

For Office Use only: Employee need not fill these.			
Date of receipt	Date of entry	Date of Query sent on mail	Date of Query Answered on mail

This is to be filled by employee.		
CP No	-----	Interest on Housing Loan Case: Yes / No
Date:	-----	-----

The Incharge- F&A Division,
Central Pollution Control Board,
Delhi-110032

Subject: - Submission of Income Details & proof of savings in form 12BB in Annexure I and II for the Financial Year 2021-2022

Sir,

As undersigned is opting for **old tax slab**, my eligible investments are (on A-4 size papers) enclosed herewith along-with form 12BB for the Financial Year 2021-2022 in Annexure-I and Annexure-II duly supported & enclosed with the documentary evidence(s) & duly self-attested as per the following arrangements:

1. **The enclosures are serially numbered, matched with amount and indicated against relevant column of proof of saving annexure.**
2. I certify that these savings have been made by me from my own salary income/ sources during the period 1st April 2021 to 31st March 2022.
3. Proof of the savings made and declared till 15th October 2021 in annexure I & II, is submitted now so that it can reach to F&A Division **latest by 15th October 2021.**
4. **I understand that**
 - a. In view of the time constraint, late submission will not be considered in any case.
 - b. **If I am unable to submit the self-attested saving proofs for the current savings by 15th October 2021, Due tax may be deducted from my salary for the month of October 2021 onwards without any further intimation to me.**
 - c. The DDO will satisfy himself about the actual deposits/ subscriptions / payments made by me, by calling for such particulars/ information as he deem necessary before allowing the aforesaid deductions. In case the DDO is not satisfied about the genuineness of any deposit(s)/ subscription(s)/ payment(s) made by me, due tax will be deducted from my salary, and I would be free to claim the deductions/ rebates on such amount(s) by filing my return of income and furnishing the necessary proof etc., therewith, to the satisfaction of the Assessing Officer.
5. I will be personally responsible to Income Tax Department, Govt. of India, for all information pertaining to income tax assessment.
6. I certify that particulars furnished are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Thanking you

Encl. Annexure –I and II

Yours faithfully;

CPCB Extn. No		Signature	
Mobile No		Name	
Email ID			

For Office Use only: Employee need not fill these.			
Date of receipt	Date of entry	Date of Query sent on mail	Date of Query Answered on mail

This is to be filled by employee.		
CP No	_____	Claiming Interest on Housing Loan: Yes / No
Date:	_____	_____

Form 12 BB

Annexure -1

नाम (Name)	पदनाम (Designation)	PAN No. (Encl. copy of PAN Card)

Particulars for other income and savings:

(I) Income from house property (Give full details)

SI NO.	Particulars	Details	Enclosure No.
01	Name of the owner & Co-owner of the House Property	:	
02	Address of House Property (Enclose documentary evidence)	:	
03	Whether it is a a. Purchase of ready built flat/house b. Semi-built up house; or c. Piece of land; on which house is constructed	: : :	
04	Whether Housing loan taken, if yes, a. Name & address of the bank/ Organisation; & b. Date of loan (attach sanction / disbursement letter from bank)	: :	
05	Permanent Account Number of the Lender	:	
06	Mention Date of Registry of the house property, date of physical possession of house along with completion certificate	:	
07	Whether the House Property is Self Occupied	:	Yes / No
08	Whether any part of this House Property is let out during the financial year? If yes, give details.		
09	Housing Loan Interest Due/Paid/to be paid during the Financial Year ending 31st March 2022 (Attach prescribed certificate from Money Lender bank / Organisation)	:	
10	Out of the above Housing Loan interest, how much is being claimed this year as deduction	:	
11	Whether Co-applicant is claiming any		

	deduction from his/her income			
12	Interest on HBA for Pre-construction period claimed during this year	:		
13	Source(s) for repaying the Housing Loan (Principal and Interest, both)	:		
14	In case of Co-owner/Co-borrower, Give full details about his/her employment / profession in a separate sheet	:		
15	House Property is declared in Annual Declaration of property statement to CPCB	:	Yes / No	

Rule Position of Loss from House Property:-**Section 24 (B) – Loss under the head Income from House Property:-**

From FY 2017-18, the Tax benefit on loan repayment of house is restricted to Rs. 2 Lakh per annum only (even if you have multiple houses the limit is still going to be Rs. 2 Lakh only and the ceiling limit is not per house property).

The unclaimed loss if any will be carried forward to be set off against house property income of subsequent 8 years. In most of the cases, this can be treated as 'dead loss'.

1. Until FY 2016-17, interest paid/due on housing loan was eligible for the following tax benefits; (a) Municipal taxes paid, (b) 30% of the net annual income (standard deduction) and (c) interest paid on the loan taken for that house are allowed as deductions.
2. After these deductions, rental income can be **NIL** or **NEGATIVE** and is called 'loss from house property' in the latter case.
3. Such loss to the full extent was allowed to be set off against other heads of income like Income from Salary or Business etc. which helps to lower tax liability substantially. However, as per the amendment in the Income Tax by Finance Budget 2017, loss from house property can be set off to the maximum of ₹2,00,000/- only and balance if any over and above ₹2,00,000/- can be carried forward as a loss against the future income.

Now, the present position can be understood with the following example:-

Computation of Income from House Property				
Particulars	Amount (in ₹)	Total	Existing Rule: Loss from House Property that can be set-off	Budget 2017 proposal: Loss from House Property that can be set off
Rental Income	₹2,40,000			
Less: Municipal Taxes	₹10,000			
Net Annual Value (NAV)		₹2,30,000		
Less: 20% Standard deduction on NAV	₹69,000	₹1,61,000 (₹2,30,000 - ₹69,000)		
Less: Interest on Home Loan u/s 24	₹5,00,000	Loss = ₹3,39,000 (₹1,61,000 - ₹5,00,000)	₹3,39,000	₹2,00,000 (Balance ₹1,39,000 can be carried forward)

(II) Employees, who are in receipt of house rent allowance (HRA) and want to get exemption of HRA under section 10 (13A) in computing of total income, should furnish the following particulars:

i)	Monthly rent In support of claim, please provide (i) rent agreement; and (ii) monthly rent receipts	:				
ii)	House Owner' Name Address Telephone No.	:				
iii)	PAN of House Owner	:				
iv)	Address of House taken on rent	:				
v)	Total Amount of rent paid / will be paid during the financial year 2021-22 (Enclosure No.....)	:	April-21	May-21	June-21	July-21
			₹	₹	₹	₹
			Aug-21	Sep-21	Oct-21	Nov.-21
			₹	₹	₹	₹
			Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22
			₹	₹	₹	₹

(III) Amount invested in CPF fund (Compulsory as well as Voluntary) during the year:

April-21	May-21	June-21	July-21
₹	₹	₹	₹
Aug-21	Sep-21	Oct-21	Nov.-21
₹	₹	₹	₹
Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22
₹	₹	₹	₹

Certified that the particulars furnished by me in annexure-I of Form 12BB are correct and true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Date:

Signature _____

Form 12 BB

Annexure-II

(A) DEDUCTION UNDER CHAPTER VI-A IN RESPECT OF PAYMENTS:						
Various Deductions Under Section 80C to 80U:-						
(1) Life Insurance Premium (minimum holding period 2 years)- Which are actually paid during 2021-2022						
SI No.	Nature of Deduction				Amount of Investment	
Deduction under Section 80 (C):						
Life Insurance POLICIES TAKEN BEFORE APRIL 1, 2012 (premium paid will be allowed to extent of 20% of sum assured)						
Name of Insurance Co.	Policy No.	Sum Assured	Policy Term	Mode: Monthly / Qly / Half-yearly / Yearly	Premium Amount	Enclosure No.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Life Insurance POLICIES TAKEN during 2012-2013 and after on the life of other person who is not a person with disability (premium paid will be allowed to extent of 10% of sum assured)						
Life Insurance POLICIES TAKEN for a person with disability covered under section 80 DDB AFTER APRIL 1, 2013 (premium paid will be allowed to extent of 15% of sum assured)						
Other Deductions:-						
SI No.	Nature of Deduction				Payments made Upto 15th Oct.21	Enclosure No.
(2)	Contribution (not being repayment of loan) towards 15 years PPF Scheme (max. limit ₹ 1,50,000/-)					
(3)	Contribution to Notified an approved superannuation fund, Pension Fund, Mutual Funds, ULIP of UTI, LIC etc					
(4)	Principal Repayment of House Building Loan: Payment by way of installment or part payment of loan taken for purchase / construction of a residential property (minimum holding period 5 years)					
(5)	5-Yr post office time deposit (POTD) scheme The Interest is entirely taxable.					
(6)	Fixed deposit for 5 years or more with schedule bank (under tax saving scheme)					

(7)	Tuition fees to any University / College /Educational Institution in India for full time education of any two children.			
(8)	Sukanya Samridhi Account Deposit Scheme (max. limit ₹ 1,50,000)			
(9)	National Savings Certificates, VIII / IX issue			
	Date of Purchase	Amount of NSC ₹		
(10)	Accrued Interest on NSC:			
	Date of Purchase	Amount of NSC ₹		
(11)	Contributions to 'Atal Pension Yojana' Eligible for Tax Deduction under section 80CCD.			
(12)	Deduction under section 80 CCD(1B) Investment in NPS:- This additional tax deduction of ₹50,000 u/s 80CCD (1b) is over and above this ₹1.5 Lakh limit			
(13)	Deduction under Section 80-D:			NEW
	Health Insurance Policy Premium & Section 80D Tax benefits for FY 2021-2022/AY 2022-2023			
	Scenarios	Health Insurance Premium paid for & Maximum Tax Deduction limits		Total Deductions under Section 80D
		Self, Spouse & Dependent Children	Parents (Whether dependant or not)	
	No One in your family has attained 60 years of age	Upto ₹ 25,000/-	Upto ₹ 25,000/-	₹ 50,000/-
	The eldest member in your family (yourself, spouse and dependent children) is less than 60 years & your parents (either mother or father) are above 60 years of age	Upto ₹ 25,000/-	Upto ₹ 50,000/-	₹ 75,000/-
	The eldest member in your family (yourself, spouse and dependent children) has attained 60 years & your parents (either mother or father) are above 60 years of age	Upto ₹ 50,000/-	Upto ₹ 50,000/-	₹ 1,00,000/-
	Preventive health checkup (Medical checkups) expenses to the extent of ₹ 5,000/- per family can be claimed as tax deductions. Remember, this is not over and above the individual limits as explained above. (Family includes: Self, spouse, parents and dependent children).			
(15)	Deduction under Section 80-DD: Maintenance including medical treatment of a handicapped dependent (having any disability of not less than 40%)			

	<p>Available Deduction - ₹75,000, or actual expenditure incurred, whichever is lesser. For severe handicap conditions (more than 80%) ₹1,25,000/- is the deduction limit.</p> <p>Scope of Deduction - Deduction can be claimed for dependent parents, spouse, children and siblings.</p> <p><u>Please note that Dependent must not have claimed any deduction for their disability.</u></p> <p><i>To claim this deduction, you have to submit Form no 10-IA which can be downloaded from the web-site of Income Tax Department or can be collected from F&A Division by making specific request.</i></p>		
(16)	<p><u>Deduction under Section 80-DDB:</u></p> <p>Medical expenditure on specified disease or ailment: <i>An individual (less than 60 years of age) can claim upto ₹40,000 for the treatment of specified critical ailments. This can also be claimed on behalf of the dependents. The tax deduction limit under this section for Senior Citizens and very Senior Citizens (above 80 years) has been revised to ₹1,00,000. Expenditure must be actually incurred by resident assessee on himself or dependant relative for medical treatment of specified disease or ailment. The diseases have been specified in Rule HDD. A certificate in form 10-1A is to be furnished by the assessee from any registered doctor working in a Govt. Hospital subject to reduction of amount reimbursed by any Insurance company or CPCB.</i></p>		
(17)	<p><u>Deduction under Section 80-E:</u></p> <p>Interest on loan taken for higher studies: Entire payment of interest on loan for higher studies is deductible for a maximum period of 8 years from the year in which loan repayment is started or until the above interest paid in full, whichever is earlier</p>		
(18)	<p><u>Deduction under Section 80-EE</u></p> <p>This was a new proposal which had been made in Budget 2016-17. The same will be continued in FY 2021-2022 / AY 2022-2023 too. First time Home Buyers can claim an additional Tax deduction of up to ₹50,000 on home loan interest payments u/s 80EE. The below criteria has to be met for claiming tax deduction under section 80EE.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The home loan should have been sanctioned during FY 2016-17. • Loan amount should be less than ₹35 Lakh. • The value of the house should not be more than ₹50 Lakh & • The home buyer should not have any other existing residential house in his name. <p><i>You can continue to claim this deduction until you have fully repaid the loan.</i></p>		
(B) DEDUCTION UNDER CHAPTER VI-A IN RESPECT OF CERTAIN INCOMES:			
<u>Deduction under Section 80-U:</u>			
(1)	<p><u>Income of a person with disability:</u> Not less than 40% of any disability given in the aforesaid section and submission of a copy of certificate issued by Medical Authority. Certificate should be obtained from a Govt. Doctor. The relevant rule is Rule 11D. (Format may be taken from F&A Division, if required). Subject to certain conditions and subject to fixed deduction of ₹75,000.</p>		

	A higher deduction ₹ 1,25,000/- is available in respect of person with severe disability over 80% .	
--	--	--

Certified that the particulars furnished by me in annexure-II of Form 12 BB are correct and true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Date:

Signature_____

Name_____