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"This document contains the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 2025, as amended by the Finance Act, 2026& Taxation and Other Laws (Amendment) Act, 2026."

FAQs on Tax Deducted at Source (TDS)

Q1. What is tax deducted at source?

For quick and efficient collection of taxes, the Income-tax Law has incorporated a system of deduction of tax at the point of generation of income. This system is called as "Tax Deducted at Source", commonly known as TDS. Under this system tax is deducted at the origin of the income. Tax is deducted by the payer and is remitted to the Government by the payer on behalf of the payee.

The provisions of deduction of tax at source are applicable to several payments such as salary, interest, commission, brokerage, professional fees, royalty, contract payments, etc. In respect of payments to which the TDS provisions apply, the payer has to deduct tax at source on the payments made by him and he has to deposit the tax deducted by him to the credit of the Government.

Relevant Content

- Section - 393
- Section - 392
- Section - 390
- Section - 391

Q2. What are the payments covered under the TDS mechanism and the rates for deduction of tax at source?

Tax is deductible at source at the rates given in table (infra). If PAN of the deductee is not intimated to the deductor, tax will be deducted at source by virtue of section 397(2)(b)(i) either at the rate given in the table or at the rate or rates in force or at the rate of 20 per cent (5 per cent where tax is deductible under section 393(1) [Table S. No. 8(ii) or 8(v)]), whichever is higher. Further, under section 176(5), if payment or credit is made or given to a deductee who is located in a notified jurisdictional area, tax is deductible at the rate given in the table or at the rate of 30 per cent, whichever is higher. Click here to view the TDS rates for the tax year 2026-27.

The rate of TDS shall be increased by applicable surcharge and Health & Education cess.

Relevant Content

Section - 393

Section - 392

Section - 391

Q3. Is there any minimum amount up to which tax is not deducted?

The Income-tax Act has prescribed a different threshold limit for deduction of tax at source under various sections. If the expenditure incurred/payment made during the year is below the threshold limit, then there is no requirement to deduct tax at source.

The threshold limit for deduction of tax at source under various sections is as follows:

S.No.	Particulars	Section	Threshold limit
1.	No deduction of tax at source from salaries	392	If net taxable income is less than the maximum amount which is not chargeable to tax (i.e. Rs. 2,50,000 for an individual other than senior citizen, Rs. 3,00,000 for Senior Citizens and Rs. 5,00,000 for Super Senior Citizens in case of old tax regime and Rs. 4,00,000 for all in case of new tax regime of Section 202)
1A.	No TDS from payment of accumulated balance of provident fund account due to an employee	392(7)	If taxable premature withdrawal amount is less than Rs. 50,000.
2.	No TDS from interest paid on securities	393(1) [Table S. No. 5(i)]	If amount of interest paid during the financial year does not exceed Rs. 10,000
3.	No TDS from interest paid on 8% Saving (Taxable) Bonds 2003 or 7.75% Savings (Taxable) Bonds, 2018 to resident persons or Interest payable on Floating Rate Savings Bonds, 2020 (Taxable);	393(1) [Table S. No. 5(i)]	If amount of interest paid or likely to be paid during the financial year does not exceed Rs. 10,000
4.	No TDS from dividend paid by Indian company by any mode other than cash to an individual	393(1) [Table S. No. 7]	If aggregate amount of dividend paid or credited during the financial year does not exceed Rs. 10,000.
5.	No TDS from interest other than on securities paid by a banking company or co-operative society engaged in carrying on the business of banking	393(1) [Table S. No. 5(ii)]	If amount of interest paid or credited on time deposit during the financial year does not exceed Rs 50,000 (for all type of payee except resident senior citizen)/Rs 1,00,000 (if payee is resident senior citizen)
6.	No TDS from interest on any deposit with a post office under Senior Citizens Saving Scheme Rules, 2004(Notified scheme)	393(1) [Table S. No. 5(ii)]	If amount of interest paid or credited on time deposit during the financial year does not exceed Rs 50,000 (for all type of payee except resident senior citizen)/Rs 1,00,000 (if payee is resident senior citizen)
7.	No TDS from interest other than on	393(1)	If amount of interest paid or credited on

	securities if payer is any other person other than post office or banking company or co-operative society engaged on the banking.	[Table S. No. 5(iii)]	time deposit during the financial year does not exceed Rs 10,000.
8.	No TDS from Lottery / Cross Word Puzzles /Card game/gambling/betting of any form or nature	393(3) [Table S. No. 1]	If amount of a single transaction does not exceed Rs. 10,000.
9.	No TDS from winnings from horse races	393(3) [Table S. No. 3]	If amount of a single transaction does not exceed Rs. 10,000.
10.	No TDS to contractor to resident person	393(1) [Table S. No. 6(i)]	a) If sum paid/credited to a contractor in a single payment does not exceed Rs. 30,000 b) If sum paid/credited to contractor in aggregate does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000 during the financial year
11.	No TDS from insurance commission paid or payable during the financial year to resident person	393(1) [Table S. No. 1(i)]	If amount paid or credited during the financial year does not exceed Rs. 20,000
12	No TDS from sum payable under a life insurance policy (including bonus) to a resident person	393(1) [Table S. No. 8(i)]	If amount paid or payable during the financial year does not exceed Rs. 1 lakh.
13.	No TDS from payments made out of deposits under NSS	393(3) [Table S. No. 6]	If amount of payment or aggregate amount of payments in financial year does not exceed Rs. 2,500. In case of payment is received by legal heirs no tax shall be deducted.
14.	No TDS from commission paid on sale of lottery tickets	393(3) [Table S. No. 4]	If amount of income the financial year does not exceed Rs. 20,000
15.	No TDS from payment of commission or brokerage	393(1) [Table S. No. 1(ii)]	If amount paid or credited during the financial year does not exceed Rs. 20,000. Further no tax to be deducted from commission payable by BSNL/ MTNL to their Public call office franchisees.
16.	No TDS on payment of rent in respect of any land or building, furniture or fittings or plant and machinery to a resident person	393(1) [Table S. No. 2(ii)]	If amount paid or credited during the financial year does not exceed Rs. 50,000 for a month or part of a month.
17.	No TDS on payment of consideration for purchase of an immovable property(other than agriculture land) to a resident transferor	393(1) [Table S. No. 3(i)]	If consideration paid or payable or stamp duty value (whichever is higher) for transfer of an immovable property is less than Rs. 50 Lakhs.
17A.	No TDS on payment of rent of any land or building or both by an individual/HUF [whose books of account are not required to be audited under section 63 to resident person.	393(1) [Table S. No. 2(i)]	If amount of rent does not exceed Rs. 50,000 for a month or part of a month.

18.	No TDS on payment of fee for professional services, fee for technical services, royalty, any sum referred to in section 26(2)(h) to a resident person	393(1) [Table S. No. 6(iii)]	If amount paid or credited during the financial year does not exceed Rs. 50,000.
19.	No TDS from income in respect of units payable to resident	393(1) [Table S. No. 4(i)]	If the amount of income paid or payable does not exceed Rs. 10,000 during the financial year.
20.	No TDS on payment of compensation/enhanced compensation on compulsory acquisition of immovable property (other than Agricultural Land) to a resident person	393(1) [Table S. No. 3(iii)]	If such sum amount does not exceed Rs. 5,00,000 during a financial year.
21.	No TDS is required to be deducted on sum payable to a person with respect to contractual work, commission, brokerage or for professional services	393(1) [Table S. No. 6(ii)]	If the aggregate amount paid or credited during the financial year does not exceed Rs. 50 lakhs
22.	No TDS is required to be deducted on the amount withdrawn in cash from any account	393(3) [Table S. No. 5]	If the aggregate amount withdrawn does not exceed Rs. 1 crore during the tax year. Note: The threshold limit of Rs. 1 crore is increased to Rs. 3 crores for the deduction of tax under Section 393(3) [Table S. No. 5] from the withdrawal of cash made by co-operative society.
23.	No TDS from payment to participants of e-commerce	393(1) [Table S. No. 8(v)]	If amount paid or payable Resident Individual or HUF during the financial year does not exceed Rs. 5 Lakhs and the participant has furnished PAN or Aadhaar to the e-commerce operator
24.	No TDS on sum paid to seller for purchase of goods	393(1) [Table S. No. 8(ii)]	If sum paid to seller for purchase of goods doesn't exceeds Rs. 50 lakh
25.	No TDS in case any benefit or perquisite is provided to a resident	393(1) [Table S. No. 8(iv)]	If aggregate value of benefit/perquisite provided during the Financial Year doesn't exceed Rs. 20,000
26.	No TDS from payment on transfer of Virtual Digital Asset	393(1) [Table S. No. 8(vi)]	No tax shall be deducted under this provision in the following circumstance: - If the consideration is payable by any person (other than a specified person) and its aggregate value does not exceed Rs. 10,000 during the financial year. - If the consideration is payable by a specified person and its aggregate value does not exceed Rs. 50,000 during the financial year. Specified person means: (a) An individual or a HUF, whose total sales, gross receipts or turnover does not exceed Rs. 1 crore in case of business or Rs. 50

			lakhs in case of a profession, during the financial year immediately preceding the financial year in which virtual digital asset is transferred; (b) An individual or a HUF who does not have any income under the head profits and gains of business or profession.
27.	No TDS on payment of salary, remuneration, interest, bonus or commission by partnership firm to partners	393(3) [Table S. No. 7]	If the sum or the aggregate of sums credited or paid or likely to be credited or paid to the firm's partner does not exceed Rs. 20,000 during the financial year.

Relevant Content

Section - 393

Section - 392

Q4. Can the payee request the payer not to deduct tax at source and to pay the amount without deduction of tax at source?

A payee can approach to the payer for non-deduction of tax at source but for that they have to furnish a declaration in Form No. 121 to the payer to the effect that the tax on his estimated total income of the tax year after including the income on which tax is to be deducted will be nil. Further, with effect from 1st April, 2027, such declaration may also be furnished electronically to a depository in respect of income from units, interest on securities or dividends, where such units or securities are held with such depository and such securities are listed on a recognised stock exchange [Section 393(6)(b), as inserted by the Finance Act, 2026].

Relevant Content

Section - 393

Section - 392

Section - 390

Section - 391

Q5. What are the consequences a deductor would face if he fails to deduct TDS or after deducting the same fails to deposit it to the Government's account?

A deductor would face the following consequences if he fails to deduct TDS or after deducting the same fails to deposit it to the credit of Central Government's account:-

a) Disallowance of expenditure

As per section 35(b)(ii) of the Income-tax Act, any sum (other than salary) payable outside India or to a non-resident, which is chargeable to tax in India in the hands of the recipient, shall not be allowed to be deducted if it is paid without deduction of tax at source or if tax is deducted but is not deposited with the Central Government till the due date of filing of return.

However, if tax is deducted or deposited in a subsequent year, as the case may be, the expenditure shall be allowed as a deduction in that year.

Similarly, as per section 35(b)(i), any sum payable to a resident, which is subject to deduction of tax at source, would attract 30% disallowance if it is paid without deduction of tax at source or if tax is deducted but is not deposited with the Central Government till the due date of filing of return.

However, where in respect of any such sum, tax is deducted or deposited in a subsequent year, as the case may be, the expenditure so disallowed shall be allowed as a deduction in that year.

As per Section 94(2), the provisions of section 35(b)(i) shall also apply in computing the income chargeable under the head "Income from other sources".

b) Levy of interest

As per section 398 of the Income-tax Act, if a deductor fails to deduct tax at source or, after the deducting the same, fails to deposit it to the Government's account, then he shall be deemed to be an assessee-in-default and liable to pay simple interest as follows:-

(i) at one per cent for every month or part of a month on the amount of such tax from the date on which such tax was deductible to the date on which such tax is deducted; and

(ii) at one and one-half per cent for every month or part of a month on the amount of such tax from the date on which such tax was deducted to the date on which such tax is actually paid.

c) Levy of Penalty

Penalty of an amount equal to tax not deducted or paid could be imposed under section 448.

Relevant Content

Section - 393

Section - 392

Q6. Under what circumstances would a deductor not be deemed an assessee-in-default even after he fails to deduct TDS or after deducting the same fails to deposit it to the Government's account?

A deductor who fails to deduct the whole or any part of the tax on the sum paid to a person or on the sum credited to the account of a person shall not be deemed to be an assessee-in-default in respect of such tax if such person—

(i) has furnished his return of income under section 263;

(ii) has taken into account such sum for computing income in such return of income; and

(iii) has paid the tax due on the income declared by him in such return of income,

and the deductor furnishes a certificate to this effect in Form No. 149 from a chartered accountant.

Relevant Content

Section - 393

Section - 392

Section - 391

Q8. If the payer does not deduct tax at source, will the payee face any adverse consequences by means of action taken by the Income-tax Department?

It is the duty and responsibility of the payer to deduct tax at source. If the payer fails to deduct tax at source, then the payee will not have to face any adverse consequences. However, in such a case, the

payee will have to discharge his tax liability. Thus, failure of the payer to deduct tax at source will not relieve the payee from payment of tax on his income.

Relevant Content

Section - 393

Section - 392

Q9. What are the duties of the person deducting tax at source?

Following are the basic duties of the person who is liable to deduct tax at source.

- He shall obtain Tax Deduction Account Number and quote the same in all the documents pertaining to TDS.
- He shall deduct the tax at source at the applicable rate.
- He shall pay the tax deducted by him at source to the credit of the Government (by the due date specified in this regard*).
- He shall file the periodic TDS statements, i.e., TDS return (by the due date specified in this regard*).
- He shall issue the TDS certificate to the payee in respect of tax deducted by him (by the due date specified in this regard*).

*Refer tax calendar for the due dates.

Relevant Content

Section - 393

Section - 392

Q10. How can I know the quantum of tax deducted from my income by the payer?

To know the quantum of the tax deducted by the payer, you can ask the payer to furnish you a TDS certificate in respect of tax deducted by him. You can also check Form 168 from your e-filing account at https://www.incometax.gov.in/iec/foportal

Relevant Content

Section - 393

Section - 392

Q12. What to do if the TDS credit is not reflected in Form 168?

Non-reflection of TDS credit in Form 168 can be due to several reasons, such as non-filing of the TDS statement by the payer or quoting the incorrect PAN of the deductee in the TDS statement filed by the payer. Thus, in case of non-reflection of TDS credit in Form 168, the payee has to contact the payer for ascertaining the correct reasons for non-reflection of the TDS credit in Form 168.

Relevant Content

Section - 393

Section - 392

Section - 391

Q13. At what rate the payer will deduct tax if I do not furnish my Permanent Account Number to him?

As per section 397(2)(b)(i), if you do not furnish your Permanent Account Number to the payer (i.e., deductor), then the deductor shall deduct tax at the higher of the following rates :

- At the rate specified in the relevant provision of the Act.
- At the rate or rates in force, i.e., the rate prescribed in the Finance Act.
- At the rate of 20% (5% where tax is deductible under section 393(1) [Table S. No. 8(ii) or 8(v)]).

However, the provisions of section 397(2)(b)(i) shall not apply [section 397(2)(c) read with Rule 217] in the following cases:-

Where the deductee is a non-resident or a foreign company, it shall, in respect of payments in the nature of interest, royalty, fees for technical services, dividend and payments on transfer of any capital asset, furnish the following details and documents to the deductor, namely:—

i. name, e-mail ID, contact number;

ii. address in the country or specified territory outside India of which the deductee is a resident;

iii. a certificate of his being resident in any country or specified territory outside India from the Government of that country or specified territory if the law of that country or specified territory provides for issuance of such certificate;

iv. Tax Identification Number of the deductee in the country or specified territory of his residence and in case no such number is available, then a unique number on the basis of which the deductee is identified by the Government of that country or the specified territory of which he claims to be a resident.

Relevant Content

Section - 393

Section - 392

Q15. I do not have PAN. Can I furnish Form 121 for non-deduction of TDS from interest?

As per section 397(2)(f)(i), a declaration in Form No. 121 is not a valid declaration if it does not contain the PAN of the person making the declaration. If the declaration is without the PAN, then tax is to be deducted at the higher of the following rates :

- At the rate specified in the relevant provision of the Act.
- At the rate or rates in force, i.e., the rate prescribed in the Finance Act.
- At the rate of 20% (5% where tax is deductible under section 393(1) [Table S. No. 8(ii) or 8(v)]).

Relevant Content

Section - 393

Section - 392

Section - 397

Q16. Would I face any adverse consequences if instead of depositing TDS in the government's account I use it for my personal needs?

Yes, failure to remit tax deducted by you to the government's account within the stipulated time limit would attract interest, penalty and simple imprisonment up to two years (where such tax exceeds Rs. 50 lakh) or up to six months (where such tax exceeds Rs. 10 lakh but does not exceed Rs. 50 lakh), or with fine, or with both, and with fine in any other case [section 476(1)].

Relevant Content

Section - 393

Section - 392

Section - 397

Q17. I have not received a TDS certificate from the deductor. Can I claim TDS in my return of income?

Yes, the tax credit in your case will be reflected in your Form 168 and, hence, you can check Form 168 and claim the credit of the tax accordingly. However, the claim of TDS to be made in your return of income should be strictly as per the TDS credit being reflected in Form 168. If there is any discrepancy in the tax actually deducted and the tax credit being reflected in Form 168 then you should intimate the same to the deductor and should reconcile the difference. The credit granted by the Income-tax Department will be as per Form 168.

Relevant Content

Section - 393

Section - 392

Section - 397

Q18. If I buy any land/building then is there any requirement to deduct tax from the sale proceeds to be paid by me to the seller?

Yes, section 393(1) [Table S. No. 3(i)] which provides for deduction of tax at source in case of payment of sale consideration of immovable property (other than agricultural land) to a resident. Section 393(1) [Table S. No. 3(i)] is not applicable if the seller is a non-resident. Tax is to be deducted @ 1%. No tax is to be deducted if the sale consideration or stamp duty value (whichever is higher) is below Rs. 50,00,000. If any of these is Rs. 50,00,000 or more, then tax is to be deducted on the entire amount and not only on the amount exceeding Rs. 50,00,000.

If the seller is a non-resident, then tax is to be deducted under section 393(2) [Table S. No. 17] and not under section 393(1) [Table S. No. 3(i)]. Thus, in case of purchase of property from non-resident TDS provisions of section 393(2) [Table S. No. 17] will apply and not of section 393(1) [Table S. No. 3(i)].

Relevant Content

Section - 393

Q19. What is the difference between PAN and TAN?

PAN stands for Permanent Account Number, and TAN stands for Tax Deduction and Collection Account Number. TAN is to be obtained by the person responsible for deducting or collecting tax,

i.e., the deductor or collector. In all documents relating to TDS/TCS and in all correspondence with the Income-tax Department relating to TDS/TCS, one has to quote one's TAN.

PAN cannot be used for TAN; hence, the deductor/collector must obtain TAN even if he holds PAN.

However, in case of TDS on purchase of land and building [as per section 393(1) (Table S. No. 3(i))] as discussed in previous FAQ, the deductor is not required to obtain TAN and can use PAN for remitting the TDS.

Further in case of TDS on rent [as per section 393(1) (Table S. No. 2(i))] TDS on payment of certain sums by Individuals of HUFs [as per section 393(1) (Table S. No. 6(ii))], and TDS on payment made for transfer of virtual digital asset by specified person [as per section 393(1) [Table S. No. 8(vi)]], the deductor can use PAN instead of TAN for remitting TDS.

Furthermore, from 01-10-2026, a resident individual or HUF is not required to apply for a TAN in respect of the transaction for the transfer of an immovable property where the seller is a non-resident and where tax is required to be deducted under Section 393(2) [Table S. No. 17].

Relevant Content

Section - 262

Q20. What is the amount of TDS if property belongs to NRI?

TDS is required to be deducted under Section 393(2) [Table S. No. 17] if property is buying from a non-resident seller. In case you have any doubt regarding the amount on which TDS is to be made, you may file an application with the officer handling non-resident taxation who will pass an order determining the TDS to be made. Alternatively, if the recipient feels that the TDS is more he may file an application with his Assessing Officer for non-deduction. The application for lower or no deduction certificate may also be filed before the prescribed income-tax authority, which may, on electronic verification, issue the certificate or reject the application [section 395(6)].

Relevant Content

Section - 393

Section - 392

Section - 397

Q21. Whether the limit of Rs. 50,000 per month under section 393(1) [Table S. No. 2(i)] is applicable to each of the co-owners separately in case rent is paid individually to co-owners?

As per the section 393(1) [Table S. No. 2(i)], an individual or HUF whose books of account are not liable for audit u/s 63, paying rent to a resident exceeding Rs. 50,000 per month or part of the month for land or building, liable to deduct tax @ 2% at the time of credit of rent, for the last month of the tax year or last month of the tenancy in case property is vacated during the year, as the case may be, to the account of the payee or at the time of payment thereof in cash or by cheque or draft or any other mode, whichever is earlier.

Therefore, a limit of Rs. 50,000 applies to each co-owner separately if rent is paid to the co-owners of the property.

For Example: Mr. A is making payment of rent of Rs. 1,00,000 per month to Mr. B &Mr. C who are co-owners of the property, where in rent paid to Mr. B is Rs. 70,000 and to Mr. C is Rs. 30,000; A is

liable to deduct tax @ 2% under section 393(1) [Table S. No. 2(i)] on rent paid to Mr. B as the amount of rent paid exceeds Rs. 50,000 and is not required to deduct tax on rent paid to Mr. C as the amount of rent paid does not exceed Rs. 50,000.

Relevant Content

Section - 393

Section - 392

Section - 391

Q22. Who is required to file Form 145?

As per Rule 220, any person responsible for paying to a non-resident, not being a company, or to a foreign company, any sum chargeable to tax under the provisions of the Income tax Act, 2025, shall furnish such information in Form 145 and Form 146:

In case the payment or the aggregate of such payments made during the financial year does not exceed Rs. 5 lakh rupees, such information is to be furnished in Part A of Form No.145.

In case the payment exceeds Rs. 5 lakh, such information is required to be furnished in Part B of Form No. 145 after obtaining a certificate from the Assessing Officer under section 395(1); or an order from the Assessing Officer under section 395(2).

In case the payment exceeds Rs. 5 lakh, such information is required to be furnished in Part C of Form 145 after obtaining a certificate in Form No.146 from an accountant as defined in section 515(3)(b).

In case the payment other than the payment referred to in sub-rule (3) of Rule 220 which is not chargeable to tax under the provisions of the Income Tax Act,2025, such information is required to be furnished in Part D of Form No. 145.

Relevant Content

Section - 393

Section - 392

Section - 391

Q23. When Form 145 is not required to be furnished?

In accordance with sub-rule (3) of Rule 220, Form 145 and Form 146 are not required to be furnished in case of the following transactions:

Remittance is made by an individual, and it does not require prior approval of the Reserve Bank of India as per the provisions of section 5 of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (42 of 1999), read with Schedule III to the Foreign Exchange (Current Account Transaction) Rules, 2000; or

Remittance is made by a Unit of an International Financial Services Centre referred to in section 147(1)(b); or

Remittance is of the nature specified as follows:

Sl. No.	**Purpose code as per RBI**	**Nature of payment**
1	S0001	Indian investment abroad - in equity capital (shares)

2	S0002	Indian investment abroad - in debt securities
3	S0003	Indian investment abroad - in branches and wholly owned subsidiaries
4	S0004	Indian investment abroad - in subsidiaries and associates
5	S0005	Indian investment abroad - in real estate
6	S0011	Loans extended to Non-Residents
7	S0101	Advance payment against imports
8	S0102	Payment towards imports - settlement of invoice
9	S0103	Imports by diplomatic missions
10	S0104	Intermediary trade
11	S0190	Imports below Rs.5,00,000 - (For use by Exchange Control Department offices)
12	SO202	Payment for operating expenses of Indian shipping companies operating abroad
13	SO208	Operating expenses of Indian Airlines companies operating abroad
14	S0212	Booking of passages abroad - Airlines companies
15	S0301	Remittance towards business travel
16	S0302	Travel under basic travel quota (BTQ)
17	S0303	Travel for pilgrimage
18	S0304	Travel for medical treatment
19	S0305	Travel for education (including fees, hostel expenses, etc.)
20	S0401	Postal services
21	S0501	Construction of projects abroad by Indian companies including import of goods at project site
22	S0602	Freight insurance - relating to import and export of goods
23	S1011	Payments for maintenance of offices abroad
24	S1201	Maintenance of Indian embassies abroad
25	S1202	Remittances by foreign embassies in India
26	S1301	Remittance by non-residents towards family maintenance and savings
27	S1302	Remittance towards personal gifts and donations
28	S1303	Remittance towards donations to religious and charitable institutions abroad
29	S1304	Remittance towards grants and donations to other Governments and charitable institutions established by the Governments
30	S1305	Contributions or donations by the Government to international institutions
31	S1306	Remittance towards payment or refund of taxes

32	S1501	Refunds or rebates or reduction in invoice value on account of exports
33	S1503	Payments by residents for international bidding.

Relevant Content

Section - 393

Section - 392

Section - 391

Q24. Whether TCS can be collected on the amount inclusive of GST?

As per section 394(1), every person, being a seller, shall, at the time of debiting of the amount payable by the buyer to the account of the buyer or at the time of receipt of such amount from the said buyer in cash or by the issue of a cheque or draft or by any other mode, whichever is earlier, collect from the buyer. Hence, the amount debited to the account of the buyer or payment shall be received by the seller inclusive of VAT/ excise/GST. TCS to be collected inclusive of GST.

Relevant Content

Section - 393

Section - 397

Section - 392

Q25. How much TDS will be deducted in case of payment of Remuneration to company's director?

Section 393(1) [Table S. No. 6(iii)] levies TDS on technical and professional services. As per Section 393(1) [Table S. No. 6(iii)], any payment made to a director in the nature of sitting fees, remuneration or any other sum other than those on which tax is deductible under section 392 is to be considered for deduction of tax at source @ 10% under section 393(1) [Table S. No. 6(iii)]. Further, there is no threshold limit for deduction of tax at source.

Relevant Content

Section - 393

Section - 392

Section - 391

Q26. What is the procedure for filing Form 145?

Form 145 shall be furnished electronically online. Procedure for filing of Form 145 at the e-filing portal is given below-

Step 1 – Log on to the " E-filing " portal at https://www.incometax.gov.in/iec/foportal by the assessee by using his credentials

Step 2 - Go to the " E-file" menu located at the upper side of the page, select "Income Tax Forms" and click on "File Income Tax Forms".

Step 3 - Search Form 145 under "Persons not dependent on any Source of Income (Source of Income not relevant)" and select Form 145.

Step 4 - Select "Submission Mode" and "Financial Year" and continue.

Step 5 - Fill Form 145 of the selected part and click on the "submit" button.

Step 6 - Fill in the verification section of the relevant part of Form 145.

Note: It is mandatory to upload Form 146 prior to filling Part C of Form 145. To fill up the details in Part C of Form 145, the acknowledgement number of e-Filed Form 146 will be required.

If the form is submitted successfully, a "successfully submitted" message will appear on the screen, and a confirmation e-mail will be sent to the registered e-mail account.

Relevant Content

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Q27. What is the procedure for filing Form 146?

To file Form 146, the taxpayer is required to add CA to his account. CA can be added by using the following steps:

• Firstly, log in to the e-Filing Portal, click on the "Authorised Partners" tab and select the "My Chartered Accountant (CA)" option.

• Click on "+Add CA" and enter the "membership number".

Once the taxpayer has added CA, CA can file Form 146 on the taxpayer's behalf.

However, the C.A. must be registered as a C.A. on his e-filing portal. Process for Registration as Chartered Accountant is as follows:

• User can register as "Chartered Accountant" in the e-filing portal. If not already registered, the user is required to click on "Register Yourself" on the homepage.

• Select "Chartered Accountants" from "Tax Professional" and click on "Continue".

• Enter the mandatory details and complete the registration process.

Relevant Content

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Q28. Whether TDS required to be deducted on payment made to Government?

No tax required to be deducted by any person from any sum payable to-

- the Government, or
- the Reserve Bank of India, or
- a corporation established by or under a Central Act which is, under any law for the time being in force, exempt from income-tax on its income, or
- a Mutual Fund specified under Schedule VII [Table S. No. 20 or 21],

where such sum is payable to it by way of interest or dividend in respect of any securities or shares owned by it or in which it has full beneficial interest, or any other income accruing or arising to it.

Relevant Content

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Q29. What is the time limit to file a correction statement is I found any mistake in previously filed TDS return?

A person can file a TDS correction statement to correct any discrepancy or update the information furnished in the previously filed TDS statement. A TDS correction statement can't be furnished after 2 years from the end of the tax year in which the original TDS statement is required to be furnished. .

Relevant Content

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