



केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, दिल्ली

(पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार के अंतर्गत एक स्वायत्त संस्था)
'परिवेश-भवन', पूर्वी अर्जुन नगर, शाहदरा, दिल्ली - ११० ०३२

मिसिल संख्या. एसी-१०१/०५/वीजी/२०१८-१९/

सितंबर १२, २०१८

CIRCULAR/परिपत्र

विषय: आयकर अधिनियम १९६१ के तहत वित्त-वर्ष २०१८-१९ के वेतन से आयकर की कटौती के संदर्भ में

SUBJECT: INCOME-TAX DEDUCTION FROM SALARIES DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2018-19 UNDER SECTION 192 OF THE INCOMETAX ACT, 1961.

As per the Finance Act, २०१८, income-tax is mandatorily required to be deducted under Section 192 of the Act from income chargeable under the head "Salaries" for the financial year २०१८-१९ i.e. Assessment Year २०१९-२०.

2. This present Circular contains the rates of deduction of income-tax from the payment of income chargeable under the head "Salaries" during the financial year २०१८-१९ and explains certain related provisions of the Act and Income-tax Rules, १९६२ (hereinafter the Rules). The relevant Acts, Rules, Forms and Notifications are available at the website of the Income Tax Department- www.incometaxindia.gov.in.

3. Every person who is responsible for paying any income chargeable under the head "Salaries" shall deduct income-tax on the estimated income of the assessee under the head "Salaries" for the financial year २०१८-१९. The income-tax is required to be calculated on the basis of the rates given in this circular, subject to the provisions related to requirement to furnish PAN as per sec २०६AA of the Act, and shall be deducted at the time of each payment. No tax, however, will be required to be deducted at source in any case unless the estimated salary income including the value of perquisites, for the financial year exceeds ₹२,५०,०००/- or ₹३,००,०००/- as the case may be, depending upon the age of the employee.

4. Permanent Account Number (PAN) and address of the assessee are mandatory. If not furnished, tax at source is to be deducted at the prescribed rates or 20% whichever is higher without giving any rebate/deduction.

5. Section १९२(२बी) enables a taxpayer may furnish particulars of income under any head other than "Salaries" (not being a loss under any such head other than the loss under the head – Income from house property) received by the taxpayer for the same financial year and of any tax deducted at source thereon. The particulars may be furnished in the enclosed Form of 12 BB along-with annexure, which is properly to be signed and verified by the taxpayer in the manner as prescribed under Rule २६बी(२) of the Income Tax Rules.

6. DDO can take into account loss under the head – Income from house property only. Loss under any other head cannot be considered by the DDO for calculating the amount of tax to be deducted. Also Tax on salaries cannot be reduced by the addition of TDS on Other Income.

7. If the jurisdictional TDS officer of the Taxpayer issues a certificate of No Deduction or Lower Deduction of Tax under section १९७ of the Act, in response to the application filed before him in Form No १३ by the Taxpayer; then

the DDO should take into account such certificate and deduct tax on the salary payable at the rates mentioned therein. (Rule 24AA). The Unique Identification Number of the certificate is required to be reported in Quarterly Statement of TDS (Form 24Q).

8. Further, as per Circular ०४/२०१३ dated १७/०४/२०१३ all deductors shall issue the Part A of Form No. १६, by generating and subsequently downloading it through TRACES Portal and after duly authenticating and verifying it, in respect of all sums deducted on or after the 1st day of April, २०१२ under the provisions of section १९२ of Chapter XVII-B. Part A of Form No १६ shall have a unique TDS certificate number. 'Part B (Annexure)' of Form No. 16 and Form 12BA shall be prepared by the deductor at his own and issued to the deductees after due authentication and verification along-with the Part A of the Form No. १६.

9. **The proof of Income details & savings** under various sections of Income Tax Act may be submitted as per the following scheduled dates:

Last Date	Receipt of Form 12BB in F&A Division by 12th February 2019
Annexure	I & II along-with proof of the savings (self-attested) by 12 th February 2019.
Numbered Serially	All the enclosures must be numbered & arranged serially according to the format so that it may not lead to unattended.

10. Soft copies of this circular & saving submission in form 12BB, both are also available in the staff corner on the CPCB's web-site i.e. <http://cpcb.nic.in/circular.php> and at Intranet portal (<http://125.19.52.218/intra/admin/>)

11. An early submission of "Form 12BB" is requested to avoid last minute hardship.

(मोहन कुमार कपूर)
लेखा अधिकारी
व प्रभारी, वित्त एवं
लेखा विभाग

Encl.: As above

Income Tax Rates for the Financial Year 2018-2019

Normal tax rates applicable to a resident individual below the age of 60 years i.e. born on or after 1.4.1959

Net income range	Income-tax rates	Education and Health Cess
Up to ₹2,50,000	Nil	Nil
₹2,50,000 – ₹5,00,000	5% of (total income minus ₹2,50,000) [*]	4% of income-tax
₹5,00,000 – ₹10,00,000	Rs. 12,500 + 20% of (total income minus ₹5,00,000)	4% of income-tax
Above ₹10,00,000	Rs. 1,12,500 + 30% of (total income minus ₹10,00,000)	4% of income-tax

Surcharge: Surcharge is levied @ 10% on the amount of income-tax if net income exceeds ₹50 Lakh [As amended by Finance Act, 2017] but doesn't exceed ₹1 crore and @ 15% on the amount of income tax if net income exceeds ₹1 crore. In a case where surcharge is levied, Education and Health Cess @ 4% will be levied on the amount of income tax plus surcharge.

[*] A resident individual (whose net income does not exceed ₹ 3,50,000) can avail rebate under section 87A. It is deductible from income-tax before calculating education cess. The amount of rebate is 100 per cent of income-tax or ₹2,500, whichever is less.

Things one must know:

1. **Budget 2018-19 & the Finance Bill 2018** have been tabled in Parliament. The income tax rate have been kept unchanged by the Finance Minister for the Financial Year 2018-19 (Assessment Year 2019-2020).
2. **Transport allowance to become taxable**
This year onwards transport allowance will become fully taxable in your hands from April 1. The proposal was announced in Budget 2018. Until and including FY 2017-18, income tax laws allowed transport allowance up to Rs 19,200 exempt from tax.
3. **Introduction of Standard Deduction**
However, in lieu of the above allowance, standard deduction of Rs 40,000 from salary and pension will be available.
4. **Threshold limit of exemption** from personal income tax in the case of all assesses (male and female both) below the age of 60 years is ₹ 2,50,000, while for a resident senior citizen over 60 years is ₹3,00,000 and for resident super senior citizen over 80 years is ₹500,000.

The last date for e.filing of individual income tax return is 31st July 2019 unless otherwise extended by Income Tax Department. As per the new law wef AY 2018-19, a penalty of Rs 5,000 will be levied if the return is filed after the due date but before December 31 of that year and Rs 10,000 post December 31. However, as relief to small taxpayers, if your income is not more than Rs 5 lakh, the maximum penalty levied will be Rs 1,000.

5. Apart from penalty on late filing of ITR, if you make a mistake while filing for FY2017-18, then you would have time till 31 March, 2019 to file your revised return.

Copy to:

1. PS to MS: - For kind information of MS
2. Hindi Officer: - For putting Hindi version of this circular on the CPCB web-site.
3. Incharge-I.T. Division- for publishing this circular on CPCB web-site & Intranet portal.
4. Divisional Incharges: –
For information and circulation in their division please.
5. Incharge, Zonal Offices: –
(i) For information and circulation in Zonal Office please.
(ii) **Before forwarding to HO, the saving enclosures be checked by ZO Accounts Officials.**
(iii) To update HO for payments of allowances paid locally on regular basis.
6. Notice Board
7. Master file

(मोहन कुमार कपूर)
लेखा अधिकारी
व प्रभारी, वित्त एवं
लेखा विभाग

CP No. _____

Date: _____

To,
The Incharge- F&A Division,
Central Pollution Control Board,
East Arjun Nagar, Shahadara,
Delhi-110032

Subject: - Submission of Income Details & proof of savings in form 12BB in Annexure I and II for the Financial Year २०१८-१९

Sir,

Please find enclosed herewith form 12BB i.e. my eligible investments (on A-4 size papers) during the Financial Year 2018-2019 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 2018 to 31st March 2019.
3. Proof of the proposed savings declared in annexure I & II, will be submitted in time so that it can reach to F&A Division **latest by 12th February 2019.**
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 12th February 2019, due tax may be deducted from my salary for the month of February and March 2019 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

yours faithfully

Encl. Annexure –I and II

CPCB Extn. No		Signature	
Mobile No		Name	
Email ID			

Form 12 BB

Annexure -1

CP No.	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 2019 (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 2018-19 (Enclosure No.....)	:	April-18	May-18	June-18	July-18
			₹	₹	₹	₹
			Aug-18	Sep-18	Oct-18	Nov.-18
			₹	₹	₹	₹
			Dec-18	Jan-19	Feb-19	Mar-19
			₹	₹	₹	₹

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 _____

	(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 Samridhhi Account Deposit Scheme (max. limit ₹ 1,50,000)										
(9)	National Savings Certificates, VIII / IX issue <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th style="width: 50%;">Date of Purchase</th> <th style="width: 50%;">Amount of NSC ₹</th> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </table>	Date of Purchase	Amount of NSC ₹								
Date of Purchase	Amount of NSC ₹										
(10)	Accrued Interest on NSC: <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th style="width: 50%;">Date of Purchase</th> <th style="width: 50%;">Amount of NSC ₹</th> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </table>	Date of Purchase	Amount of 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 Rs 50,000 u/s 80CCD (1b) is over and above this Rs 1.5 Lakh limit										
(13)	Section 80 (CCG): Tax Benefits of Rajiv Gandhi Equity Savings Scheme (RGESS) under section 80CCG has been withdrawn. However, if an investor has invested in the RGESS scheme in FY 2016-17 (AY 2017-18) , they can claim deduction under this Section until AY 2019-20. <u>The scheme is for individuals with annual income of below ₹10 lakh, will have a lock-in period of 3 years.</u>										
(14)	Deduction under Section 80-D:		NEW								
Health Insurance Policy Premium & Section 80D Tax benefits for FY 2018-19/AY 2019-20											
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)	<p><u>Deduction under Section 80-DD:</u> Maintenance including medical treatment of a handicapped dependent (having any disability of not less than 40%)</p> <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> 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> <u>Interest on loan taken for higher studies:</u> 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> This was a new proposal which had been made in Budget 2016-17. The same will be continued in FY 2018-19 / AY 2019-20 too. First time Home Buyers can claim an additional Tax deduction of up to Rs 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 Rs 35 Lakh. • The value of the house should not be more than Rs 50 Lakh & • The home buyer should not have any other existing residential house in his name. 		

(B) DEDUCTION UNDER CHAPTER VI-A IN RESPECT OF CERTAIN INCOMES:

Deduction under Section 80-U:	
(1)	<p>Income of a person with disability: 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. A higher deduction ₹1, 25,000/- is available in respect of person with severe disability over 80%.</p>

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 _____