

New Income Tax Act 2025

TDS /TCS proposals at a glance

Building on the momentum of the last two budget exercises - simplification of TDS/TCS procedures and rationalisation of tax rates, the new Act proposes to make it less tedious for all the stake holders:

- Reduction in word count from 27453 to 14606, making it 'concise, lucid, easy to read and understand'.
- Bringing together forty-three existing TDS rates provisions in a single section in a Tabular format. Section 393
- Similarly, provisions relating to TCS have been merged and placed in one section- Section 394
- There are separate tables for payment to residents and non-residents, and cases requiring no TDS .
- All salary related provisions are consolidated together.
- The existing deductions are now part of the salary chapter itself.
- Perquisites Rules are consolidated and increased in salary threshold for 'specified employees' for perquisite valuation
- Extending Lower TDS/TCS rate application procedure to all types of payments
- Following TDS provisions have been merged and placed together
 - (a) Certificates including Lower Deduction/Collection Certificates
 - (b) Compliance and reporting (filing of statements, etc.)
 - (c) Consequences of failure to deduct or collect tax or pay the tax deducted or collected
 - (d) Processing of Statements
- Earlier Circulars and Rulings have been referenced and incorporated (ex. No TDS on BSNL/MTNL franchisees commission payments, etc.). Income exclusions have been shifted to separate schedules.
- Standardisation of interest rates for late payment
- Expansion of deeming fiction for all payments on 'credit to suspense account or any other account'

NEW INCOME TAX ACT, 2025

1. The revised bill provides an explicit tax deduction for commuted, lump-sum pension payments for a category of taxpayers, including those receiving the pension from specific funds .

Deduction from Salary

S. 19. (1) The income chargeable under the head “Salaries” shall be computed after making the deductions in respect of sums of the nature mentioned iDeduction of entire amount of Payment in commutation of pension received from a fund as specified in Schedule VII...

2. Removal of sub-clause (1)(ix) from Clause 263 of the draft Bill to provide flexibility for allowing refund claims in cases where the re-turn is not filed in due time.

3. Enabling individuals with zero tax liability to apply and obtain a nil deduction certificate in advance.

S.395. (1) Where tax is required to be deducted on any income or sum under this Chapter, then subject to the rules made under this Act,— (a) the payee may make an application before the Assessing Officer for deduction of income-tax at a lower rate or no deduction of income-tax, as the case may be; and

(b) the Assessing Officer on being satisfied that the total income of the payee justifies deduction of income-tax at a lower rate or no deduction of income-tax, as the case may be, shall issue to him a certificate as appropriate; and

(c) when a certificate is issued under clause (b), the person responsible for paying the income or sum shall deduct the tax at the rate specified in such certificate, or deduct no income-tax, as the case may be, till its validity.

TDS Provisions**CHAPTER XIX****COLLECTION AND RECOVERY OF TAX**

A.—

General -A

- Section 390. Deduction or collection at source and advance payment.
- Section 391. Direct payment.

B.—Deduction and collection at source

- Section 392. Salary and accumulated balance due to an employee.

- Section 393. Tax to be deducted at source.
- Section 394. Collection of tax at source. (xvi) CLAUSES
- Section 395. Certificates.
- Section 396. Tax deducted is income received.
- Section 397. Compliance and reporting.
- Section 398. Consequences of failure to deduct or pay or, collect or pay.
- Section 399. Processing.
- Section 400. Power of Central Government to relax provisions of this Chapter.
- Section 401. Bar against direct demand on assessee.
- Section 402. Interpretation

CHAPTER XXI

PENALTIES

Section 440. Immunity from imposition of penalty, etc.

Section 448. Penalty for failure to deduct tax at source.

Section 449. Penalty for failure to collect tax at source.

CHAPTER XXII

OFFENCES AND PROSECUTION

Section 476. Failure to pay tax to credit of Central Government under Chapter XIX-B.

Section 477. Failure to pay tax collected at source.

Section 484. Abetment of false return, etc.

Section 485. Punishment for second and subsequent offences.

Section 486. Punishment not to be imposed in certain cases.

Section 487. Offences by companies.

General conditions for allowable deductions.

Section 35. Irrespective of any other provision of Chapter I V-D, the following amounts shall not be allowed as deduction in computing the income chargeable under the head “Profits and gains of business or profession”:—

- (a) any amount on account of—
 - (i) tax paid on income; or

- (ii) tax paid by employer referred to in Schedule III (Table: Sl. No. 10);
 - (iii) tax paid in any other country for which relief is eligible under section 159 or 160,
- and shall include any surcharge or cess on such tax, by whatever name called;

- (b)(i) 30% of any sum payable to a resident on which tax is deductible at source under Chapter XIX-B and during the tax year, such tax has not been deducted or after deduction, has not been paid up to the due date specified in section 263(1), where—
 - (A) tax is deducted and paid during any subsequent tax year, deduction of such sum shall be allowed as a deduction in computing the income in any subsequent tax year, in which such tax has been paid;
 - (B) the assessee is required to and fails to deduct whole or any part of the tax under Chapter XIX-B but he is not deemed to be an assessee in default under section 398(2), then for the purposes of this sub-clause, the assessee shall be deemed to have deducted and paid the tax on such sum on the date on which the return has been filed by the payee referred to in section 398(2);
- (ii) any interest, royalty, fees for technical services or other sum chargeable under this Act which is payable—
 - (A) outside India; or
 - (B) in India to a non-resident (which is not a company) or to a foreign company,

on which tax is deductible at source under Chapter XIX-B and during the tax year, such tax, has not been deducted or after deduction, has not been paid up to the due date specified in section 263(1), where—

- (I) tax is deducted and paid during any subsequent tax year, deduction of such sum shall be allowed as a deduction in computing the income in any subsequent tax year, in which such tax has been paid;
- (II) the assessee is required to and fails to deduct whole or any part of the tax under Chapter XIX-B but he is not deemed to be an assessee in default under section 398(2), then for the purposes of this sub-clause the assessee shall be deemed to have deducted and paid the tax on such sum on the date on

which the return has been filed by the payee as referred to in section 398(2);

- (iii) any payment to a provident or other fund established for the benefit of employees of the assessee, unless the assessee has made effective arrangements to secure that tax shall be deducted at source under Chapter XIX-B from any payments made from the fund which are chargeable to tax under the head “Salaries”;
- (c) any payment chargeable under the head “Salaries”, payable outside India or to a non-resident on which tax is deductible at source under Chapter XIX-B and such tax has not been deducted or, after deduction, has not been paid;

Powers of survey

Section 253

(4) An income-tax authority acting under this section may, for the purposes of verifying that **tax has been deducted or collected at source** as per the provisions of Chapter XIX-B of this Act, after sunrise and before sunset, enter—

- (a) any office, or any other place where business or profession or activity for charitable purpose is carried on, within the limits of the area assigned to such authority; or
- (b) any place in respect of which such authority is authorised for the purposes of this section by an income-tax authority who is assigned the area within which such place is situated or where books of account or documents are kept,
and on entry to such office or place, the income-tax authority may require the deductor or the collector or any other person who may at that time and place be attending in any manner to such work—
 - (i) to provide the necessary facility to inspect such books of account or other documents, and access to electronic media or computer system, or virtual digital space, as may be required; and
 - (ii) to furnish such information as may be required in relation to such matter.

11.	Amendment of the order of assessment or any intimation to allow credit of such tax deducted at source in the tax year referred to in column C, and the credit of such tax deducted at source not to be allowed in any other tax year.	(a) Where any income has been included in the return of income furnished by an assessee under section 263 for any tax year, and tax on such income has been deducted at source and paid to the credit of the Central Government as per the provisions of Chapter XIX-B in a subsequent tax year; and	From the end of the financial year in which such tax has been deducted.
-----	---	--	---

		(b) an application is made by an assessee in such form, as may be prescribed, within two years from the end of the tax year in which such tax was deducted at source.	
--	--	---	--

CHAPTER XIX — COLLECTION AND RECOVERY OF TAX

A.—General

S.390. (1) The tax on income shall be payable as per this Chapter by way of—

- (a) deduction or collection at source; or
- (b) advance payment; or
- (c) payment under section 392(2)(a).

(2) The tax referred to in sub-section (1) shall be payable as per the provisions of this Chapter, irrespective of the assessment to be made later than the relevant tax year.

(3) Nothing contained in this section, shall affect the charge of tax on such income under section 4(1).

(4) The payment of tax referred to in sub-section (1) shall be in addition to any other mode of tax collection to discharge the liability in respect of income assessed for a tax year. Appellate authority not to proceed in certain cases. Advance ruling to be void in certain circumstances. Powers of the Board for Advance Rulings. Procedure of Board for Advance Rulings. Appeal. Deduction or collection at source and advance payment. 392 Direct payment. Salary and accumulated balance due to an employee.

(5) The tax deducted or collected at source or sum referred to in section 392(2)(a) under this Chapter and paid to the Central Government shall be treated as payment of tax on behalf of the person—

- (a) from or in respect of whose income or payment, such tax has been deducted or paid; or
- (b) from whom such tax has been collected.

(6) The Board may make rules for—

- (a) giving credit of tax deducted or collected or paid to a person referred to in sub-section (5) and also a person other than the person referred to in the said sub-section;
- (b) the tax year for which the credit shall be given.

S.391. (1) The income-tax on any income shall be payable directly by the assessee if—

- (a) there is no provision under this Chapter to deduct income-tax on such income at the time of payment; or
- (b) income-tax has not been deducted as per the provisions of this Chapter.

(2) If an assessee has any income of the nature of specified security or sweat equity shares as specified in section 17(1)(d) allotted or transferred directly or indirectly by the current employer which is an eligible start-up referred to in section 140, then direct payment of tax for the purposes of sub-section (1) shall be made within the time specified in section 289(3).

(3) Where any person, including the principal officer of the company,—

- (a) who is required to deduct any sum as per the provisions of this Act; or
- (b) referred to in section 392(2)(a), being an employer, does not deduct, or after so deducting fails to pay, or

does not pay, the whole or any part of the tax, as required under this Act, and where the assessee has also failed to pay such tax directly, then, such person shall, apart from any other consequences that he may incur, be deemed to be an assessee in default within the meaning of section 398(1), in respect of such tax.

B.—Deduction and collection at source

S.392. (1) Any person responsible for paying any income chargeable under the head “Salaries” shall deduct income-tax on the amount payable and this deduction shall be made at the time of such payment at the average rate of income-tax computed on the basis of the rates in force for the tax year in which the payment is made, on the estimated income of the assessee under this head for such year.

- (2)(a) Without prejudice to the provisions of sub-section (1), the person responsible for paying any income in the nature of a non-monetary perquisite chargeable to tax under section 17(2), may pay, at his option, tax on the whole or part of such income without making any deduction therefrom, at the time when such tax was deductible under sub-section (1);
- (b) the tax under clause (a) shall be determined at the average rate as per sub-section (1), on the income chargeable under the head “Salaries” including the income referred to in the said clause, and shall be construed as a tax deductible at source from the income

under the head “Salaries”, and be subject to the provisions of this Chapter.

(3) Any person, being an eligible start-up referred to in section 140, responsible for paying any income of the nature specified in section 17(1) (d) in any tax year, shall deduct or pay, tax on such income, on the basis of rates in force for the tax year in which the specified security or sweat equity share is allotted or transferred, within the time as specified for the payee in section 289(3). 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 393 19 of 1952. 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50

(4)(a) The person responsible for paying under sub-section (1), shall take into account the following particulars furnished by the assessee, at his option, in such form and manner as prescribed, for the purpose of making deduction under the said sub-section and such particulars shall have an effect of increasing or decreasing the tax to be deducted:—

- (i) any income under the head “Salaries” due or received by the assessee, from any other employer or employers during the tax year;
- (ii) any relief allowable under section 157, where the assessee being a Government servant, or an employee in a company, co-operative society, local authority, university, institution, association or body is entitled for such relief;
- (iii) any loss under the head “Income from house property”;
- (iv) any income chargeable under any other head of income, [not being a loss under any such head other than the loss specified in sub-clause (iii)];
- (v) any tax deducted or collected at source under this Chapter;
- (b) the tax deductible from income under the head “Salaries” shall not be reduced in any case, except on account of—
 - (i) loss under the head “Income from house property”; and
 - (ii) the tax deducted and collected as per other provisions of this Chapter.

(5) The person responsible for paying any income chargeable under the head “Salaries” to the assessee—

- (a) shall furnish a statement in such form and manner, as prescribed, with correct and complete particulars of perquisites or profits in lieu of salary paid, along with their value, to the assessee;
- (b) shall, for the purposes of estimating income of the assessee or computing tax deductible under sub-section (1), obtain from the assessee the evidence or proof or particulars of prescribed claims

(including claim for set off of loss) under the provisions of this Act in such form and manner, as prescribed; and;

- (c) may, increase or reduce the amount to be deducted under this section for adjusting any excess or deficiency arising out of any previous deduction or failure to deduct during the tax year.

(6)(a) The trustees of a recognised provident fund, or any person authorised by the regulations of the fund to make payment of the accumulated balances due to employees shall, in cases where paragraph 9 of Part A of Schedule XI applies, at the time an accumulated balance due to an employee is paid, make therefrom the deduction provided in paragraph 10 of Part A of Schedule XI;

- (b) Where any contribution made by an employer, including interest on such contributions, if any, in an approved superannuation fund is paid to the employee, tax on the amount so paid shall be deducted by the trustees of the fund to the extent provided in paragraph 7 of Part B of Schedule XI.

(7)(a) The trustees of the Employees' 'Provident Funds Scheme, 1952, made under section 5 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952; or

- (b) any person authorised under such scheme to make payment of accumulated balance due to employees,

shall at the time of payment of accumulated balance due to the employee participating in a recognised provident fund, deduct income-tax thereon at the rate of 10%, where the aggregate amount of such payment is fifty thousand rupees or more, and such accumulated balance is includible in his total income owing to the provisions of paragraph 8 of Part A of Schedule XI not being applicable.

Tax to be deducted at source (Earlier sections 192-195 of I.T. Act 1961)

Section 393. (1) Where any income or sum of the nature specified in column B of the Table below, is credited or paid or distributed by the person specified in column C during the tax year, to a resident, the person responsible for paying shall deduct income-tax,—

- (a) on the entire amount of such income or sum, where the amount or aggregate of amounts exceeds the threshold limit specified in column D;
- (b) at the rate specified in column D;
- (c) at the time of credit of such income or sum to the account of the payee or at the time of its payment in cash or by way of a cheque or a draft or by any other mode, whichever is earlier; and

(d) subject to the provisions of sub-sections (4), (5), (6), (8) and (9).

Table
For Payments to Resident

Sl. No.	Nature of Income or sum	Payer	Rate
			Threshold limit
A	B	C	D
1. Commission or brokerage			
	(i) Any income by way of remuneration or reward, whether by way of commission or otherwise, for soliciting or procuring insurance business (including business relating to the continuance, renewal or revival of insurance policies).	Any person	Rate: Rates in force Threshold limit: ₹ 20,000
	(ii) Any income by way of commission [not being insurance commission referred to in serial number 1(i)] or brokerage.	Specified person	Rate: 2% Threshold limit: ₹ 20,000.
2. Rent			
	(i) Any income by way of rent.	Person other than specified person	Rate: 2% Threshold limit: ₹ 50,000 for a month or part of a month.
	(ii) Any income by way of rent	Specified person	Rate: (a) 2%, for the use of any machinery or plant or equipment; and (b) 10%, for the use of any land, or building (including factory building), or land appurtenant to a building (including factory building), or furniture, or fittings. Threshold limit [for (a) and (b)]: ₹ 50,000 for a month or part of a month

Note 1.—In serial number 2(i), the tax shall be deducted on such income at the time of— (a) credit of rent to the account of the payee; or (b) payment thereof in cash or by way of a cheque or a draft or any other mode, whichever is earlier, for the last month of the tax year or the last month of tenancy.			
3. Payment on transfer of certain immovable property other than agricultural land			
	(i) Any consideration for transfer of any immovable property (other than agricultural land)	Person [other than the person who are required to deduct tax under serial number 3(iii)].	Rate: 1% of— (a) consideration for transfer of the immovable property; or (b) stamp duty value of such property, whichever is higher. Threshold limit: Fifty lakh rupees and as per Note 3.
	(ii) Any consideration, not being consideration in kind, under the agreement referred to in section 67(14).	Any person	Rate: 10% Threshold limit: Nil
	(iii) Any sum, being in the nature of— (a) compensation or the enhanced compensation; or (b) consideration or the enhanced consideration, on account of compulsory acquisition, under any law for the time being in force, of any immovable property (other than agricultural land).	Any person	Rate: 10% Threshold limit: ₹ 5,00,000.

Note 1.—Consideration for transfer of any immovable property under serial number 3(i) shall be the aggregate of the amounts paid or payable by all the transferees to the transferor or all the transferors for transfer of such immovable property for the purposes of the threshold limit mentioned in column D.

Note 2. — In case of consideration on which provisions of both serial numbers 3(i) and 3(ii) are applicable, tax shall be deducted under 3(ii) only.

Note 3.—For the purposes of serial number 3(iii), the income-tax shall be deducted where consideration for transfer of any immovable property or the stamp duty value of such property, is equal to or greater than fifty lakh rupees.

4. Income from capital market			
	(i) Any income in respect of— (a) units of a Mutual Fund specified under Schedule VII (Table: Sl. No. 20 or 21); or (b) units from the Administrator of the specified undertaking; or (c) units from the specified company.	Any person	Rate: 10% Threshold limit: ₹ 10,000.
	(ii) Any distributed income referred to in section 223, being of the nature referred to in Schedule V (Table: Sl. Nos. 3 and 4), payable to a unitholder of a Business Trust.	Any Business Trust	Rate: 10% Threshold limit: Nil.
	(iii) Any income, other than that proportion of income which is exempt under Schedule V (Table: Sl. No. 2), in respect of units of an investment fund specified in section 224, payable to its unitholder.	Any Investment fund specified in section 224.	Rate: 10% Threshold limit: Nil
	(iv) Any income, in respect of an investment in a securitisation trust specified in section 221 to an investor	Any securitisation trust specified in section 221.	Rate: 10% Threshold limit: Nil.
5. Interest income			
	(i) Any income by way of Interest on securities	Any person	Rate: Rates in force. Threshold limit: ₹ 10,000
	(ii) Any income by way of interest other than interest on securities.	(a) A banking company; or (b) a cooperative society carrying on the business of banking; or (c) a post office for a deposit made under a scheme notified by the Central Government.	Rate: Rates in force. Threshold limit: (a) ₹ 1,00,000 in the case of a senior citizen; (b) ₹ 50,000 in case of person other than senior citizen.
	(iii) Any income being interest other than interest on securities.	Specified person [other than person in Sl. No. 5(ii).C].	Rate: Rates in force. Threshold limit: ₹10,000.

Note 1.—In serial number 5(ii) and (iii), where the interest income credited or paid is in respect of—

- (a) time deposits with a banking company; or
- (b) time deposits with a co-operative society engaged in carrying on the business of banking; or
- (c) deposits with a public company formed and registered in India with the main object of carrying on business of long-term finance for construction or purchase of houses in India for residential purposes and is eligible for deduction under section 32(e), and the person mentioned in column C has not adopted core banking solutions, the threshold limit in column D shall be computed with reference to the income credited or paid by a branch of such person.

Note 2.—The person responsible for making the payment referred to in serial number 5(ii) and (iii) of this Table, may at the time of making any deduction, increase or reduce the amount to be deducted for the purpose of adjusting any excess or deficiency arising out of any previous deduction or failure to deduct during the tax year.

6. Payments to contractors, fees for professional and technical services, etc.

A	B	C	D
	(i) Any sum for carrying out any work (including supply of labour for carrying out any work) in pursuance of a contract between the contractor and a designated person. (ii) Any sum— (a) for carrying out any work (including supply of labour for carrying out any work) in pursuance of a contract; or (b) by way of fees for professional services; or (c) by way of commission [not being insurance commission referred to in serial number 1(i)] or brokerage.	Any designated person. Any person, being an individual or Hindu undivided family [other than those required to deduct income-tax as per Sl. No. 6(i) and (iii) or Sl. No. 1(ii)].	Rate: (a) 1%, if contractor is individual or Hindu undivided family; (b) 2%, if contractor is a person other than the person mentioned in (a). Threshold limit: [for (a) and (b)] (a) ₹ 30000; for any such sum; and (b) ₹ 100000 in case of aggregate of such sums. Rate: 2% Threshold limit: Fifty lakh rupees.

A	B	C	D
	(iii) Any sum by way of— (a) fees for professional services; or (b) fees for technical services; or (c) remuneration or fees or commission by whatever name called, other than those on which tax is deductible under section 392, to a director of a company; or	Specified person.	Rate: (a) 2% of such sum in case of— (i) fees for technical services (not being a professional services); or (ii) royalty in the nature of consideration for sale, distribution or exhibition of cinematographic films; or
	(d) royalty; or (e) any sum referred to in section 26(2)(h).		(iii) payee, engaged only in the business of operation of call centre; (b) 10% of such sum in cases other than (a). Threshold limit: (i) for (a), (b), (d) and (e) of Col. B: ₹ 50,000. (ii) for (c) of Col. B: <i>Nil</i> .

Note.—In serial number 6 (i), if any sum is paid or credited for carrying out any work specified in section 402(47)(e), tax shall be deducted at source—

- (a) on the invoice value excluding the value of material, if such value is specified separately in the invoice; or
- (b) on the whole of the invoice value, if the value of material is not specified separately in the invoice.

7. Dividend

A	B	C	D
	Any dividend (including dividend on preference shares) declared.	Any domestic company.	Rate: 10% Threshold limit: <i>Nil</i> .

Note.—The tax shall be deducted at source before making any distribution or payment of dividend.

8. Other cases

A	B	C	D
	(i) Any sum under a life insurance policy, including the sum allocated as bonus on such policy, other than the amount not includible in the total income under Schedule II (Table: Sl. No. 2).	Any person	Rate: 2% on income comprised in such sum. Threshold limit: ₹1,00,000.
	(ii) Any sum exceeding fifty lakh rupees for purchase of any goods.	Any person, being a buyer	Rate: 0.1% Threshold limit: As per Note 1.
	(iii) Total income of a specified senior citizen after giving effect to deduction allowable under Chapter VIII and rebate allowable under section 156.	Specified bank.	Rate: Rates in force. Threshold limit: As applicable.
	(iv) Any benefit or perquisite, whether convertible into money or not, arising from business or the exercise of a profession of any resident.	Specified person.	Rate: 10% of value or aggregate of values of such benefit or perquisite. Threshold limit: ₹ 20,000.
	(v) Any sum on account of sale of goods or provision of services by an e-commerce participant, facilitated by an e-commerce operator through its digital or electronic facility or platform.	Any e-commerce operator.	Rate: 0.1% of gross amount of such sale or services or both. Threshold limit: Nil.
	(vi) Any sum by way of consideration for transfer of a virtual digital asset.	Any person	Rate: 1% Threshold limit: Nil.

Note 1.—(a) The deduction of tax under serial number 8(ii) shall not apply to a transaction on which tax is deductible or collectible under any of the provisions of the Act.

(b) The tax shall be deducted on the sum exceeding fifty lakh rupees.

Note 2.—The provisions of serial number 8(iv) shall also apply to any benefit or perquisite, whether in cash or in kind or partly in cash and partly in kind, provided to a resident and before providing such benefit or

perquisite, as the case may be, the person responsible for providing such benefit or perquisite shall ensure that tax has been deducted.

Note 3.—In respect of serial number 8(v)—

- (a) for deduction of tax, the provisions thereof shall take precedence over any other provisions of this Chapter;
- (b) any payment made by a purchaser of goods or recipient of services directly to an e-commerce participant for the sale of goods or provision of services or both, facilitated by an e-commerce operator, shall be deemed to be the amount credited or paid by the e-commerce operator to the e-commerce participant and this amount shall be included in the gross amount of such sale or services for the purposes of deduction of income-tax under this serial number;
- (c) e-commerce operator shall be deemed to be the person responsible for paying to e-commerce participant;
- (d) irrespective of anything contained in this Chapter, if—
 - (i) tax has been deducted on a transaction under this serial number;
or
 - (ii) a transaction is not liable for tax deduction as provided in section 393(4) (Table: Sl. No. 11),
then tax shall not be deducted on such transaction under any other provision of this Chapter;
- (e) clause (d) shall not apply to any amount or aggregate of amounts received or receivable by an e-commerce operator for—
 - (i) hosting advertisements; or
 - (ii) providing any other services,
which are not in connection with the sale or services referred to in this serial number.

Note 4.—In case of a transaction on which provisions of serial number 8(v) are applicable along with the provisions of serial number 8(vi) for deduction of tax, then irrespective of anything contained in Note 3, tax on such transaction shall be deducted only under the provisions of serial number 8(vi).

Note 5.—The provisions of serial number 8(iii) shall take precedence over any other provisions of this Chapter and tax shall be deducted under this provision.

Note 6.—For serial numbers 8(iv) and (vi),—

- (a) where the consideration or, benefit or perquisite provided, as the case may be,—
- (i) is in exchange of another virtual digital asset where there is no part in cash, in respect of serial number 8(iv); or
 - (ii) is wholly in kind; or
 - (iii) is partly in kind and partly in cash, but such part in cash is not sufficient to meet the liability of deduction of tax in respect of the whole of such payment or benefit or perquisite,
- the person responsible for paying or providing shall ensure that the tax required to be deducted has been paid, before releasing such consideration or providing such benefit or perquisite, as the case may be;
- (b) “person responsible for providing” means the person providing such benefit or perquisite, or in case of a company, the company itself including the principal officer thereof.
- (2) Where any income or sum of the nature specified in column B of the Table below, is credited or paid by the person specified in column D during the tax year, to a non-resident specified in column C, the person responsible for paying shall such income or sum shall deduct income-tax on the amount of such income or sum,—
- (a) at the rate specified in column E;
 - (b) at the time of credit of income or sum to the account of the payee or at the time of its payment in cash or by way of a cheque or a draft or by any other mode, whichever is earlier; and
 - (c) subject to the provisions of sub-sections (4), (8) and (9).

Table
For payments to non-resident

Sl. No.	Nature of income or sum	Payee	Payer	Rate
A	B	C	D	E
1.	Any income referred to in section 211.	(a) A non-resident sportsman (including an athlete) or an entertainer, who is not a citizen of India; or (b) a non-resident sports association or institution.	Any person	20%

Sl. No.	Nature of income or sum	Payee	Payer	Rate
2.	Any income by way of interest payable in respect of moneys borrowed in foreign currency from a source outside India,— (a) under a loan agreement or issue of longterm infrastructure bond on or after the 1st July, 2012 but before the 1st July, 2023; or (b) by way of issue of any long-term bond on or after the 1st October, 2014 but before the 1st July, 2023, which is approved by the Central Government in this behalf.	Any nonresident (not being a company) or a foreign company.	Any Indian company or a business trust.	5%
3.	Any income by way of interest payable in respect of moneys borrowed from a source outside India by way of issue of rupee denominated bond before the 1st July, 2023.	Any nonresident (not being a company) or a foreign company.	Any Indian company or a business trust	5%
4.	Any income by way of interest payable in respect of moneys borrowed from a source outside India by way of issue of any longterm bond or rupee denominated bond, which is listed only on a recognised stock exchange located in any International Financial Services Centre.	Any nonresident (not being a company) or a foreign company.	Any Indian company or a business trust	(a) 4%, where such bonds are issued on or after the 1st April, 2020 but before the 1st July, 2023; or (b) 9%, where such bonds are issued on or after the 1st July, 2023.

Sl. No.	Nature of income or sum	Payee	Payer	Rate
5.	Any income by way of interest.	Any nonresident (not being a company) or a foreign company.	Any infrastructure debt fund referred to in Schedule VII (Table: Sl. No. 46).	5%
6.	Any distributed income referred to in section 223, being of the nature referred to in Schedule V (Table: Sl. No. 3).	Any unit holder, being a nonresident (not being a company) or a foreign company.	Any business trust.	(a) 5%, in case of income of the nature referred to in Schedule V [Table: Sl. No. 3. B(a)]; and (b) 10%, in case of income of the nature referred to in Schedule V [Table: Sl. No. 3. B(b)].
7.	Any distributed income referred to in section 223, being of the nature referred to in Schedule V (Table: Sl. No. 4).	Any unit holder, being a nonresident (not being a company) or a foreign company.	Any business trust.	Rates in force.
8.	Any income, other than that proportion of income which is exempt under Schedule V (Table: Sl. No. 2), in respect of units of an investment fund specified in section 224.	Any unit holder, being a nonresident (not being a company) or a foreign company.	Any investment fund specified in section 224.	Rates in force.
9.	Any income in respect of an investment in a securitisation trust specified in section 221	Any investor, being a nonresident (not being a company) or a foreign company.	Any securitisation trust specified in section 221	Rates in force.
10.	Any income— (a) in respect of units of a Mutual Fund specified under Schedule VII (Table: Sl. No. 20 or 21); or (b) in respect of units from the specified company.	Any nonresident (not being a company) or a foreign company.	Any person	As per Note 2.

Sl. No.	Nature of income or sum	Payee	Payer	Rate
11.	Any income in respect of units referred to in section 208.	Any offshore fund.	Any person.	10%
12.	Any income by way of long-term capital gains arising from the transfer of units referred to in section 208;	Any offshore fund.	Any person	12.5%
13.	Any income by way of interest or dividends in respect of bonds or Global Depository Receipts referred to in section 209	Any non-resident.	Any person.	10%
14.	Any income by way of long-term capital gains arising from the transfer of bonds or Global Depository Receipts referred to in section 209	Any non-resident.	Any person.	12.5%
15.	Any income in respect of securities referred to in section 210(1) (Table: Sl. No. 1).	Any Foreign Institutional Investor.	Any person	As per Note 2.
16.	Any income in respect of securities referred to in section 210(1) (Table: Sl. No. 1).	A specified fund referred to in Schedule VI [Note 1(g)].	Any person.	10%
17.	Any interest (not being interest referred to against serial numbers 2, 3, 4 and 5) or any other sum chargeable under the provisions of this Act, not being income chargeable under the head "Salaries".	Any nonresident (not being a company) or a foreign company.	Any person.	Rates in force

Note 1. —For serial numbers. 2,3 and 4, the interest payable shall be income to the extent to which such interest does not exceed the amount of interest calculated at the rate approved by the Central Government in this behalf, having regard to the terms of the loan or the bond and its repayment.

Note 2.—For serial numbers. 10 and 15, tax shall be deducted at the rate of—

- (a) 20%; or
- (b) where an agreement referred to in section 159(1) or 159(2) applies to the payee and if the payee has furnished a certificate referred to in section 159(8), as the case may be, then, income-tax shall be deducted at the rate or rates of income-tax provided in such agreement for such income, if such rate is lower than 20%.

Note 3.—For serial number. 17,—

- (a) if interest is payable by the Government or a public sector bank or a public financial institution within the meaning of Schedule VII (Note 3), deduction of tax shall be made only at the time of payment thereof in cash or by the issue of a cheque or draft or by any other mode;
- (b) the obligation to deduct tax at source and comply with the provisions of this serial number extend to all persons resident or non-resident, whether or not, the non-resident person has—
 - (i) a residence or place of business or business connection in India;
 - or
 - (ii) any other presence in any manner whatsoever in India.

(3) Where any income or sum of the nature specified in column B of the Table below, is credited or paid by the person specified in column C during the tax year, to any person, the person responsible for making payment of such income or sum, shall deduct income-tax—

- (a) on the entire amount of such income or sum, where the amount or aggregate of amounts exceed the threshold limit specified in column D, or on net winnings as per Note 1 of the Table;
- (b) at the rate specified in column D;
- (c) at the time of payment thereof in cash or by way of a cheque or a draft or by any other mode, or as specified therein; and
- (d) subject to the provisions of sub-sections (4), (5), (6), (8) and (9).

Table
FOR PAYMENTS TO ANY PERSON

Sl. No.	Nature of income or sum	Payer	Rate
			Threshold limit
A	B	C	D
1.	Any income by way of winnings (other than winnings from online games as referred to in serial number 2) from— (a) any lottery; or (b) crossword puzzle; or (c) card game and other game of any sort; or (d) gambling or betting of any form or nature whatsoever.	Any person.	Rate: Rates in force. Threshold limit: ₹ 10000 in case of a single transaction.
2.	Any income by way of winnings from online game.	Any person.	Rate: Rates in force. Threshold limit: As per Note 1.
3.	Any income by way of winnings from any horse race.	Any person, being a bookmaker or a person to whom a licence has been granted by the Government under any law for the time being in force for horse racing in any race course or for arranging for wagering or betting in any race course.	Rate: Rates in force. Threshold limit: ₹ 10000 in case of a single transaction.
4.	Any income, credited or paid to a person, who is or has been stocking, distributing, purchasing or selling lottery tickets, by way of commission, remuneration or prize (by whatever name called) on such tickets.	Any person	Rate: 2% Threshold limit: ₹ 20000.

Sl. No.	Nature of income or sum	Payer	Rate
5.	Any sum, paid in cash, from one or more accounts maintained by any person (herein referred as recipient).	Any person, being, — (a) a banking company; (b) a co-operative society engaged in carrying on the business of banking; or (c) a post office.	Rate: 2% Threshold limit: three crore rupees in case of recipient being, a co-operative society; or (b) one crore rupees in case of recipient being person other than a co-operative society.
6.	Any amount referred to in section 80CCA(2)(a) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961).	Any person.	Rate: 10% Threshold limit: ₹ 2500.
7.	Any sum in the nature of salary, remuneration, commission, bonus or interest paid to a partner of the firm or credited to his account (including capital account).	Any person, being a firm.	Rate: 10% Threshold limit: ₹ 20000.

Note 1.—For serial number 2, tax shall be deducted—

- (a) on net winnings in the user account of the payee at the end of the tax year;
- (b) where there is any withdrawal from user account during the tax year, the tax 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 user account at the end of the tax year,

where the net winnings in each case is computed in the such manner as may be prescribed.

Note 2.—For serial numbers 1 and 2, where the winnings or net winnings, as the case may be,—

- (a) is wholly in kind; or
- (b) is partly in kind and partly in cash, but such part in cash is not sufficient to meet the liability of deduction of tax in respect of the whole of such winnings,

then, the person responsible for paying shall ensure that the tax required to be deducted has been paid, before releasing the winnings.

Note 3.—For serial number 4, the person responsible for making the payment shall deduct tax at the time of credit of such sum or at the time of payment of such sum in cash or by issue of a cheque or a draft or by any other mode, whichever is earlier.

(4) The deduction of tax at source shall not be made under the provisions referred to in column B of the Table below, in respect of the income or sum along with the conditions, specified in column C:

Table
For No Deduction At Source

Sl. No.	Provisions for tax deduction at source	Condition for no deduction on income or sum
A	B	C
1.	Commission or Brokerage referred to in section 393(1) [Table: Sl. No. 1(ii)].	Commission or brokerage payable by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited or Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited to their public call office franchisees.
2.	Rent referred to in section 393(1) [Table: Sl. No. 2(ii)].	Income by way of rent credited or paid to a business trust, being a real estate investment trust, in respect of any real estate asset, referred to in Schedule V (Table: Sl. No. 4), owned directly by such business trust.
3.	Compensation on acquisition of certain immovable property referred to in section 393(1) [Table: Sl. No. 3(iii)].	Income by way of any award or agreement which has been exempted from levy of income-tax under section 96 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (30 of 2013).
4.	Income in respect of units referred to in section 393(1) [Table: Sl. No. 4(i)].	If income is of the nature of capital gain.
5.	Income from units of a business trust referred to in section 393(1) [Table: Sl. No. 4(ii)].	Income of the nature referred to in Schedule V [Table: Sl. No. 3. B(b)], if the special purpose vehicle referred to in the said serial number has not exercised the option under section 200.
6.	Interest on securities referred to in section 393(1) [Table: Sl. No. 5(i)].	(a) Interest payable on— (i) National Development Bonds; (ii) such debentures, issued by such institution or authority or any other person as the Central Government may, by notification, specify in this behalf; (iii) any security of the Central Government or a State Government, other than— (A) 8% Savings (Taxable) Bonds, 2003; or (B) 7.75% Savings (Taxable) Bonds, 2018; or

		(C) Floating Rate Savings Bonds, 2020 (Taxable); or (D) any other security of the Central Government or State Government as the Central Government may, by notification, specify in this behalf; (b) interest payable to— (i) the Life Insurance Corporation of India established under the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956 (31 of 1956), in respect of any securities owned by it or in which it has full beneficial interest; or (ii) the General Insurance Corporation of India or to any of the four companies, formed by virtue of the schemes made under section 16(1) of the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Act, 1972 (57 of 1972), in respect of any securities owned by the Corporation or such company or in which the Corporation or such company has full beneficial interest; or (iii) any other insurer in respect of any securities owned by it or in which it has full beneficial interest; or (iv) a “business trust”, as defined in section 2(21), in respect of any securities, by a special purpose vehicle referred to in Schedule V (Table: Sl. No. 3).
7.	Interest other than interest on securities referred to in section 393(1) [Table: Sl. No. 5(ii) and 5(iii)].	(a) Interest income credited or paid to— (i) any banking company; or (ii) any financial corporation established by or under a Central Act or State Act or Provincial Act; or (iii) the Life Insurance Corporation of India established under the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956 (31 of 1956); or (iv) the Unit Trust of India; or (v) any company or co-operative society carrying on the business of insurance; or (vi) such other institution, association or body or class of institutions, associations or bodies which the Central Government may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, notified in this behalf before the 1st April, 2020; (b) interest income credited or paid— (i) by a co-operative society other than a co-operative bank, to a member thereof; or (ii) by a co-operative society to any other co-operative society; or

		(iii) in respect of deposits with a primary agricultural credit society or a primary credit society or a co-operative land mortgage bank or a co-operative land development bank; or (iv) in respect of deposits (other than time deposits made on or after the 1st July, 1995) with a co-operative society, other than a co-operative society or bank referred to in sub-clause (iii), engaged in the business of banking, except when, — (A) where the total sales, gross receipts or turnover of the co-operative society exceed fifty crore rupees during the tax year immediately preceding the tax year in which such interest is credited or paid; and (B) the amount or aggregate of amounts of interest credit or paid exceeds the threshold limit mentioned in section 393(1) (Table: Sl. No. 5(ii) D). (c) interest income credited or paid — (i) by the Central Government under any provision of this Act or the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), or the Estate Duty Act, 1953 (34 of 1953), or the Wealth-tax Act, 1957 (27 of 1957), or the Gift-tax Act, 1958 (18 of 1958), the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, 1964 (7 of 1964), or the Interest-tax Act, 1974 (45 of 1974); (ii) in respect of deposits under any scheme framed by the Central Government and notified by it in this behalf; (iii) in respect of deposits (other than time deposits made on or after the 1st July, 1995) with a banking company; (iv) by way of interest on the compensation amount awarded by the Motor Accidents Claims Tribunal where the amount of such income or, the aggregate of the amounts of such income does not exceed ₹ 50000 during the tax year; (v) or payable by an infrastructure capital company; or infrastructure capital fund; or infrastructure debt fund; or a public sector company; or scheduled bank in relation to a zero coupon bond issued on or after the 1st June, 2005 by such company or fund or public sector company or scheduled bank; (vi) as referred to in Schedule V (Table: Sl. No. 3); (vii) by a firm to a partner of the firm.
--	--	--

8.	Payments to contractors referred to in section 393(1) [Table: Sl. No. 6(i)].	(a) Where— (i) any sum credited or paid or likely to be credited or paid during the tax year to the account of a contractor during the course of business of plying, hiring or leasing goods carriages; and (ii) that contractor owns ten or less goods carriages at any time during the tax year; and (iii) furnishes a declaration to that effect along with his Permanent Account Number to the person paying or crediting the sum; and (iv) the person responsible for paying to the contractor furnishes to the prescribed income tax authority the particulars in such form and within such time as may be prescribed; (b) where such sum is credited or paid by individual or Hindu undivided family exclusively for personal purposes of such individual or any member of Hindu undivided family.
9.	Fees for professional or technical services referred to in section 393(1) [Table: Sl. No. 6(iii)].	Where such sum is credited or paid by individual or Hindu undivided family exclusively for personal purposes of such individual or any member of Hindu undivided family.
10.	Dividend referred to in section 393(1) (Table: Sl. No. 7).	Dividend income credited or paid to— (a) the Life Insurance Corporation of India established under the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956 (31 of 1956), in respect of any shares owned by it or in which it has full beneficial interest; (b) the General Insurance Corporation of India or to any of the four companies, formed by virtue of the schemes made under section 16(1) of the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Act, 1972 (57 of 1972), in respect of any shares owned by the Corporation or such company or in which the Corporation or such company has full beneficial interest; (c) any other insurer in respect of any shares owned by it or in which it has full beneficial interest; (d) a “business trust”, as defined in section 2(21), by a special purpose vehicle referred to in Schedule V (Note 2); (e) any other person as may be notified by the Central Government in this behalf; (f) a shareholder, being an individual, if— (I) the dividend is paid by the company by any mode other than cash; and

		(II) amount or aggregate of amounts of such dividend distributed or paid or likely to be distributed or paid during the tax year does not exceed ₹10,000.
11.	Payment by e-commerce operator to e-commerce participant referred to in section 393(1) [Table: Sl. No. 8(v)].	Where the amount is credited or paid or likely to be credited or paid during the tax year to the account of an e-commerce participant, which is— (a) an individual or a Hindu undivided family; and (b) the gross amount of the sales or services or both during the tax year does not exceed ₹ 500000; and (c) the e-commerce participant has furnished the Permanent Account Number or Aadhaar number to the e-commerce operator
12.	Payment on transfer of virtual digital asset referred to in section 393(1) [Table: Sl. No. 8(vi)].	Where value or aggregate value of such consideration during the tax year does not exceed— (a) ₹ 50000, when payable by an individual or a Hindu undivided family,— (i) whose total sales, gross receipts or turnover from the business carried on by him or profession exercised by him does not exceed one crore rupees in case of business or fifty lakh rupees in case of profession, during the tax year immediately preceding the tax year in which such virtual digital asset is transferred; (ii) not having any income under the head “Profits and gains of business or profession”; (b) ₹ 10000, when payable by any person other than the person referred to in clause (a).
13.	Income from units of a business trust referred to in section 393(2) (Table: Sl. No. 6).	Income of the nature referred to in Schedule V [Table: Sl. No. 3. B(b)], if the special purpose vehicle referred to in the said clause has not exercised the option under section 200.
14.	Income in respect of units of investment fund referred to in section 393(2) (Table: Sl. No. 8).	Income that is not chargeable to tax under the provisions of this Act.
15.	Income in respect of units of non-residents referred to in section 393(2) (Table: Sl. No. 10).	Income payable in respect of units of the Unit Trust of India to a non-resident Indian or a non-resident Hindu undivided family, subject to prescribed conditions.

16.	Income of Foreign Institutional Investors from securities referred to in section 393(2) (Table: Sl. No. 15).	Income, by way of capital gains arising from the transfer of securities referred to in section 210, if payable to a Foreign Institutional Investor.
17.	Income of Specified Fund from securities referred to in section 393(2) (Table: Sl. No. 16).	Income is exempt as per Schedule VI (Table: Sl. Nos. 1 to 4).
18.	Payment of certain amounts in cash referred to in section 393(3) (Table: Sl. No. 5).	Payment made to— (a) the Government; (b) any banking company or co-operative society engaged in carrying on the business of banking or a post office;
		(c) any business correspondent of a banking company or co-operative society engaged in carrying on the business of banking, as per the guidelines issued in this regard by the Reserve Bank of India under the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934); (d) any white label automated teller machine operator of a banking company or co-operative society engaged in carrying on the business of banking, as per the authorisation issued by the Reserve Bank of India under the Payment and Settlement Systems Act, 2007 (51 of 2007).
19.	Payment in respect of deposits under National Savings Scheme, etc., referred to in section 393(3) (Table: Sl. No. 6).	Payment made to heirs of an assessee.

(5) Irrespective of anything contained in this Chapter, the tax shall not be deducted by any person from any amount payable to—

- (a) the Government; or
- (b) the Reserve Bank of India; or
- (c) a corporation established by or under a Central Act which is, under any law in force, exempt from income-tax on its income; or
- (d) a Mutual fund as specified at Schedule VII (Table: Sl. No. 20 or 21), where such amount is payable to it by way of—
 - (A) interest; or
 - (B) dividend in respect of any securities or shares owned by it or in which it has full beneficial interest; or
 - (C) any other income accruing or arising to it.

(6) The deduction of tax shall not be made under provisions referred to in column C of the Table below, in the case of a person as specified in column B, if such person furnishes to the person responsible for paying any income or sum of the nature referred to in such provisions, a written declaration in duplicate in such form and manner as may be prescribed that the tax on such person's estimated total income of the tax year in which such income or sum is to be included in computing his total income shall be nil.

Table
Declaration For No Deduction At Source

Sl. No.	Person	Provisions for tax deduction at source
A	B	C
1.	An individual being a resident.	(a) payment of accumulated balance due to an employee referred to in section 392(7); (b) insurance Commission referred to in section 393(1) [Table: Sl. No. 1(i)]; (c) rent referred to in section 393(1) [Table: Sl. No. 2(ii)]; (d) income in respect of units referred to in section 393(1) [Table: Sl. No. 4(i)]; (e) interest referred to in section 393(1) [Table: Sl. No. 5(i), (ii) and (iii)]; (f) payment in respect of life insurance policy referred to in section 393(1) [Table: Sl. No. 8(i)]; (g) dividend referred to in section 393(1) (Table: Sl. No. 7).
2.	Any person not being a company or a firm or an individual covered in Sl. No. (1).	Sl. No. (1).C(a) to (f).

Note.—The provisions of this sub-section shall not apply in case of a person referred to in column B of the Table, other than an individual being a resident who is of the age of sixty years or more at any time during the tax year, if the aggregate of amounts of any income or sum of the nature referred to in provision mentioned in column C of this Table, is credited or paid or likely to be credited or paid during the relevant tax year in which such income or sum is to be included, exceeds the maximum amount not chargeable to tax.

(7) The person responsible for paying any income or sum of the nature referred in sub-section (6) shall deliver or cause to be delivered, one copy of the declaration referred therein, received from the person to the Principal Chief Commissioner or Chief Commissioner or Principal Commissioner

or Commissioner, on or before the seventh day of the month following the month in which the declaration is furnished to him.

(8) Irrespective of anything contained in sub-section (6), the deduction of tax shall not be made from the interest paid by an Offshore Banking Unit on borrowing from or deposit made on or after 1st April, 2005, by a non-resident or a person not ordinarily resident in India.

(9) Irrespective of anything contained in this Chapter, the deduction of tax shall not be made from any payment to a person for, or on behalf of, the New Pension System Trust referred to in Schedule VII (Table: Sl. No. 41).

(10) In a case other than that referred to in section 392(2)(a), where under an agreement or an arrangement, if the tax chargeable on any income of the recipient referred to in this Chapter is to be borne by the payer, then, for the purposes of deduction of tax, the income shall be increased to an amount which after deduction of tax as per provisions of this Chapter becomes equal to the net amount payable under such agreement or arrangement.

(11) The credit of any income or sum to any account, whether called "suspense account" or by any other name, in the books of account of the person liable to pay such income or sum, shall be deemed to be the credit of such income or sum to the account of the payee and the provisions of this Chapter shall apply accordingly.

New Income Tax Act

S.394. Collection of tax at source (Earlier S.206C of I.T. Act 1961)

(1) Every person, as specified in column C of the Table below shall collect tax—

- (a) on receipts specified in column B;
- (b) at the rate as specified in column D; and
- (c) at the time of debiting of the amount payable by the buyer or licensee or lessee to the account of the buyer or licensee or lessee or at the time of receipt of such amount from the said buyer or licensee or lessee in cash or by way of a cheque or a draft or any other mode, whichever is earlier.

Table
Tax Collection At Source

Sl. No.	Nature of receipt	Person	Rate of Tax Collected at Source
A	B	C	D
1.	Sale of alcoholic liquor for human consumption.	Seller.	1%

2.	Sale of tendu leaves	Seller.	5%
3.	Sale of timber whether obtained under a forest lease or otherwise; or any other forest produce (not being timber or tendu leaves) obtained under a forest lease.	Seller.	2%
4.	Sale of scrap.	Seller.	1%
5.	Sale of minerals, being coal or lignite or iron ore.	Seller.	1%
6.	Sale consideration exceeding ten lakh rupees in case of— (a) motor vehicle; or (b) any other goods, as may be notified by the Central Government	Seller.	1%
7.	Remittance under the Liberalised Remittance Scheme of an amount or aggregate of the amounts exceeding ten lakh rupees—	Authorised dealer.	(a) 5% for purposes of education or medical treatment; (b) 20% for purposes other than education or medical treatment.
8.	Sale of “overseas tour programme package” including expenses for travel or hotel stay or boarding or lodging or any such similar or related expenditure	Seller.	(a) 5% of amount or aggregate of amounts up to ten lakh rupees; (b) 20% of amount or aggregate of amounts exceeding ten lakh rupees.
9.	Use of parking lot or toll plaza or mine or quarry for the purpose of business, excluding mining and quarrying of mineral oil (including petroleum and natural gas).	Licensor or Lessor.	2%

(2) Irrespective of anything contained in sub-section (1) (Table: Sl. Nos. 1 to 5), the collection of tax shall not to be made in respect of receipts specified in sub-section (1) (Table: Sl. Nos. 1 to 5) in respect of the buyer, who is a resident in India, if he furnishes a written declaration in duplicate in such form and manner, as may be prescribed, to the person responsible for collecting tax, mentioning that such goods are to be utilised—

- (a) for the purposes of manufacturing, processing or producing articles or things or for generating power; and
- (b) not for trading purposes.

(3) Where no collection of tax is to be made under sub-section (2), the person responsible for collecting tax shall deliver or cause to be delivered,

one copy of the declaration referred to in that sub-section, to the Principal Chief Commissioner or Chief Commissioner or Principal Commissioner or Commissioner, on or before the seventh day of the month following the month of receipt of that declaration.

(4) The collection of tax shall not be made by the authorised dealer in respect of receipt specified in sub-section (1) (Table: Sl. No.7),—

- (a) on such amount on which tax has been collected by the seller in respect of receipt referred to in sub-section (1) (Table: Sl. No.8);
- (b) if the amount being remitted out is a loan obtained from any financial institution as defined in section 129(3)(b), for the purpose of pursuing any education.

(5) The collection of tax shall not be made by the authorised dealer or seller, in respect of receipt specified in sub-section (1) (Table: Sl. Nos. 7 and 8), if the buyer is liable to deduct tax at source under any other provisions of this Act and he has deducted such tax.

Penalty (Earlier S.271, 272 of I.T. Act 1961)

New Income Tax Act, 2025)

Section 448. If any person fails to—

- (a) deduct the whole or any part of the tax as required under Chapter XIX-B; or
- (b) pay or ensure the payment of, the whole or any part of the tax as required by or under—
 - (i) Note 2 below the Table in section 393(3); or
 - (ii) Note 6 to section 393(1) (Table: Sl. No. 8),

then, the Assessing Officer may impose on him, a penalty equal to the tax which such person failed to deduct or pay or ensure payment of, as aforesaid.

Section 449. If any person fails to collect the whole or any part of the tax as required under Chapter XIX-B, the Assessing Officer may impose on him, a penalty equal to the tax which such person failed to collect.

Prosecution (Earlier sections 276B, 276BB of I.T. Act 1961)

Income Tax Act, 2025

Section 476. (1) If a person fails to—

- (a) pay the tax deducted at source by him to the credit of the Central Government, as required by or under the provisions of Chapter XIX-B; or

(b) pay tax or ensure payment of tax to the credit of the Central Government, as required under—

(i) Note 2 below the Table in section 393(3); or

(ii) Note 6 to section 393(1) (Table: Sl. No. 8),

he shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than three months but which may extend to seven years, and with fine.

(2) The provisions of this section shall not apply if the payment referred to in sub-section (1)(a) has been made to the credit of the Central Government on or before the time prescribed for filing the statement under section 397(3)(b) in respect of such payment.

Section 477. (1) If a person fails to pay the tax collected by him to the credit of the Central Government, as required under section 397(3)(a), he shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than three months but which may extend to seven years, and with fine.

(2) The provisions of this section shall not apply if the payment of the tax collected at source has been made to the credit of the Central Government on or before the time prescribed for filing the statement under section 397(3)(b) in respect of such payment.