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**80A. Deductions to be made in computing total income**

(1) In computing the total income of an assessee, there shall be allowed from his gross total income, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this Chapter, the deductions specified in sections 80C to 80U.

(2) The aggregate amount of the deductions under this Chapter shall not, in any case, exceed the gross total income of the assessee.

(3) Where, in computing the total income of an association of persons or a body of individuals, any deduction is admissible under section 80G or section 80GGA or section 80GGC or section 80HH or section 80HHA or section 80HHB or section 80HHC or section 80HHD or section 80-I or section 80-IA or section 80-IB or section 80-IC or section 80-ID or section 80-IE or section 80J or section 80JJ, no deduction under the same section shall be made in computing the total income of a member of the association of persons or body of individuals in relation to the share of such member in the income of the association of persons or body of individuals.

(4) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in section 10A or section 10AA or section 10B or section 10BA or in any provisions of this Chapter under the heading “C-Deductions in respect of certain incomes”, where, in the case of an assessee, any amount of profits and gains of an undertaking or unit or enterprise or eligible business is claimed and allowed as a deduction under any of those provisions for any assessment year, deduction in respect of, and to the extent of, such profits and gains shall not be allowed under any other provisions of this Act for such assessment year and shall in no case exceed the profits

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and gains of such undertaking or unit or enterprise or eligible business, as the case may be.

(5) Where the assessee fails to make a claim in his return of income for any deduction under section 10A or section 10AA or section 10B or section 10BA or under any provision of this Chapter under the heading “C.--Deductions in respect of certain incomes”, no deduction shall be allowed to him thereunder.

(6) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in section 10A or section 10AA or section 10B or section 10BA or in any provisions of this Chapter under the heading “C-Deductions in respect of certain incomes”, where any goods or services held for the purposes of the undertaking or unit or enterprise or eligible business are transferred to any other business carried on by the assessee or where any goods or services held for the purposes of any other business carried on by the assessee are transferred to the undertaking or unit or enterprise or eligible business and, the consideration, if any, for such transfer as recorded in the accounts of the undertaking or unit or enterprise or eligible business does not correspond to the market value of such goods or services as on the date of the transfer, then, for the purposes of any deduction under this Chapter, the profits and gains of such undertaking or unit or enterprise or eligible business shall be computed as if the transfer, in either case, had been made at the market value of such goods or services as on that date.

Explanation.--For the purposes of this sub-section, the expression “market value”,--

(i) in relation to any goods or services sold or supplied, means the price that such goods or services would fetch if these were sold by the undertaking or unit or enterprise or eligible business

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in the open market, subject to statutory or regulatory restrictions, if any;

(ii) in relation to any goods or services acquired, means the price that such goods or services would cost if these were acquired by the undertaking or unit or enterprise or eligible business from the open market, subject to statutory or regulatory restrictions, if any.

(iii) in relation to any goods or services sold, supplied or acquired means the arm's length price as defined in clause (ii) of section 92F of such goods or services, if it is a specified domestic transaction referred to in section 92BA.

(7) Where a deduction under any provision of this Chapter under the heading "C.--Deductions in respect of certain incomes" is claimed and allowed in respect of profits of any of the specified business referred to in clause (c) of sub-section (8) of section 35AD for any assessment year, no deduction shall be allowed under the provisions of section 35AD in relation to such specified business for the same or any other assessment year.

**80AB. Deductions to be made with reference to the income included in the gross total income**

Where any deduction is required to be made or allowed under any section included in this Chapter under the heading "C. – Deductions in respect of certain incomes" in respect of any income of the nature specified in that section which is included in the gross total income of the assessee, then, notwithstanding anything contained in that section, for the purpose of computing the deduction under that section, the amount of income of that nature as computed in accordance with provisions of this Act (before making any deduction under this Chapter) shall alone be deemed to be the amount of income of that nature which is

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derived or received by the assessee and which is included in his gross total income.

### **80AC. Deduction not to be allowed unless return furnished**

Where in computing the total income of an assessee of any previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on or after--

(i) the 1st day of April, 2006 but before the 1st day of April, 2018, any deduction is admissible under section 80-IA or section 80-IAB or section 80-IB or section 80-IC or section 80-ID or section 80-IE;

(ii) the 1st day of April, 2018, any deduction is admissible under any provision of this Chapter under the heading "C.--

Deductions in respect of certain incomes", no such deduction shall be allowed to him unless he furnishes a return of his income for such assessment year on or before the due date specified under sub-section (1) of section 139.

### **80B. Definitions**

In this Chapter –

(5) “gross total income” means the total income computed in accordance with the provisions of this Act, before making any deduction under this Chapter.

### **80C. Deduction in respect of life insurance premia, deferred annuity, contributions to provident fund, subscription to certain equity shares or debentures, etc.**

(1) In computing the total income of an assessee, being an individual or a Hindu undivided family, there shall be deducted, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section,

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the whole of the amount paid or deposited in the previous year, being the aggregate of the sums referred to in sub-section (2), as does not exceed one hundred and fifty thousand rupees.

(2) The sums referred to in sub-section (1) shall be any sums paid or deposited in the previous year by the assessee -

(i) to effect or to keep in force an insurance on the life of persons specified in sub-section (4);

(ii) to effect or to keep in force a contract for a deferred annuity 1a[not being an annuity plan referred to in clause (ii), of sub-section 1 of section 80CCA], not being an annuity plan referred to in clause (xii), on the life of persons specified in sub-section (4):

Provided that such contract does not contain a provision for the exercise by the insured of an option to receive a cash payment in lieu of the payment of the annuity;

(iii) by way of deduction from the salary payable by or on behalf of the Government to any individual being a sum deducted in accordance with the conditions of his service, for the purpose of securing to him a deferred annuity or making provision for his spouse or children, in so far as the sum so deducted does not exceed one-fifth of the salary;

(iv) as a contribution by an individual to any provident fund to which the Provident Funds Act, 1925 (19 of 1925), applies;

(v) as a contribution to any provident fund set-up by the Central Government and notified by it in this behalf in the Official Gazette, where such contribution is to an account standing in the name of any person specified in sub-section (4);

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(vi) as a contribution by an employee to a recognised provident fund;

(vii) as a contribution by an employee to an approved superannuation fund;

(viii) as subscription, in the name of any person specified in sub-section (4), to any such security of the Central Government or any such deposit scheme as that Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf;

(ix) as subscription to any such savings certificate as defined in clause (c) of section 2 of the Government Savings Certificates Act, 1959 (46 of 1959), as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf;

(x) as a contribution, in the name of any person specified in sub-section (4), for participation in the Unit-linked Insurance Plan, 1971 (hereafter in this section referred to as the Unit-linked Insurance Plan) specified in Schedule II of the Unit Trust of India (Transfer of Undertaking and Repeal) Act, 2002 (58 of 2002);

(xi) as a contribution in the name of any person specified in sub-section (4) for participation in any such unit-linked insurance plan of the LIC Mutual Fund referred to in clause (23D) of section 10, as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf;

(xii) to effect or to keep in force a contract for such annuity plan of the Life Insurance Corporation or any other insurer as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify;

(xiii) as subscription to any units of any Mutual Fund referred to in clause (23D) of section 10 or from the Administrator or the

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specified company under any plan formulated in accordance with such scheme as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf;

(xiv) as a contribution by an individual to any pension fund set up by any Mutual Fund referred to in clause (23D) of section 10 or by the Administrator or the specified company, as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf;

(xv) as subscription to any such deposit scheme of, or as a contribution to any such pension fund set up by, the National Housing Bank established under section 3 of the National Housing Bank Act, 1987 (53 of 1987) (hereafter in this section referred to as the National Housing Bank), as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf;

(xvi) as subscription to any such deposit scheme of-

(a) a public sector company which is engaged in providing long-term finance for construction or purchase of houses in India for residential purposes; or

(b) any authority constituted in India by or under any law enacted either for the purpose of dealing with and satisfying the need for housing accommodation or for the purpose of planning, development or improvement of cities, towns and villages, or for both, as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf;

(xvii) as tuition fees (excluding any payment towards any development fees or donation or payment of similar nature), whether at the time of admission or thereafter,-

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(a) to any university, college, school or other educational institution situated within India;

(b) for the purpose of full-time education of any of the persons specified in sub-section (4);

(xviii) for the purposes of purchase or construction of a residential house property the income from which is chargeable to tax under the head "Income from house property" (or which would, if it had not been used for the assessee's own residence, have been chargeable to tax under that head), where such payments are made towards or by way of -

(a) any installment or part payment of the amount due under any self-financing or other scheme of any development authority, housing board or other authority engaged in the construction and sale of house property on ownership basis; or

(b) any installment or part payment of the amount due to any company or co-operative society of which the assessee is a shareholder or member towards the cost of the house property allotted to him; or

(c) repayment of the amount borrowed by the assessee from -

(1) the Central Government or any State Government, or

(2) any bank, including a co-operative bank, or

(3) the Life Insurance Corporation, or

(4) the National Housing Bank, or

(5) any public company formed and registered in India with the main object of carrying on the business of providing long-term finance for construction or purchase of houses in India for

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residential purposes which is eligible for deduction under clause (viii) of sub-section (1) of section 36, or

(6) any company in which the public are substantially interested or any co-operative society, where such company or cooperative society is engaged in the business of financing the construction of houses, or

(7) the assessee's employer where such employer is an authority or a board or a corporation or any other body established or constituted under a Central or State Act, or

(8) the assessee's employer where such employer is a public company or a public sector company or a university established by law or a college affiliated to such university or a local authority or a co-operative society; or

(d) stamp duty, registration fee and other expenses for the purpose of transfer of such house property to the assessee, but shall not include any payment towards or by way of -

(A) the admission fee, cost of share and initial deposit which a shareholder of a company or a member of a co-operative society has to pay for becoming such shareholder or member; or

(B) the cost of any addition or alteration to, or renovation or repair of, the house property which is carried out after the issue of the completion certificate in respect of the house property by the authority competent to issue such certificate or after the house property or any part thereof has either been occupied by the assessee or any other person on his behalf or been let out; or

(C) any expenditure in respect of which deduction is allowable under the provisions of section 24;

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(xix) as subscription to equity shares or debentures forming part of any eligible issue of capital approved<sup>4</sup> by the Board on an application made by a public company or as subscription to any eligible issue of capital by any public financial institution in the prescribed<sup>4</sup> form.

Explanation: For the purposes of this clause,-

(i) "eligible issue of capital" means an issue made by a public company formed and registered in India or a public financial institution and the entire proceeds of the issue are utilised wholly and exclusively for the purposes of any business referred to in sub-section (4) of section 80-IA;

(ii) "public company" shall have the meaning assigned to it in section 3 of the Companies Act, 1956 (1 of 1956);

(iii) "public financial institution" shall have the meaning assigned to it in section 4A of the Companies Act, 1956 (1 of 1956);

(xx) as subscription to any units of any mutual fund referred to in clause (23D) of section 10 and approved<sup>5</sup> by the Board on an application made by such mutual fund in the prescribed<sup>5</sup> form:

Provided that this clause shall apply if the amount of subscription to such units is subscribed only in the eligible issue of capital of any company:

Explanation : For the purposes of this clause "eligible issue of capital" means an issue referred to in clause (i) of the Explanation to clause (xix) of sub-section (2);

(xxi) as term deposit -

(a) for a fixed period of not less than five years with a scheduled bank; and

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(b) which is in accordance with a scheme framed and notified<sup>7</sup>, by the Central Government, in the Official Gazette for the purposes of this clause.

Explanation : For the purposes of this clause, "scheduled bank" means the State Bank of India constituted under the State Bank of India Act, 1955 (23 of 1955), or a subsidiary bank as defined in the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959 (38 of 1959), or a corresponding new bank constituted under section 3 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 (5 of 1970), or under section 3 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1980 (40 of 1980), or any other bank, being a bank included in the Second Schedule to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934);

(xxii) as subscription to such bonds issued by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development, as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf;

(xxiii) in an account under the Senior Citizens Savings Scheme Rules, 2004;

(xxiv) as five year time deposit in an account under the Post Office Time Deposit Rules, 1981.

(xxv) being an employee of the Central Government, as a contribution to a specified account of the pension scheme referred to in section 80CCD--

(a) for a fixed period of not less than three years; and

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(b) which is in accordance with the scheme as may be notified by the Central Government in the Official Gazette for the purposes of this clause.

Explanation.-- For the purposes of this clause, "specified account" means an additional account referred to in sub-section (3) of section 20 of the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 2013 (23 of 2013).

(3) The provisions of sub-section (2) shall apply only to so much of any premium or other payment made on an insurance policy, other than a contract for a deferred annuity, issued on or before the 31st day of March, 2012 as is not in excess of twenty per cent of the actual capital sum assured.

Explanation: In calculating any such actual capital sum assured, no account shall be taken -

(i) of the value of any premiums agreed to be returned, or (ii) of any benefit by way of bonus or otherwise over and above the sum actually assured, which is to be or may be received under the policy by any person.

(3A) The provisions of sub-section (2) shall apply only to so much of any premium or other payment made on an insurance policy, other than a contract for a deferred annuity, issued on or after the 1st day of April, 2012 as is not in excess of fifteen per cent. of the actual capital sum assured.

Provided that where the policy, issued on or after the 1st day of April, 2013, is for insurance on life of any person, who is--

(a) a person with disability or a person with severe disability as referred to in section 80U, or

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(b) suffering from disease or ailment as specified in the rules made under section 80DDB,

Explanation.--For the purposes of this sub-section, "actual capital sum assured" in relation to a life insurance policy shall mean the minimum amount assured under the policy on happening of the insured event at any time during the term of the policy, not taking into account--

- (i) the value of any premium agreed to be returned; or
- (ii) any benefit by way of bonus or otherwise over and above the sum actually assured, which is to be or may be received under the policy by any person.

(4) The persons referred to in sub-section (2) shall be the following, namely:

(a) for the purposes of clauses (i), (v), (x) and (xi) of that sub-section,-

(i) in the case of an individual, the individual, the wife or husband and any child of such individual, and (ii) in the case of a Hindu undivided family, any member thereof;

(b) for the purposes of clause (ii) of that sub-section, in the case of an individual, the individual, the wife or husband and any child of such individual;

(ba) for the purposes of clause (viii) of that sub-section, in the case of an individual, the individual or any girl child of that individual, or any girl child for whom such person is the legal guardian, if the scheme so specifies;

(c) for the purpose of clause (xvii) of that sub-section, in the case of an individual, any two children of such individual.

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(5) Where, in any previous year, an assessee -

(i) terminates his contract of insurance referred to in clause (i) of subsection (2), by notice to that effect or where the contract ceases to be in force by reason of failure to pay any premium, by not reviving contract of insurance,-

(a) in case of any single premium policy, within two years after the date of commencement of insurance; or

(b) in any other case, before premiums have been paid for two years; or

(ii) terminates his participation in any unit-linked insurance plan referred to in clause (x) or clause (xi) of sub-section (2), by notice to that effect or where he ceases to participate by reason of failure to pay any contribution, by not reviving his participation, before contributions in respect of such participation have been paid for five years; or

(iii) transfers the house property referred to in clause (xviii) of sub-section (2) before the expiry of five years from the end of the financial year in which possession of such property is obtained by him, or receives back, whether by way of refund or otherwise, any sum specified in that clause, then, -

(a) no deduction shall be allowed to the assessee under sub-section (1) with reference to any of the sums, referred to in clauses (i), (x), (xi) and (xviii) of sub-section (2), paid in such previous year; and

(b) the aggregate amount of the deductions of income so allowed in respect of the previous year or years preceding such previous year, shall be deemed to be the income of the assessee of such



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previous year and shall be liable to tax in the assessment year relevant to such previous year.

(6) If any equity shares or debentures, with reference to the cost of which a deduction is allowed under sub-section (1), are sold or otherwise transferred by the assessee to any person at any time within a period of three years from the date of their acquisition, the aggregate amount of the deductions of income so allowed in respect of such equity shares or debentures in the previous year or years preceding the previous year in which such sale or transfer has taken place shall be deemed to be the income of the assessee of such previous year and shall be liable to tax in the assessment year relevant to such previous year. Explanation: A person shall be treated as having acquired any shares or debentures on the date on which his name is entered in relation to those shares or debentures in the register of members or of debenture-holders, as the case may be, of the public company.

(6A) If any amount, including interest accrued thereon, is withdrawn by the assessee from his account referred to in clause (xxiii) or clause (xxiv) of subsection (2), before the expiry of the period of five years from the date of its deposit, the amount so withdrawn shall be deemed to be the income of the assessee of the previous year in which the amount is withdrawn and shall be liable to tax in the assessment year relevant to such previous year: Provided that the amount liable to tax shall not include the following amounts, namely:

(i) any amount of interest, relating to deposits referred to in clause (xxiii) or clause (xxiv) of sub-section (2), which has been included in the total income of the assessee of the previous year or years preceding such previous year; and

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(ii) any amount received by the nominee or legal heir of the assessee, on the death of such assessee, other than interest, if any, accrued thereon, which was not included in the total income of the assessee for the previous year or years preceding such previous year.

(8) In this section,-

(i) "Administrator" means the Administrator as referred to in clause (a) of section 2 of the Unit Trust of India (Transfer of Undertaking and Repeal) Act, 2002 (58 of 2002);

(ii) "contribution" to any fund shall not include any sums in repayment of loan;

(iii) "insurance" shall include -

(a) a policy of insurance on the life of an individual or the spouse or the child of such individual or a member of a Hindu undivided family securing the payment of specified sum on the stipulated date of maturity, if such person is alive on such date notwithstanding that the policy of insurance provides only for the return of premiums paid (with or without any interest thereon) in the event of such person dying before the said stipulated date;

(b) a policy of insurance effected by an individual or a member of a Hindu undivided family for the benefit of a minor with the object of enabling the minor, after he has attained majority to secure insurance on his own life by adopting the policy and on his being alive on a date (after such adoption) specified in the policy in this behalf;

(iv) "Life Insurance Corporation" means the Life Insurance Corporation of India established under the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956 (31 of 1956);

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(v) "public company" shall have the same meaning as in section 3 of the Companies Act, 1956 (1 of 1956);

(vi) "security" means a Government security as defined in clause (2) of section 2 of the Public Debt Act, 1944 (18 of 1944);

(vii) "specified company" means a company as referred to in clause (h) of section 2 of the Unit Trust of India (Transfer of Undertaking and Repeal) Act, 2002 (58 of 2002);

(viii) "transfer" shall be deemed to include also the transactions referred to in clause (f) of section 269UA.

**80CCA. Deduction in respect of deposits under National Savings Scheme or payment to a deferred annuity plan**

(1) Where an assessee, being -

(a) an individual, or

(b) a Hindu undivided family, has in the previous year -

(i) deposited any amount in accordance with such scheme as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf ; or

(ii) paid any amount to effect or to keep in force a contract for such annuity plan of the Life Insurance Corporation as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify, out of his income chargeable to tax, he shall, in accordance with, and subject to, the provisions of this section, be allowed a deduction in the computation of his total income of the whole of the amount deposited or paid (excluding interest or bonus accrued or credited to the assessee's account, if any) as does not exceed the amount of twenty thousand rupees in the previous year:

Provided that in relation to -

(a) the assessment years commencing on the 1st day of April, 1989 and the 1st day of April, 1990, this sub-section shall have effect as if for the words “twenty thousand rupees”, the words “thirty thousand rupees” had been substituted ;

(b) the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1991 and subsequent assessment years, this sub-section shall have effect as if for the words “twenty thousand rupees”, the words “forty thousand rupees” had been substituted :

Provided further that no deduction under this sub-section shall be allowed in relation to any amount deposited or paid under clauses (i) and (ii) on or after the 1st day of April, 1992

(2) Where any amount -

(a) standing to the credit of the assessee under the scheme referred to in clause (i) of sub-section (1) in respect of which a deduction has been allowed under sub-section (1) together with the interest accrued on such amount is withdrawn in whole or in part in any previous year, or

(b) is received on account of the surrender of the policy or as annuity or bonus in accordance with the annuity plan of the Life Insurance Corporation in any previous year, an amount equal to the whole of the amount referred to in clause (a) or clause (b) shall be deemed to be the income of the assessee of that previous year in which such withdrawal is made or, as the case may be, amount is received, and shall, accordingly, be chargeable to tax as the income of that previous year:

Provided that nothing contained in this sub-section shall apply to any amount received by the assessee on account of the surrender

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of the policy in accordance with the terms of the annuity plan of the Life Insurance Corporation where the assessee elects to surrender before the 1st day of October, 1992, the said annuity plan in respect of which he had paid any amount under clause (ii) of sub-section (1) before the 1st day of April, 1992.

Provided further that the amount referred to in clause (a) which is withdrawn on or after the 29th August, 2024, shall not be charged to tax in the case of an assessee, being an individual

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other provision of this Act, where a partition has taken place among the members of a Hindu undivided family or where an association of persons has been dissolved after a deduction has been allowed under sub-section (1), the provisions of sub-section (2) shall apply as if the person in receipt of income referred to therein is the assessee.

Explanation I: For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that interest on the deposits made under the scheme referred to in clause (i) of sub-section (1) shall not be chargeable to tax except in the manner and to the extent specified in sub-section (2).

Explanation II: For the purposes of this section, “Life Insurance Corporation” shall have the same meaning as in clause (a) of sub-section (8) of section 80C

### **80CCB. Deduction in respect of investment made under Equity Linked Savings Scheme**

(1) Where an assessee, being –

(a) an individual, or

(b) a Hindu undivided family,

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has acquired in the previous year, out of his income chargeable to tax, units of any mutual fund specified under clause (23D) of section 10 or of the Unit Trust of India established under the Unit Trust of India Act, 1963 (52 of 1963), under any plan formulated in accordance with such scheme as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf (hereafter in this section referred to as the Equity Linked Savings Scheme), he shall, in accordance with, and subject to, the provisions of this section, be allowed a deduction in the computation of his total income of so much of the amount invested as does not exceed the amount of ten thousand rupees in the previous year :

Provided that no deduction shall be allowed in relation to any amount invested under this sub-section on or after the 1st day of April, 1992.

(2) Where any amount invested by the assessee in the units issued under a plan formulated under the Equity Linked Savings Scheme in respect of which a deduction has been allowed under sub-section (1) is returned to him in whole or in part either by way of repurchase of such units or on the termination of the plan, by the fund or the trust, as the case may be, in any previous year, it shall be deemed to be the income of the assessee of that previous year and chargeable to tax accordingly.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other provision of this Act, where a partition has taken place among the members of a Hindu undivided family or where an association of persons has been dissolved after a deduction has been allowed under sub-section (1), the provisions of sub-section (2) shall apply as if the person in receipt of income referred to therein is the assessee.

**80CCC. Deduction in respect of contribution to certain pension funds**

(1) Where an assessee being an individual has in the previous year paid or deposited any amount out of his income chargeable to tax to effect or keep in force a contract for any annuity plan of Life Insurance Corporation of India or any other insurer for receiving pension from the fund referred to in clause (23AAB) of section 10, he shall, in accordance with, and subject to, the provisions of this section, be allowed a deduction in the computation of his total income, of the whole of the amount paid or deposited (excluding interest or bonus accrued or credited to the assessee's account, if any) as does not exceed the amount of one hundred and fifty thousand rupees in the previous year.

(2) Where any amount standing to the credit of the assessee in a fund, referred to in sub-section (1) in respect of which a deduction has been allowed under sub-section (1), together with the interest or bonus accrued or credited to the assessee's account, if any, is received by the assessee or his nominee -

(a) on account of the surrender of the annuity plan whether in whole or in part, in any previous year, or

(b) as pension received from the annuity plan, an amount equal to the whole of the amount referred to in clause (a) or clause (b) shall be deemed to be the income of the assessee or his nominee, as the case may be, in that previous year in which such withdrawal is made or, as the case may be, pension is received, and shall accordingly be chargeable to tax as income of that previous year.

(3) Where any amount paid or deposited by the assessee has been taken into account for the purposes of this section,-

(b) a deduction with reference to such amount shall not be allowed under section 80C for any assessment year beginning on or after the 1st day of April, 2006.

**80CCD. Deduction in respect of contribution to pension scheme of Central Government**

(1) Where an assessee, being an individual employed by the Central Government on or after the 1st day of January, 2004 or, being an individual employed by any other employer, or any other assessee, being an individual has in the previous year paid or deposited any amount in his account under a pension scheme notified or as may be notified by the Central Government, he shall, in accordance with, and subject to, the provisions of this section, be allowed a deduction in the computation of his total income, of the whole of the amount so paid or deposited as does not exceed, --

(a) in the case of an employee, ten per cent. of his salary in the previous year; and

(b) in any other case, twenty per cent of his gross total income in the previous year.

(1B) An assessee referred to in sub-section (1), shall be allowed a deduction in computation of his total income, whether or not any deduction is allowed under sub-section (1), of the whole of the amount paid or deposited in the previous year in his account under a pension scheme notified or as may be notified by the Central Government, which shall not exceed fifty thousand rupees:

Provided that no deduction under this sub-section shall be allowed in respect of the amount on which a deduction has been claimed and allowed under sub-section (1).



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Provided further that the deduction under this sub-section shall also be allowed, where any payment or deposit is made to the account of a minor under the pension scheme referred to in the said sub-section, by the assessee, being the parent or guardian of such minor, subject to the condition that the aggregate amount of deduction under this sub-section shall not exceed fifty thousand rupees.

(2) Where, in the case of an assessee referred to in sub-section (1), the Central Government or the State Government or any other employer makes any contribution to his account referred to in that sub-section, the assessee shall be allowed a deduction in the computation of his total income, of the whole of the amount contributed by the Central Government or the State Government or any other employer as does not exceed--

(a) fourteen per cent., where such contribution is made by the Central Government or the State Government;

(b) ten per cent., where such contribution is made by any other employer, of his salary in the previous year

Provided that where the total income of the assessee is chargeable to tax under sub-section (1A) of section 115BAC, the provisions of sub-section (2) shall have effect as if for the words "ten per cent." referred to in clause (b), the words "fourteen per cent." had been substituted.

(3) Where any amount standing to the credit of the assessee or a minor, in his account or the account of a minor, as the case may be, referred to in sub-section (1) or sub-section (1B), in respect of which a deduction has been allowed under those subsections or sub-section (2), together with the amount accrued thereon, if any,

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is received by the assessee or his nominee, in whole or in part, in any previous year,-

(a) on account of closure or his opting out of the pension scheme referred to in sub-section (1) or sub-section (1B); or

(b) as pension received from the annuity plan purchased or taken on such closure or opting out, the whole of the amount referred to in clause (a) or clause (b) shall be deemed to be the income of the assessee or his nominee, as the case may be, in the previous year in which such amount is received, and shall accordingly be charged to tax as income of that previous year.

Provided that the amount received by the nominee, on the death of the assessee, under the circumstances referred to in clause (a), shall not be deemed to be the income of the nominee.

Provided further that the amount received by a person, being the parent or guardian or nominee of a minor, on account of closure of the pension scheme referred to in sub-section (1B) due to the death of the minor, shall not be deemed to be the income of such person.

(4) Where any amount paid or deposited by the assessee in his account or the account of a minor has been allowed as a deduction under sub-section (1) or sub-section (1B), -

(b) no deduction with reference to such amount shall be allowed under section 80C for any assessment year beginning on or after the 1st day of April, 2006.

Explanation: For the purposes of this section, "salary" includes dearness allowance, if the terms of employment so provide, but excludes all other allowances and perquisites.

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(5) For the purposes of this section, the assessee shall be deemed not to have received any amount in the previous year if such amount is used for purchasing an annuity plan in the same previous year.

### **80CCE. Limit on deductions under sections 80C, 80CCC and 80CCD**

The aggregate amount of deductions under section 80C, section 80CCC and sub-section (1) of section 80CCD shall not, in any case, exceed one hundred and fifty thousand rupees.

### **80CCF. Deduction in respect of subscription to long-term infrastructure bonds**

In computing the total income of an assessee, being an individual or a Hindu undivided family, there shall be deducted, the whole of the amount, to the extent such amount does not exceed twenty thousand rupees, paid or deposited, during the previous year relevant to the assessment year beginning on the 1st day of April, 2011 or to the assessment year beginning on the 1st day of April, 2012, as subscription to long-term infrastructure bonds as may, for the purposes of this section, be notified by the Central Government.

### **80CCG. Deduction in respect of investment made under an equity savings scheme**

(1) Where an assessee, being a resident individual, has, in a previous year, acquired listed equity shares or listed units of an equity oriented fund in accordance with a scheme, as may be notified by the Central Government in this behalf, he shall, subject to the provisions of sub-section (3), be allowed a deduction, in the computation of his total income of the assessment year relevant to such previous year, of fifty per cent.

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of the amount invested in such equity shares or units to the extent such deduction does not exceed twenty-five thousand rupees.

(2) The deduction under sub-section (1) shall be allowed in accordance with, and subject to, the provisions of this section for three consecutive assessment years, beginning with the assessment year relevant to the previous year in which the listed equity shares or listed units of equity oriented fund were first acquired.

(3) The deduction under sub-section (1) shall be subject to the following conditions, namely:-

(i) the gross total income of the assessee for the relevant assessment year shall not exceed 4twelve lakh rupees;

(ii) the assessee is a new retail investor as may be specified under the scheme referred to in sub-section (1);

(iii) the investment is made in such listed equity shares or listed units of equity oriented fund as may be specified under the scheme referred to in sub-section (1);

(iv) the investment is locked-in for a period of three years from the date of acquisition in accordance with the scheme referred to in sub-section (1); and

(v) such other condition as may be prescribed.

(4) If the assessee, in any previous year, fails to comply with any condition specified in sub-section (3), the deduction originally allowed shall be deemed to be the income of the assessee of such previous year and shall be liable to tax for the assessment year relevant to such previous year."

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Explanation.--For the purposes of this section, "equity oriented fund" shall have the meaning assigned to it in the Explanation to clause (38) of section 10.

(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-sections (1) to (4), no deduction under this section shall be allowed in respect of any assessment year commencing on or after the 1st day of April, 2018:

Provided that an assessee, who has acquired listed equity shares or listed units of an equity oriented fund in accordance with the scheme referred to in sub-section (1) and claimed deduction under this section for any assessment year commencing on or before the 1st day of April, 2017, shall be allowed deduction under this section till the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 2019, if he is otherwise eligible to claim the deduction in accordance with the other provisions of this section.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, "equity oriented fund" shall have the meaning assigned to it in the Explanation to clause (38) of section 10.

### **80CCH. Deduction in respect of contribution to Agnipath Scheme**

(1) Where an assessee, being an individual enrolled in the Agnipath Scheme and subscribing to the Agniveer Corpus Fund on or after the 1st day of November, 2022, has in the previous year paid or deposited any amount in his account in the said Fund, he shall be allowed a deduction in the computation of his total income, of the whole of the amount so paid or deposited.

(2) Where the Central Government makes any contribution to the account of an assessee in the Agniveer Corpus Fund referred to in sub-section (1), the assessee shall be allowed a deduction in

the computation of his total income of the whole of the amount so contributed.

Explanation.--For the purposes of this section,--

(a) "Agnipath Scheme" means the scheme for enrolment in Indian Armed Forces introduced vide letter No.1(23)2022/D(Pay/Services), dated the 29th December, 2022 of the Government of India in the Ministry of Defence;

(b) "Agniveer Corpus Fund" means a fund in which consolidated contributions of all the Agniveers and matching contributions of the Central Government along with interest on both these contributions are held.

#### **80D. Deduction in respect of health insurance premia**

(1) In computing the total income of an assessee, being an individual or a Hindu undivided family, there shall be deducted such sum, as specified in sub-section (2) or sub-section (3), payment of which is made by any mode, as specified in sub-section (2B), in the previous year out of his income chargeable to tax.

(2) Where the assessee is an individual, the sum referred to in sub-section (1) shall be the aggregate of the following, namely:

(a) the whole of the amount paid to effect or to keep in force an insurance on the health of the assessee or his family or any contribution made to the or such other scheme as may be notified by the Central Government in this behalf or any payment made on account of preventive health check-up of the assessee or his family as does not exceed in the aggregate twenty-five thousand rupees; and

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(b) the whole of the amount paid to effect or to keep in force an insurance on the health of the parent or parents of the assessee or any payment made on account of preventive health check-up of the parent or parents of the assessee as does not exceed in the aggregate twenty-five thousand rupees.

Explanation: For the purposes of clause (a), “family” means the spouse and dependant children of the assessee.

(c) the whole of the amount paid on account of medical expenditure incurred on the health of the assessee or any member of his family as does not exceed in the aggregate fifty thousand rupees; and

(d) the whole of the amount paid on account of medical expenditure incurred on the health of any parent of the assessee, as does not exceed in the aggregate fifty thousand rupees:

Provided that the amount referred to in clause (c) or clause (d) is paid in respect of a senior citizen and no amount has been paid to effect or to keep in force an insurance on the health of such person:

Provided further that the aggregate of the sum specified under clause (a) and clause (c) or the aggregate of the sum specified under clause (b) and clause (d) shall not exceed fifty thousand rupees.

Explanation.—For the purposes of clause (a), "family" means the spouse and dependant children of the assessee.

(2A) Where the amounts referred to in clauses (a) and (b) of subsection (2) are paid on account of preventive health check-up, the deduction for such amounts shall be allowed to the extent it does not exceed in the aggregate five thousand rupees.

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(2B) For the purposes of deduction under sub-section (1), payment shall be made by--

(i) any mode, including cash, in respect of any sum paid on account of preventive health check-up;

(ii) any mode other than cash in all other cases not falling under clause (i).

(3) Where the assessee is a Hindu undivided family, the sum referred to in sub-section (1), shall be the aggregate of the following, namely:--

(a) whole of the amount paid to effect or to keep in force an insurance on the health of any member of that Hindu undivided family as does not exceed in the aggregate twenty-five thousand rupees; and

(b) the whole of the amount paid on account of medical expenditure incurred on the health of any member of the Hindu undivided family as does not exceed in the aggregate fifty thousand rupees:

Provided that the amount referred to in clause (b) is paid in respect of a senior citizen and no amount has been paid to effect or to keep in force an insurance on the health of such person:

Provided further that the aggregate of the sum specified under clause (a) and clause (b) shall not exceed fifty thousand rupees.

(4) Where the sum specified in clause (a) or clause (b) of sub-section (2) 12[or clause (a) of sub-section (3) is paid to effect or keep in force an insurance on the health of any person specified therein, and who is a senior citizen, the provisions of this section shall have effect as if for the words “twenty-five thousand rupees”, the words fifty thousand rupees had been substituted.



(4A) Where the amount specified in clause (a) or clause (b) of sub-section (2) or clause (a) of sub-section (3) is paid in lump sum in the previous year to effect or to keep in force an insurance on the health of any person specified therein for more than a year, then, subject to the provisions of this section, there shall be allowed for each of the relevant previous year, a deduction equal to the appropriate fraction of the amount.

Explanation.-- For the purposes of this sub-section,--

(i) "appropriate fraction" means the fraction, the numerator of which is one and the denominator of which is the total number of relevant previous years;

(ii) "relevant previous year" means the previous year beginning with the previous year in which such amount is paid and the subsequent previous year or years during which the insurance shall have effect or be in force.

(5) The insurance referred to in this section shall be in accordance with a scheme made in this behalf by --

(a) the General Insurance Corporation of India formed under section 9 of the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Act, 1972 (57 of 1972) and approved by the Central Government in this behalf; or

(b) any other insurer and approved by the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority established under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999 (41 of 1999).

Explanation.--For the purposes of this section,--

(i) "senior citizen" means an individual resident in India who is of the age of sixty years or more at any time during the relevant previous year;

**80DD. Deduction in respect of maintenance including medical treatment of a dependent who is a person with disability**

(1) Where an assessee, being an individual or a Hindu undivided family, who is a resident in India, has, during the previous year,--

(a) incurred any expenditure for the medical treatment (including nursing), training and rehabilitation of a dependant, being a person with disability; or

(b) paid or deposited any amount under a scheme framed in this behalf by the Life Insurance Corporation or any other insurer or the Administrator or the specified company subject to the conditions specified in sub-section (2) and approved by the Board in this behalf for the maintenance of a dependant, being a person with disability,

the assessee shall, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section, be allowed a deduction of a sum of seventy-five thousand rupees from his gross total income in respect of the previous year:

Provided that where such dependant is a person with severe disability, the provisions of this sub-section shall have effect as if for the words "seventy-five thousand rupees", the words "one hundred and twenty-five thousand rupees" had been substituted.

(2) The deduction under clause (b) of sub-section (1) shall be allowed only if the following conditions are fulfilled, namely –

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(a) the scheme referred to in clause (b) of sub-section (1) provides for payment of annuity or lump sum amount for the benefit of a dependant, being a person with disability,--

(i) in the event of the death of the individual or the member of the Hindu undivided family in whose name subscription to the scheme has been made; or

(ii) on attaining the age of sixty years or more by such individual or the member of the Hindu undivided family, and the payment or deposit to such scheme has been discontinued;

(b) the assessee nominates either the dependent, being a person with disability, or any other person or a trust to receive the payment on his behalf, for the benefit of the dependent, being a person with disability.

(3) If the dependent, being a person with disability, predeceases the individual or the member of the Hindu undivided family referred to in sub-section (2), an amount equal to the amount paid or deposited under clause (b) of subsection (1) shall be deemed to be the income of the assessee of the previous year in which such amount is received by the assessee and shall accordingly be chargeable to tax as the income of that previous year.

(3A) The provisions of sub-section (3) shall not apply to the amount received by the dependant, being a person with disability, before his death, by way of annuity or lump sum by application of the condition referred to in sub-clause (ii) of clause (a) of sub-section (2).

(4) The assessee, claiming a deduction under this section, shall furnish a copy of the certificate issued by the medical authority in the prescribed<sup>3</sup> form and manner, along with the return of

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income under section 139, in respect of the assessment year for which the deduction is claimed :

Provided that where the condition of disability requires reassessment of its extent after a period stipulated in the aforesaid certificate, no deduction under this section shall be allowed for any assessment year relating to any previous year beginning after the expiry of the previous year during which the aforesaid certificate of disability had expired, unless a new certificate is obtained from the medical authority in the form and manner, as may be prescribed<sup>3</sup>, and a copy thereof is furnished along with the return of income.

Explanation : For the purposes of this section, –

(a) “Administrator” means the Administrator as referred to in clause (a) of section 2 of the Unit Trust of India (Transfer of Undertaking and Repeal) Act, 2002 (58 of 2002) ;

(b) “dependent” means–

(i) in the case of an individual, the spouse, children, parents, brothers and sisters of the individual or any of them;

(ii) in the case of a Hindu undivided family, a member of the Hindu undivided family, dependent wholly or mainly on such individual or Hindu undivided family for his support and maintenance, and who has not claimed any deduction under section 80U in computing his total income for the assessment year relating to the previous year;

(c) “disability” shall have the meaning assigned to it in clause (i) of section 2 of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 (1 of 1996) and includes “autism”, “cerebral palsy” and

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“multiple disability” referred to in clauses (a), (c) and (h) of section 2 of the National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999 (44 of 1999);

(d) “Life Insurance Corporation” shall have the same meaning as in clause (iii) of sub-section (8) of section 88;

(e) “medical authority” means the medical authority as referred to in clause (p) of section 2 of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 (1 of 1996) or such other medical authority as may, by notification, be specified<sup>5</sup> by the Central Government for certifying “autism”, “cerebral palsy”, “multiple disabilities”, “person with disability” and “severe disability” referred to in clauses (a), (c), (h), (j) and (o) of section 2 of the National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999 (44 of 1999);

(f) “person with disability” means a person as referred to in clause (t) of section 2 of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 (1 of 1996) or clause (j) of section 2 of the National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999 (44 of 1999);

(g) “person with severe disability” means –

(i) a person with eighty per cent or more of one or more disabilities, as referred to in sub-section (4) of section 56 of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 (1 of 1996) ; or

(ii) a person with severe disability referred to in clause (o) of section 2 of the National Trust for Welfare of Persons with

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Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999 (44 of 1999);

(h) “specified company” means a company as referred to in clause (h) of section 2 of the Unit Trust of India (Transfer of Undertaking and Repeal) Act, 2002 (58 of 2002).

**80DDA. Deduction in respect of deposit made for maintenance of handicapped dependent**

(1) In computing the total income of an assessee who is resident in India, being an individual or a Hindu undivided family, there shall be deducted, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section, an amount not exceeding twenty thousand rupees paid or deposited by him in the previous year, out of his income chargeable to tax, under any scheme framed in this behalf by the Life Insurance Corporation or the Unit Trust of India subject to the conditions specified in sub-section (2) and approved by the Board in this behalf.

(2) The deduction under sub-section (1) shall be allowed only if the following conditions are fulfilled, namely:

(a) the scheme referred to in sub-section (1) provides for payment of annuity or lump sum amount for the benefit of a handicapped dependent in the event of the death of the individual or the member of the Hindu undivided family in whose name subscription to the scheme has been made ;

(b) the assessee nominates either the handicapped dependent or any other person or a trust to receive the payment on his behalf, for the benefit of the handicapped dependent.

(3) If the handicapped dependent predeceases the individual or the member of the Hindu undivided family referred to in sub-

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section (2), an amount equal to the amount paid or deposited under sub-section (1) shall be deemed to be the income of the assessee of the previous year in which such amount is received by the assessee and shall accordingly be chargeable to tax as the income of that previous year.

(4) In this section, –

(a) “Government hospital” shall have the meaning assigned to it in the Explanation to section 80DD;

(b) “handicapped dependent” shall mean a person who –

(i) is a relative of the individual or, as the case may be, is a member of the Hindu undivided family and is not dependent on any person other than such individual or Hindu undivided family for his support or maintenance ; and

(ii) is suffering from a permanent physical disability (including blindness) or is subject to mental retardation, being a permanent physical disability or mental retardation specified in the rules made by the Board for the purposes of section 80DD, which is certified by a physician, a surgeon, an oculist or a psychiatrist, as the case may be, working in a Government hospital, and which has the effect of reducing considerably such person’s capacity for normal work or engaging in a gainful employment or occupation ;

(c) “Life Insurance Corporation” shall have the same meaning as in clause (iii) of subsection (8) of section 88;

(d) “Unit Trust of India” means the Unit Trust of India established under the Unit Trust of India Act, 1963 (52 of 1963).’

**80DDB. Deduction in respect of medical treatment, etc**

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Where an assessee who is resident in India has, during the previous year, actually paid any amount for the medical treatment of such disease or ailment as may be specified in the rules made in this behalf by the Board –

(a) for himself or a dependent, in case the assessee is an individual ; or

(b) for any member of a Hindu undivided family, in case the assessee is a Hindu undivided family, the assessee shall be allowed a deduction of the amount actually paid or a sum of forty thousand rupees, whichever is less, in respect of that previous year in which such amount was actually paid :

Provided that no such deduction shall be allowed unless the assessee obtains the prescription for such medical treatment from a neurologist, an oncologist, a urologist, a haematologist, an immunologist or such other specialist, as may be prescribed:

Provided further that the deduction under this section shall be reduced by the amount received, if any, under an insurance from an insurer, or reimbursed by an employer, for the medical treatment of the person referred to in clause (a) or clause (b) :

Provided also that where the amount actually paid is in respect of the assessee or his dependent or any member of a Hindu undivided family of the assessee and who is a senior citizen, the provisions of this section shall have effect as if for the words “forty thousand rupees”, the words 9[one hundred thousand rupees had been substituted.

Explanation : For the purposes of this section, -

(i) “dependent” means -



(a) in the case of an individual, the spouse, children, parents, brothers and sisters of the individual or any of them,

(b) in the case of a Hindu undivided family, a member of the Hindu undivided family,

dependent wholly or mainly on such individual or Hindu undivided family for his support and maintenance ;

(iii) “insurer” shall have the meaning assigned to it in clause (9) of section 2 of the Insurance Act, 1938 (4 of 1938);

(iv) “senior citizen” means an individual resident in India who is of the age of sixty years or more at any time during the relevant previous year.

**80E. Deduction in respect of repayment of loan taken for higher education**

(1) In computing the total income of an assessee, being an individual, there shall be deducted, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section, any amount paid by him in the previous year, out of his income chargeable to tax, by way of interest on loan taken by him from any financial institution or any approved charitable institution for the purpose of pursuing his higher education or for the purpose of higher education of his relative.

(2) The deduction specified in sub-section (1) shall be allowed in computing the total income in respect of the initial assessment year and seven assessment years immediately succeeding the initial assessment year or until the interest referred to in sub-section (1) is paid by the assessee in full, whichever is earlier.

(3) For the purposes of this section, –

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(a) “approved charitable institution” means an institution specified in, or, as the case may be, an institution established for charitable purposes and approved by the prescribed authority under clause (23C) of section 10 or an institution referred to in clause (a) of subsection (2) of section 80G;

(b) “financial institution” means a banking company to which the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949) applies (including any bank or banking institution referred to in section 51 of that Act); or any other financial institution which the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf;

(c) “higher education” means any course of study pursued after passing the Senior Secondary Examination or its equivalent from any school, board or university recognised by the Central Government or State Government or local authority or by any other authority authorised by the Central Government or State Government or local authority to do so;

(d) “initial assessment year” means the assessment year relevant to the previous year, in which the assessee starts paying the interest on the loan;

(e) “relative”, in relation to an individual, means the spouse and children of that individual

**80EE. Deduction in respect of interest on loan taken for residential house property**

(1) In computing the total income of an assessee, being an individual, there shall be deducted, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section, interest payable on loan taken by him from any financial institution for the purpose of acquisition of a residential property.

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(2) The deduction under sub-section (1) shall not exceed fifty thousand rupees and shall be allowed in computing the total income of the individual for the assessment year beginning on the 1st day of April, 2017 and subsequent assessment years.

(3) The deduction under sub-section (1) shall be subject to the following conditions, namely:--

(i) the loan has been sanctioned by the financial institution during the period beginning on the 1st day of April, 2016 and ending on the 31st day of March, 2017;

(ii) the amount of loan sanctioned for acquisition of the residential house property does not exceed thirty-five lakh rupees;

(iii) the value of residential house property does not exceed fifty lakh rupees;

(iv) the assessee does not own any residential house property on the date of sanction of loan.

(4) Where a deduction under this section is allowed for any interest referred to in sub-section (1), deduction shall not be allowed in respect of such interest under any other provision of this Act for the same or any other assessment year.

(5) For the purposes of this section,--

(a) "financial institution" means a banking company to which the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949) applies, or any bank or banking institution referred to in section 51 of that Act or a housing finance company;

(b) "housing finance company" means a public company formed or registered in India with the main object of carrying on the

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business of providing long-term finance for construction or purchase of houses in India for residential purposes.

**80EEA. Deduction in respect of interest on loan taken for certain house property**

(1) In computing the total income of an assessee, being an individual not eligible to claim deduction under section 80EE there shall be deducted, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section, interest payable on loan taken by him from any financial institution for the purpose of acquisition of a residential house property.

(2) The deduction under sub-section (1) shall not exceed one lakh and fifty thousand rupees and shall be allowed in computing the total income of the individual for the assessment year beginning on the 1st day of April, 2020 and subsequent assessment years.

(3) The deduction under sub-section (1) shall be subject to the following conditions, namely:--

(i) the loan has been sanctioned by the financial institution during the period beginning on the 1st day of April, 2019 and ending on the 31st day of March, 2022;

(ii) the stamp duty value of residential house property does not exceed forty-five lakh rupees;

(iii) the assessee does not own any residential house property on the date of sanction of loan.

(4) Where a deduction under this section is allowed for any interest referred to in sub-section (1), deduction shall not be allowed in respect of such interest under any other provision of this Act for the same or any other assessment year.

(5) For the purposes of this section,--

(a) the expression "financial institution" shall have the meaning assigned to it in clause (a) of sub-section (5) of section 80EE;

(b) the expression "stamp duty value" means value adopted or assessed or assessable by any authority of the Central Government or a State Government for the purpose of payment of stamp duty in respect of an immovable property.

**80EEB. Deduction in respect of purchase of electric vehicle**

(1) In computing the total income of an assessee, being an individual, there shall be deducted, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section, interest payable on loan taken by him from any financial institution for the purpose of purchase of an electric vehicle.

(2) The deduction under sub-section (1) shall not exceed one lakh and fifty thousand rupees and shall be allowed in computing the total income of the individual for the assessment year beginning on the 1st day of April, 2020 and subsequent assessment years.

(3) The deduction under sub-section (1) shall be subject to the condition that the loan has been sanctioned by the financial institution during the period beginning on the 1st day of April, 2019 and ending on the 31st day of March, 2023.

(4) Where a deduction under this section is allowed for any interest referred to in sub-section (1), deduction shall not be allowed in respect of such interest under any other provision of this Act for the same or any other assessment year.

(5) For the purposes of this section,--

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

(b) "financial institution" means a banking company to which the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949) applies, or any bank or banking institution referred to in section 51 of that Act and includes any deposit taking non-banking financial company or a systemically important non-deposit taking non-banking financial company as defined in clauses (e) and (g) of Explanation 4 to section 43B.

**80G. Deduction in respect of donations to certain funds, chari-table institutions, etc**

(1) In computing the total income of an assessee, there shall be deducted, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section, -

(i) in case where the aggregate of the sums specified in sub-section (2) includes any sum or sums of the nature specified in sub-clause (i) or in sub-clause (iiia) or in sub-clause (iiiaa) or in sub-clause (iiiab) or in sub-clause (iiib) or in sub-clause (iiie) or in sub-clause (iiif) or in sub-clause (iiig) or in sub-clause (iiiga) or sub-clause (iiih) or sub-clause (iiha) or sub-clause (iihb) or sub-clause (iihc) or sub-clause (iihd) or sub-clause (iihe) or sub-clause (iihf) or sub-clause (iihg) or sub-clause (iihh) or sub-clause (iihi) or sub-clause (iihj) or sub-clause (iihk) or sub-clause (iihl) or sub-clause (iihm) or in sub-clause (vii) of clause (a) or in clause (c) or in clause (d) thereof, an amount equal to the

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whole of the sum or, as the case may be, sums of such nature plus fifty per cent of the balance of such aggregate ; and

(ii) in any other case, an amount equal to fifty per cent of the aggregate of the sums specified in sub-section (2).

(2) The sums referred to in sub-section (1) shall be the following, namely :

(a) any sums paid by the assessee in the previous year as donations to -

(i) the National Defence Fund set-up by the Central Government ; or

(iii) the Prime Minister's Drought Relief Fund ; or

(iiia) the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund or the Prime Minister's Citizen Assistance and Relief in Emergency Situations Fund (PM CARES FUND); or

(iiiaa) the Prime Minister's Armenia Earthquake Relief Fund ; or

(iiiaab) the Africa (Public Contributions - India) Fund ; or

(iiib) the National Children's Fund ; or

(iiie) the National Foundation for Communal Harmony ; or

(iiif) a University or any educational institution of national eminence as may be approved by the prescribed authority<sup>7</sup> in this behalf; or

(iiig) the Maharashtra Chief Minister's Relief Fund during the period beginning on the 1st day of October, 1993 and ending on the 6th day of October, 1993 or to the Chief Minister's Earthquake Relief Fund, Maharashtra ; or

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(iii ga) any fund set-up by the State Government of Gujarat exclusively for providing relief to the victims of earthquake in Gujarat;

(iii h) any Zila Saksharta Samiti constituted in any district under the chairmanship of the Collector of that district for the purposes of improvement of primary education in villages and towns in such district and for literacy and post-literacy activities.

Explanation : For the purposes of this sub-clause, "town" means a town which has a population not exceeding one lakh according to the last preceding census of which the relevant figures have been published before the first day of the previous year ; or

(iii ha) the National Blood Transfusion Council or to any State Blood Transfusion Council which has its sole object the control, supervision, regulation or encouragement in India of the services related to operation and requirements of blood banks.

Explanation: For the purposes of this sub-clause, -

(a) "National Blood Transfusion Council" means a society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 (21 of 1860) and has an officer not below the rank of an Additional Secretary to the Government of India dealing with the AIDS Control Project as its Chairman, by whatever name called ;

(b) "State Blood Transfusion Council" means a society registered, in consultation with the National Blood Transfusion Council, under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 (21 of 1860) or under any law corresponding to that Act in force in any part of India and has Secretary to the Government of that State dealing with the Department of Health, as its Chairman, by whatever name called; or

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(iiihb) any fund set-up by a State Government to provide medical relief to the poor ; or

(iiihc) the Army Central Welfare Fund or the Indian Naval Benevolent Fund or the Air Force Central Welfare Fund established by the armed forces of the Union for the welfare of the past and present members of such forces or their dependents ; or

(iiihd) the Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister's Cyclone Relief Fund, 1996; or

(iiihe) the National Illness Assistance Fund ; or

(iiihf) the Chief Minister's Relief Fund or the Lieutenant Governors' Relief Fund in respect of any State or Union territory, as the case may be :

Provided that such Fund is -

(a) the only Fund of its kind established in the State or the Union territory, as the case may be ;

(b) under the overall control of the Chief Secretary or the Department of Finance of the State or the Union territory, as the case may be ;

(c) administered in such manner as may be specified by the State Government or the Lieutenant Governor, as the case may be ; or

(iiihg) the National Sports Development Fund set up by the Central Government; or

(iiihh) the National Cultural Fund set-up by the Central Government; or

(iiih i) the Fund for Technology Development and Application set-up by the Central Government ; or

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(iiihj) the National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities constituted under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999 (44 of 1999) ; or

(iiihk) the Swachh Bharat Kosh, set up by the Central Government, other than the sum spent by the assessee in pursuance of Corporate Social Responsibility under sub-section (5) of section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 (18 of 2013); or

(iiihl) the Clean Ganga Fund, set up by the Central Government, where such assessee is a resident and such sum is other than the sum spent by the assessee in pursuance of Corporate Social Responsibility under sub-section (5) of section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 (18 of 2013); or

(iiihm) the National Fund for Control of Drug Abuse constituted under section 7A of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 (61 of 1985); or

(iv) any other fund or any institution to which this section applies ; or

(v) the Government or any local authority, to be utilised for any charitable purpose other than the purpose of promoting family planning ; or

(vi) an authority constituted in India by or under any law enacted either for the purpose of dealing with and satisfying the need for housing accommodation or for the purpose of planning, development or improvement of cities, towns and villages, or for both ; or

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(via) any corporation referred to in clause (26BB) of section 10;  
or

(vii) the Government or to any such local authority, institution or association as may be approved in this behalf by the Central Government, to be utilised for the purpose of promoting family planning ;

(b) any sums paid by the assessee in the previous year as donations for the renovation or repair of any such temple, mosque, gurdwara, church or other place as is notified by the Central Government in the Official Gazette to be of historic, archaeological or artistic importance or to be a place of public worship of renown throughout any State or States.

(c) any sums paid by the assessee, being a company, in the previous year as donations to the Indian Olympic Association or to any other association or institution established in India, as the Central Government may, having regard to the prescribed<sup>15</sup> guidelines, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf for -

(i) the development of infrastructure for sports and games ; or

(ii) the sponsorship of sports and games, in India.

(d) any sums paid by the assessee, during the period beginning on the 26th day of January, 2001 and ending on the 30th day of September, 2001, to any trust, institution or fund to which this section applies for providing relief to the victims of earthquake in Gujarat.

(3) [Omitted.]

(4) Where the aggregate of the sums referred to in sub-clauses (iv), (v), (vi), (via) and (vii) of clause (a) and in clauses (b) and

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(c) of sub-section (2) exceeds ten per cent of the gross total income (as reduced by any portion thereof on which income-tax is not payable under any provision of this Act and by any amount in respect of which the assessee is entitled to a deduction under any other provision of this Chapter), then the amount in excess of ten per cent of the gross total income shall be ignored for the purpose of computing the aggregate of the sums in respect of which deduction is to be allowed under sub-section (1).

(5) This section applies to donations to any institution or fund referred to in sub-clause (iv) of clause (a) of sub-section (2), only if it is established in India for a charitable purpose and if it fulfils the following conditions, namely:

(i) where the institution or fund derives any income, such income would not be liable to inclusion in its total income under the provisions of sections 11 and 12 or clause (23AA) or clause (23C) of section 10:

Provided that where an institution or fund derives any income, being profits and gains of business, the condition that such income would not be liable to inclusion in its total income under the provisions of section 11 shall not apply in relation to such income, if, -

(a) the institution or fund maintains separate books of account in respect of such business ;

(b) the donations made to the institution or fund are not used by it, directly or indirectly, for the purposes of such business ; and

(c) the institution or fund issues to a person making the donation a certificate to the effect that it maintains separate books of account in respect of such business and that the donations

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received by it will not be used, directly or indirectly, for the purposes of such business ;

(ii) the instrument under which the institution or fund is constituted does not, or the rules governing the institution or fund do not, contain any provision for the transfer or application at any time of the whole or any part of the income or assets of the institution or fund for any purpose other than a charitable purpose ;

(iii) the institution or fund is not expressed to be for the benefit of any particular religious community or caste ;

(iv) the institution or fund maintains regular accounts of its receipts and expenditure;

(v) the institution or fund is either constituted as a public charitable trust or is registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 (21 of 1860), or under any law corresponding to that Act in force in any part of India or under section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956 (1 of 1956), or is a university established by law, or is any other educational institution recognised by the Government or by a university established by law, or affiliated to any university established by law, or is an institution financed wholly or in part by the Government or a local authority ;

(vi) in relation to donations made after the 31st day of March, 1992, the institution or fund is for the time being 44[approved by the Commissioner in accordance with the rules made in this behalf; and

(vii) where any institution or fund had been approved under clause (vi) for the previous year beginning on the 1st day of April, 2007 and ending on the 31st day of March, 2008, such institution or fund shall, for the purposes of this section and

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notwithstanding anything contained in the proviso to clause (15) of section 2, be deemed to have been,--

(a) established for charitable purposes for the previous year beginning on the 1st day of April, 2008 and ending on the 31st day of March, 2009; and

(b) approved under the said clause (vi) for the previous year beginning on the 1st day of April, 2008 and ending on the 31st day of March, 2009.

(viii) and (ix)

(viii) the institution or fund prepares such statement for such period as may be prescribed and deliver or cause to be delivered to the prescribed income-tax authority or the person authorised by such authority such statement in such form and verified in such manner and setting forth such particulars and within such time as may be prescribed:

Provided that the institution or fund may also deliver to the said prescribed authority, a correction statement for rectification of any mistake or to add, delete or update the information furnished in the statement delivered under this sub-section in such form and verified in such manner as may be prescribed; and

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

Provided that the institution or fund referred to in clause (vi) shall make an application in the prescribed form and manner to the Principal Commissioner or Commissioner, for grant of approval,--

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(i) where the institution or fund is approved under clause (vi) as it stood immediately before its amendment by the Taxation and Other Laws (Relaxation and Amendment of Certain Provisions) Act, 2020, within three months from the 1st day of April, 2021;

(ii) where the institution or fund is approved and the period of such approval is due to expire, at least six months prior to expiry of the said period;

(iii) where the institution or fund has been provisionally approved, at least six months prior to expiry of the period of the provisional approval or within six months of commencement of its activities, whichever is earlier; or;

(iv) where activities of the institution or fund have--

(A) not commenced, at least one month prior to the commencement of the previous year relevant to the assessment year from which the said approval is sought;

(B) commenced, at any time after the commencement of such activities:

Provided further that the Principal Commissioner or Commissioner, on receipt of an application made under the first proviso, shall,--

(i) where the application is made under clause (i) of the said proviso, pass an order in writing granting it approval for a period of five years;

(ii) where the application is made under clause (ii) or clause (iii) 96[or sub-clause (B) of clause (iv)] of the said proviso,--

(a) call for such documents or information from it or make such inquiries as he thinks necessary in order to satisfy himself about--

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(A) the genuineness of activities of such institution or fund; and

(B) the fulfilment of all the conditions laid down in clauses (i) to (v);

(b) after satisfying himself about the genuineness of activities under item (A), and the fulfilment of all the conditions under item (B), of sub-clause (a),--

(A) pass an order in writing granting it approval for a period of five years; or

(B) if he is not so satisfied, pass an order in writing, rejecting such application and cancelling its approval, if any, after affording it a reasonable opportunity of being heard;

(iii) where the application is made under sub-clause (A) of clause (iv) of the said proviso or the application is made under clause (iv) of the said proviso as it stood immediately before its amendment vide the Finance Act, 2023, pass an order in writing granting it approval provisionally for a period of three years from the assessment year from which the approval is sought,

Provided also that the order under clause (i) and clause (iii) of the second proviso shall be passed in such form and manner as may be prescribed, before expiry of the period of three months and one month, as the case may be, calculated from the end of the month in which the application was received:

Provided also that the order under sub-clause (b) of clause (ii) of the second proviso shall be passed in such form and manner as may be prescribed, before expiry of the period of six months from the end of the quarter in which the application was received:



Provided also that the approval granted under the second proviso shall apply to an institution or fund, where the application is made under--

(a) clause (i) of the first proviso, from the assessment year from which approval was earlier granted to such institution or fund;

(b) clause (iii) of the first proviso, from the first of the assessment years for which such institution or fund was provisionally approved;

(c) in any other case, from the assessment year immediately following the financial year in which such application is made.

(5A) Where a deduction under this section is claimed and allowed for any assessment year in respect of any sum specified in sub-section (2), the sum in respect of which deduction is so allowed shall not qualify for deduction under any other provision of this Act for the same or any other assessment year.

(5B) Notwithstanding anything contained in clause (ii) of sub-section (5) and Explanation 3, an institution or fund which incurs expenditure, during any previous year, which is of a religious nature for an amount not exceeding five per cent of its total income in that previous year shall be deemed to be an institution or fund to which the provisions of this section apply.

(5C) This section applies in relation to amounts referred to in clause (d) of sub-section (2) only if the trust or institution or fund is established in India for a charitable purpose and it fulfils the following conditions, namely:

(i) it is approved in terms of clause (vi) of sub-section (5) ;

(ii) it maintains separate accounts of income and expenditure for providing relief to the victims of earthquake in Gujarat ;

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(iii) the donations made to the trust or institution or fund are applied only for providing relief to the earthquake victims of Gujarat on or before the 31st day of March, 2004;

(iv) the amount of donation remaining unutilised on the 31st day of March, 2004 is transferred to the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund on or before the 31st day of March, 2004;

(v) it renders accounts of income and expenditure to such authority and in such manner as may be prescribed<sup>32</sup>, on or before the 30th day of June, 2004.

(5D) No deduction shall be allowed under this section in respect of donation of any sum exceeding two thousand rupees] unless such sum is paid by any mode other than cash

(5E) All applications, pending before the Commissioner on which no order has been passed under clause (vi) of sub-section (5) before the date on which this sub-section has come into force, shall be deemed to be applications made under clause (iv) of the first proviso to sub-section (5) on that date.

Explanation 1: An institution or fund established for the benefit of Scheduled Castes, backward classes, Scheduled Tribes or of women and children shall not be deemed to be an institution or fund expressed to be for the benefit of a religious community or caste within the meaning of clause (iii) of subsection (5).

Explanation 2 : For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that a deduction to which the assessee is entitled in respect of any donation made to an institution or fund to which sub-section (5) applies shall not be denied merely on either or both of the following grounds, namely :

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(i) that, subsequent to the donation, any part of the income of the institution or fund has become chargeable to tax due to non-compliance with any of the provisions of section 11, section 12 or section 12A ;

(ii) that, under clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 13, the exemption under section 11 or section 12 is denied to the institution or fund in relation to any income arising to it from any investment referred to in clause (h) of sub-section (2) of section 13 where the aggregate of the funds invested by it in a concern referred to in the said clause (h) does not exceed five per cent of the capital of that concern.

Explanation 2A.--For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that claim of the assessee for a deduction in respect of any donation made to an institution or fund to which the provisions of sub-section (5) apply, in the return of income for any assessment year filed by him, shall be allowed on the basis of information relating to said donation furnished by the institution or fund to the prescribed income-tax authority or the person authorised by such authority, subject to verification in accordance with the risk management strategy formulated by the Board from time to time.

Explanation 3: In this section, "charitable purpose" does not include any purpose the whole or substantially the whole of which is of a religious nature.

Explanation 4 : For the purposes of this section, an association or institution having as its object the control, supervision, regulation or encouragement in India of such games or sports as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf, shall be deemed to be an institution established in India for a charitable purpose.

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Explanation 5: For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that no deduction shall be allowed under this section in respect of any donation unless such donation is of a sum of money.

### **80GG. Deductions in respect of rents paid**

In computing the total income of an assessee, not being an assessee having any income falling within clause (13A) of section 10, there shall be deducted any expenditure incurred by him in excess of ten per cent of his total income towards payment of rent (by whatever name called) in respect of any furnished or unfurnished accommodation occupied by him for the purposes of his own residence, to the extent to which such excess expenditure does not exceed five thousand rupees per month or twenty-five per cent of his total income for the year, whichever is less and subject to such other conditions or limitations as may be prescribed, having regard to the area or place in which such accommodation is situated and other relevant considerations :

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to an assessee in any case where any residential accommodation is, -

(i) owned by the assessee or by his spouse or minor child or, where such assessee is a member of a Hindu undivided family, by such family, at the place where he ordinarily resides or performs duties of his office or employment or carries on his business or profession; or

(ii) owned by the assessee at any other place, being accommodation in the occupation of the assessee, the value of which is to be determined under clause (a) of sub-section (2) or, as the case may be, clause (a) of sub-section (4) of section 23.

Explanation: In this section, the expressions “ten per cent of his total income” and “twenty-five per cent of his total income” shall

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mean ten per cent or twenty-five per cent, as the case may be, of the assessee's total income before allowing deduction for any expenditure under this section.

**80GGA. Deduction in respect of certain donations for scientific research or rural development**

(1) In computing the total income of an assessee, there shall be deducted, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section, the sums specified in sub-section (2).

(2) The sums referred to in sub-section (1) shall be the following, namely:

(a) any sum paid by the assessee in the previous year to a research association which has as its object the undertaking of scientific research or to a university, college or other institution to be used for scientific research :

Provided that such association, university, college or institution is for the time being approved for the purposes of clause (ii) of subsection (1) of section 35;

(aa) any sum paid by the assessee in the previous year to a research association which has as its object the undertaking of research in social science or statistical research or to a University, college or other institution to be used for research in social science or statistical research :

Provided that such association, University, college or institution is for the time being approved for the purposes of clause (iii) of sub-section (1) of section 35.

Explanation: The deduction, to which the assessee is entitled in respect of any sum paid to a research association], University, college or other institution to which clause (a) or (aa) applies,

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shall not be denied merely on the ground that, subsequent to the payment of such sum by the assessee, the approval to such association, University, college or other institution referred to in clause (a) or clause (aa), as the case may be, has been withdrawn;

(b) any sum paid by the assessee in the previous year –

(i) to an association or institution, which has as its object the undertaking of any programme of rural development, to be used for carrying out any programme of rural development approved for the purposes of section 35CCA ; or

(ii) to an association or institution which has as its object the training of persons for implementing programmes of rural development:

Provided that the assessee furnishes the certificate referred to in sub-section (2) or, as the case may be, sub-section (2A) of section 35CCA from such association or institution.

Explanation: The deduction, to which the assessee is entitled in respect of any sum paid to an association or institution for carrying out the programme of rural development to which this clause applies, shall not be denied merely on the ground that subsequent to the payment of such sum by the assessee, the approval granted to such programme, or as the case may be, to the association or institution has been withdrawn.

(bb) any sum paid by the assessee in the previous year to a public sector company or a local authority or to an association or institution approved by the National Committee, for carrying out any eligible project or scheme :

Provided that the assessee furnishes the certificate referred to in clause (a) of sub-section (2) of section 35AC from such public

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sector company or local authority or, as the case may be, association or institution.

Explanation 1: The deduction, to which the assessee is entitled in respect of any sum paid to a public sector company, or to a local authority or to an association or institution for carrying out eligible project or scheme referred to in section 35AC, shall not be denied merely on the ground that subsequent to the payment of such sum by the assessee,

(a) the approval granted to such association or institution has been withdrawn; or

(b) the notification notifying eligible project or scheme referred to in section 35AC carried out by the public sector company, or local authority or association or institution has been withdrawn.

Explanation 2: For the purposes of this clause, the expressions “National Committee” and “eligible project or scheme” shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in the Explanation to section 35AC;

(c) any sum paid by the assessee in any previous year ending on or before the 31st day of March, 2002 to an association or institution, which has as its object the undertaking of any programme of conservation of natural resources or of afforestation, to be used for carrying out any programme of conservation of natural resources or of afforestation approved for the purposes of section 35 CCB:

Provided that the association or institution is for the time being approved for the purposes of sub-section (2) of section 35CCB;

(cc) any sum paid by the assessee in any previous year ending on or before the 31st day of March, 2002 to such fund for

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afforestation as is notified by the Central Government under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 35CCB ;

(d) any sum paid by the assessee in the previous year to a rural development fund set-up and notified by the Central Government for the purposes of clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 35CCA.

(e) any sum paid by the assessee in the previous year to the National Urban Poverty Eradication Fund set-up and notified by the Central Government for the purposes of clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 35CCA.

(2A) No deduction shall be allowed under this section in respect of any sum exceeding two thousand rupees unless such sum is paid by any mode other than cash.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), no deduction under this section shall be allowed in the case of an assessee whose gross total income includes income which is chargeable under the head “Profits and gains of business or profession”.

(4) Where a deduction under this section is claimed and allowed for any assessment year in respect of any payments of the nature specified in subsection (2), deduction shall not be allowed in respect of such payments under any other provision of this Act for the same or any other assessment year.

Explanation.--For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that the claim of the assessee for a deduction in respect of any sum referred to in sub-section (2) in the return of income for any assessment year filed by him, shall be allowed on the basis of information relating to such sum furnished by the payee to the prescribed income-tax authority or the person authorised by such



authority, subject to verification in accordance with the risk management strategy formulated by the Board from time to time.

**80GGB. Deduction in respect of contributions given by companies to political parties**

In computing the total income of an assessee, being an Indian company, there shall be deducted any sum contributed by it, in the previous year to any political party or any electoral trust.

Provided that no deduction shall be allowed under this section in respect of any sum contributed by way of cash.

Explanation : For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that for the purposes of this section, the word “contribute”, with its grammatical variation, has the meaning assigned to it under section 293A of the Companies Act, 1956 (1 of 1956).

**80GGC. Deduction in respect of contributions given by any person to political parties**

In computing the total income of an assessee, being any person, except local authority and every artificial juridical person wholly or partly funded by the Government, there shall be deducted any amount of contribution made by him, in the previous year, to a political party or an electoral trust.

Provided that no deduction shall be allowed under this section in respect of any sum contributed by way of cash.

Explanation : For the purposes of sections 80GGB and 80GGC, “political party” means a political party registered under section 29A of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 (43 of 1951).

**80HH. Deduction in respect of profits and gains from newly established industrial undertakings or hotel business in backward areas**

(1) Where the gross total income of an assessee includes any profits and gains derived from an industrial undertaking, or the business of a hotel, to which this section applies, there shall, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section, be allowed, in computing the total income of the assessee, a deduction from such profits and gains of an amount equal to twenty per cent thereof.

(2) This section applies to any industrial undertaking which fulfils all the following conditions, namely:

(i) it has begun or begins to manufacture or produce articles after the 31st day of December, 1970 but before the 1st day of April, 1990, in any backward area ;

(ii) it is not formed by the splitting up, or the reconstruction, of a business already in existence in any backward area :

Provided that this condition shall not apply in respect of any industrial undertaking which is formed as a result of the re-establishment, reconstruction or revival by the assessee of the business of any such industrial undertaking as is referred to in section 33B, in the circumstances and within the period specified in that section ;

(iii) it is not formed by the transfer to a new business of machinery or plant previously used for any purpose in any backward area ;

(iv) it employs ten or more workers in a manufacturing process carried on with the aid of power, or employs twenty or more

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workers in a manufacturing process carried on without the aid of power.

Explanation: Where any machinery or plant or any part thereof previously used for any purpose in any backward area is transferred to a new business in that area or in any other backward area and the total value of the machinery or plant or part so transferred does not exceed twenty per cent of the total value of the machinery or plant used in the business, then, for the purposes of clause (iii) of this sub-section, the condition specified therein shall be deemed to have been fulfilled.

(3) This section applies to the business of any hotel, where all the following conditions are fulfilled, namely:

(i) the business of the hotel has started or starts functioning after the 31st day of December, 1970, but before the 1st day of April, 1990, in any backward area ;

(ii) the business of the hotel is not formed by the splitting up, or the reconstruction, of a business already in existence ;

(iii) the hotel is for the time being approved for the purposes of this subsection by the Central Government.

(4) The deduction specified in sub-section (1) shall be allowed in computing the total income in respect of each of the ten assessment years beginning with the assessment year relevant to the previous year in which the industrial undertaking begins to manufacture or produce articles or the business of the hotel starts functioning:

Provided that, –

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(i) in the case of an industrial undertaking which has begun to manufacture or produce articles, and (ii) in the case of the business of a hotel which has started functioning, after the 31st day of December, 1970, but before the 1st day of April, 1973, this sub-section shall have effect as if the reference to ten assessment years were a reference to ten assessment years as reduced by the number of assessment years which expired before the 1st day of April, 1974.

(5) Where the assessee is a person other than a company or a co-operative society, the deduction under sub-section (1) shall not be admissible unless the accounts of the industrial undertaking or the business of the hotel for the previous year relevant to the assessment year for which the deduction is claimed have been audited by an accountant as defined in the Explanation below sub-section (2) of section 288 and the assessee furnishes, along with his return of income, the report of such audit in the prescribed form<sup>1</sup> duly signed and verified by such accountant.

(6) Where any goods held for the purposes of the business of the industrial undertaking or the hotel are transferred to any other business carried on by the assessee, or where any goods held for the purposes of any other business carried on by the assessee are transferred to the business of the industrial undertaking or the hotel and, in either case, the consideration, if any, for such transfer as recorded in the accounts of the business of the industrial undertaking or the hotel does not correspond to the market value of such goods as on the date of the transfer, then, for the purposes of the deduction under this section, the profits and gains of the industrial undertaking or the business of the hotel shall be computed as if the transfer, in either case, had been made at the market value of such goods as on that date :

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Provided that where, in the opinion of the Assessing Officer, the computation of the profits and gains of the industrial undertaking or the business of the hotel in the manner hereinbefore specified presents exceptional difficulties, the Assessing Officer may compute such profits and gains on such reasonable basis as he may deem fit.

Explanation: In this sub-section “market value”, in relation to any goods means the price that such goods would ordinarily fetch on sale in the open market.

(7) Where it appears to the Assessing Officer that, owing to the close connection between the assessee carrying on the business of the industrial undertaking or the hotel to which this section applies and any other person, or for any other reason, the course of business between them is so arranged that the business transacted between them produces to the assessee more than the ordinary profits which might be expected to arise in the business of the industrial undertaking or the hotel, the Assessing Officer shall, in computing the profits and gains of the industrial undertaking or the hotel for the purposes of the deduction under this section, take the amount of profits as may be reasonably deemed to have been derived therefrom.

(9) In a case where the assessee is entitled also to the deduction under section 80-I or section 80J in relation to the profits and gains of an industrial undertaking or the business of a hotel to which this section applies, effect shall first be given to the provisions of this section.

(9A) Where a deduction in relation to the profits and gains of a small-scale industrial undertaking to which section 80HHA applies is claimed and allowed under that section for any assessment year, deduction in relation to such profits and gains

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shall not be allowed under this section for the same or any other assessment year.

(10) Nothing contained in this section shall apply in relation to any undertaking engaged in mining.

(11) For the purposes of this section, “backward area” means such area as the Central Government may, having regard to the stage of development of that area, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf: Provided that any notification under this sub-section may be issued so as to have retrospective effect to a date not earlier than the 1st day of April, 1983.

**80HHA. Deduction in respect of profits and gains from newly established small-scale industrial undertakings in certain areas**

(1) Where the gross total income of an assessee includes any profits and gains derived from a small-scale industrial undertaking to which this section applies, there shall, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section, be allowed, in computing the total income of the assessee, a deduction from such profits and gains of an amount equal to twenty per cent thereof.

(2) This section applies to any small-scale industrial undertaking which fulfils all the following conditions, namely:

(i) it begins to manufacture or produce articles after the 30th day of September, 1977, but before the 1st day of April, 1990, in any rural area ;

(ii) it is not formed by the splitting up, or the reconstruction, of a business already in existence :

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Provided that this condition shall not apply in respect of any small-scale industrial undertaking which is formed as a result of the re-establishment, reconstruction or revival by the assessee of the business of any such industrial undertaking as is referred to in section 33B, in the circumstances and within the period specified in that section ;

(iii) it is not formed by the transfer to a new business of machinery or plant previously used for any purpose ;

(iv) it employs ten or more workers in a manufacturing process carried on with the aid of power, or employs twenty or more workers in a manufacturing process carried on without the aid of power.

Explanation: Where in the case of a small-scale industrial undertaking, any machinery or plant or any part thereof previously used for any purpose is transferred to a new business and the total value of the machinery or plant or part so transferred does not exceed twenty per cent of the total value of the machinery or plant used in the business, then, for the purposes of clause (iii) of this sub-section, the condition specified therein shall be deemed to have been fulfilled.

(3) The deduction specified in sub-section (1) shall be allowed in computing the total income of each of the ten previous years beginning with the previous year in which the industrial undertaking begins to manufacture or produce articles:

Provided that such deduction shall not be allowed in computing the total income of any of the ten previous years aforesaid in respect of which the industrial undertaking is not a small-scale industrial undertaking within the meaning of clause (b) of the Explanation below sub-section (8).

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(4) Where the assessee is a person, other than a company or a co-operative society, the deduction under sub-section (1) shall not be admissible unless the accounts of the small-scale industrial undertaking for the previous year relevant to the assessment year for which the deduction is claimed have been audited by an accountant as defined in the Explanation below sub-section (2) of section 288 and the assessee furnishes, along with his return of income, the report of such audit in the prescribed form<sup>1</sup> duly signed and verified by such accountant.

(5) The provisions of sub-sections (6) and (7) of section 80HH shall, so far as may be, apply in relation to the computation of the profits and gains of a small-scale industrial undertaking for the purposes of the deduction under this section as they apply in relation to the computation of the profits and gains of an industrial undertaking for the purposes of the deduction under that section.

(6) In a case where the assessee is entitled also to the deduction under section 80-I or section 80J in relation to the profits and gains of a small-scale industrial undertaking to which this section applies, effect shall first be given to the provisions of this section.

(7) Where a deduction in relation to the profits and gains of a small-scale industrial undertaking to which section 80HH applies is claimed and allowed under that section for any assessment year, deduction in relation to such profits and gains shall not be allowed under this section for the same or any other assessment year.

(8) Nothing contained in this section shall apply in relation to any small-scale industrial undertaking engaged in mining.

Explanation: For the purposes of this section, –

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(a) “rural area” means any area other than –

(i) an area which is comprised within the jurisdiction of a municipality (whether known as a municipality, municipal corporation, notified area committee, town area committee, town committee or by any other name) or a cantonment board and which has a population of not less than ten thousand according to the last preceding census of which the relevant figures have been published before the first day of the previous year; or

(ii) an area within such distance, not being more than fifteen kilometers from the local limits of any municipality or cantonment board referred to in sub-clause (i), as the Central Government may, having regard to the stage of development of such area (including the extent of, and scope for, urbanisation of such area) and other relevant considerations specify in this behalf by notification in the Official Gazette;

(b) an industrial undertaking shall be deemed to be a small-scale industrial undertaking which is, on the last day of the previous year, regarded as a small-scale industrial undertaking under section 11B of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 (65 of 1951).

**80HHB. Deduction in respect of profits and gains from projects outside India**

(1) Where the gross total income of an assessee being an Indian company or a person (other than a company) who is resident in India includes any profits and gains derived from the business of –

(a) the execution of a foreign project undertaken by the assessee in pursuance of a contract entered into by him, or

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(b) the execution of any work undertaken by him and forming part of a foreign project undertaken by any other person in pursuance of a contract entered into by such other person,

with the Government of a foreign State or any statutory or other public authority or agency in a foreign State, or a foreign enterprise, there shall, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section, be allowed, in computing the total income of the assessee, a deduction from such profits and gains of an amount equal to --

(i) forty per cent thereof for an assessment year beginning on the 1st day of April, 2001;

(ii) thirty per cent thereof for an assessment year beginning on the 1st day of April, 2002;

(iii) twenty per cent thereof for an assessment year beginning on the 1st day of April, 2003;

(iv) ten per cent thereof for an assessment year beginning on the 1st day of April, 2004, and no deduction shall be allowed in respect of the assessment year beginning on the 1st day of April, 2005 and any subsequent assessment year:

Provided that the consideration for the execution of such project or, as the case may be, of such work is payable in convertible foreign exchange.

(2) For the purposes of this section, --

(a) “convertible foreign exchange” means foreign exchange which is for the time being treated by the Reserve Bank of India as convertible foreign exchange for the purposes of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (42 of 1999), and any rules made thereunder:

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(b) “foreign project” means a project for –

(i) the construction of any building, road, dam, bridge or other structure outside India;

(ii) the assembly or installation of any machinery or plant outside India;

(iii) the execution of such other work (of whatever nature) as may be prescribed.

(3) The deduction under this section shall be allowed only if the following conditions are fulfilled, namely:

(i) the assessee maintains separate accounts in respect of the profits and gains derived from the business of the execution of the foreign project, or, as the case may be, of the work forming part of the foreign project undertaken by him and, where the assessee is a person other than an Indian company or a co-operative society, such accounts have been audited by an accountant as defined in the Explanation below sub-section (2) of section 288 and the assessee furnishes, along with his return of income, the report of such audit in the prescribed form<sup>3</sup> duly signed and verified by such accountant;

(ia) the assessee furnishes, along with his return of income, a certificate in the prescribed form<sup>5</sup> from an accountant as defined in the

Explanation below sub-section (2) of section 288, duly signed and verified by such accountant, certifying that the deduction has been correctly claimed in accordance with the provisions of this section;

(ii) an amount equal to such percentage of the profits and gains as is referred to in sub-section (1) in relation to the relevant

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assessment year is debited to the profit and loss account of the previous year in respect of which the deduction under this section is to be allowed and credited to a reserve account (to be called the “Foreign Projects Reserve Account”) to be utilised by the assessee during a period of five years next following for the purposes of his business other than for distribution by way of dividends or profits;

(iii) an amount equal to such percentage of the profits and gains as is referred to in sub-section (1) in relation to the relevant assessment year is brought by the assessee in convertible foreign exchange into India, in accordance with the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (42 of 1999), and any rules made thereunder, within a period of six months from the end of the previous year referred to in clause (ii) or, within such further period as the competent authority may allow in this behalf:

Provided that where the amount credited by the assessee to the Foreign Projects Reserve Account in pursuance of clause (ii) or the amount brought into India by the assessee in pursuance of clause (iii) or each of the said amounts is less than 6[such percentage of the profits and gains as is referred to in sub-section (1) in relation to the relevant assessment year], the deduction under that sub-section shall be limited to the amount so credited in pursuance of clause (ii) or the amount so brought into India in pursuance of clause (iii), whichever is less.

Explanation: For the purposes of clause (iii), the expression “competent authority” means the Reserve Bank of India or such other authority as is authorised under any law for the time being in force for regulating payments and dealings in foreign exchange.

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(4) If at any time before the expiry of five years from the end of the previous year in which the deduction under sub-section (1) is allowed, the assessee utilises the amount credited to the Foreign Projects Reserve Account for distribution by way of dividends or profits or for any other purpose which is not a purpose of the business of the assessee, the deduction originally allowed under sub-section (1) shall be deemed to have been wrongly allowed, and the Assessing Officer may, notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, recompute the total income of the assessee for the relevant previous year and make the necessary amendment; and the provisions of section 154 shall, so far as may be, apply thereto, the period of four years specified in sub-section (7) of that section being reckoned from the end of the previous year in which the money was so utilised.

(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other provision of this Chapter under the heading “C. – Deductions in respect of certain incomes”, no part of the consideration or of the income comprised in the consideration payable to the assessee for the execution of a foreign project referred to in clause (a) of sub-section (1) or of any work referred to in clause (b) of that sub-section shall qualify for deduction for any assessment year under any such other provision.

**80HHBA. Deduction in respect of profits and gains from housing projects in certain cases**

(1) Where the gross total income of an assessee being an Indian company or a person (other than a company) who is a resident in India includes any profits and gains derived from the execution of a housing project awarded to the assessee on the basis of global tender and such project is aided by the World Bank, there shall, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this

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section, be allowed, in computing the total income of the assessee, a deduction from such profits and gains of an amount equal to –

(i) forty per cent thereof for an assessment year beginning on the 1st day of April, 2001;

(ii) thirty per cent thereof for an assessment year beginning on the 1st day of April, 2002;

(iii) twenty per cent thereof for an assessment year beginning on the 1st day of April, 2003;

(iv) ten per cent thereof for an assessment year beginning on the 1st day of April, 2004, and no deduction shall be allowed in respect of the assessment year beginning on the 1st day of April, 2005 and any subsequent assessment year;

(2) The deductions under this section shall be allowed only if the following conditions are fulfilled, namely:

(i) the assessee maintains separate accounts in respect of the profits and gains derived from the business of the execution of the housing project undertaken by him and, where the assessee is a person other than an Indian company or a co-operative society, such accounts have been audited by an accountant as defined in the Explanation below sub-section (2) of section 288 and the assessee furnishes along with his return of income the report of such audit in the prescribed form duly signed and verified by such accountant;

(ii) an amount equal to such percentage of the profits and gains as is referred to in sub-section (1) in relation to the relevant assessment year is debited to the profits and loss account of the previous year in respect of which the deduction under this section

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is to be allowed and credited to a reserve account (to be called the Housing Projects Reserve Account) to be utilised by the assessee during a period of five years next following for the purposes of his business other than for distribution by way of dividends or profit:

Provided that where the amount credited by the assessee to the Housing Projects Reserve Account in pursuance of clause (ii) is less than such percentage of the profits and gains as is referred to in sub-section (1) in relation to the relevant assessment year, the deduction under this section shall be limited to the amount so credited in pursuance of clause (ii).

(3) If at any time before the expiry of five years from the end of the previous year in which the deduction under sub-section (1) is allowed, the assessee utilises the amount credited to the Housing Projects Reserve Account for distribution by way of dividends or profit or for any other purpose which is not a purpose of the business of the assessee, the deduction originally allowed under sub-section (1) shall be deemed to have been wrongly allowed and the Assessing Officer may, notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, recompute the total income of the assessee for the relevant previous year and make necessary amendment and the provision of section 154 shall, so far as may be, apply thereto, the period of four years specified in sub-section (7) of that section being reckoned from the end of the previous year in which the money was so utilised.

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other provision of this Chapter under heading “C. – Deductions in respect of certain incomes”, no part of the income payable to the assessee for the execution of a housing project under sub-section (1) shall qualify for deduction for any assessment year under any other provision.

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Explanation : For the purposes of this section, –

(a) “housing project” means a project for –

(i) the construction of any building, road, bridge or other structure in any part of India;

(ii) the execution of such other work (of whatever nature) as may be prescribed;

(b) “World Bank” means the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development Bank referred to in the International Monetary Fund and Bank Act, 1945.

**80HHC. Deduction in respect of profits retained for export business**

(1) Where an assessee, being an Indian company or a person (other than a company) resident in India, is engaged in the business of export out of India of any goods or merchandise to which this section applies, there shall, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section, be allowed, in computing the total income of the assessee, a deduction to the extent of profit, referred to in sub-section (1B) derived by the assessee from the export of such goods or merchandise:

Provided that if the assessee, being a holder of an Export House Certificate or a Trading House Certificate, (hereafter in this section referred to as an Export House or a Trading House, as the case may be,) issues a certificate referred to in clause (b) of sub-section (4A), that in respect of the amount of the export turnover specified therein, the deduction under this subsection is to be allowed to a supporting manufacturer, then the amount of deduction in the case of the assessee shall be reduced by such amount which bears to the total profits derived by the assessee



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from the export of trading goods, the same proportion as the amount of export turnover specified in the said certificate bears to the total export turnover of the assessee in respect of such trading goods.

(1A) Where the assessee, being a supporting manufacturer, has during the previous year, sold goods or merchandise to any Export House or Trading House in respect of which the Export House or Trading House has issued a certificate under the proviso to sub-section (1) there shall, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section, be allowed in computing the total income of the assessee, a deduction to the extent of profits, referred to in sub-section (1B) derived by the assessee from the sale of goods or merchandise to the Export House or Trading House in respect of which the certificate has been issued by the Export House or Trading House.

(1B) For the purposes of sub-sections (1) and (1A), the extent of deduction of the profits shall be an amount equal to --

(i) eighty per cent thereof for an assessment year beginning on the 1st day of April, 2001;

(ii) seventy per cent thereof for an assessment year beginning on the 1st day of April, 2002;

(iii) fifty per cent thereof for an assessment year beginning on the 1st day of April, 2003;

(iv) thirty per cent thereof for an assessment year beginning on the 1st day of April, 2004,

and no deduction shall be allowed in respect of the assessment year beginning on the 1st day of April, 2005 and any subsequent 'assessment year.

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(2) (a) This section applies to all goods or merchandise, other than those specified in clause (b), if the sale proceeds of such goods or merchandise exported out of India are received in, or brought into, India by the assessee (other than the supporting manufacturer) in convertible foreign exchange, within a period of six months from the end of the previous year or, within such further period as the competent authority may allow in this behalf.

Explanation: For the purposes of this clause, the expression “competent authority” means the Reserve Bank of India or such other authority as is authorised under any law for the time being in force for regulating payments and dealings in foreign exchange.

(b) This section does not apply to the following goods or merchandise, namely:

(i) mineral oil; and

(ii) minerals and ores (other than processed minerals and ores specified in the Twelfth Schedule).

Explanation 1: The sale proceeds referred to in clause (a) shall be deemed to have been received in India where such sale proceeds are credited to a separate account maintained for the purpose by the assessee with any bank outside India with the approval of the Reserve Bank of India.

Explanation 2 : For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that where any goods or merchandise are transferred by an assessee to a branch, office, warehouse or any other establishment of the assessee situate outside India and such goods or merchandise are sold from such branch, office, warehouse or establishment, then, such transfer shall be deemed

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to be export out of India of such goods and merchandise and the value of such goods or merchandise declared in the shipping bill or bill of export as referred to in sub-section (1) of section 50 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962), shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be the sale proceeds thereof.

(3) For the purposes of sub-section (1), –

(a) where the export out of India is of goods or merchandise manufactured or processed by the assessee, the profits derived from such export shall be the amount which bears to the profits of the business, the same proportion as the export turnover in respect of such goods bears to the total turnover of the business carried on by the assessee;

(b) where the export out of India is of trading goods, the profits derived from such export shall be the export turnover in respect of such trading goods as reduced by the direct costs and indirect costs attributable to such export;

(c) where the export out of India is of goods or merchandise manufactured or processed by the assessee and of trading goods, the profits derived from such export shall, –

(i) in respect of the goods or merchandise manufactured or processed by the assessee, be the amount which bears to the adjusted profits of the business, the same proportion as the adjusted export turnover in respect of such goods bears to the adjusted total turnover of the business carried on by the assessee; and

(ii) in respect of trading goods, be the export turnover in respect of such trading goods as reduced by the direct and indirect costs attributable to export of such trading goods:

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Provided that the profits computed under clause (a) or clause (b) or clause (c) of this sub-section shall be further increased by the amount which bears to ninety per cent of any sum referred to in clause (iiia) (not being profits on sale of a licence acquired from any other person), and clauses (iiib) and (iiic) of section 28, the same proportion as the export turnover bears to the total turnover of the business carried on by the assessee:

Provided further that in the case of an assessee having export turnover exceeding rupees ten crore during the previous year, the profits computed under clause (a) or clause (b) or clause (c) of this sub-section or after giving effect to the first proviso, as the case may be, shall be further increased by the amount which bears to ninety per cent of any sum referred to in clause (iiid) or clause (iiie), as the case may be, of section 28, the same proportion as the export turnover bears to the total turnover of the business carried on by the assessee:

Provided also that in the case of an assessee having export turnover exceeding rupees ten crore during the previous year, the profits computed under clause (a) or clause (b) or clause (c) of this sub-section or after giving effect to the first proviso, as the case may be, shall be further increased by the amount which bears to ninety per cent of any sum referred to in clause (iiid) of section 28, the same proportion as the export turnover bears to the total turnover of the business carried on by the assessee, if the assessee has necessary and sufficient evidence to prove that, -

(a) he had an option to choose either the duty drawback or the Duty Entitlement Pass Book Scheme, being Duty Remission Scheme; and

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(b) the rate of drawback credit attributable to the customs duty was higher than the rate of credit allowable under the Duty Entitlement Pass Book Scheme, being Duty Remission Scheme:

Provided also that in the case of an assessee having export turnover exceeding rupees ten crore during the previous year, the profits computed under clause (a) or clause (b) or clause (c) of this sub-section or after giving effect to the first proviso, as the case may be, shall be further increased by the amount which bears to ninety per cent of any sum referred to in clause (iiie) of section 28, the same proportion as the export turnover bears to the total turnover of the business carried on by the assessee, if the assessee has necessary and sufficient evidence to prove that, -

(a) he had an option to choose either the duty drawback or the Duty Free Replenishment Certificate, being Duty Remission Scheme; and

(b) the rate of drawback credit attributable to the customs duty was higher than the rate of credit allowable under the Duty Free Replenishment Certificate, being Duty Remission Scheme.

Explanation: For the purposes of this clause, “rate of credit allowable” means the rate of credit allowable under the Duty Free Replenishment Certificate, being Duty Remission Scheme calculated in the manner as may be notified by the Central Government.

Provided also that in case the computation under clause (a) or clause (b) or clause (c) of this sub-section is a loss, such loss shall be set-off against the amount which bears to ninety per cent of -

(a) any sum referred to in clause (iiia) or clause (iiib) or clause (iiic), as the case may be, or

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(b) any sum referred to in clause (iiid) or clause (iiie) as the case may be, of section 28, as applicable in the case of an assessee referred to in the second or the third or the fourth proviso, as the case may be, the same proportion as the export turnover bears to the total turnover of the business carried on by the assessee.

Explanation : For the purposes of this sub-section, –

(a) “adjusted export turnover” means the export turnover as reduced by the export turnover in respect of trading goods;

(b) “adjusted profits of the business” means the profits of the business as reduced by the profits derived from the business of export out of India of trading goods as computed in the manner provided in clause (b) of sub-section (3);

(c) “adjusted total turnover” means the total turnover of the business as reduced by the export turnover in respect of trading goods;

(d) “direct costs” means costs directly attributable to the trading goods exported out of India including the purchase price of such goods;

(e) “indirect costs” means costs, not being direct costs, allocated in the ratio of the export turnover in respect of trading goods to the total turnover;

(f) “trading goods” means goods which are not manufactured or processed by the assessee.

(3A) For the purposes of sub-section (1A), profits derived by a supporting manufacturer from the sale of goods or merchandise shall be, –

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(a) in a case where the business carried on by the supporting manufacturer consists exclusively of sale of goods or merchandise to one or more Export Houses or Trading Houses, the profits of the business;

(b) in a case where the business carried on by the supporting manufacturer does not consist exclusively of sale of goods or merchandise to one or more Export Houses or Trading Houses, the amount which bears to the profits of the business the same proportion as the turnover in respect of sale to the respective Export House or Trading House bears to the total turnover of the business carried on by the assessee.

(4) The deduction under sub-section (1) shall not be admissible unless the assessee furnishes in the prescribed form<sup>8</sup>, along with the return of income, the report of an accountant, as defined in the Explanation below sub-section (2) of section 288, certifying that the deduction has been correctly claimed in accordance with the provisions of this section:

Provided that in the case of an undertaking referred to in sub-section (4C), the assessee shall also furnish along with the return of income, a certificate from the undertaking in the special economic zone containing such particulars as may be prescribed<sup>10</sup>, duly certified by the auditor auditing the accounts of the undertaking in the special economic zone under the provisions of this Act or under any other law for the time being in force.

(4A) The deduction under sub-section (1A) shall not be admissible unless the supporting manufacturer furnishes in the prescribed form<sup>8</sup> along with his return of income, –

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(a) the report<sup>8</sup> of an accountant, as defined in the Explanation below sub-section (2) of section 288, certifying that the deduction has been correctly claimed on the basis of the profits of the supporting manufacturer in respect of his sale of goods or merchandise to the Export House or Trading House; and

(b) a certificate from the Export House or Trading House containing such particulars as may be prescribed and verified in the manner prescribed that in respect of the export turnover mentioned in the certificate, the Export House or Trading House has not claimed the deduction under this section:

Provided that the certificate specified in clause (b) shall be duly certified by the auditor auditing the accounts of the Export House or Trading House under the provisions of this Act or under any other law.

(4B) For the purposes of computing the total income under sub-section (1) or sub-section (1A), any income not charged to tax under this Act shall be excluded.

(4C) The provisions of this section shall apply to an assessee,—

(a) for an assessment year beginning after the 31st day of March, 2004 and ending before the 1st day of April, 2005;

(b) who owns any undertaking which manufactures or produces goods or merchandise anywhere in India (outside any special economic zone) and sells the same to any undertaking situated in a special economic zone which is eligible for deduction under section 10A and such sale shall be deemed to be export out of India for the purposes of this section.

Explanation : For the purposes of this section, —



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(a) “convertible foreign exchange” means foreign exchange which is for the time being treated by the Reserve Bank of India as convertible foreign exchange for the purposes of 14[the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (42 of 1999), and any rules made thereunder;

(aa) “export out of India” shall not include any transaction by way of sale or otherwise, in a shop, emporium or any other establishment situate in India, not involving clearance at any custom station as defined in the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962);

(b) “export turnover” means the sale proceeds, received in, or brought into, India by the assessee in convertible foreign exchange in accordance with clause (a) of sub-section (2) of any goods or merchandise to which this section applies and which are exported out of India, but does not include freight or insurance attributable to the transport of the goods or merchandise beyond the customs station as defined in the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962);

(ba) “total turnover” shall not include freight or insurance attributable to the transport of the goods or merchandise beyond the customs station as defined in the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962):

Provided that in relation to any assessment year commencing on or after the 1st day of April, 1991, the expression “total turnover” shall have effect as if it also excluded any sum referred to in clauses (iiia), (iiib), (iiic), (iiid) and (iiie) of section 28;

(baa) “profits of the business” means the profits of the business as computed under the head “Profits and gains of business or profession” as reduced by -

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(1) ninety per cent of any sum referred to in clauses (iiia), (iiib), (iiic), (iiid) and (iiie) of section 28 or of any receipts by way of brokerage, commission, interest, rent, charges or any other receipt of a similar nature included in such profits; and

(2) the profits of any branch, office, warehouse or any other establishment of the assessee situate outside India;

(c) “Export House Certificate” or “Trading House Certificate” means a valid Export House Certificate or Trading House Certificate, as the case may be, issued by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Government of India;

(d) “supporting manufacturer” means a person being an Indian company or a person (other than a company) resident in India, manufacturing (including processing) goods or merchandise and selling such goods or merchandise to an Export House or a Trading House for the purposes of export;

(e) “special economic zone” shall have the meaning assigned to it in clause (viii) of the Explanation 2 to section 10A.

**80HHD. Deduction in respect of earnings in convertible foreign exchange**

(1) Where an assessee, being an Indian company or a person (other than a company) resident in India, is engaged in the business of a hotel or of a tour operator, approved by the prescribed authority in this behalf or of a travel agent, there shall, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section, be allowed, in computing the total income of the assessee –

(a) for an assessment year beginning on the 1st day of April, 2001, a deduction of a sum equal to the aggregate of –

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(i) forty per cent of the profits derived by him from services provided to foreign tourists; and

(ii) so much of the amount not exceeding forty per cent of the profits referred to in sub-clause (i) as is debited to the profit and loss account of the previous year in respect of which the deduction is to be allowed and credited to a reserve account to be utilised for the purposes of the business of the assessee in the manner laid down in sub-section (4);

(b) for an assessment year beginning on the 1st day of April, 2002, a deduction of a sum equal to the aggregate of –

(i) thirty per cent of the profits derived by him from services provided to foreign tourists; and

(ii) so much of the amount not exceeding thirty per cent of the profits referred to in sub-clause (i) as is debited to the profit and loss account of the previous year in respect of which the deduction is to be allowed and credited to a reserve account to be utilised for the purposes of the business of the assessee in the manner laid down in sub-section (4);

(c) for an assessment year beginning on the 1st day of April, 2003, a deduction of a sum equal to the aggregate of –

(i) twenty-five per cent of the profits derived by him from services provided to foreign tourists; and

(ii) so much of the amount not exceeding twenty-five per cent of the profits referred to in sub-clause (i) as is debited to the profit and loss account of the previous year in respect of which the deduction is to be allowed and credited to a reserve account to be utilised for the purposes of the business of the assessee in the manner laid down in sub-section (4);

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(d) for an assessment year beginning on the 1st day of April, 2004, a deduction of a sum equal to the aggregate of –

(i) fifteen per cent of the profits derived by him from services provided to foreign tourists; and

(ii) so much of the amount not exceeding fifteen per cent of the profits referred to in sub-clause (i) as is debited to the profit and loss account of the previous year in respect of which the deduction is to be allowed and credited to a reserve account to be utilised for the purposes of the business of the assessee in the manner laid down in sub-section (4), and no deduction shall be allowed in respect of the assessment year beginning on the 1st day of April, 2005 and any subsequent assessment year:

Provided that a hotel or, as the case may be, a tour operator approved by the prescribed authority<sup>1</sup> on or after the 30th day of November, 1989 and before the 1st day of October, 1991, shall be deemed to have been approved by the prescribed authority<sup>1</sup> for the purposes of this section in relation to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1989 or the 1st day of April, 1990 or, as the case may be, the 1st day of April, 1991 if the assessee was engaged in the business of such hotel or as such tour operator during the previous year relevant to any of the said assessment years.

(2) This section applies only to services provided to foreign tourists the receipts in relation to which are received in, or brought into, India by the assessee in convertible foreign exchange within a period of six months from the end of the previous year or within such further period as the competent authority may allow in this behalf.

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Explanation 1 : For the purposes of this sub-section, any payment received by an assessee, engaged in the business of a hotel or of a tour operator or of a travel agent, in Indian currency obtained by conversion of foreign exchange brought into India through an authorised dealer, from another hotelier, tour operator or travel agent, as the case may be, on behalf of a foreign tourist or group of foreign tourists, shall be deemed to have been received by the assessee in convertible foreign exchange if the person making the payment furnishes to the assessee a certificate specified in sub-section (2A).

Explanation 2: For the purposes of this sub-section, the expression “competent authority” means the Reserve Bank of India or such other authority as is authorised under any law for the time being in force for regulating payments and dealings in foreign exchange.

(2A) Every person making payment to an assessee referred to in the Explanation 1 to sub-section (2) out of Indian currency obtained by conversion of foreign exchange received from or on behalf of a foreign tourist or a group of foreign tourists shall furnish to that assessee a certificate in the prescribed form<sup>8</sup> indicating the amount received in foreign exchange, its conversion into Indian currency and such other particulars as may be prescribed<sup>9</sup>.

(3) For the purposes of sub-section (1), profits derived from services provided to foreign tourists shall be the amount which bears to the profits of the business (as computed under the head “Profits and gains of business or profession”) the same proportion as the receipts specified in sub-section (2) as reduced by any payment, referred to in sub-section (2A), made by the

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assessee bear to the total receipts of the business carried on by the assessee.

(4) The amount credited to the reserve account under clause (b) of sub-section (1), shall be utilised by the assessee before the expiry of a period of five years next following the previous year in which the amount was credited for the following purposes, namely:

(a) construction of new hotels approved by the prescribed authority<sup>1</sup> in this behalf or expansion of facilities in existing hotels already so approved;

(b) purchase of new cars and new coaches by tour operators already so approved or by travel agents;

(c) purchase of sports' equipment for mountaineering, trekking, golf, river-rafting and other sports in or on water;

(d) construction of conference or convention centers;

(e) provision of such new facilities for the growth of Indian tourism as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf;

(f) subscription to equity shares forming part of any eligible issue of capital made by a public company:

Provided that where any of the activities referred to in clauses (a) to (f) would result in creation of any asset owned by the assessee outside India, such asset should be created only after obtaining prior approval of the prescribed authority.

(5) Where any amount credited to the reserve account under clause (b) of subsection (1), –

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(a) has been utilised for any purpose other than those referred to in sub-section (4), the amount so utilised; or

(b) has not been utilised in the manner specified in sub-section (4), the amount not so utilised, shall be deemed to be the profits,

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(i) in a case referred to in clause (a), in the year in which the amount was so utilised; or

(ii) in a case referred to in clause (b), in the year immediately following the period of five years specified in sub-section (4), and shall be charged to tax accordingly.

(5A) Where any amount credited to the reserve account under clause (b) of sub-section (1) has been utilised for subscription to any equity shares referred to in clause (f) of sub-section (4) and either whole or any part of such equity shares are transferred or converted into money by the assessee at any time within a period of three years from the date of their acquisition, the aggregate amount so utilised in respect of such equity shares shall be deemed to be the profits of the previous year in which the equity shares are transferred or converted into money.

Explanation : A person shall be treated as having acquired any shares on the date on which his name is entered in relation to those shares in the register of members of the public company.

(6) The deduction under sub-section (1) shall not be admissible unless the assessee furnishes in the prescribed form<sup>12</sup>, along with the return of income, the report of an accountant, as defined in the Explanation below sub-section (2) of section 288, certifying that the deduction has been correctly claimed on the basis of the amount of convertible foreign exchange received by the assessee for services provided by him to foreign tourists,

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payments made by him to any assessee referred to in sub-section (2A) and the payments received by him in Indian currency as referred to in the Explanation 1 to sub-section (2).

(7) Where a deduction under sub-section (1) is claimed and allowed in respect of profits derived from the business of a hotel, such part of profits shall not qualify to that extent for deduction for any assessment year under any other provisions of this Chapter under the heading “C. – Deductions in respect of certain incomes”, and shall in no case exceed the profits and gains of such hotel.

Explanation: For the purposes of this section, –

(a) “travel agent” means a travel agent or other person (not being an airline or a shipping company) who holds a valid licence granted by the Reserve Bank of India under section 32 of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (42 of 1999);

(b) “convertible foreign exchange” shall have the meaning assigned to it in clause (a) of the Explanation to section 80HHC;

(c) “services provided to foreign tourists” shall not include services by way of sale in any shop owned or managed by the person who carries on the business of a hotel or of a tour operator or of a travel agent;

(d) “authorised dealer”, “foreign exchange” and “Indian currency” shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in clauses (b), (h) and (k) of section 2 of 15[the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (42 of 1999).

(e) “eligible issue of capital” means an issue made by a public company formed and registered in India and the entire proceeds

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of the issue is utilised wholly and exclusively for the purpose of carrying on the business of –

- (i) setting up and running of new hotels approved by the prescribed authority; or
- (ii) providing such new facility for the growth of tourism in India, as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify.

**80HHE. Deduction in respect of profits from export of computer software, etc**

(1) Where an assessee, being an Indian company or a person (other than a company) resident in India, is engaged in the business of, –

- (i) export out of India of computer software or its transmission from India to a place outside India by any means;
- (ii) providing technical services outside India in connection with the development or production of computer software, there shall, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section, be allowed, in computing the total income of the assessee, a deduction to the extent of the profits, referred to in sub-section (1B) derived by the assessee from such business.

Provided that if the assessee, being a company engaged in the export out of India of computer software issues a certificate referred to in clause (b) of sub-section (4A), that in respect of the amount of the export specified therein, the deduction under this sub-section is to be allowed to a supporting software developer, then the amount of deduction in the case of an assessee shall be reduced by such amount which bears to the total profits derived

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by the assessee from the export, the same proportion as the amount of the export turnover specified in such certificate bears to the total export turnover of the assessee.

Explanation: For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that the profits and gains derived from on site development of computer software (including services for development of software) outside India shall be deemed to be the profits and gains derived from the export of computer software outside India.

(1A) Where the assessee, being a supporting software developer, has during the previous year, developed and sold computer software to an exporting company in respect of which the said company has issued a certificate under the proviso to sub-section (1) there shall, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section, be allowed in computing the total income of the assessee a deduction of the profits derived by the assessee from the developing and selling of computer software to the exporting company in respect of which the certificate has been issued by the said company to such extent and for such years as specified in subsection (1B).

(1B) For the purposes of sub-sections (1) and (1A), the extent of deduction of profits shall be an amount equal to –

- (i) eighty per cent of such profits for an assessment year beginning on the 1st day of April, 2001;
- (ii) seventy per cent thereof for an assessment year beginning on the 1st day of April, 2002;
- (iii) fifty per cent thereof for an assessment year beginning on the 1st day of April, 2003;

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(iv) thirty per cent thereof for an assessment year beginning on the 1st day of April, 2004, and no deduction shall be allowed in respect of the assessment year beginning on the 1st day of April, 2005 and any subsequent assessment year.

(2) The deduction specified in sub-section (1) shall be allowed only if the consideration in respect of the computer software referred to in that sub-section is received in, or brought into, India by the assessee in convertible foreign exchange, within a period of six months from the end of the previous year or within such further period as the competent authority may allow in this behalf.

Explanation 1: The said consideration shall be deemed to have been received in India where it is credited to a separate account maintained for the purpose by the assessee with any bank outside India with the approval of the Reserve Bank of India.

Explanation 2 : For the purposes of this sub-section, the expression “competent authority” means the Reserve Bank of India or such other authority as is authorised under any law for the time being in force for regulating payments and dealings in foreign exchange.

(3) For the purposes of sub-section (1), profits derived from the business referred to in that sub-section shall be the amount which bears to the profits of the business, the same proportion as the export turnover bears to the total turnover of the business carried on by the assessee.

(3A) For the purposes of sub-section (1A), profits derived by a supporting software developer shall be, –

(i) in a case where the business carried on by the supporting software developer consists exclusively of developing and selling

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of computer software to one or more exporting companies solely engaged in exports, the profits of such business;

(ii) in a case where the business carried on by a supporting software developer does not consist exclusively of developing and selling of computer software to one or more exporting companies, the amount which bears to the profits of the business, the same proportion as the turnover in respect of sale to the respective exporting company bears to the total turnover of the business carried on by the assessee.

(4) The deduction under sub-section (1) shall not be admissible unless the assessee furnishes in the prescribed form<sup>9</sup>, along with the return of income, the report of an accountant, as defined in the Explanation below sub-section (2) of section 288, certifying that the deduction has been correctly claimed in accordance with the provisions of this section.

(4A) The deduction under sub-section (1A) shall not be admissible unless the supporting software developer furnishes in the prescribed form along with his return of income, –

(i) the report of an accountant<sup>9</sup>, as defined in the Explanation below sub-section (2) of section 288, certifying that the deduction has been correctly claimed on the basis of the profits of the supporting software developer in respect of sale of computer software export to the exporting company; and

(ii) a certificate from the exporting company containing such particulars as may be prescribed<sup>10</sup> and verified in the manner prescribed<sup>10</sup> that in respect of the export turnover mentioned in the certificate, the exporting company has not claimed deduction under this section:

Provided that the certificate specified in clause (ii) shall be duly certified by the auditor auditing the accounts of the exporting assessee under the provisions of this Act or under any other law.

(5) Where a deduction under this section is claimed and allowed in respect of profits of the business referred to in sub-section (1) for any assessment year, no deduction shall be allowed in relation to such profits under any other provision of this Act for the same or any other assessment year.

Explanation : For the purposes of this section, –

(a) “convertible foreign exchange” shall have the meaning assigned to it in clause (a) of the Explanation to section 80HHC;

(b) “computer software” means, –

(i) any computer programme recorded on any disc, tape, perforated media or other information storage device, or

(ii) any customised electronic data or any product or service of similar nature as may be notified by the Board, which is transmitted or exported from India to a place outside India by any means;

(c) “export turnover” means the consideration in respect of computer software received in, or brought into, India by the assessee in convertible foreign exchange in accordance with sub-section (2), but does not include freight, telecommunication charges or insurance attributable to the delivery of the computer software outside India or expenses, if any, incurred in foreign exchange in providing the technical services outside India;

(ca) “exporting company” means a company referred to in sub-section (1) making actual export of computer software;

(d) “profits of the business” means the profits of the business as computed under the head “Profits and gains of business or profession” as reduced by –

(1) ninety per cent of any receipts by way of brokerage, commission, interest, rent, charges or any other receipt of a similar nature included in such profits; and

(2) the profits of any branch, office, warehouse or any other establishment of the assessee situate outside India;

(e) “total turnover” shall not include –

(i) any sum referred to in clauses (iiia), (iiib) and (iiic) of section 28;

(ii) any freight, telecommunication charges or insurance attributable to the delivery of the computer software outside India; and

(iii) expenses, if any, incurred in foreign exchange in providing the technical services outside India;

(ea) “supporting software developer” means an Indian company or a person (other than a company) resident in India, developing and selling computer software to an exporting company for the purposes of export.

**80HHF. Deduction in respect of profits and gains from export or transfer of film software, etc**

(1) Where an assessee, being an Indian company, or a person (other than a company) resident in India is engaged in the business of export or transfer by any means out of India, of any film software, television software, music software, television news software, including telecast rights (hereafter in this section

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referred to as the software or software rights), there shall, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section, be allowed, in computing the total income of the assessee, a deduction to the extent of profits referred to in sub-section (1A) derived by the assessee from such business.

(1A) For the purposes of sub-section (1), the extent of deduction of profits shall be an amount equal to –

(i) eighty per cent of such profits for an assessment year beginning on the 1st day of April, 2001;

(ii) seventy per cent thereof for an assessment year beginning on the 1st day of April, 2002;

(iii) fifty per cent thereof for an assessment year beginning on the 1st day of April, 2003;

(iv) thirty per cent thereof for an assessment year beginning on the 1st day of April, 2004, and no deduction shall be allowed in respect of the assessment year beginning on the 1st day of April, 2005 and any subsequent assessment year.

(2) The deduction specified in sub-section (1) shall be allowed only if the consideration in respect of the software or software rights referred to in that sub-section is received in, or brought into, India by the assessee in convertible foreign exchange, within a period of six months from the end of the previous year or within such further period as the competent authority may allow in this behalf.

(3) For the purposes of sub-section (1), profits derived from the business referred to in that sub-section shall be the amount which bears to the profits of the business, the same proportion as the

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export turnover bears to the total turnover of the business carried on by the assessee.

(4) The deduction under sub-section (1) shall not be admissible unless the assessee furnishes in the prescribed form<sup>6</sup>, along with the return of income, the report of an accountant, as defined in the Explanation below sub-section (2) of section 288, certifying that the deduction has been correctly claimed in accordance with the provisions of this section.

(5) Where a deduction under this section is claimed and allowed in respect of profits of the business referred to in sub-section (1) for any assessment year, no deduction shall be allowed in relation to such profits under any other provision of this Act for the same or any other assessment year.

(6) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, no deduction shall be allowed in respect of the software or software rights referred to in sub-section (1), if such business is prohibited by any law for the time being in force.

Explanation : For the purposes of this section, –

(a) “competent authority” means the Reserve Bank of India or such other authority as is authorised under any law for the time being in force for regulating payments and dealings in foreign exchange;

(b) “convertible foreign exchange” shall have the meaning assigned to it in clause (a) of the Explanation to section 80HHC;

(c) “export turnover” means the consideration in respect of the software or software rights specified in clauses (d), (e), (g), (h) and (i), received in, or brought into, India by the assessee in convertible foreign ex-change in accordance with sub-section (2),



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but does not include freight, telecommunication charges or insurance attributable to the delivery of such software outside India or expenses, if any, incurred in foreign exchange in providing the technical services outside India;

(d) “film software” means a copy of a cinematograph film made by any process analogous to cinematography on acetate polyester or celluloid film positive, magnetic tape, digital media or other optical or magnetic devices and certified by the Board of Film Certification constituted by the Central Government under section 3 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (37 of 1952);

(e) “music software” includes series of sounds or music recorded on magnetic tape, cassette, compact discs and digital media which can be played or reproduced on any appropriate apparatus;

(f) “profits of the business” means the profits of the business as computed under the head “Profits and gains of business or profession” as reduced by –

(A) ninety per cent of any receipts by way of brokerage, commission, interest, rent, charges or any other receipt of a similar nature included in such profits; and

(B) the profits of any branch, office, warehouse or any other establishment of the assessee situated outside India;

(g) “telecast rights” means a licence or contract to exhibit motion pictures or television programmes over a television network either through terrestrial transmission or through a satellite broadcast in a specified territory;

(h) “television news software” means a collection of sounds and images, reportage, data and voice of actualities broadcast either

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through terrestrial transmission, wire or satellite, live or pre-recorded on video cassettes or digital media;

(i) “television software” means any programme or series of sounds and images recorded on film or tape or digital media or broadcast through terrestrial transmitter, satellite or any other means of diffusion;

(j) “total turnover” shall not include –

(A) any sum referred to in clauses (iiia), (iiib) and (iiic) of section 28;

(B) any freight, telecommunication charges or insurance attributable to the delivery of the film software, music software, telecast rights, television news software, or television software as defined in clause (d), (e), (g), (h) or (i), as the case may be, outside India;

(C) expenses, if any, incurred in foreign exchange in providing the technical services outside India.

**80I. Deduction in respect of profits and gains from industrial undertakings after a certain date, etc**

(1) Where the gross total income of an assessee includes any profits and gains derived from an industrial undertaking or a ship or the business of a hotel or the business of repairs to ocean-going vessels or other powered craft to which this section applies, there shall, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section, be allowed, in computing the total income of the assessee, a deduction from such profits and gains of an amount equal to twenty per cent thereof:

Provided that in the case of an assessee, being a company, the provisions of this sub-section shall have effect in relation to

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profits and gains derived from an industrial undertaking or a ship or the business of a hotel as if for the words “twenty per cent”, the words “twenty-five per cent” had been substituted.

(1A) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), in relation to any profits and gains derived by an assessee from –

(i) an industrial undertaking which begins to manufacture or produce articles or things or to operate its cold storage plant or plants; or

(ii) a ship which is first brought into use; or

(iii) the business of a hotel which starts functioning, on or after the 1st day of April, 1990, but before the 1st day of April, 1991, there shall, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section, be allowed in computing the total income of the assessee, a deduction from such profits and gains of an amount equal to twenty-five per cent thereof:

Provided that in the case of an assessee, being a company, the provisions of this sub-section shall have effect in relation to profits and gains derived from an industrial undertaking or a ship or the business of a hotel as if for the words “twenty-five per cent”, the words “thirty per cent” had been sub-stituted.

(2) This section applies to any industrial undertaking which fulfils all the following conditions, namely:

(i) it is not formed by the splitting up, or the reconstruction, of a business already in existence;

(ii) it is not formed by the transfer to a new business of machinery or plant previously used for any purpose;

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(iii) it manufactures or produces any article or thing, not being any article or thing specified in the list in the Eleventh Schedule, or operates one or more cold storage plant or plants, in any part of India, and begins to manufacture or produce articles or things or to operate such plant or plants, at any time within the period of ten years next following the 31st day of March, 1981, or such further period as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify with reference to any particular industrial undertaking;

(iv) in a case where the industrial undertaking manufactures or produces articles or things, the undertaking employs ten or more workers in a manufacturing process carried on with the aid of power, or employs twenty or more workers in a manufacturing process carried on without the aid of power:

Provided that the condition in clause (i) shall not apply in respect of any industrial undertaking which is formed as a result of the re-establishment, reconstruction or revival by the assessee of the business of any such industrial undertaking as is referred to in section 33B, in the circumstances and within the period specified in that section:

Provided further that the condition in clause (iii) shall, in relation to a small-scale industrial undertaking, apply as if the words “not being any article or thing specified in the list in Eleventh Schedule” had been omitted

Explanation 1 : For the purposes of clause (ii) of this sub-section, any machinery or plant which was used outside India by any person other than the assessee shall not be regarded as machinery or plant previously used for any purpose, if the following conditions are fulfilled, namely:

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- (a) such machinery or plant was not, at any time previous to the date of the installation by the assessee, used in India;
- (b) such machinery or plant is imported into India from any country outside India; and
- (c) no deduction on account of depreciation in respect of such machinery or plant has been allowed or is allowable under the provisions of this Act in computing the total income of any person for any period prior to the date of the installation of the machinery or plant by the assessee.

Explanation 2: Where in the case of an industrial undertaking, any machinery or plant or any part thereof previously used for any purpose is transferred to a new business and the total value of the machinery or plant or part so transferred does not exceed twenty per cent of the total value of the machinery or plant used in the business, then, for the purposes of clause (ii) of this sub-section, the condition specified therein shall be deemed to have been complied with.

Explanation 3: For the purposes of this sub-section, “small-scale industrial undertaking” shall have the same meaning as in clause (b) of the Explanation below sub-section (8) of section 80HHA.

(3) This section applies to any ship, where all the following conditions are fulfilled, namely:

- (i) it is owned by an Indian company and is wholly used for the purposes of the business carried on by it;
- (ii) it was not, previous to the date of its acquisition by the Indian company, owned or used in Indian territorial waters by a person resident in India; and

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(iii) it is brought into use by the Indian company at any time within the period of ten years next following the 1st day of April, 1981.

(4) This section applies to the business of any hotel, where all the following conditions are fulfilled, namely:

(i) the business of the hotel is not formed by the splitting up, or the reconstruction, of a business already in existence or by the transfer to a new business of a building previously used as a hotel or of any machinery or plant previously used for any purpose;

(ii) the business of the hotel is owned and carried on by a company registered in India with a paid-up capital of not less than five hundred thousand rupees;

(iii) the hotel is for the time being approved for the purposes of this subsection by the Central Government;

(iv) the business of the hotel starts functioning after the 31st day of March, 1981, but before the 1st day of April, 1991.

(4A) This section applies to the business of repairs to ocean-going vessels or other powered craft which fulfils all the following conditions, namely:

(i) the business is not formed by the splitting up, or the reconstruction, of a business already in existence;

(ii) it is not formed by the transfer to a new business of machinery or plant previously used for any purpose;

(iii) it is carried on by an Indian company and the work by way of repairs to ocean-going vessels or other powered craft has been commenced by such company after the 31st day of March, 1983, but before the 1st day of April, 1988; and

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(iv) it is for the time being approved for the purposes of this sub-section by the Central Government.

(5) The deduction specified in sub-section (1) shall be allowed in computing the total income in respect of the assessment year relevant to the previous year in which the industrial undertaking begins to manufacture or produce articles or things, or to operate its cold storage plant or plants or the ship is first brought into use or the business of the hotel starts functioning or the company commences work by way of repairs to ocean-going vessels or other powered craft (such assessment year being hereafter in this section referred to as the initial assessment year) and each of the seven assessment years immediately succeeding the initial assessment year:

Provided that in the case of an assessee, being a co-operative society, the provisions of this sub-section shall have effect as if for the words “seven assessment years”, the words “nine assessment years” had been substituted:

Provided further that in the case of an assessee carrying on the business of repairs to ocean-going vessels or other powered craft, the provisions of this sub-section shall have effect as if for the words “seven assessment years”, the words “four assessment years” had been substituted:

Provided also that in the case of –

(i) an industrial undertaking which begins to manufacture or produce articles or things or to operate its cold storage plant or plants; or

(ii) a ship which is first brought into use; or

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(iii) the business of a hotel which starts functioning, on or after the 1st day of April, 1990 but before the 1st day of April, 1991, provisions of this sub-section shall have effect as if for the words “seven assessment years”, the words “nine assessment years” had been substituted:

Provided also that in the case of an assessee, being a co-operative society, deriving profits and gains from an industrial undertaking or a ship or a hotel referred to in the third proviso, the provisions of that proviso shall have effect as if for the words “nine assessment years”, the words “eleven assessment years” had been substituted.

(6) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other provision of this Act, the profits and gains of an industrial undertaking or a ship or the business of a hotel or the business of repairs to ocean-going vessels or other powered craft to which the provisions of sub-section (1) apply shall, for the purposes of determining the quantum of deduction under sub-section (1) for the assessment year immediately succeeding the initial assessment year or any subsequent assessment year, be computed as if such industrial undertaking or ship or the business of the hotel or the business of repairs to ocean-going vessels or other powered craft were the only source of income of the assessee during the previous years relevant to the initial assessment year and to every subsequent assessment year up to and including the assessment year for which the determination is to be made.

(7) Where the assessee is a person other than a company or a co-operative society, the deduction under sub-section (1) from profits and gains derived from an industrial undertaking shall not be admissible unless the accounts of the industrial undertaking for the previous year relevant to the assessment year for which

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the deduction is claimed have been audited by an accountant, as defined in the Explanation below sub-section (2) of section 288, and the assessee furnishes, along with his return of income, the report of such audit in the prescribed form<sup>1</sup> duly signed and verified by such accountant.

(8) Where any goods held for the purposes of the business of the industrial undertaking or the hotel or the operation of the ship or the business of repairs to ocean-going vessels or other powered craft] are transferred to any other business carried on by the assessee, or where any goods held for the purposes of any other business carried on by the assessee are transferred to the business of the industrial undertaking or the hotel or the operation of the ship or the business of repairs to ocean-going vessels or other powered craft and, in either case, the consideration, if any, for such transfer as recorded in the accounts of the business of the industrial undertaking or the hotel or the operation of the ship or the business of repairs to ocean-going vessels or other powered craft does not correspond to the market value of such goods as on the date of the transfer, then, for the purposes of the deduction under this section, the profits and gains of the industrial undertaking or the business of the hotel or the operation of the ship or the business of repairs to ocean-going vessels or other powered craft shall be computed as if the transfer, in either case, had been made at the market value of such goods as on that date:

Provided that where, in the opinion of the Assessing Officer, the computation of the profits and gains of the industrial undertaking or the business of the hotel or the operation of the ship or the business of repairs to ocean-going vessels or other powered craft in the manner hereinbefore specified presents exceptional

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difficulties, the Assessing Officer may compute such profits and gains on such reasonable basis as he may deem fit.

Explanation: In this sub-section, “market value”, in relation to any goods, means the price that such goods would ordinarily fetch on sale in the open market.

(9) Where it appears to the Assessing Officer that, owing to the close connection between the assessee carrying on the business of the industrial undertaking or the hotel or the operation of the ship or the business of repairs to ocean-going vessels or other powered craft to which this section applies and any other person, or for any other reason, the course of business between them is so arranged that the business transacted between them produces to the assessee more than the ordinary profits which might be expected to arise in the business of the industrial undertaking or the hotel or the operation of the ship or the business of repairs to ocean-going vessels or other powered craft, the Assessing Officer shall, in computing the profits and gains of the industrial undertaking or the hotel or the ship or the business of repairs to ocean-going vessels or other powered craft for the purposes of the deduction under this section, take the amount of profits as may be reasonably deemed to have been derived there from.

(10) The Central Government may, after making such inquiry as it may think fit, direct, by notification in the Official Gazette, that the exemption conferred by this section shall not apply to any class of industrial undertakings with effect from such date as it may specify in the notification.

**80IA. Deductions in respect of profits and gains from industrial undertakings or enterprises engaged in infrastructure development, etc**

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(1) Where the gross total income of an assessee includes any profits and gains derived by an undertaking or an enterprise from any business referred to in sub-section (4) (such business being hereinafter referred to as the eligible business), there shall, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section, be allowed, in computing the total income of the assessee, a deduction of an amount equal to hundred per cent of profits and gains derived from such business for ten consecutive assessment years.

(2) The deduction specified in sub-section (1) may, at the option of the assessee, be claimed by him for any ten consecutive assessment years out of fifteen years beginning from the year in which the undertaking or the enterprise develops and begins to operate any infrastructure facility or starts providing telecommunication service or develops an industrial park or develops a special economic zone referred to in clause (iii) of sub-section (4) or generates power or commences transmission or distribution of power or undertakes substantial renovation and modernisation of the existing transmission or distribution lines.

Provided that where the assessee develops or operates and maintains or develops, operates and maintains any infrastructure facility referred to in clause (a) or clause (b) or clause (c) of the Explanation to clause (i) of sub-section (4), the provisions of this sub-section shall have effect as if for the words “fifteen years”, the words “twenty years” had been substituted.

(2A) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1) or sub-section (2), the deduction in computing the total income of an undertaking providing telecommunication services, specified in clause (ii) of sub-section (4), shall be hundred per cent of the profits and gains of the eligible business for the first five

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assessment years commencing at any time during the periods as specified in sub-section (2) and thereafter, thirty per cent of such profits and gains for further five assessment years.

(3) This section applies to an undertaking referred to in clause (ii) or clause (iv) of sub-section (4) which fulfils all the following conditions, namely:

(i) it is not formed by splitting up, or the reconstruction, of a business already in existence:

Provided that this condition shall not apply in respect of an undertaking which is formed as a result of the re-establishment, re-construction or revival by the assessee of the business of any such undertaking as is referred to in section 33B, in the circumstances and within the period specified in that section;

(ii) it is not formed by the transfer to a new business of machinery or plant previously used for any purpose.

Provided that nothing contained in this sub-section shall apply in the case of transfer, either in whole or in part, of machinery or plant previously used by a State Electricity Board referred to in clause (7) of section 2 of the Electricity Act, 2003 (36 of 2003), whether or not such transfer is in pursuance of the splitting up or reconstruction or reorganisation of the Board under Part XIII of that Act.

Explanation 1: For the purposes of clause (ii), any machinery or plant which was used outside India by any person other than the assessee shall not be regarded as machinery or plant previously used for any purpose, if the following conditions are fulfilled, namely:

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- (a) such machinery or plant was not, at any time previous to the date of the installation by the assessee, used in India;
- (b) such machinery or plant is imported into India from any country outside India; and
- (c) no deduction on account of depreciation in respect of such machinery or plant has been allowed or is allowable under the provisions of this Act in computing the total income of any person for any period prior to the date of the installation of machinery or plant by the assessee.

Explanation 2: Where in the case of an undertaking, any machinery or plant or any part thereof previously used for any purpose is transferred to a new business and the total value of the machinery or plant or part so transferred does not exceed twenty per cent of the total value of the machinery or plant used in the business, then, for the purposes of clause (ii) of this sub-section, the condition specified therein shall be deemed to have been complied with.

(4) This section applies to –

(i) any enterprise carrying on the business of (i) developing or (ii) operating and maintaining or (iii) developing, operating and maintaining any infrastructure facility which fulfils all the following conditions, namely:

(a) it is owned by a company registered in India or by a consortium of such companies or by an authority or a board or a corporation or any other body established or constituted under any Central or State Act;

(b) it has entered into an agreement with the Central Government or a State Government or a local authority or any other statutory

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body for (i) developing or (ii) operating and maintaining or (iii) developing, operating and maintaining a new infrastructure facility;

(c) it has started or starts operating and maintaining the infrastructure facility on or after the 1st day of April, 1995:

Provided that where an infrastructure facility is transferred on or after the 1st day of April, 1999 by an enterprise which developed such infrastructure facility (hereafter referred to in this section as the transferor enterprise) to another enterprise (hereafter in this section referred to as the transferee enterprise) for the purpose of operating and maintaining the infrastructure facility on its behalf in accordance with the agreement with the Central Government, State Government, local authority or statutory body, the provisions of this section shall apply to the transferee enterprise as if it were the enterprise to which this clause applies and the deduction from profits and gains would be available to such transferee enterprise for the unexpired period during which the transferor enterprise would have been entitled to the deduction, if the transfer had not taken place.

Provided further that nothing contained in this section shall apply to any enterprise which starts the development or operation and maintenance of the infrastructure facility on or after the 1st day of April, 2017

Explanation: For the purposes of this clause, “infrastructure facility” means–

(a) a road including toll road, a bridge or a rail system;

(b) a highway project including housing or other activities being an integral part of the highway project;

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(c) a water supply project, water treatment system, irrigation project, sanitation and sewerage system or solid waste management system;

(d) a port, airport, inland waterway, inland port or navigational channel in the sea;

(ii) any undertaking which has started or starts providing telecommunication services whether basic or cellular, including radio paging, domestic satellite service, network of trunking, broadband network and internet services on or after the 1st day of April, 1995, but on or before the 31st day of March, 2005;

(iii) any undertaking which develops, develops and operates or maintains and operates an industrial park or special economic zone notified by the Central Government in accordance with the scheme<sup>25</sup> framed and notified by that Government for the period beginning on the 1st day of April, 1997 and ending on the 31st day of March, 2006:

Provided that in a case where an undertaking develops an industrial park on or after the 1st day of April, 1999 or a special economic zone on or after the 1st day of April, 2001 and transfers the operation and maintenance of such industrial park or such special economic zone, as the case may be, to another undertaking (hereafter in this section referred to as the transferee undertaking), the deduction under sub-section (1) shall be allowed to such transferee undertaking for the remaining period in the ten consecutive assessment years as if the operation and maintenance were not so transferred to the transferee undertaking:

Provided further that in the case of any undertaking which develops, develops and operates or maintains and operates an

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industrial park, the provisions of this clause shall have effect as if for the figures, letters and words “31st day of March, 2006”, the figures, letters and words 31st day of March, 2011 had been substituted;

(iv) an undertaking which, -

(a) is set-up in any part of India for the generation or generation and distribution of power if it begins to generate power at any time during the period beginning on the 1st day of April, 1993 and ending on the 31st day of March, 2017;

(b) starts transmission or distribution by laying a network of new transmission or distribution lines at any time during the period beginning on the 1st day of April, 1999 and ending on the 31st day of March, 2017:

Provided that the deduction under this section to an undertaking under sub-clause (b) shall be allowed only in relation to the profits derived from laying of such network of new lines for transmission or distribution;

(c) undertakes substantial renovation and modernisation of the existing network of transmission or distribution lines at any time during the period beginning on the 1st day of April, 2004 and ending on the 31st day of March, 2017.

Explanation: For the purposes of this sub-clause, “substantial renovation and modernisation” means an increase in the plant and machinery in the network of transmission or distribution lines by at least fifty per cent. of the book value of such plant and machinery as on the 1st day of April, 2004;

(v) an undertaking owned by an Indian company and set-up for reconstruction or revival of a power generating plant, if -



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(a) such Indian company is formed before the 30th day of November, 2005 with majority equity participation by public sector companies for the purposes of enforcing the security interest of the lenders to the company owning the power generating plant and such Indian company is notified before the 31st day of December, 2005 by the Central Government for the purposes of this clause;

(b) such undertaking begins to generate or transmit or distribute power before the 31st day of March, 2011

(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other provision of this Act, the profits and gains of an eligible business to which the provisions of sub-section (1) apply shall, for the purposes of determining the quantum of deduction under that sub-section for the assessment year immediately succeeding the initial assessment year or any subsequent assessment year, be computed as if such eligible business were the only source of income of the assessee during the previous year relevant to the initial assessment year and to every subsequent assessment year up to and including the assessment year for which the determination is to be made.

(6) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (4), where housing or other activities are an integral part of the highway project and the profits of which are computed on such basis and manner as may be prescribed,<sup>38</sup> such profit shall not be liable to tax where the profit has been transferred to a special reserve account and the same is actually utilised for the highway project excluding housing and other activities before the expiry of three years following the year in which such amount was transferred to the reserve account; and the amount remaining unutilised shall be

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chargeable to tax as income of the year in which such transfer to reserve account took place.

(7) The deduction under sub-section (1) from profits and gains derived from an undertaking shall not be admissible unless the accounts of the undertaking for the previous year relevant to the assessment year for which the deduction is claimed have been audited by an accountant, as defined in the Explanation below sub-section (2) of section 288, before the specified date referred to in section 44AB and the assessee furnishes by that date, the report of such audit in the prescribed form<sup>41</sup> duly signed and verified by such accountant.

(8) Where any goods or services held for the purposes of the eligible business are transferred to any other business carried on by the assessee, or where any goods or services held for the purposes of any other business carried on by the assessee are transferred to the eligible business and, in either case, the consideration, if any, for such transfer as recorded in the accounts of the eligible business does not correspond to the market value of such goods or services as on the date of the transfer, then, for the purposes of the deduction under this section, the profits and gains of such eligible business shall be computed as if the transfer, in either case, had been made at the market value of such goods or services as on that date:

Provided that where, in the opinion of the Assessing Officer, the computation of the profits and gains of the eligible business in the manner hereinbefore specified presents exceptional difficulties, the Assessing Officer may compute such profits and gains on such reasonable basis as he may deem fit.

Explanation.--For the purposes of this sub-section, "market value", in relation to any goods or services, means--

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(i) the price that such goods or services would ordinarily fetch in the open market; or

(ii) the arm's length price as defined in clause (ii) of section 92F, where the transfer of such goods or services is a specified domestic transaction referred to in section 92BA.

(9) Where any amount of profits and gains of an 44[undertaking] or of an enterprise in the case of an assessee is claimed and allowed under this section for any assessment year, deduction to the extent of such profits and gains shall not be allowed under any other provisions of this Chapter under the heading “C.– Deductions in respect of certain incomes”, and shall in no case exceed the profits and gains of such eligible business of undertaking or enterprise, as the case may be.

(10) Where it appears to the Assessing Officer that, owing to the close connection between the assessee carrying on the eligible business to which this section applies and any other person, or for any other reason, the course of business between them is so arranged that the business transacted between them produces to the assessee more than the ordinary profits which might be expected to arise in such eligible business, the Assessing Officer shall, in computing the profits and gains of such eligible business for the purposes of the deduction under this section, take the amount of profits as may be reasonably deemed to have been derived therefrom.

Provided that in case the aforesaid arrangement involves a specified domestic transaction referred to in section 92BA, the amount of profits from such transaction shall be determined having regard to arm's length price as defined in clause (ii) of section 92F.

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(11) The Central Government may, after making such inquiry as it may think fit, direct, by notification in the Official Gazette, that the exemption conferred by this section shall not apply to any class of industrial undertaking or enterprise with effect from such date as it may specify in the notification.

(12) Where any undertaking of an Indian company which is entitled to the deduction under this section is transferred, before the expiry of the period specified in this section, to another Indian company in a scheme of amalgamation or demerger, -

(a) no deduction shall be admissible under this section to the amalgamating or the demerged company for the previous year in which the amalgamation or the demerger takes place; and

(b) the provisions of this section shall, as far as may be, apply to the amalgamated or the resulting company as they would have applied to the amalgamating or the demerged company if the amalgamation or demerger had not taken place.

(12A) Nothing contained in sub-section (12) shall apply to any enterprise or undertaking which is transferred in a scheme of amalgamation or demerger on or after the 1st day of April, 2007.

(13) Nothing contained in this section shall apply to any Special Economic Zones notified on or after the 1st day of April, 2005 in accordance with the-a) scheme referred to in sub-clause (iii) of clause (c) of sub-section (4).

Explanation.--For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that nothing contained in this section shall apply in relation to a business referred to in sub-section (4) which is in the nature of a works contract awarded by any person (including the Central or State Government) and executed by the undertaking or enterprise referred to in sub-section (1).

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**80IAB. Deductions in respect of profits and gains by an undertaking or enterprise engaged in development of Special Economic Zone**

(1) Where the gross total income of an assessee, being a Developer, includes any profits and gains derived by an undertaking or an enterprise from any business of developing a Special Economic Zone, notified on or after the 1st day of April, 2005 under the Special Economic Zones Act, 2005, there shall, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section, be allowed, in computing the total income of the assessee, a deduction of an amount equal to one hundred per cent of the profits and gains derived from such business for ten consecutive assessment years.

Provided that the provisions of this section shall not apply to an assessee, being a developer, where the development of Special Economic Zone begins on or after the 1st day of April, 2017

(2) The deduction specified in sub-section (1) may, at the option of the assessee, be claimed by him for any ten consecutive assessment years out of fifteen years beginning from the year in which a Special Economic Zone has been notified by the Central Government:

Provided that where in computing the total income of any undertaking, being a Developer for any assessment year, its profits and gains had not been included by application of the provisions of sub-section (13) of section 80-IA, the undertaking being the Developer shall be entitled to deduction referred to in this section only for the unexpired period of ten consecutive assessment years and thereafter it shall be eligible for deduction from income as provided in sub-section (1) or sub-section (2), as the case may be:

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Provided further that in a case where an undertaking, being a Developer who develops a Special Economic Zone on or after the 1st day of April, 2005 and transfers the operation and maintenance of such Special Economic Zone to another Developer (hereafter in this section referred to as the transferee Developer), the deduction under sub-section (1) shall be allowed to such transferee Developer for the remaining period in the ten consecutive assessment years as if the operation and maintenance were not so transferred to the transferee Developer.

(3) The provisions of sub-section (5) and sub-sections (7) to (12) of section 80-IA shall apply to the Special Economic Zones for the purpose of allowing deductions under sub-section (1).

Explanation : For the purposes of this section, “Developer” and “Special Economic Zone” shall have the same meanings respectively as assigned to them in clauses (g) and (za) of section 2 of the Special Economic Zones Act, 2005.

### **80IAC. Special provision in respect of specified business**

(1) Where the gross total income of an assessee, being an eligible start-up, includes any profits and gains derived from eligible business, there shall, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section, be allowed, in computing the total income of the assessee, a deduction of an amount equal to one hundred per cent. of the profits and gains derived from such business for three consecutive assessment years.

(2) The deduction specified in sub-section (1) may, at the option of the assessee, be claimed by him for any three consecutive assessment years out of ten years beginning from the year in which the eligible start-up is incorporated.

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(3) This section applies to a start-up which fulfils the following conditions, namely:--

(i) it is not formed by splitting up, or the reconstruction, of a business already in existence:

Provided that this condition shall not apply in respect of a start-up which is formed as a result of the re-establishment, reconstruction or revival by the assessee of the business of any such undertaking as referred to in section 33B, in the circumstances and within the period specified in that section;

(ii) it is not formed by the transfer to a new business of machinery or plant previously used for any purpose.

Explanation 1.--For the purposes of this clause, any machinery or plant which was used outside India by any person other than the assessee shall not be regarded as machinery or plant previously used for any purpose, if all the following conditions are fulfilled, namely:--

(a) such machinery or plant was not, at any time previous to the date of the installation by the assessee, used in India;

(b) such machinery or plant is imported into India;

(c) no deduction on account of depreciation in respect of such machinery or plant has been allowed or is allowable under the provisions of this Act in computing the total income of any person for any period prior to the date of the installation of the machinery or plant by the assessee.

Explanation 2.--Where in the case of a start-up, any machinery or plant or any part thereof previously used for any purpose is transferred to a new business and the total value of the machinery or plant or part so transferred does not exceed twenty per cent. of

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the total value of the machinery or plant used in the business, then, for the purposes of clause (ii) of this sub-section, the condition specified therein shall be deemed to have been complied with.

(4) The provisions of sub-section (5) and sub-sections (7) to (11) of section 80-IA shall apply to the start-ups for the purpose of allowing deductions under sub-section (1).

Explanation.--For the purposes of this section,--

(i) "eligible business" means a business carried out by an eligible start up engaged in innovation, development or improvement of products or processes or services or a scalable business model with a high potential of employment generation or wealth creation;

(ii) "eligible start-up" means a company or a limited liability partnership engaged in eligible business which fulfils the following conditions, namely:--

(a) it is incorporated on or after the 1st day of April, 2016 but before the 1st day of April, 2030;

(b) the total turnover of its business does not exceed one hundred crore rupees in the previous year relevant to the assessment year for which deduction under sub-section (1) is claimed;

(c) it holds a certificate of eligible business from the Inter-Ministerial Board of Certification as notified in the Official Gazette by the Central Government; and

(iii) "limited liability partnership" means a partnership referred to in clause (n) of sub-section (1) of section 2 of the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008 (6 of 2009).

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**80IB. Deduction in respect of profits and gains from certain industrial undertakings other than infrastructure development undertakings**

(1) Where the gross total income of an assessee includes any profits and gains derived from any business referred to in sub-sections (3) to (11), (11A) and (11B) (such business being hereinafter referred to as the eligible business), there shall, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section, be allowed, in computing the total income of the assessee, a deduction from such profits and gains of an amount equal to such percentage and for such number of assessment years as specified in this section.

(2) This section applies to any industrial undertaking which fulfils all the following conditions, namely:

(i) it is not formed by splitting up, or the reconstruction, of a business already in existence:

Provided that this condition shall not apply in respect of an industrial undertaking which is formed as a result of the re-establishment, reconstruction or revival by the assessee of the business of any such industrial undertaking as is referred to in section 33B, in the circumstances and within the period specified in that section;

(ii) it is not formed by the transfer to a new business of machinery or plant previously used for any purpose;

(iii) it manufactures or produces any article or thing, not being any article or thing specified in the list in the Eleventh Schedule, or operates one or more cold storage plant or plants, in any part of India:

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Provided that the condition in this clause shall, in relation to a small-scale industrial undertaking or an industrial undertaking referred to in sub-section (4) shall apply as if the words “not being any article or thing specified in the list in the Eleventh Schedule” had been omitted.

Explanation 1: For the purposes of clause (ii), any machinery or plant which was used outside India by any person other than the assessee shall not be regarded as machinery or plant previously used for any purpose, if the following conditions are fulfilled, namely:

- (a) such machinery or plant was not, at any time previous to the date of the installation by the assessee, used in India;
- (b) such machinery or plant is imported into India from any country outside India; and
- (c) no deduction on account of depreciation in respect of such machinery or plant has been allowed or is allowable under the provisions of this Act in computing the total income of any person for any period prior to the date of the installation of the machinery or plant by the assessee.

Explanation 2: Where in the case of an industrial undertaking, any machinery or plant or any part thereof previously used for any purpose is transferred to a new business and the total value of the machinery or plant or part so transferred does not exceed twenty per cent of the total value of the machinery or plant used in the business, then, for the purposes of clause (ii) of this sub-section, the condition specified therein shall be deemed to have been complied with;

- (iv) in a case where the industrial undertaking manufactures or produces articles or things, the undertaking employs ten or more

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workers in a manufacturing process carried on with the aid of power, or employs twenty or more workers in a manufacturing process carried on without the aid of power.

(3) The amount of deduction in the case of an industrial undertaking shall be twenty-five per cent (or thirty per cent where the assessee is a company), of the profits and gains derived from such industrial undertaking for a period of ten consecutive assessment years (or twelve consecutive assessment years where the assessee is a co-operative society) beginning with the initial assessment year subject to the fulfillment of the following conditions, namely:

(i) it begins to manufacture or produce, articles or things or to operate such plant or plants at any time during the period beginning from the 1st day of April, 1991 and ending on the 31st day of March, 1995 or such further period as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify with reference to any particular undertaking;

(ii) where it is an industrial undertaking being a small-scale industrial undertaking, it begins to manufacture or produce articles or things or to operate its cold storage plant not specified in sub-section (4) or sub-section (5) at any time during the period beginning on the 1st day of April, 1995 and ending on the 31st day of March, 2002.

(4) The amount of deduction in the case of an industrial undertaking in an industrially backward State specified in the Eighth Schedule shall be hundred per cent of the profits and gains derived from such industrial undertaking for five assessment years beginning with the initial assessment year and thereafter twenty-five per cent (or thirty per cent where the

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assessee is a company) of the profits and gains derived from such industrial undertaking:

Provided that the total period of deduction does not exceed ten consecutive assessment years (or twelve consecutive assessment years where the assessee is a co-operative society) subject to fulfillment of the condition that it begins to manufacture or produce articles or things or to operate its cold storage plant or plants during the period beginning on the 1st day of April, 1993 and ending on the 31st day of March, 2004:

Provided further that in the case of such industries in the North-Eastern Region, as may be notified by the Central Government, the amount of deduction shall be hundred per cent of profits and gains for a period of ten assessment years, and the total period of deduction shall in such a case not exceed ten assessment years:

Provided also that no deduction under this sub-section shall be allowed for the assessment year beginning on the 1st day of April, 2004 or any subsequent year to any undertaking or enterprise referred to in sub-section (2) of section 80-IC:

Provided also that in the case of an industrial undertaking in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, the provisions of the first proviso shall have effect as if for the figures, letters and words “31st day of March, 2004”, the figures, letters and words 31st day of March, 2012 had been substituted:

Provided also that no deduction under this sub-section shall be allowed to an industrial undertaking in the State of Jammu and Kashmir which is engaged in the manufacture or production of any article or thing specified in Part C of the Thirteenth Schedule.

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(5) The amount of deduction in the case of an industrial undertaking located in such industrially backward districts as the Central Government may, having regard to the prescribed guidelines<sup>10</sup>, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf as industrially backward district of category ‘A’ or an industrially backward district of category ‘B’ shall be, –

(i) hundred per cent of the profits and gains derived from an industrial undertaking located in a backward district of category ‘A’ for five assessment years beginning with the initial assessment year and thereafter, twenty-five per cent (or thirty per cent where the assessee is a company) of the profits and gains of an industrial undertaking:

Provided that the total period of deduction shall not exceed ten consecutive assessment years or where the assessee is a co-operative society, twelve consecutive assessment years:

Provided further that the industrial undertaking begins to manufacture or produce articles or things or to operate its cold storage plant or plants at any time during the period beginning on the 1st day of October, 1994 and ending on the 31st day of March, 2004;

(ii) hundred per cent of the profits and gains derived from an industrial undertaking located in a backward district of category ‘B’ for three assessment years beginning with the initial assessment year and thereafter, twenty-five per cent (or thirty per cent where the assessee is a company) of the profits and gains of an industrial undertaking:

Provided that the total period of deduction does not exceed eight consecutive assessment years (or where the assessee is a co-operative society, twelve consecutive assessment years):

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Provided further that the industrial undertaking begins to manufacture or produce articles or things or to operate its cold storage plant or plants at any time during the period beginning on the 1st day of October, 1994 and ending on the 31st day of March, 2004.

(6) The amount of deduction in the case of the business of a ship shall be thirty per cent of the profits and gains derived from such ship for a period of ten consecutive assessment years including the initial assessment year provided that the ship –

(i) is owned by an Indian company and is wholly used for the purposes of the business carried on by it;

(ii) was not, previous to the date of its acquisition by the Indian company, owned or used in Indian territorial waters by a person resident in India; and

(iii) is brought into use by the Indian company at any time during the period beginning on the 1st day of April, 1991 and ending on the 31st day of March, 1995.

(7) The amount of deduction in the case of any hotel shall be –

(a) fifty per cent of the profits and gains derived from the business of such hotel for a period of ten consecutive years beginning from the initial assessment year as is located in a hilly area or a rural area or a place of pilgrimage or such other place as the Central Government may, having regard to the need for development of infrastructure for tourism in any place and other relevant considerations, specify by notification in the Official Gazette and such hotel starts functioning at any time during the period beginning on the 1st day of April, 1990 and ending on the 31st day of March, 1994 or beginning on the 1st day of April, 1997 and ending on the 31st day of March, 2001:

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Provided that nothing contained in this clause shall apply to a hotel located at a place within the municipal jurisdiction (whether known as a municipality, municipal corporation, notified area committee or a cantonment board or by any other name) of Calcutta, Chennai, Delhi or Mumbai, which has started or starts functioning on or after the 1st day of April, 1997 and before the 31st day of March, 2001:

Provided further that the said hotel is approved by the prescribed authority for the purpose of this clause in accordance with the rules<sup>12</sup> made under this Act and where the said hotel is approved by the prescribed authority before the 31st day of March, 1992, shall be deemed to have been approved by the prescribed authority for the purpose of this section in relation to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1991;

(b) thirty per cent of the profits and gains derived from the business of such hotel as is located in any place other than those mentioned in sub-clause (a) for a period of ten consecutive years beginning from the initial assessment year if such hotel has started or starts functioning at any time during the period beginning on the 1st day of April, 1991 and ending on the 31st day of March, 1995 or beginning on the 1st day of April, 1997 and ending on the 31st day of March, 2001:

Provided that nothing contained in this clause shall apply to a hotel located at a place within the municipal jurisdiction (whether known as a municipality, municipal corporation, notified area committee, town area committee or a cantonment board or by any other name) of Calcutta, Chennai, Delhi or Mumbai, which has started or starts functioning on or after the 1st day of April, 1997 and before the 31st day of March, 2001;

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(c) the deduction under clause (a) or clause (b) shall be available only –

(i) the business of the hotel is not formed by the splitting up, or the reconstruction, of a business already in existence or by the transfer to a new business of a building previously used as a hotel or of any machinery or plant previously used for any purpose;

(ii) the business of the hotel is owned and carried on by a company registered in India with a paid-up capital of not less than five hundred thousand rupees;

(iii) the hotel is for the time being approved by the prescribed authority<sup>13</sup>:

Provided that any hotel approved by the prescribed authority before the 1st day of April, 1999 shall be deemed to have been approved under this sub-section

(7A) The amount of deduction in the case of any multiplex theatre shall be –

(a) fifty per cent of the profits and gains derived, from the business of building, owning and operating a multiplex theatre, for a period of five consecutive years beginning from the initial assessment year in any place:

Provided that nothing contained in this clause shall apply to a multiplex theatre located at a place within the municipal jurisdiction (whether known as a municipality, municipal corporation, notified area committee or a cantonment board or by any other name) of Chennai, Delhi, Mumbai or Kolkata;

(b) the deduction under clause (a) shall be allowable only if –



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(i) such multiplex theatre is constructed at any time during the period beginning on the 1st day of April, 2002 and ending on the 31st day of March, 2005;

(ii) the business of the multiplex theatre is not formed by the splitting up, or the reconstruction, of a business already in existence or by the transfer to a new business of any building or of any machinery or of plant previously used for any purpose;

(iii) the assessee furnishes the report of audit in such form and containing such particulars, as may be prescribed, duly signed and verified by an accountant, as defined in the Explanation below sub-section (2) of section 288, before the specified date referred to in section 44AB, certifying that the deduction has been correctly claimed.

(7B) The amount of deduction in the case of any convention center shall be –

(a) fifty per cent of the profits and gains derived, by the assessee from the business of building, owning and operating a convention center, for a period of five consecutive years beginning from the initial assessment year;

(b) the deduction under clause (a) shall be allowable only if –

(i) such convention center is constructed at any time during the period beginning on the 1st day of April, 2002 and ending on the 31st day of March, 2005;

(ii) the business of the convention center is not formed by the splitting up, or the reconstruction, of a business already in existence or by the transfer to a new business of any building or of any machinery or plant previously used for any purpose;

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(iii) the assessee furnishes the report of audit in such form and containing such particulars, as may be prescribed, duly signed and verified by an accountant, as defined in the Explanation below sub-section (2) of section 288, before the specified date referred to in section 44AB, certifying that the deduction has been correctly claimed.

(8) The amount of deduction in the case of any company carrying on scientific research and development shall be hundred per cent of the profits and gains of such business for a period of five assessment years beginning from the initial assessment year if such company –

(a) is registered in India;

(b) has the main object of scientific and industrial research and development;

(c) is for the time being approved by the prescribed authority<sup>17</sup> at any time before the 1st day of April, 1999.

(8A) The amount of deduction in the case of any company carrying on scientific research and development shall be hundred per cent of the profits and gains of such business for a period of ten consecutive assessment years, beginning from the initial assessment year, if such company –

(i) is registered in India;

(ii) has its main object the scientific and industrial research and development;

(iii) is for the time being approved by the prescribed authority<sup>19</sup> at any time after the 31st day of March, 2000 but before the 1st day of April, 2007;

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(iv) fulfils such other conditions as may be prescribed<sup>22</sup>;

(9) The amount of deduction to an undertaking shall be hundred percent, of the profits for a period of seven consecutive assessment years, including the initial assessment year, if such undertaking fulfils any of the following namely:--

(i) is located in North-Eastern Region and has begun or begins commercial production of mineral oil before the 1st day of April, 1997;

(ii) is located in any part of India and has begun or begins commercial production of mineral oil on or after the 1st day of April, 1997 but not later than the 31st day of March, 2017;

Provided that the provisions of this clause shall not apply to blocks licensed under a contract awarded after the 31st day of March, 2011 under the New Exploration Licencing Policy announced by the Government of India vide Resolution No. O-19018/22/95-ONG.DO.VL, dated the 10th February, 1999 or in pursuance of any law for the time being in force or by the Central or a State Government in any other manner;

(iii) is engaged in refining of mineral oil and begins such refining on or after the 1st day of October, 1998 but not later than 31st day of March, 2012.

(iv) is engaged in commercial production of natural gas in blocks licensed under the VIII Round of bidding for award of exploration contracts (hereafter referred to as “NELP-VIII”) under the New Exploration Licencing Policy announced by the Government of India vide Resolution No. O-19018 22/95-ONG.DO.VL, dated 10th February, 1999 and begins commercial production of natural gas on or after the 1st day of April, 2009 but not later than the 31st day of March, 2017.

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Explanation.-- For the purposes of claiming deduction under this sub-section, all blocks licensed under a single contract, which has been awarded under the New Exploration Licencing Policy announced by the Government of India vide Resolution No. O-19018/22/95-ONG.DO.VL, dated 10th February, 1999 or has been awarded in pursuance of any law for the time being in force or has been awarded by Central or a State Government in any other manner, shall be treated as a single “undertaking”.

(v) is engaged in commercial production of natural gas in blocks licensed under the IV Round of bidding for award of exploration contracts for Coal Bed Methane blocks and begins commercial production of natural gas on or after the 1st day of April, 2009 but not later than the 31st day of March, 2017;

(10) The amount of deduction in the case of an undertaking developing and building housing projects approved before the 31st day of March, 2008 by a local authority shall be hundred per cent of the profits derived in the previous year relevant to any assessment year from such housing project if, -

(a) such undertaking has commenced or commences development and construction of the housing project on or after the 1st day of October, 1998 and completes such construction, -

(i) in a case where a housing project has been approved by the local authority before the 1st day of April, 2004, on or before the 31st day of March, 2008;

(ii) in a case where a housing project has been, or, is approved by the local authority on or after the 1st day of April, 2004 but not later than the 31st day of March, 2005, within four years from the end of the financial year in which the housing project is approved by the local authority.

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(iii) in a case where a housing project has been approved by the local authority on or after the 1st day of April, 2005, within five years from the end of the financial year in which the housing project is approved by the local authority.

Explanation : For the purposes of this clause, -

(i) in a case where the approval in respect of the housing project is obtained more than once, such housing project shall be deemed to have been approved on the date on which the building plan of such housing project is first approved by the local authority;

(ii) the date of completion of construction of the housing project shall be taken to be the date on which the completion certificate in respect of such housing project is issued by the local authority;

(b) the project is on the size of a plot of land which has a minimum area of one acre:

Provided that nothing contained in clause (a) or clause (b) shall apply to a housing project carried out in accordance with a scheme framed by the Central Government or a State Government for reconstruction or redevelopment of existing buildings in areas declared to be slum areas under any law for the time being in force and such scheme is notified by the Board in this behalf;

(c) the residential unit has a maximum built-up area of one thousand square feet where such residential unit is situated within the cities of Delhi or Mumbai or within twenty-five kilometers from the municipal limits of these cities and one thousand and five hundred square feet at any other place;

(d) the built-up area of the shops and other commercial establishments included in the housing project does not exceed

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three per cent of the aggregate built-up area of the housing project or five thousand square feet, whichever is higher.

(e) not more than one residential unit in the housing project is allotted to any person not being an individual; and

(f) in a case where a residential unit in the housing project is allotted to a person being an individual, no other residential unit in such housing project is allotted to any of the following persons, namely:--

(i) the individual or the spouse or the minor children of such individual,

(ii) the Hindu undivided family in which such individual is the karta,

(iii) any person representing such individual, the spouse or the minor children of such individual or the Hindu undivided family in which such individual is the karta;

Explanation.--For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that nothing contained in this sub-section shall apply to any undertaking which executes the housing project as a works contract awarded by any person (including the Central or State Government).

(11) Notwithstanding anything contained in clause (iii) of sub-section (2) and sub-sections (3), (4) and (5), the amount of deduction in a case of industrial undertaking deriving profit from the business of setting up and operating a cold chain facility for agricultural produce, shall be hundred per cent of the profits and gains derived from such industrial undertaking for five assessment years beginning with the initial assessment year and thereafter, twenty-five per cent (or thirty per cent where the

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assessee is a company) of the profits and gains derived from the operation of such facility in a manner that the total period of deduction does not exceed ten consecutive assessment years (or twelve consecutive assessment years where the assessee is a co-operative society) and subject to fulfillment of the condition that it begins to operate such facility on or after the 1st day of April, 1999 but before the 1st day of April, 2004.

(11A) The amount of deduction in a case of an undertaking deriving profit from the business of processing, preservation and packaging of fruits or vegetables or meat and meat products or poultry or marine or dairy products or from the integrated business of handling, storage and transportation of food grains, shall be hundred per cent of the profits and gains derived from such undertaking for five assessment years beginning with the initial assessment year and thereafter, twenty-five per cent (or thirty per cent where the assessee is a company) of the profits and gains derived from the operation of such business in a manner that the total period of deduction does not exceed ten consecutive assessment years and subject to fulfillment of the condition that it begins to operate such business on or after the 1st day of April, 2001.

Provided that the provisions of this section shall not apply to an undertaking engaged in the business of processing, preservation and packaging of meat or meat products or poultry or marine or dairy products if it begins to operate such business before the 1st day of April, 2009.

(11B) The amount of deduction in the case of an undertaking deriving profits from the business of operating and maintaining a hospital in a rural area shall be hundred per cent of the profits

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and gains of such business for a period of five consecutive assessment years, beginning with the initial assessment year if –

(i) such hospital is constructed at any time during the period beginning on the 1st day of October, 2004 and ending on the 31st day of March, 2008;

(ii) the hospital has at least one hundred beds for patients;

(iii) the construction of the hospital is in accordance with the regulations, for the time being in force, of the local authority; and

(iv) the assessee furnishes the report of audit in such form and containing such particulars, as may be prescribed, duly signed and verified by an accountant, as defined in the Explanation below sub-section (2) of section 288, before the specified date referred to in section 44AB, certifying that the deduction has been correctly claimed.

Explanation: For the purposes of this sub-section, a hospital shall be deemed to have been constructed on the date on which a completion certificate in respect of such construction, is issued by the concerned local authority.

(11C) The amount of deduction in the case of an undertaking deriving profits from the business of operating and maintaining a hospital located anywhere in India, other than the excluded area, shall be hundred per cent. of the profits and gains derived from such business for a period of five consecutive assessment years, beginning with the initial assessment year, if–

(i) the hospital is constructed and has started or starts functioning at any time during the period beginning on the 1st day of April, 2008 and ending on the 31st day of March, 2013;

(ii) the hospital has at least one hundred beds for patients;

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(iii) the construction of the hospital is in accordance with the regulations or bye-laws of the local authority; and

(iv) the assessee furnishes the report of audit in such form and containing such particulars, as may be prescribed, duly signed and verified by an accountant, as defined in the Explanation below sub-section (2) of section 288, before the specified date referred to in section 44AB, certifying that the deduction has been correctly claimed.

Explanation: For the purposes of this sub-section,—

(a) a hospital shall be deemed to have been constructed on the date on which a completion certificate in respect of such construction is issued by the local authority concerned;

(b) “initial assessment year” means the assessment year relevant to the previous year in which the business of the hospital starts functioning;

(c) “excluded area” shall mean an area comprising —

(i) Greater Mumbai urban agglomeration;

(ii) Delhi urban agglomeration;

(iii) Kolkata urban agglomeration;

(iv) Chennai urban agglomeration;

(v) Hyderabad urban agglomeration;

(vi) Bangalore urban agglomeration;

(vii) Ahmedabad urban agglomeration;

(viii) District of Faridabad;

(ix) District of Gurgaon;

(x) District of Gautam Budh Nagar;

(xi) District of Ghaziabad;

(xii) District of Gandhinagar; and

(xiii) City of Secunderabad;

(d) the area comprising an urban agglomeration shall be the area included in such urban agglomeration on the basis of the 2001 census.

(12) Where any undertaking of an Indian company which is entitled to the deduction under this section is transferred, before the expiry of the period specified in this section, to another Indian company in a scheme of amalgamation or demerger –

(a) no deduction shall be admissible under this section to the amalgamating or the demerged company for the previous year in which the amalgamation or the demerger takes place; and

(b) the provisions of this section shall, as far as may be, apply to the amalgamated or the resulting company as they would have applied to the amalgamating or the demerged company if the amalgamation or demerger had not taken place.

(13) The provisions contained in sub-section (5) and sub-sections (7) to (12) of section 80-IA shall, so far as may be, apply to the eligible business under this section.

(14) For the purposes of this section, –

(a) “built-up area” means the inner measurements of the residential unit at the floor level, including the projections and balconies, as increased by the thickness of the walls but does not include the common areas shared with other residential units;

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(aa) “cold chain facility” means a chain of facilities for storage or transportation of agricultural produce under scientifically controlled conditions including refrigeration and other facilities necessary for the preservation of such produce;

(ab) “convention center” means a building of a prescribed area comprising of convention halls to be used for the purpose of holding conferences and seminars, being of such size and number and having such other facilities and amenities, as may be prescribed<sup>40</sup>;

(b) “hilly area” means any area located at a height of one thousand metres or more above the sea level;

(c) “initial assessment year” –

(i) in the case of an industrial undertaking or cold storage plant or ship or hotel, means the assessment year relevant to the previous year in which the industrial undertaking begins to manufacture or produce articles or things, or to operate its cold storage plant or plants or the cold chain facility or the ship is first brought into use or the business of the hotel starts functioning;

(ii) in the case of a company carrying on scientific and industrial research and development, means the assessment year relevant to the previous year in which the company is approved by the prescribed authority for the purposes of sub-section (8);

(iii) in the case of an undertaking engaged in the business of commercial production or refining of mineral oil referred to in sub-section (9), means the assessment year relevant to the previous year in which the undertaking commences the commercial production or refining of mineral oil;

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(iv) in the case of an undertaking engaged in the business of processing, preservation and packaging of fruits or vegetables or in the integrated business of handling, storage and transportation of food grains, means the assessment year relevant to the previous year in which the undertaking begins such business;

(v) in the case of a multiplex theatre, means the assessment year relevant to the previous year in which a cinema hall, being a part of the said multiplex theatre, starts operating on a commercial basis;

(vi) in the case of a convention center, means the assessment year relevant to the previous year in which the convention center starts operating on a commercial basis;

(vii) in the case of an undertaking engaged in operating and maintaining a hospital in a rural area, means the assessment year relevant to the previous year in which the undertaking begins to provide medical services;

(d) “North-Eastern Region” means the region comprising the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura;

(da) “multiplex theatre” means a building of a prescribed<sup>45</sup> area, comprising of two or more cinema theatres and commercial shops of such size and number and having such other facilities and amenities as may be prescribed<sup>45</sup>;

(e) “place of pilgrimage” means a place where any temple, mosque, gurdwara, church or other place of public worship of renown through-out any State or States is situated;

(f) “rural area” means any area other than -

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(i) an area which is comprised within the jurisdiction of a municipality (whether known as a municipality, municipal corporation, notified area committee, town area committee or by any other name) or a cantonment board and which has a population of not less than ten thousand according to the preceding census of which relevant figures have been published before the first day of the previous year; or

(ii) an area within such distance not being more than fifteen kilometers from the local limits of any municipality or cantonment board referred to in sub-clause (i), as the Central Government may, having regard to the stage of development of such area including the extent of, and scope for, urbanisation of such area and other relevant considerations specify in this behalf by notification in the Official Gazette;

(g) “small-scale industrial undertaking” means an industrial undertaking which is, as on the last day of the previous year, regarded as a small-scale industrial undertaking under section 11B of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 (65 of 1951).

**80IBA. Deductions in respect of profits and gains from housing projects**

(1) Where the gross total income of an assessee includes any profits and gains derived from the business of developing and building housing projects, there shall, subject to the provisions of this section, be allowed, a deduction of an amount equal to hundred per cent. of the profits and gains derived from such business.

(1A) Where the gross total income of an assessee includes any profits and gains derived from the business of developing and

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building rental housing project, there shall be allowed a deduction of an amount equal to hundred per cent. of the profits and gains derived from such business.

(2) For the purposes of sub-section (1), a housing project shall be a project which fulfils the following conditions, namely:--

(a) the project is approved by the competent authority after the 1st day of June, 2016, but on or before the 31st day of March, 2022;

(b) the project is completed within a period of five years from the date of approval by the competent authority:

Provided that,--

(i) where the approval in respect of a housing project is obtained more than once, the project shall be deemed to have been approved on the date on which the building plan of such housing project was first approved by the competent authority; and

(ii) the project shall be deemed to have been completed when a certificate of completion of project as a whole is obtained in writing from the competent authority;

(c) the carpet area of the shops and other commercial establishments included in the housing project does not exceed three per cent. of the aggregate carpet area;

(d) the project is on a plot of land measuring not less than--

(i) one thousand square metres, where the project is located within the cities of Chennai, Delhi, Kolkata or Mumbai; or

(ii) two thousand square metres, where the project is located in any other place;

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(e) the project is the only housing project on the plot of land as specified in clause (d);

(f) the carpet area of the residential unit comprised in the housing project does not exceed--

(i) thirty square metres, where the project is located within the cities of Chennai, Delhi, Kolkata or Mumbai or within the distance, measured aerially, of twenty-five kilometres from the municipal limits of these cities; or

(ii) sixty square metres, where the project is located in any other place;

(g) where a residential unit in the housing project is allotted to an individual, no other residential unit in the housing project shall be allotted to the individual or the spouse or the minor children of such individual;

(h) the project utilises--

(i) not less than ninety per cent. of the floor area ratio permissible in respect of the plot of land under the rules to be made by the Central Government or the State Government or the local authority, as the case may be, where the project is located within the cities of Chennai, Delhi, Kolkata or Mumbai or within the distance, measured aerially, of twenty-five kilometres from the municipal limits of these cities, or

(ii) not less than eighty per cent. of such floor area ratio where such project is located in any place other than the place referred to in sub-clause (i); and

(i) the assessee maintains separate books of account in respect of the housing project.

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(3) Nothing contained in this section shall apply to any assessee who executes the housing project as a works-contract awarded by any person (including the Central Government or the State Government).

(4) Where the housing project is not completed within the period specified under clause (b) of sub-section (2) and in respect of which a deduction has been claimed and allowed under this section, the total amount of deduction so claimed and allowed in one or more previous years, shall be deemed to be the income of the assessee chargeable under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession" of the previous year in which the period for completion so expires.

(5) Where any amount of profits and gains derived from the business of developing and building housing projects is claimed and allowed under this section for any assessment year, deduction to the extent of such profit and gains shall not be allowed under any other provisions of this Act.

(6) For the purposes of this section,--

(a) "carpet area" means the inner measurements of the residential unit at the floor level, including projections and balconies, as increased by the thickness of the walls, but does not include the common areas shared with other residential units, including any open terrace so shared;

(b) "competent authority" means the authority empowered to approve the building plan by or under any law for the time being in force;

(c) "floor area ratio" means the quotient obtained by dividing the total covered area of plinth area on all the floors by the area of the plot of land;

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(d) "housing project" means a project consisting predominantly of residential units with such other facilities and amenities as the competent authority may approve subject to the provisions of this section;

(da) “rental housing project” means a project which is notified by the Central Government in the Official Gazette under this clause on or before the 31st day of March, 2022 and fulfils such conditions as may be specified in the said notification

(e) "residential unit" means an independent housing unit with separate facilities for living, cooking and sanitary requirements, distinctly separated from other residential units within the building, which is directly accessible from an outer door or through an interior door in a shared hallway and not by walking through the living space of another household.

(f) "stamp duty value" means the value adopted or assessed or assessable by any authority of the Central Government or a State Government for the purpose of payment of stamp duty in respect of an immovable property.

**80IC. Special provisions in respect of certain undertakings or enterprises in certain special category States**

(1) Where the gross total income of an assessee includes any profits and gains derived by an undertaking or an enterprise from any business referred to in sub-section (2), there shall, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section, be allowed, in computing the total income of the assessee, a deduction from such profits and gains, as specified in sub-section (3).

(2) This section applies to any undertaking or enterprise,-

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(a) which has begun or begins to manufacture or produce any article or thing, not being any article or thing specified in the Thirteenth Schedule, or which manufactures or produces any article or thing, not being any article or thing specified in the Thirteenth Schedule and undertakes substantial expansion during the period beginning-

(i) on the 23rd day of December, 2002 and ending before the 1st day of April, 2007, in any Export Processing Zone or Integrated Infrastructure Development Center or Industrial Growth Center or Industrial Estate or Industrial Park or Software Technology Park or Industrial Area or Theme Park, as notified by the Board in accordance with the scheme framed and notified by the Central Government in this regard, in the State of Sikkim; or

(ii) on the 7th day of January, 2003 and ending before the 1st day of April, 2012, in any Export Processing Zone or Integrated Infrastructure Development Center or Industrial Growth Center or Industrial Estate or Industrial Park or Software Technology Park or Industrial Area or Theme Park, as notified by the Board in accordance with the scheme framed and notified by the Central Government in this regard, in the State of Himachal Pradesh or the State of Uttaranchal; or

(iii) on the 24th day of December, 1997 and ending before the 1st day of April, 2007, in any Export Processing Zone or Integrated Infrastructure Development Center or Industrial Growth Center or Industrial Estate or Industrial Park or Software Technology Park or Industrial Area or Theme Park, as notified by the Board in accordance with the scheme framed and notified by the Central Government in this regard, in any of the North-Eastern States;

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(b) which has begun or begins to manufacture or produce any article or thing, specified in the Fourteenth Schedule or commences any operation specified in that Schedule, or which manufactures or produces any article or thing, specified in the Fourteenth Schedule or commences any operation specified in that Schedule and undertakes substantial expansion during the period beginning—

(i) on the 23rd day of December, 2002 and ending before the 1st day of April, 2007, in the State of Sikkim; or

(ii) on the 7th day of January, 2003 and ending before the 1st day of April, 2012, in the State of Himachal Pradesh or the State of Uttaranchal; or

(iii) on the 24th day of December, 1997 and ending before the 1st day of April, 2007, in any of the North-Eastern States.

(3) The deduction referred to in sub-section (1) shall be –

(i) in the case of any undertaking or enterprise referred to in sub-clauses (i) and (iii) of clause (a) or sub-clauses (i) and (iii) of clause (b), of sub-section (2), one hundred per cent of such profits and gains for ten assessment years commencing with the initial assessment year;

(ii) in the case of any undertaking or enterprise referred to in sub-clause (ii) of clause (a) or sub-clause (ii) of clause (b), of sub-section (2), one hundred per cent of such profits and gains for five assessment years commencing with the initial assessment year and thereafter, twenty-five per cent (or thirty per cent where the assessee is a company) of the profits and gains.

(4) This section applies to any undertaking or enterprise which fulfils all the following conditions, namely:

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(i) it is not formed by splitting up, or the reconstruction, of a business already in existence:

Provided that this condition shall not apply in respect of an undertaking which is formed as a result of the re-establishment, reconstruction or revival by the assessee of the business of any such undertaking as is referred to in section 33B, in the circumstances and within the period specified in that section;

(ii) it is not formed by the transfer to a new business of machinery or plant previously used for any purpose.

Explanation: The provisions of Explanations 1 and 2 to sub-section (3) of section 80-IA shall apply for the purposes of clause (ii) of this sub-section as they apply for the purposes of clause (ii) of that sub-section.

(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other provision of this Act, in computing the total income of the assessee, no deduction shall be allowed under any other section contained in Chapter VIA or in section 10A or section 10B, in relation to the profits and gains of the undertaking or enterprise.

(6) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, no deduction shall be allowed to any undertaking or enterprise under this section, where the total period of deduction inclusive of the period of deduction under this section, or under the second proviso to sub-section (4) of section 80-IB or under section 10C, as the case may be, exceeds ten assessment years.

(7) The provisions contained in sub-section (5) and sub-sections (7) to (12) of section 80-IA shall, so far as may be, apply to the eligible undertaking or enterprise under this section.

(8) For the purposes of this section,—

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(i) “Industrial Area” means such areas, which the Board, may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in accordance with the scheme framed and notified by the Central Government;

(ii) “Industrial Estate” means such estates, which the Board, may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in accordance with the scheme framed and notified by the Central Government;

(iii) “Industrial Growth Center” means such centers, which the Board, may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in accordance with the scheme framed and notified by the Central Government;

(iv) “Industrial Park” means such parks, which the Board, may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in accordance with the scheme framed and notified by the Central Government;

(v) “initial assessment year” means the assessment year relevant to the previous year in which the undertaking or the enterprise begins to manufacture or produce articles or things, or commences operation or completes substantial expansion;

(vi) “Integrated Infrastructure Development Center” means such centers, which the Board, may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in accordance with the scheme framed and notified by the Central Government;

(vii) “North-Eastern States” means the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura;

(viii) “Software Technology Park” means any park set up in accordance with the Software Technology Park scheme notified by the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry;

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(ix) “substantial expansion” means increase in the investment in the plant and machinery by at least fifty per cent of the book value of plant and machinery (before taking depreciation in any year), as on the first day of the previous year in which the substantial expansion is undertaken;

(x) “Theme Park” means such parks, which the Board, may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in accordance with the scheme framed and notified by the Central Government.

**80ID. Deduction in respect of profits and gains from business of hotels and convention centres in specified area**

(1) Where the gross total income of an assessee includes any profits and gains derived by an undertaking from any business referred to in sub-section (2) (such business being hereinafter referred to as the eligible business), there shall, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section, be allowed, in computing the total income of the assessee, a deduction of an amount equal to hundred per cent of the profits and gains derived from such business for five consecutive assessment years beginning from the initial assessment year.

(2) This section applies to any undertaking, -

(i) engaged in the business of hotel located in the specified area, if such hotel is constructed and has started or starts functioning at any time during the period beginning on the 1st day of April, 2007 and ending on the 31st day of March, 2010; or

(ii) engaged in the business of building, owning and operating a convention center, located in the specified area, if such convention center is constructed at any time during the period beginning on the 1st day of April, 2007 and ending on the 31st day of March, 2010; or

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(iii) engaged in the business of hotel located in the specified district having a World Heritage Site, if such hotel is constructed and has started or starts functioning at any time during the period beginning on the 1st day of April, 2008 and ending on the 31st day of March, 2013.

(3) The deduction under sub-section (1) shall be available only if -

(i) the eligible business is not formed by the splitting up, or the reconstruction, of a business already in existence;

(ii) the eligible business is not formed by the transfer to a new business of a building previously used as a hotel or a convention center, as the case may be;

(iii) the eligible business is not formed by the transfer to a new business of machinery or plant previously used for any purpose.

Explanation: The provisions of Explanations 1 and 2 to sub-section (3) of section 80-IA shall apply for the purposes of clause (iii) of this sub-section as they apply for the purposes of clause (ii) of that sub-section;

(iv) the assessee furnishes along with the return of income, the report of an audit in such form and containing such particulars as may be prescribed<sup>3</sup>, and duly signed and verified by an accountant, as defined in the Explanation below sub-section (2) of section 288, certifying that the deduction has been correctly claimed.

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other provision of this Act, in computing the total income of the assessee, no deduction shall be allowed under any other section contained in

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Chapter VIA or section 10AA, in relation to the profits and gains of the undertaking.

(5) The provisions contained in sub-section (5) and sub-sections (8) to (11) of section 80-IA shall, so far as may be, apply to the eligible business under this section.

(6) For the purposes of this section,-

(a) “convention center” means a building of a prescribed<sup>4</sup> area comprising of convention halls to be used for the purpose of holding conferences and seminars, being of such size and number and having such other facilities and amenities, as may be prescribed<sup>4</sup>;

(b) “hotel” means a hotel of two-star, three-star or four-star category as classified by the Central Government;

(c) “initial assessment year” –

(i) in the case of a hotel, means the assessment year relevant to the previous year in which the business of the hotel starts functioning;

(ii) in the case of a convention center, means the assessment year relevant to the previous year in which the convention center starts operating on a commercial basis;

(d) “specified area” means the National Capital Territory of Delhi and the districts of Faridabad, Gurgaon, Gautam Budh Nagar and Ghaziabad;

(e) “specified district having a World Heritage Site” means districts, specified in column (2) of the Table below, of the States, specified in the corresponding entry in column (3) of the said Table:



Table:

| S. No. | Name of district                                                                                                                     | Name of State  |
|--------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| (1)    | (2)                                                                                                                                  | (3)            |
| 1.     | Agra                                                                                                                                 | Uttar Pradesh  |
| 2.     | Jalgaon                                                                                                                              | Maharashtra    |
| 3.     | Aurangabad                                                                                                                           | Maharashtra    |
| 4.     | Kancheepuram                                                                                                                         | Tamil Nadu     |
| 5.     | Puri                                                                                                                                 | Orissa         |
| 6.     | Bharatpur                                                                                                                            | rajasthan      |
| 7.     | Chhatarpur                                                                                                                           | Madhya Pradesh |
| 8.     | Thanjavur                                                                                                                            | Tamil Nadu     |
| 9.     | Bellary                                                                                                                              | Karnataka      |
| 10.    | South 24 Parganas<br>(excluding areas<br>falling within the<br>Kolkata urban<br>agglomeration on the<br>basis of the 2001<br>census) | West Bengal    |
| 11.    | Chamoli                                                                                                                              | Uttarakhand    |
| 12.    | Raisen                                                                                                                               | Madhya Pradesh |
| 13.    | Gaya                                                                                                                                 | Bihar          |
| 14.    | Bhopal                                                                                                                               | Madhya Pradesh |

|     |            |             |
|-----|------------|-------------|
| 15. | Panchmahal | Gujarat     |
| 16. | Kamrup     | Assam       |
| 17. | Goalpara   | Assam       |
| 18. | Nagaon     | Assam       |
| 19. | North Goa  | Goa         |
| 20. | South Goa  | Goa         |
| 21. | Darjeeling | West Bengal |
| 22. | Nilgiri    | Tamil Nadu. |

### **80IE. Special provisions in respect of certain undertakings in North-Eastern States**

(1) Where the gross total income of an assessee includes any profits and gains derived by an undertaking, to which this section applies, from any business referred to in sub-section (2), there shall be allowed, in computing the total income of the assessee, a deduction of an amount equal to hundred per cent of the profits and gains derived from such business for ten consecutive assessment years commencing with the initial assessment year.

(2) This section applies to any undertaking which has, during the period beginning on the 1st day of April, 2007 and ending before the 1st day of April, 2017, begun or begins, in any of the North-Eastern States, -

- (i) to manufacture or produce any eligible article or thing;
- (ii) to undertake substantial expansion to manufacture or produce any eligible article or thing;

(iii) to carry on any eligible business.

(3) This section applies to any undertaking which fulfils all the following conditions, namely:

(i) it is not formed by splitting up, or the reconstruction, of a business already in existence:

Provided that this condition shall not apply in respect of an undertaking which is formed as a result of the re-establishment, reconstruction or revival by the assessee of the business of any such undertaking as referred to in section 33B, in the circumstances and within the period specified in the said section;

(ii) it is not formed by the transfer to a new business of machinery or plant previously used for any purpose.

Explanation: The provisions of Explanations 1 and 2 to sub-section (3) of section 80-IA shall apply for the purposes of clause (ii) of this sub-section as they apply for the purposes of clause (ii) of that sub-section.

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other provision of this Act, in computing the total income of the assessee, no deduction shall be allowed under any other section contained in Chapter VIA or in section 10A or section 10AA or section 10B or section 10BA, in relation to the profits and gains of the undertaking.

(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, no deduction shall be allowed to any undertaking under this section, where the total period of deduction inclusive of the period of deduction under this section, or under section 80-IC or under the second proviso to sub-section (4) of section 80-IB or under section 10C, as the case may be, exceeds ten assessment years.

(6) The provisions contained in sub-section (5) and sub-sections (7) to (12) of section 80-IA shall, so far as may be, apply to the eligible undertaking under this section.

(7) For the purposes of this section,-

(i) “initial assessment year” means the assessment year relevant to the previous year in which the undertaking begins to manufacture or produce articles or things, or completes substantial expansion;

(ii) “North-Eastern States” means the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura;

(iii) “substantial expansion” means increase in the investment in the plant and machinery by at least twenty-five per cent. of the book value of plant and machinery (before taking depreciation in any year), as on the first day of the previous year in which the substantial expansion is undertaken;

(iv) “eligible article or thing” means the article or thing other than the following:

(a) goods falling under Chapter 24 of the First Schedule to the Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985 which pertains to tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes;

(b) pan masala as covered under Chapter 21 of the First Schedule to the Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985 (5 of 1986);

(c) plastic carry bags of less than 20 microns as specified by the Ministry of Environment and Forests vide notification number SO. 705 (E). dated the 2nd September, 1999 and S.O. 698(E), dated the 17th June, 2003; and

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(d) goods falling under Chapter 27 of the First Schedule to the Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985 (5 of 1986), produced by petroleum oil or gas refineries;

(v) "eligible business" means the business of,-

(a) hotel (not below two star category);

(b) adventure and leisure sports including ropeways;

(c) providing medical and health services in the nature of nursing home with a minimum capacity of twenty-five beds;

(d) running an old-age home;

(e) operating vocational training institute for hotel management, catering and food craft, entrepreneurship development, nursing and para-medical, civil aviation related training, fashion designing and industrial training;

(f) running information technology related training center;

(g) manufacturing of information technology hardware; and

(h) bio-technology.

**80JJA. Deduction in respect of profits and gains from business of collecting and processing of bio-degradable waste**

Where the gross total income of an assessee includes any profits and gains derived from the business of collecting and processing or treating of biodegradable waste for generating power, or producing bio-fertilisers, bio-pesticides or other biological agents or for producing bio-gas or making pellets or briquettes for fuel or organic manure, there shall be allowed, in computing the total income of the assessee, a deduction of an amount equal to the whole of such profits and gains for a period of five consecutive

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assessment years beginning with the assessment year relevant to the previous year in which such business commences.

**80JJAA. Deduction in respect of employment of new employees**

(1) Where the gross total income of an assessee to whom section 44AB applies, includes any profits and gains derived from business, there shall, subject to the conditions specified in sub-section (2), be allowed a deduction of an amount equal to thirty per cent. of additional employee cost incurred in the course of such business in the previous year, for three assessment years including the assessment year relevant to the previous year in which such employment is provided.

(2) No deduction under sub-section (1) shall be allowed,--

(a) if the business is formed by splitting up, or the reconstruction, of an existing business:

Provided that nothing contained in this clause shall apply in respect of a business which is formed as a result of re-establishment, reconstruction or revival by the assessee of the business in the circumstances and within the period specified in section 33B;

(b) if the business is acquired by the assessee by way of transfer from any other person or as a result of any business reorganisation;

(c) unless the assessee furnishes the report of the accountant, as defined in the Explanation below sub-section (2) of section 288, before the specified date referred to in section 44AB giving such particulars in the report as may be prescribed.

Explanation.--For the purposes of this section,--

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(i) "additional employee cost" means the total emoluments paid or payable to additional employees employed during the previous year:

Provided that in the case of an existing business, the additional employee cost shall be nil, if--

(a) there is no increase in the number of employees from the total number of employees employed as on the last day of the preceding year;

(b) emoluments are paid otherwise than by an account payee cheque or account payee bank draft or by use of electronic clearing system through a bank account or through such other electronic mode as may be prescribed:

Provided further that in the first year of a new business, emoluments paid or payable to employees employed during that previous year shall be deemed to be the additional employee cost;

(ii) "additional employee" means an employee who has been employed during the previous year and whose employment has the effect of increasing the total number of employees employed by the employer as on the last day of the preceding year, but does not include--

(a) an employee whose total emoluments are more than twenty-five thousand rupees per month; or

(b) an employee for whom the entire contribution is paid by the Government under the Employees' Pension Scheme notified in accordance with the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952); or

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- (c) an employee employed for a period of less than two hundred and forty days during the previous year; or
- (d) an employee who does not participate in the recognised provident fund;

Provided that in the case of an assessee who is engaged in the business of manufacturing of apparel or footwear or leather products, the provisions of sub-clause (c) shall have effect as if for the words "two hundred and forty days", the words "one hundred and fifty days" had been substituted.

Provided further that where an employee is employed during the previous year for a period of less than two hundred and forty days or one hundred and fifty days, as the case may be, but is employed for a period of two hundred and forty days or one hundred and fifty days, as the case may be, in the immediately succeeding year, he shall be deemed to have been employed in the succeeding year and the provisions of this section shall apply accordingly;

(iii) "emoluments" means any sum paid or payable to an employee in lieu of his employment by whatever name called, but does not include--

(a) any contribution paid or payable by the employer to any pension fund or provident fund or any other fund for the benefit of the employee under any law for the time being in force; and

(b) any lump-sum payment paid or payable to an employee at the time of termination of his service or superannuation or voluntary retirement, such as gratuity, severance pay, leave encashment, voluntary retrenchment benefits, commutation of pension and the like.

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(3) The provisions of this section, as they stood immediately prior to their amendment by the Finance Act, 2016, shall apply to an assessee eligible to claim any deduction for any assessment year commencing on or before the 1st day of April, 2016.

**80LA. Deduction in respect of certain incomes of Offshore Banking Units**

(1) Where the gross total income of an assessee, being a scheduled bank, or, any bank incorporated by or under the laws of a country outside India; and having an Offshore Banking Unit in a Special Economic Zone, includes any income referred to in sub-section (2), there shall be allowed, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section, a deduction from such income, of an amount equal to--

(a) one hundred per cent. of such income for five consecutive assessment years beginning with the assessment year relevant to the previous year in which the permission, under clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 23 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949) or permission or registration under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 (15 of 1992) or any other relevant law was obtained, and thereafter;

(b) fifty per cent. of such income for five consecutive assessment years.

Provided that for the assessment year commencing on or after the 1st day of April, 2023, the deduction under this clause shall be one hundred per cent. of such income

(1A) Where the gross total income of an assessee, being a Unit of an International Financial Services Centre, includes any income referred to in sub-section (2), there shall be allowed, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section, a

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deduction from such income, of an amount equal to one hundred per cent. of such income for any ten consecutive assessment years, at the option of the assessee, out of fifteen years, beginning with the assessment year relevant to the previous year in which the permission, under clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 23 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949) or permission or registration under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 (15 of 1992) permission or registration under the International Financial Services Centre Authority Act, 2019 (50 of 2019) was obtained

(2) The income referred to in sub-section (1) and sub-section (1A) shall be the income -

(a) from an Offshore Banking Unit in a Special Economic Zone; or

(b) from the business referred to in "sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949) with an undertaking located in a Special Economic Zone or any other undertaking which develops, develops and operates or develops, operates and maintains a Special Economic Zone; or

(c) from any Unit of the International Financial Services Center from its business for which it has been approved for setting up in such a center in a Special Economic Zone.

(d) arising from the transfer of an asset, being an aircraft or a ship, which was leased by a unit referred to in clause (c) to a person, subject to the condition that the unit has commenced operation on or before the 31st day of March, 2030.

Explanation.-- For the purposes of this clause, "aircraft" and "ship" shall have the meaning assigned to it in the Explanation to clause (4F) of section 10

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(3) No deduction under this section shall be allowed unless the assessee furnishes along with the return of income, -

(i) the report, in the form specified<sup>2</sup> by the Central Board of Direct Taxes under clause (i) of sub-section (2) of section 80LA, as it stood immediately before its substitution by this section, of an accountant as defined in the Explanation below sub-section (2) of section 288, certifying that the deduction has been correctly claimed in accordance with the provisions of this section; and

(ii) a copy of the permission obtained under clause (a) of sub-section (1) of Section 23 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949) or copy of permission or registration obtained under the International Financial Services Centres Authority Act, 2019 (50 of 2019).

Explanation : For the purposes of this section, -

(a) "International Financial Services Center" shall have the same meaning as assigned to it in clause (q) of section 2 of the Special Economic Zones Act, 2005;

(b) "scheduled bank" shall have the same meaning as assigned to it in clause (e) of section 2 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934);

(c) "Special Economic Zone" shall have the same meaning as assigned to it in clause (za) of section 2 of the Special Economic Zones Act, 2005;

(d) "Unit" shall have the same meaning as assigned to it in clause (zc) of section 2 of the Special Economic Zones Act, 2005.

**80M. Deduction in respect of certain intercorporate dividends**

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(1) Where the gross total income of a domestic company in any previous year includes any income by way of dividends from any other domestic company or a foreign company or a business trust, there shall, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section, be allowed in computing the total income of such domestic company, a deduction of an amount equal to so much of the amount of income by way of dividends received from such other domestic company or foreign company or business trust as does not exceed the amount of dividend distributed by it on or before the due date.

(2) Where any deduction, in respect of the amount of dividend distributed by the domestic company, has been allowed under sub-section (1) in any previous year, no deduction shall be allowed in respect of such amount in any other previous year.

Explanation.--For the purposes of this section, the expression "due date" means the date one month prior to the date for furnishing the return of income under sub-section (1) of section 139.

### **80O. Deduction in respect of royalties, etc., from certain foreign enterprises**

Where the gross total income of an assessee, being an Indian company, or a person (other than a company) who is resident in India, includes any income received by the assessee from the Government of a foreign State or foreign enterprise in consideration for the use outside India of any patent, invention, design or registered trade mark and such income is received in convertible foreign exchange in India, or having been received in convertible foreign exchange outside India, or having been converted into convertible foreign exchange outside India, is brought into India, by or on behalf of the assessee in accordance

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with any law for the time being in force for regulating payments and dealings in foreign exchange, there shall be allowed, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section, a deduction of an amount equal to –

- (i) forty per cent for an assessment year beginning on the 1st day of April, 2001;
- (ii) thirty per cent for an assessment year beginning on the 1st day of April, 2002;
- (iii) twenty per cent for an assessment year beginning on the 1st day of April, 2003;
- (iv) ten per cent for an assessment year beginning on the 1st day of April, 2004, of the income so received in, or brought into, India, in computing the total income of the assessee and no deduction shall be allowed in respect of the assessment year beginning on the 1st day of April, 2005 and any subsequent assessment year:

Provided that such income is received in India within a period of six months from the end of the previous year or within such further period as the competent authority may allow in this behalf:

Provided further that no deduction under this section shall be allowed unless the assessee furnishes a certificate, in the prescribed form<sup>4</sup>, along with the return of income, certifying that the deduction has been correctly claimed in accordance with the provisions of this section

Explanation : For the purposes of this section, –

- (i) “convertible foreign exchange” means foreign exchange which is for the time being treated by the Reserve Bank of India

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as convertible foreign exchange for the purposes of the law for the time being in force for regulating payments and dealings in foreign exchange;

(ii) “foreign enterprise” means a person who is a non-resident;

(iii) services rendered or agreed to be rendered outside India shall include services rendered from India but shall not include services rendered in India;

(iv) “competent authority” means the Reserve Bank of India or such other authority as is authorised under any law for the time being in force for regulating payments and dealings in foreign exchange.

**80P. Deduction in respect of income of co-operative societies**

(1) Where, in the case of an assessee being a co-operative society, the gross total income includes any income referred to in sub-section (2), there shall be deducted, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section, the sums specified in sub-section (2), in computing the total income of the assessee.

(2) The sums referred to in sub-section (1) shall be the following, namely:

(a) in the case of a co-operative society engaged in –

(i) carrying on the business of banking or providing credit facilities to its members, or

(ii) a cottage industry, or

(iii) the marketing of agricultural produce grown by its members,  
or

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(iv) the purchase of the agricultural implements, seeds, livestock or other articles intended for agriculture for the purpose of supplying them to its members, or

(v) the processing, without the aid of power, of the agricultural produce of its members, or

(vi) the collective disposal of the labour of its members, or

(vii) fishing or allied activities, that is to say, the catching, curing, processing, preserving, storing or marketing of fish or the purchase of materials and equipment in connection therewith for the purpose of supplying them to its members, the whole of the amount of profits and gains of business attributable to any one or more of such activities:

Provided that in the case of a co-operative society falling under sub-clause (vi), or sub-clause (vii), the rules and bye-laws of the society restrict the voting rights to the following classes of its members, namely:

(1) the individuals who contribute their labour or, as the case may be, carry on the fishing or allied activities;

(2) the co-operative credit societies which provide financial assistance to the society;

(3) the State Government;

(b) in the case of a co-operative society, being a primary society engaged in supplying milk, oil seeds, fruits or vegetables raised or grown by its members to –

(i) a federal co-operative society, being a society engaged in the business of supplying milk, oil seeds, fruits, or vegetables, as the case may be; or

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(ii) the Government or a local authority; or

(iii) a Government company as defined in section 617 of the Companies Act, 1956 (1 of 1956), or a corporation established by or under a Central, State or Provincial Act (being a company or corporation engaged in supplying milk, oil seeds, fruits or vegetables, as the case may be, to the public), the whole of the amount of profits and gains of such business;

(c) in the case of a co-operative society engaged in activities other than those specified in clause (a) or clause (b) (either independently of, or in addition to, all or any of the activities so specified), so much of its profits and gains attributable to such activities as does not exceed, –

(i) where such co-operative society is a consumers’ co-operative society, one hundred thousand rupees; and

(ii) in any other case, fifty thousand rupees.

Explanation: In this clause, “consumers’ co-operative society” means a society for the benefit of the consumers;

(d) in respect of any income by way of interest or dividends derived by the co-operative society from its investments with any other cooperative society, the whole of such income;

(e) in respect of any income derived by the co-operative society from the letting of godowns or warehouses for storage, processing or facilitating the marketing of commodities, the whole of such income;

(f) in the case of a co-operative society, not being a housing society or an urban consumers’ society or a society carrying on transport business or a society engaged in the performance of any manufacturing operations with the aid of power, where the gross



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total income does not exceed twenty thousand rupees, the amount of any income by way of interest on securities or any income from house property chargeable under section 22.

Explanation: For the purposes of this section, an “urban consumers’ cooperative society” means a society for the benefit of the consumers within the limits of a municipal corporation, municipality, municipal committee notified area committee, town area or cantonment.

(3) In a case where the assessee is entitled also to the deduction under section 80HH or section 80HHA or section 80HHB or section 80HHC, or section 80HHD or section 80-I or section 80-IA or section 80J or section 80JJ, the deduction under sub-section (1) of this section, in relation to the sums specified in clause (a) or clause (b) or clause (c) of sub-section (2), shall be allowed with reference to the income, if any, as referred to in those clauses included in the gross total income as reduced by the deduction under section 80HH, section 80HHA, section 80HHB, section 80HHC, section 80HHD, section 80-I, section 80-IA, section 80J and section 80JJ.

(4) The provisions of this section shall not apply in relation to any co-operative bank other than a primary agricultural credit society or a primary co-operative agricultural and rural development bank.

Explanation: For the purposes of this sub-section,--

(a) “co-operative bank” and “primary agricultural credit society” shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in Part V of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949);

(b) “primary co-operative agricultural and rural development bank” means a society having its area of operation confined to a

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taluk and the principal object of which is to provide for long-term credit for agricultural and rural development activities.

### **80PA. Deduction in respect of certain income of Producer Companies**

(1) Where the gross total income of an assessee, being a Producer Company having a total turnover of less than one hundred crore rupees in any previous year, includes any profits and gains derived from eligible business, there shall, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section, be allowed, in computing the total income of the assessee, a deduction of an amount equal to one hundred per cent. of the profits and gains attributable to such business for the previous year relevant to an assessment year commencing on or after the 1st day of April, 2019, but before the 1st day of April, 2025.

(2) In a case where the assessee is entitled also to deduction under any other provision of this Chapter, the deduction under this section shall be allowed with reference to the income, if any, as referred to in this section included in the gross total income as reduced by the deductions under such other provision of this Chapter.

Explanation.-- For the purposes of this section,--

(i) "eligible business" means--

(a) the marketing of agricultural produce grown by the members;  
or

(b) the purchase of agricultural implements, seeds, livestock or other articles intended for agriculture for the purpose of supplying them to the members; or

(c) the processing of the agricultural produce of the members;

(ii) "member" shall have the meaning assigned to it in clause (d) of section 581A of the Companies Act, 1956 (1 of 1956);

(iii) "Producer Company" shall have the meaning assigned to it in clause (l) of section 581A of the Companies Act, 1956 (1 of 1956).

**80Q. Deduction in respect of profits and gains from the business of publication of books**

(1) Where in the case of an assessee the gross total income of the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1992, or to any one of the four assessment years next following that assessment year, includes any profits and gains derived from a business carried on in India of printing and publication of books or publication of books, there shall, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section, be allowed, in computing the total income of the assessee, a deduction from such profits and gains of an amount equal to twenty per cent thereof.

(2) In a case where the assessee is entitled also to the deduction under section 80HH or section 80HHA or section 80HHC or section 80-I or section 80-IA or section 80J or section 80P, in relation to any part of the profits and gains referred to in sub-section (1), the deduction under sub-section (1) shall be allowed with reference to such profits and gains included in the gross total income as reduced by the deductions under section 80HH, section 80HHA, section 80HHC, section 80-I, section 80-IA, section 80J and section 80P.

(3) For the purposes of this section, "books" shall not include newspapers, journals, magazines, diaries, brochures, tracts,

pamphlets and other publications of a similar nature by whatever name called.

**80QQA. Deduction in respect of professional income of authors of text books in Indian languages**

(1) Where, in the case of an individual resident in India, being an author, the gross total income of the previous year relevant to the assessment year 2[commencing on–

(a) the 1st day of April, 1980, or to any one of the nine assessment years next following that assessment year; or

(b) the 1st day of April, 1992, or to any one of the four assessment years next following that assessment year, includes any income derived by him in the exercise of his profession on account of any lump sum consideration for the assignment or grant of any of his interests in the copyright of any book, or of royalties or copyright fees (whether receivable in lump sum or otherwise) in respect of such book, there shall, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section, be allowed in computing the total income of the assessee, a deduction from such income of an amount equal to twenty-five per cent thereof.

(2) No deduction under sub-section (1) shall be allowed unless –

(a) the book is either in the nature of a dictionary, thesaurus or encyclopedia or is one that has been prescribed or recommended as a text book, or included in the curriculum, by any university, for a degree or post-graduate course of that university; and

(b) the book is written in any language specified in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution or in any such other language as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf having regard to the need for promotion of

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publication of books of the nature referred to in clause (a) in that language and other relevant factors.

Explanation: For the purposes of this section, –

- (i) “author” includes a joint author;
- (ii) “lump sum”, in regard to royalties or copyright fees, includes an advance payment on account of such royalties or copyright fees which is not returnable;
- (iii) “university” shall have the same meaning as in the Explanation to clause (ix) of section 47.

**80QQB. Deduction in respect of royalty income, etc., of authors of certain books other than text books**

(1) Where, in the case of an individual resident in India, being an author, the gross total income includes any income, derived by him in the exercise of his profession, on account of any lump sum consideration for the assignment or grant of any of his interests in the copyright of any book being a work of literary, artistic or scientific nature, or of royalty or copyright fees (whether receivable in lump sum or otherwise) in respect of such book, there shall, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section, be allowed, in computing the total income of the assessee, a deduction from such income, computed in the manner specified in sub-section (2).

(2) The deduction under this section shall be equal to the whole of such income referred to in sub-section (1), or an amount of three lakh rupees, whichever is less:

Provided that where the income by way of such royalty or the copyright fee, is not a lump sum consideration in lieu of all rights of the assessee in the book, so much of the income, before

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allowing expenses attributable to such income, as is in excess of fifteen per cent of the value of such books sold during the previous year shall be ignored:

Provided further that in respect of any income earned from any source outside India, so much of the income shall be taken into account for the purpose of this section as is brought into India by, or on behalf of, the assessee in convertible foreign exchange within a period of six months from the end of the previous year in which such income is earned or within such further period as the competent authority may allow in this behalf.

(3) No deduction under this section shall be allowed unless the assessee furnishes a certificate in the prescribed<sup>2</sup> form and in the prescribed<sup>2</sup> manner, duly verified by any person responsible for making such payment to the assessee as referred to in sub-section (1), along with the return of income, setting forth such particulars as may be prescribed<sup>2</sup>.

(4) No deduction under this section shall be allowed in respect of any income earned from any source outside India, unless the assessee furnishes a certificate, in the prescribed<sup>3</sup> form from the prescribed authority<sup>4</sup>, along with the return of income in the prescribed manner<sup>3</sup>.

(5) Where a deduction for any previous year has been claimed and allowed in respect of any income referred to in this section, no deduction in respect of such income shall be allowed under any other provision of this Act in any assessment year.

Explanation: For the purposes of this section, –

(a) “author” includes a joint author;

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(b) “books” shall not include brochures, commentaries, diaries, guides, journals, magazines, newspapers, pamphlets, text books for schools, tracts and other publications of similar nature, by whatever name called;

(c) “competent authority” means the Reserve Bank of India or such other authority as is authorised under any law for the time being in force for regulating payments and dealings in foreign exchange;

(d) “lump sum”, in regard to royalties or copyright fees, includes an advance payment on account of such royalties or copyright fees which is not returnable.

**80R. Deduction in respect of remuneration from certain foreign sources in the case of professors, teachers, etc**

Where the gross total income of an individual who is a citizen of India includes any remuneration received by him outside India from any university or other educational institution established outside India or any other association or body established outside India, for any service rendered by him during his stay outside India in his capacity as a professor, teacher or research worker in such university, institution, association or body, there shall be allowed, in computing the total income of the individual, a deduction from such remuneration of an amount equal to –

(i) sixty per cent of such remuneration for an assessment year beginning on the 1st day of April, 2001;

(ii) forty-five per cent of such remuneration for an assessment year beginning on the 1st day of April, 2002;

(iii) thirty per cent of such remuneration for an assessment year beginning on the 1st day of April, 2003;

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(iv) fifteen per cent of such remuneration for an assessment year beginning on the 1st day of April, 2004, as is brought into India by, or on behalf of, the assessee in convertible foreign exchange within a period of six months from the end of the previous year or within such further period as the competent authority may allow in this behalf and no deduction shall be allowed in respect of the assessment year beginning on the 1st day of April, 2005 and any subsequent assessment year:

Provided that no deduction under this section shall be allowed unless the assessee furnishes a certificate, in the prescribed form<sup>2</sup>, along with the return of income, certifying that the deduction has been correctly claimed in accordance with the provisions of this section.

Explanation: For the purposes of this section, the expression “competent authority” means the Reserve Bank of India or such other authority as is authorised under any law for the time being in force for regulating payments and dealings in foreign exchange.

**80RR. Deduction in respect of professional income from foreign sources in certain cases**

Where the gross total income of an individual resident in India, being an author, playwright, artist, musician, actor or sportsman (including an athlete), includes any income derived by him in the exercise of his profession from the Government of a foreign State or any person not resident in India, there shall be allowed, in computing the total income of the individual, a deduction from such income of an amount equal to –

(i) sixty per cent of such income for an assessment year beginning on the 1st day of April, 2001;

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(ii) forty-five per cent of such income for an assessment year beginning on the 1st day of April, 2002;

(iii) thirty per cent of such income for an assessment year beginning on the 1st day of April, 2003;

(iv) fifteen per cent of such income for an assessment year beginning on the 1st day of April, 2004, as is brought into India by, or on behalf of, the assessee in convertible foreign exchange within a period of six months from the end of the previous year or within such further period as the competent authority may allow in this behalf and no deduction shall be allowed in respect of the assessment year beginning on the 1st day of April, 2005 and any subsequent assessment year:

Provided that no deduction under this section shall be allowed unless the assessee furnishes a certificate, in the prescribed form, along with the return of income, certifying that the deduction has been correctly claimed in accordance with the provisions of this section.

Explanation: For the purposes of this section, the expression “competent authority” means the Reserve Bank of India or such other authority as is authorised under any law for the time being in force for regulating payments and dealings in foreign exchange.

**80RRA. Deduction in respect of remuneration received for services rendered outside India**

(1) Where the gross total income of an individual who is a citizen of India includes any remuneration received by him in foreign currency from any employer (being a foreign employer or an Indian concern) for any service rendered by him outside India, there shall, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of

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this section, be allowed, in computing the total income of the individual, a deduction from such remuneration of an amount equal to –

- (i) sixty per cent of such remuneration for an assessment year beginning on the 1st day of April, 2001;
- (ii) forty-five per cent of such remuneration for an assessment year beginning on the 1st day of April, 2002;
- (iii) thirty per cent of such remuneration for an assessment year beginning on the 1st day of April, 2003;
- (iv) fifteen per cent of such remuneration for an assessment year beginning on the 1st day of April, 2004, as is brought into India by, or on behalf of, the assessee in convertible foreign exchange within a period of six months from the end of the previous year or within such further period as the competent authority may allow in this behalf and no deduction shall be allowed in respect of the assessment year beginning on the 1st day of April, 2005 and any subsequent assessment year:

Provided that no deduction under this section shall be allowed unless the assessee furnishes a certificate, in the prescribed form<sup>2</sup>, along with the return of income, certifying that the deduction has been correctly claimed in accordance with the provisions of this section.

(2) The deduction under this section shall be allowed –

- (i) in the case of an individual who is or was, immediately before undertaking such service, in the employment of the Central Government or any State Government, only if such service is sponsored by the Central Government;

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(ii) in the case of any other individual, only if he is a technician and the terms and conditions of his service outside India are approved in this behalf by the Central Government or the prescribed authority.

Explanation : For the purposes of this section, –

(a) “foreign currency” shall have the meaning assigned to it in 5[the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (42 of 1999);

(b) “foreign employer” means, –

(i) the Government of a foreign State; or

(ii) a foreign enterprise; or

(iii) any association or body established outside India;

(c) “technician” means a person having specialised knowledge and experience in –

(i) constructional or manufacturing operations or mining or the generation or distribution of electricity or any other form of power; or

(ii) agriculture, animal husbandry, dairy farming, deep sea fishing or ship building; or

(iii) public administration or industrial or business management; or

(iv) accountancy; or

(v) any field of natural or applied science (including medical science) or social science; or

(vi) any other field which the Board may prescribe<sup>3</sup> in this behalf, who is employed in a capacity in which such specialised knowledge and experience are actually utilised;

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(d) “competent authority” means the Reserve Bank of India or such other authority as is authorised under any law for the time being in force for regulating payments and dealings in foreign exchange.

**80RRB. Deduction in respect of royalty on patents**

(1) Where in the case of an assessee, being an individual, who is—

(a) resident in India;

(b) a patentee;

(c) in receipt of any income by way of royalty in respect of a patent registered on or after the 1st day of April, 2003 under the Patents Act, 1970 (39 of 1970), and

his gross total income of the previous year includes royalty, there shall, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section, be allowed a deduction, from such income, of an amount equal to the whole of such income or three lakh rupees, whichever is less:

Provided that where a compulsory licence is granted in respect of any patent under the Patents Act, 1970 (39 of 1970), the income by way of royalty for the purpose of allowing deduction under this section shall not exceed the amount of royalty under the terms and conditions of a licence settled by the Controller under that Act :

Provided further that in respect of any income earned from any source outside India, so much of the income, shall be taken into account for the purpose of this section as is brought into India by, or on behalf of, the assessee in convertible foreign exchange within a period of six months from the end of the previous year

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in which such income is earned or within such further period as the competent authority referred to in clause (c) of the Explanation to section 80QQB may allow in this behalf.

(2) No deduction under this section shall be allowed unless the assessee furnishes a certificate in the prescribed form, duly signed by the prescribed authority, along with the return of income setting forth such particulars as may be prescribed.

(3) No deduction under this section shall be allowed in respect of any income earned from any source outside India, unless the assessee furnishes a certificate in the prescribed form, from the authority or authorities, as may be prescribed, along with the return of income.

(4) Where a deduction for any previous year has been claimed and allowed in respect of any income referred to in this section, no deduction in respect of such income shall be allowed, under any other provision of this Act in any assessment year.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section,—

(a) "Controller" shall have the meaning assigned to it in clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 2 of the Patents Act, 1970 (39 of 1970);

(b) "lump sum" includes an advance payment on account of such royalties which is not returnable;

(c) "patent" means a patent (including a patent of addition) granted under the Patents Act, 1970 (39 of 1970);

(d) "patentee" means the person, being the true and first inventor of the invention, whose name is entered on the patent register as the patentee, in accordance with the Patents Act, 1970 (39 of 1970), and includes every such person, being the true and first

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inventor of the invention, where more than one person is registered as patentee under that Act in respect of that patent;

(e) "patent of addition" shall have the meaning assigned to it in clause (q) of sub-section (1) of section 2 of the Patents Act, 1970 (39 of 1970);

(f) "patented article" and "patented process" shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in clause (o) of sub-section (1) of section 2 of the Patents Act, 1970 (39 of 1970);

(g) "royalty", in respect of a patent, means consideration (including any lump sum consideration but excluding any consideration which would be the income of the recipient chargeable under the head "Capital gains" or consideration for sale of product manufactured with the use of patented process or of the patented article for commercial use) for—

(i) the transfer of all or any rights (including the granting of a licence) in respect of a patent; or

(ii) the imparting of any information concerning the working of, or the use of, a patent; or

(iii) the use of any patent; or

(iv) the rendering of any services in connection with the activities referred to in sub-clauses (i) to (iii);

(h) "true and first inventor" shall have the meaning assigned to it in clause (y) of sub-section (1) of section 2 of the Patents Act, 1970 (39 of 1970).

**80TTA. Deduction in respect of interest on deposits in savings account**

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(1) Where the gross total income of an assessee (other than the assessee referred to in section 80TTB), being an individual or a Hindu undivided family, includes any income by way of interest on deposits (not being time deposits) in a savings account with--

(a) a banking company to which the Banking Regulation Act, 1949(10 of 1949), applies (including any bank or banking institution referred to in section 51 of that Act);

(b) a co-operative society engaged in carrying on the business of banking (including a co-operative land mortgage bank or a co-operative land development bank); or

(c) a Post Office as defined in clause (k) of section 2 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898(6 Of 1898), there shall, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section, be allowed, in computing the total income of the assessee a deduction as specified hereunder, namely:--

(i) in a case where the amount of such income does not exceed in the aggregate ten thousand rupees, the whole of such amount; and

(ii) in any other case, ten thousand rupees.

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

Explanation.--For the purposes of this section, "time deposits" means the deposits repayable on expiry of fixed periods.

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**80TTB. Deduction in respect of interest on deposits in case of senior citizens**

(1) Where the gross total income of an assessee, being a senior citizen, includes any income by way of interest on deposits with--

(a) a banking company to which the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949), applies (including any bank or banking institution referred to in section 51 of that Act);

(b) a co-operative society engaged in carrying on the business of banking (including a co-operative land mortgage bank or a co-operative land development bank); or

(c) a Post Office as defined in clause (k) of section 2 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (6 of 1898), there shall, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section, be allowed, in computing the total income of the assessee, a deduction-

(i) in a case where the amount of such income does not exceed in the aggregate fifty thousand rupees, the whole of such amount; and

(ii) in any other case, fifty thousand rupees.

(2) Where the income referred to in sub-section (1) is derived from any deposit held by, or on behalf of, a firm, an association of persons or a body of individuals, no deduction shall be allowed under this section in respect of such income in computing the total income of any partner of the firm or any member of the association or any individual of the body.

Explanation.-- For the purposes of this section, "senior citizen" means an individual resident in India who is of the age of sixty years or more at any time during the relevant previous year.



**80U. Deduction in case of person with disability**

(1) In computing the total income of an individual, being a resident, who, at any time during the previous year, is certified by the medical authority to be a person with disability, there shall be allowed a deduction of a sum of seventy-five thousand rupees:

Provided that where such individual is a person with severe disability, the provisions of this sub-section shall have effect as if for the words "seventy-five thousand rupees", the words "one hundred and twenty-five thousand rupees" had been substituted.

(2) Every individual claiming a deduction under this section shall furnish a copy of the certificate issued by the medical authority in the form and manner, as may be prescribed<sup>3</sup>, along with the return of income under section 139, in respect of the assessment year for which the deduction is claimed:

Provided that where the condition of disability requires reassessment of its extent after a period stipulated in the aforesaid certificate, no deduction under this section shall be allowed for any assessment year relating to any previous year beginning after the expiry of the previous year during which the aforesaid certificate of disability had expired, unless a new certificate is obtained from the medical authority in the form and manner, as may be prescribed<sup>2</sup>, and a copy thereof is furnished along with the return of income under section 139.

Explanation : For the purposes of this section,-

(a) “disability” shall have the meaning assigned to it in clause (i) of section 2 of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 (1 of 1996), and includes “autism”, “cerebral palsy” and “multiple disabilities” referred to in clauses (a), (c) and (h) of

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section 2 of the National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999 (44 of 1999);

(b) “medical authority” means the medical authority as referred to in clause (p) of section 2 of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 (1 of 1996), or such other medical authority as may, by notification<sup>5</sup>, be specified by the Central Government for certifying “autism”, “cerebral palsy”, “multiple disabilities”, “person with disability” and “severe disability” referred to in clauses (a), (c), (h), (j) and (o) of section 2 of the National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999 (44 of 1999);

(c) “person with disability” means a person referred to in clause (t) of section 2 of the Persons With Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995(1 of 1996), or clause (j) of section 2 of the National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999 (44 of 1999);

(d) “person with severe disability” means -

(i) a person with eighty per cent or more of one or more disabilities, as referred to in sub-section (4) of section 56 of the Persons With Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 (1 of 1996); or

(ii) a person with severe disability referred to in clause (o) of section 2 of the National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999 (44 of 1999).

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