read with Rule 114(5A) i.e. ₹ 1,000
(2)	Where such person who has not intimated his Aadhaar number on or before 31st March, 2022, after payment of fee specified in section 244H read with Rule 114(5A), his PAN would become operative within 30 days from the date of intimation of Aadhaar number.
(3)	A person, whose PAN has become inoperative, would be liable for following further consequences for the period commencing 1.07.2023(Circular No. 3-2023 dated 28th March, 2023) (i) No refund of any amount of tax or part thereof, due under the provisions of the Act; (ii) Interest would not be payable on such refund for the period, beginning with the date specified under (4) below and ending with the date on which it becomes operative; (iii) Where tax is deductible at source in case of such person, such tax shall be deducted at higher rate, in accordance with provisions of section 206AA; (iv) Where tax is collectible at source in case of such person, such tax shall be collected at higher rate, in accordance with provisions of section 206C.

SEC 139B RETURN THROUGH TAX RETURN PREPARES (TRP)

Who can be TRP: Any Individual

Person not eligible:

- > Chartered Accountant.
- > Any legal practitioner who is entitled to Practice in any civil court in India.
- > An employee of the specified class or classes of person.

Return which cannot be filled by TRP:

- > Person covered under Tax Audit
- > Revised return if original return is not made by TRP
- > Person not resident in India

SEC 139(8A) UPDATED RETURN

1. Who can submit updated return : Any person whether (or not) he has furnished a return u/s 139(1)/(4)(RR)/(5)(RR) for an AY.

2. Time-limit : at any time within 24 months from the end of the relevant AY.

When updated return cannot be submitted :

1. If updated return is a return of a loss.
2. If updated return has the effect of decreasing the total tax liability or results in refund or increases the refund due on the basis of return.
3. If Search has been initiated u/s 132 or books, other documents or any assets are requisitioned u/s 132A or a survey has been conducted u/s 133A [other than Sec 133A (2) /133A(5)].
4. A notice has been issued to the effect that any money, bullion, jewelry or valuable article or thing or Books or Documents, seized or requisitioned u/s 132 or sec. 132A in the case of any other person belongs to Assessee, or
5. An updated return has already been furnished by him u/s 139(8A) for the RAY. or **IMP Hail!**
6. Any proceeding for assessment/reassessment/re-computation/revision of income is pending or has been completed for that AY
7. The AO has information in respect possession under
 - a. The POMLA, 2002 or
 - b. The Black Money (undisclosed foreign income & Assets) & imposition of Tax Act or
 - c. The prohibition of Benami property transaction Act 1988 or
 - d. The Smugglers and Foreign Exchange Manipulators (Forfeiture of property) Act, 1976 and the same has been communicated to him, prior to the date of his filing of return u/s 139(8A), or
8. Information has been received under DTAA and the same has been communicated to him, prior to the date of filing of return u/s 139(8A), or
9. Any prosecution proceedings have been initiated for the relevant AY in respect of such person.
10. He is a person or belongs to a class of persons, as may be notified by the Board in this regard



CALCULATION OF TAX ON UPDATED RETURN [SEC 140B]

Where assessee has not furnished return earlier

The tax payable after Reducing:

- a. Advance Tax (already paid);
- b. TDS/TCs;
- c. Relief of tax claimed u/s 89/90/90A/91;
- d. AMT credit/ MAT credit u/s 115/AA/115/D.

Such updated return shall also be accompanied by proof of payment u/s 23F.

Computation of additional Tax-

Additional tax payable shall be calculated as follows-

If updated return is furnished after the expiry of time available u/s 139(4)/(5) tax (+SC+HEC) and but before completion of 12 months from the end of the RAY	25 % of aggregate of interest as computed
If updated return is furnished after the expiry of 12 months but before completion of 24 months from the end of the relevant AY	50 % of aggregate of tax (+SC+HEC) and interest as computed

Where assessee has furnished return earlier

The tax payable should be computed after taking into the account of following :

- a. Amount of Tax paid Earlier
- b. TDS/TCs
- c. Any MAT/AMT credit

> The aforesaid tax shall be increased by the amount of refund, if any, issued in respect of earlier return.
> The updated return shall be accompanied by proof of payment of such Tax, additional Tax, interest and fee.



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