

## Form 152 – Frequently Asked Questions

**Intimation to the Assessing Officer under section 407(8) regarding the notice of demand under section 289 of the Act for payment of advance tax under section 407(2)/407(5) of the Act**

<b>Name of form as per I.T. Rules, 1962</b>	<b>Form 28A</b>	<b>Name of form as per I.T. Rules, 2026</b>	<b>152</b>
<b>Corresponding section of I.T. Act, 1961</b>	<b>156 /210</b>	<b>Corresponding section of I.T. Act, 2025</b>	<b>289/407</b>
<b>Corresponding Rule of I.T. Rules, 1962</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>Corresponding Rule of I.T. Rules, 2026</b>	<b>222</b>

### **1. What is Form 152?**

**Ans:**

Form 152 is prescribed for intimating the Assessing Officer under section 407(8) of the Income-tax Act that the notice of demand issued under section 289 for payment of advance tax, pursuant to an order under section 407(2) or section 407(5), is excessive, and for furnishing a revised estimate of income subject to advance tax.

### **2. Who should file Form 152?**

**Ans:**

Form 152 may be filed by a person:

- On whom a notice of demand under section 289 for payment of advance tax has been served, and
- Who is of the opinion that the estimate of income or advance tax made by the Assessing Officer is higher than the correct estimate for the relevant tax year.

### **3. Is filing of Form 152 mandatory?**

**Ans:**

No.

Form 152 is optional and is required to be filed only if the assessee disputes the advance tax estimate made by the Assessing Officer and seeks to intimate a lower and revised estimate under section 407(8).

#### **4. Before whom should Form 152 be filed?**

Ans:

Form 152 shall be filed before the Assessing Officer who has issued the notice of demand under section 289.

#### **5. What is the purpose of filing Form 152?**

**Ans:**

The purpose of Form 152 is to:

- Inform the Assessing Officer that the advance tax demand is excessive,
- Specify the reasons for such excess, and
- Furnish a detailed revised estimate of income subject to advance tax for the relevant tax year.

#### **6. What reasons can be stated for disputing the advance tax demand in Form 152?**

**Ans:**

The assessee may state one or more of the following reasons, as provided in the form:

- Arithmetical error in the computation contained in Form No. 151,
- Existence of a mistake apparent from record within the meaning of section 287 for which rectification has been filed or is proposed to be filed,
- Loss or absence of income under the head “Capital gains” during the current tax year,
- Absence of income of the nature referred to in section 2(49)(n), or
- Any other specific reason, which must be clearly specified.

#### **7. What details are required to be furnished in Form 152?**

**Ans:**

Form 152 requires the assessee to furnish:

- Reference to the notice of demand and date of service,

- Reasons for disputing the estimate made by the Assessing Officer, and
- A comprehensive head-wise revised estimate of income, including salaries, capital gains, house property, business or profession, and income from other sources.

### **8. How should income from business or profession be reported in Form 152?**

**Ans:**

Income from business or profession should be reported separately for:

- Profits and gains from business or profession carried on by the assessee,
- Share of income from firm(s), and
- Income from an association of persons or body of individuals,

along with name, address, registration status, and amount of profit or loss, wherever applicable.

### **9. What is meant by “income subject to advance tax” in Form 152?**

**Ans:**

“Income subject to advance tax” means the aggregate estimated income chargeable to tax, computed after:

- Aggregating income under all heads,
- Allowing set-off of carried forward losses, and
- Allowing deductions admissible under Chapter VIII of the Act.

### **10. Are deductions and tax credits required to be considered while computing the revised estimate?**

**Ans:**

Yes.

While computing the revised estimate, the assessee is required to take into account:

- Income on which tax is not payable or rebate is admissible,
- Tax deductible or collectible at source under sections 392 and 393,
- Relief on account of double taxation, if any, and

- Advance tax already paid under section 406.

### **11. Who is required to fill Para 2 of Form 152?**

**Ans:**

Para 2 of Form 152 is required to be filled only by:

- Individuals,
- Unregistered firms,
- Associations of persons or bodies of individuals referred to in section 2(77)(e), and
- Artificial juridical persons referred to in section 2(77)(g) of the Act.

### **12. Who should sign and verify Form 152?**

**Ans:**

Form 152 must be signed by a person authorised to sign the return of income under section 265 of the Act, such as:

- The individual assessee,
- A partner of the firm, or
- A director or other authorised signatory, as applicable.

### **13. Is Form 152 applicable in the case of registered firms?**

**Ans:**

Yes.

A registered firm is required to submit its own estimate of advance tax payable, if any, in accordance with Part III of the First Schedule to the relevant Finance Act, and individual partners are also required to submit their respective estimates including their share of income from the firm.

### **14. Can annexures be attached to Form 152?**

**Ans:**

Yes.

Details of arithmetical errors or mistakes apparent from record referred to in Para 2 of the form may be annexed, wherever necessary.

**15. Can Form 152 be revised after submission?**

**Ans:**

No.

Once Form 152 is furnished, it cannot be revised, and therefore due care must be taken while preparing the revised estimate.

**16. Are the Notes appended to Form 152 mandatory?**

**Ans:**

Yes.

The Notes form an integral part of Form 152 and must be complied with, particularly with regard to:

- Authorised signatory,
- Applicability of the form,
- Meaning of agricultural income, and
- Annexure and currency requirements.

**17. Why is Form 152 important?**

**Ans:**

**Filing Form 152:**

- Provides a statutory mechanism to contest excessive advance tax demands,
- Ensures fair and accurate estimation of advance tax liability,
- Reduces undue financial burden on taxpayers, and
- Facilitates responsive and efficient advance tax administration.