

TDS on Salaries under Section 192

Overview, Applicability, Filing & Compliance

Presented by: **C.A Shanavas M**, FCA, DISA

Definition of Salary [*Employer-Employee relationship*]

- - **Includes** basic salary, wages, bonus, commission, Fee, allowances, perquisites, retirement benefits,..... etc.
- - Also includes advance salary and arrears.
- U/s 9(1) (ii)- Salary earned in India is deemed to accrue or arise in India, even if it is paid outside India, or is paid or payable after the contract of employment in India comes to an end.
- U/s 9(1) (iii)- Even Service rendered outside India- deemed to accrue or arise in India [Eg: Salary to Indian Ambassador is taxable in India except exemption of allowances paid or allowed outside India U/s 10(7)]

Taxability of Income under Salary

	Contract of service	Contract for Service
Role	Employer -employee Relationship	Willing to pay the charges/work based
Control	Control vests with Master(Employer). Employee bound to follow employer's Directions.	Day-to-day control is absent
Execution of Work	Manner of execution depends on employer	Control over what should be done and not how to do it
Remuneration	Salary - Monthly/Lumpsum etc.	Consolidated Payment
Head of Income	Income from Salary	Profits & Gains of Business/Profession

Applicability of Section 192

- Applicable only on 'salary' as defined under the Income Tax Act.
 - Employer may be **resident or non-resident.**
 - Deducted at the time of payment, not accrual.
 - Salary paid or payable in Foreign Currency, the value in Rupees calculated at the prescribed rate of exchange.
- Section 15- Salary is taxable in the hands of assessee on due basis or on receipt basis whichever is earlier. Hence
- (a) Salary **due in a previous year** is taxable even if it is not received.
 - (b) Salary **actually received in a previous year** is taxable, even if **it is not due**
 - (c) **Arrears of Salary** received during the current P.Y shall be taxable in the Current Year if not charged to tax in an earlier Previous Year.
 - **No double taxation-** once salary is taxed on due or receipt basis, it will not be taxed again on receipt/falling due , as the case may be.

TDS on Salary

- Deduction based on average rate of income tax for the relevant financial year

[Employer may decrease or increase the TDS for adjusting any excess or deficiency arising out of any previous deduction or failure to deduct during the **Financial Year**]

- Intimation to opt new/old tax regime to employer **would not** amount to exercising option in terms of Sec. 115BAC(5) of the Act and the person shall be required to do along with the ROI to be furnished U/s 139(1) **for that previous Year.** Thus, option at the time of filing of return **could be different** from the intimation made by such employee to the employer for that previous year. [Circular No.1/2020 dated 13.04.2020]

TDS on Salary

- Employer should allow relief U/s 89 on arrears of salary or gratuity or on a declaration being filed by the employee in Form 10E.
- The new tax regime is the default tax regime and your tax calculation will be done as per the [new regime tax rates](#). If you wish to opt for the old tax regime, then you will have to intimate the same to the employer at the time of making the investment declaration. You can exercise this option between the old and new tax regime each year. The employer may deduct his/her income tax according to the tax regime selected.

Tax Slabs (FY 2025–26)

- Under New Regime (115BAC):
 - ₹0 – ₹4 lakh: Nil
 - ₹4 – ₹8 lakh: 5%
 - ₹8 – ₹12 lakh: 10%
 - ₹12 – ₹16 lakh: 15%
 - ₹16 – ₹20 lakh: 20%
 - ₹20 – ₹24 lakh: 25%
 - Above ₹24 lakh: 30%
- - Rebate u/s 87A up to ₹12 lakh
- Standard Deduction allowed
- No deductions for: LTC U/s 10(5), HRA U/s 10(13A), Allowance U/s 10(14), 10(17), 10(32), Entertainment allowance, Profession Tax U/s 16, Chapter VI-A except U/s 80CCD (employer contribution to NPS)

Calculation of TDS

- Estimate total salary income of employee
- Allow deductions (standard deduction, eligible exemptions if opted)
- Compute annual tax liability and divide by months of service
- Deduct TDS accordingly every month
- The employer is required to provide Form 16 to you containing the details of salary such as the amount paid and tax deducted. This can also be accompanied by [Form 12BA](#), to show particulars of perquisites, and profits in lieu of salary.

Documents to be obtained by employer for allowing exemptions, deductions and rebates

Section	Nature of Claim	Proof to be obtained
10(5)	Leave Travel Assistance	Evidence for travel expenditure incurred. Eg: Travel Bills, Flight Tickets with Bording Pass etc.
10(13A)	HRA Exemption	Name, Address and PAN of the landlord/s where the aggregate rent paid during P.Y exceeds one Lakhs [Notfn. No. 30/2016, dt. 29.04.2016]
10(14)	Exemption of Allowances	Evidence for expenditure incurred, wherever applicable.
17	Non-Taxable Perquisites or higher rate deduction in respect Motor Cars as a perquisite.	Employee's Certificate that the use of the Car was for wholly official purposes, or Certificate from Supervising Authority in this regard, if applicable
24	Deduction of Interest under "Income from HP"	Name, Address, PAN of the Lender [Notfn. No. 30/2016, dated 29.04.2016]
192	Inclusion of Other Income and Loss from House Property	Declaration in Form 12B for Salary Declaration in a duly verified statement for Other Income and Loss from H. P

Documents to be obtained by employer for allowing exemptions, deductions and rebates

Section	Nature of Claim	Proof to be obtained
80C	Prescribed Investments	Copy of Deposits, Investments, Receipts, etc.
80CCC	Pension Plan Premium Deposit	Copy of Premium Receipt
80CCF	Deposit into Notified Infrastructure Bonds	Copy of the Bond/Certificate
80D	Medical Insurance Premium	Copy of Premium Receipt or Certificate or Payment Proof.
80DD	Expenditure incurred in respect in respect of Handicapped Dependents.	<p>-Copy of Certificate from Physician, Surgeon, Psychiatrist working in Govt. Hospital.</p> <p>-Copy of Form 10-IA for Autism, Cerebral Palsy etc.</p> <p>-Employees declaration that expenditure has been incurred in this regard. Vouchers/Bills are NOT required to be enclosed (Circular No. 775/ dated 26.03.99)</p> <p>- Copy of premium receipts if any</p>

Documents to be obtained by employer for allowing exemptions, deductions and rebates

Section	Nature of Claim	Proof to be obtained
80E	Repayment of Interest on Loan taken for Higher Education	Proof of payment of interest on loan from approved Financial Institution or approved Charitable institution.
80G	Donations	If the employee donates to a notified public charitable institution, then the employer will not provide the rebate for the same in TDS. The claim for rebate for donation will be made in employee's return. [As per circular number 1/2010 dated 11.01.2010.] On donation made to Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Fund, Prime Minister Drought Relief Fund, National Children Fund etc. the rebate shall be provided by the employer in TDS.
80GG	Rent paid when there is no HRA	Employees declaration in Form 10BA.
80U	Permanent Physical Disability	-Copy of Certificate from a Physician, Surgeon, Psychiatrist working in Govt. Hospital. -Copy of Form 10-IA for Autism, Cerebral Palsy etc.
89	Relief	Declaration in Form 10E, with Statement of Particulars

Case Laws....

- If **employer has made payment** for any LTC or conveyance allowance to employee then there is no need for the employee to make a declaration regarding the same to employer. Hon'ble Supreme Court in CIT v/s. Larsen & Tubro (2009) 181 Taxman 71 and CIT v/s. ITI (2009) 183 Taxman 219 decided that there is no legal liability for employer to obtain any declaration from employee in this regard.
- If an employer does not deduct TDS from the salary of employee or deducts less TDS or by violating Income Tax rules allows rebate u/s. 80G or 80GG then he will be treated as 'Assessee in default.' [Allahabad High Court- Drawing and Disbursing Officer v/s. CIT (2008) 115 ITD 422.]
- **Salaries paid to nuns and priests working in government-aided schools are liable for Tax Deducted at Source (TDS) under Section 192 of the Income Tax Act. The Supreme Court affirmed the Madras High Court's ruling, stating that any person who receives a salary is subject to income tax, regardless of their religious affiliation or vow of poverty.**
- Tips collected by Hotel from customers and paid to employees did not amount to salary from employer and hence employer was not liable to deduct tax U/s 192 on such payments. [ITC Ltd [2016] 323(SC)]

Forms/Declarations

- Form 12B- to be furnished by an employee who joins a new organization or company in the middle of the financial year.[Accurate tax deduction in the case of multiple employers, avoid double taxation, helps in single Form 16]
- Form 12BA- An income tax form used to report perquisites (like free housing or travel) provided by an employer. It's required if the employee's annual salary exceeds Rs 1,50,000." Form 12BA is an essential annexure to Form 16, detailing the valuation of perquisites provided to an employee, commonly known as perks.

Forms/Declarations

- Form 12BAA- Form 12BAA is a new form or statement that includes the details of TCS and the non-salary income, which were not included in the previous versions[w.e.f 15.10.2024]. This form requires employees to report their TDS and TCS from other sources. It acts as an additional notice to employers and helps reduce the TDS deduction from salary.

Form 12BB & Employee Declaration

- Employees must submit Form 12BB for claiming eligible deductions
- Declaration of tax regime choice (Old/New) must be provided at the start of F.Y.
- Default scheme is new tax regime
- Under old tax regime, Form 12BB is important and contains details of deductions to be claimed by employee like HRA, LTC, Interest & details of Housing Loan, Other Chapter VIA deductions etc.

Form 12BBA by specified Sr. Citizen

- This paper form is relevant for a resident individuals in India who is aged 75 Yrs or more at any time during PY, and have pension income and no other income except the income of the nature of interest received or receivable from any account maintained by such individual in the same specified bank in which he is receiving his pension income.
- Section 194P - If this form submitted, bank will calculate applicable tax by taking all deductions and deduct TDS as specified U/s 194P

Form 24Q- TDS Return on Salary Payment

24Q consists of 3 annexures – Annexure I, Annexure II and Annexure III.

While Annexure I has to be submitted for all four quarters of an FY, Annexure II and Annexure III are not required to be submitted for the first three quarters. Annexure II and Annexure III have to be submitted in the last quarter (Jan – Mar) only.

TDS on salary has to be deducted as per the income tax slab. The employer has to consider all deductions and investments of the employee (if proofs of such investments are submitted).

Form 24Q- TDS Return on Salary Payment

Annexure I shows a deductee-wise breakdown of TDS against each particular challan.

Details of challan(s)	Details of deductee(s)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• BSR code of branch• Date of deposition of challan• Challan serial number• Total Amount in Challan• TDS amount to be allocated among deductees• Interest amount to be allocated among deductees	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Employee reference number (if available)• PAN of the employee• Name of the employee• TDS Section Code• Date of payment/ credit• Amount paid or credited• TDS amount• Education Cess

Besides, if the employer doesn't deduct TDS or deducts TDS at a lower rate, he'll have to provide the reasons for such non-deduction or lower deduction.

Form 24Q- TDS Return on Salary Payment

Annexure II of 24Q

- Annexure II consists of a total breakup of the salary, any deductions to be claimed by the employee, his income from other sources, and house property and overall tax liability as calculated.

Annexure III of 24Q

- Annexure III consists of a total breakup of pension and interest income paid or credited during the financial year, his income from other sources, and house property and overall tax liability as calculated.

TDS Section Code

92A – Salary paid to govt. employees other than union govt. employees

92B – Salary paid to non-government employees

92C – Salary paid to union govt. employees

94P – Payment to Specified Senior Citizen

Form 24Q- TDS Return on Salary Payment

Due Dates of 24Q

Quarter	Due Date
April to June	31st July
July to September	31st Oct
October to December	31st Jan
January to March	31st May

Points to Ponder

- Verify all the PAN numbers
- Verify the challans, and try to match them through e-filing portal
- Form-27A is to be filed with the TDS return

Annexure II of 24Q

Annexure II consists of a total breakup of the salary, any deductions to be claimed by the employee, his / her income from other sources, and house property and overall tax liability as calculated.

Mistake : To save time or laziness of preparer they don't fill the details of Annexure - II of 24Q. In case of incorrect information, employee will receive demand notice while system matching TDS return filed by employer and Income Tax return filed by employee for salaries. In case of short tax deducted by deductor is reported, then employer will receive demand notice for short deduction along with interest for short deduction and late payment separately. In case no information or dummy information or not all employee information are inputted then Form 16 Part A will be not be generated from TRACES website for whole or partial sets of employee.

Advise : Please fill in correct detail as per tax computation report generated from payroll software. In case there is a shortfall, then initiate the payment for differential taxes along with interest before filing the return.

Deduction of Tax at Lower Rate

If the jurisdictional TDS officer of the Taxpayer issues a certificate of non-deduction or Lower Deduction of Tax under section 197 of the Act, in response to the application filed before him in Form No 13 by the Taxpayer/employees, then the employer/authorized person should take into account such certificate and deduct tax on the salary payable at the rates mentioned therein (Ref **Rule 28AA**). The Unique Identification Number of the certificate is required to be reported in Quarterly Statement of TDS (Form 24Q).

Please ensure the period of validity of the certificate while filing TDS Return 24Q .

TDS on Salary-Time limit of Payments

If the TDS is deducted by any government employer – It has to be deposited on the same day.

If the TDS is deducted by any employer that is other than the government office:

- **TDS is deducted in March** – *On or before 30 April*
- **TDS is deducted in any month other than March**– *Within seven days of next month*

Due Dates and Compliance

- - Deposit TDS by 7th of next month
- - File quarterly TDS returns (Form 24Q)
- - Issue Form 16 by 15th June of next FY

Interest on Late Deposit of TDS

Section	Nature of Default	Interest subject to TDS/TCS amount	Period for which interest is to be paid
201(1A)(i)	TDS not deducted (fully/partly)	1% per month	From the date on which tax is deductible to the date on which tax is actually deducted.
201(1A)(ii)	TDS not deposited to the government after deduction (fully or partly)	1.5% per month	From the date of tax deduction to the date of deposit

Penalties for Non-Compliance

- - Interest @ 1% or 1.5% on late deduction/payment
- - Penalty under
 - Section 271H -for failure to file TDS returns (₹.10,000 to ₹.100,000)
 - Section 271C -for failure to deduct tax — Sum equal to amount of tax failed to deduct
 - Section 272A(2) -₹. 100 for every day! **max=tax deductible**
 - for failure to issue TDS certificate
 - for failure in subsequent recovery, arrears, court case etc.— Sec 226(2)
 - for failure to furnish the Form of details of perquisites U/s 192(2C)
- - Disallowance of salary expense under Section 40(a)(iii)

192A: TDS on Accumulated Balance in PF/ Premature withdrawal from Employees Provident Fund

- Payer- Trustees of EPF scheme or any person making payment of accumulated balance due to employees
- Payee- Employee
- Time of deduction- At the time of payment
- TDS rate -10%
- No TDS up to -Rs.50,000
- If the employee makes premature withdrawal of fund from RPF before 5 years of continuous service (other than the cases of termination due to ill health, contraction or discontinuance of business, cessation of employment etc.) and does not opt for transfer of accumulated balance to the new employer, the withdrawal would be subject to tax.
- Failure to furnish PAN – TDS at MMR

Summary

- - Section 192 ensures advance tax collection through TDS
- - Based on employee's estimated income
- - Requires declaration and compliance from both employer and employee

TDS on Payment for Purchase under Section 194Q

Presented by: **C.A Shanavas M, FCA, DISA**

Applicability of Section 194Q

- - Applies when:
- - Buyer's turnover exceeds ₹10 crores in the preceding financial year [Year Specific]
- - Purchase of goods from a **resident** seller exceeds ₹50 lakhs in a financial year
- - TDS @ 0.1% on purchase value exceeding ₹50 lakhs

- - Section 194Q introduced in Finance Act, 2021
- - Effective from 1st July 2021
- - Applies to buyers making purchases of goods
- The term purchase has not been defined under section 194Q. Dictionary meaning - “buying acquiring something by paying a price. There cannot be a purchase without a sale being made.” Thus, for a sale to take place transfer of property in goods is essential. For property in goods to transfer from seller to buyer, the seller needs to own the property in such goods.

In the absence of any definition of 'goods', what shall be construed as a purchase of goods

The term 'goods' is not defined in the Income-tax Act. The term 'goods' has wide meaning. Anything which comes to the market can be treated as goods. However, this term 'Goods' has been defined under the Sale of Goods Act, 1930 and Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017.

Below is the list of goods as defined under various legislations.

Particulars	CGST Act, 2017	Customs Act, 1962	Sale of goods Act, 1930
Definition of Goods	Every kind of movable property other than services	Inclusive definition to cover all goods	Every kind of movable property
Inclusions	Actionable-claims , crops, grass and things attached to land	Vessels, stores, baggage, currency , negotiable instrument & other kind of movable property	Stocks & shares , Crops, Grass and things attached to Land
Exclusions	Money & Securities	-	Actionable claims & money

Key Definitions

- - Buyer: Person whose turnover > ₹10 crore in previous FY
- - **Resident Seller:** Seller who is a resident as per Section 6 of the IT Act
- - Threshold Limit: ₹50 lakhs per seller per FY

When to Deduct TDS

- - At the earlier of:
- - Time of credit of purchase amount to the seller's account
- - Time of payment

Rate of TDS

- | Situation | TDS Rate |
- |-----|-----|
- | PAN Available | 0.1% |
- | PAN Not Available | 5% | (as per the conditions of Section 206AA-I e. twice the rate or 5% for Sec 194Q & 20% for other Sections)

Non-Applicability / Exceptions

Not applicable where:

- TDS is already deductible under another section
- Tax is collectible under Section 206C (~~except 206C(1H)~~)
- Transactions in securities or commodities through stock exchanges [shares not traded through a recognized stock exchange are otherwise covered under section 194Q and should be considered as goods]
- Non-resident buyers without a PE in India
- Export of goods and import of goods exempt
- Gujarat High Court in the case of AMP Spinning & Weaving Mills Pvt Ltd. VS ITO [2017] 393 ITR 349 (Guj) held that allotment of shares cannot be regarded as a purchase.

Interaction with Section 206C(1H)

- - Both 194Q and 206C(1H) may apply [Till FY 2024-25]
- - If buyer is liable under 194Q, then seller does not collect TCS under 206C(1H)
- Section 206C(1H) is **REMOVED WITH EFFECT FROM 01.04.2025.**

Q? Once the consideration for purchase of goods exceeds INR 50 Lakh, is the TDS required to be made on the entire consideration or only on the consideration that exceeds INR 50 Lakhs?

Sub-section (1) of section 194Q requires the buyer to deduct tax at source on purchase of goods. It provides for deduction of tax at 0.1% of the **sum exceeding INR 50 lakh in a financial year.** Thus, the tax shall be deducted at source on the consideration that exceeds INR 50 lakh. Let us say, in case where the first purchase was made for INR 35 lakh and the second purchase was made for INR 40 lakh, the TDS should be made only on the second purchase and only on the amount of INR 25 lakh (i.e. 35 lakh + 40 lakh – 50 lakh). The threshold of INR 50 lakh shall apply year-wise.

Transactions with Government departments-Clarification

- Government department shall comply with Section 194Q if they carry on any business / commercial activity and turnover from such activity exceeds INR 10 crores in the immediately preceding year.
- No TDS under Section 194Q if any other buyer makes payments to seller, being a government department.

Purchase from exempted institutions

TDS under section 194Q need not be deducted on purchases made from a seller whose income is fully exempted under the Act (like a person exempt under section 10) or under any other Act passed by the Parliament (Like RBI, Act, ADB Act, etc.). However, these provisions would not apply if only a part of the income is exempt.

Adjustment of GST and other levies

- If tax is deducted on payment basis prior to booking the invoice, tax has to be deducted on whole of amount paid as tax portion is not identifiable **on advance.**
- If tax is deducted at the time of booking the invoice i.e., at the time of credit, tax can be deducted on the amount **without including GST** and other levies, if it is separately identifiable from the invoice.

Q- Whether TDS to be deducted on purchase of capital goods?

A- YES. No difference for Capital/Revenue Goods

Q- Whether TDS to be deducted if the buyer is in service industry and he purchases goods from a seller?

A- YES. Business includes services also and if the buyer is a service provider, he has to deduct TDS on purchase of goods, if other conditions are satisfied.

Q- Whether TDS to be deducted on the purchase of immovable property by a developer?

A- NO. The immovable property shall not be treated as 'goods'. Consequently, the TDS under section 194Q shall not be deducted from the purchase of immovable property by a developer.

Q-Whether TDS is required to be deducted on the transaction in electricity?

A- YES. No separate exemption other than for power exchanges

Q- Whether TDS should be deducted on the purchase of software?

A- No.

Section 194Q will not be applicable for software payments where sections 194J and 195 are applicable.

Q- When goods are purchased by a customer from an e-commerce participant, would section 194Q apply or 194-O??

A- No

- Section 194Q specifically exempts transactions that are subject to tax withholding under any other provisions of the Act; and
- Section 194-O starts with a non-abstante clause and therefore **overrides** section 194Q.

Q- Whether the amount advanced as a loan to the seller shall come within the ambit of this provision?

A- No. There is no requirement to deduct TDS on loan advanced by the buyer.

However, if at any future date, such loan amount is settled against purchased value, the liability to deduct TDS shall arise. The tax shall be deducted on the date on which parties agreed to adjust the loan amount against the outstanding liability.

Q-If the seller has multiple units, whether purchases made from different units need to be aggregated?

Ans- Where tax is required to be deducted at source, the deductee is required to furnish his PAN to the deductor failing which the tax is required to be deducted at higher rates. If the PAN is available, the threshold limit of Rs. 50 lakhs shall be computed in respect of each PAN. In other words, if different units of the seller are under the same PAN, the amount paid or payable to all such units shall be aggregated to compute the limit of Rs. 50 Lakhs.

Q-Whether purchase returns should be adjusted for computing the threshold of INR 50 lakh in a financial year?

Ans- The threshold of INR 50 lakh is to be computed considering the consideration paid for 'purchase' of goods and thus, where the goods are returned, the value of such goods shall be reduced for arriving at the threshold of INR 50 lakh. However, such purchase returns ought to have been made on or before the point of tax deduction as the threshold of INR 50 lakh has to be checked at the point of time when liability to deduct at source arises. Any subsequent returns cannot be considered.

Q. Whether TDS is liable to be deducted on purchase of Jewellery not connected with business?

A: Tax is required to be deducted by a buyer carrying on business whose total sales, gross receipts or turnover from the business exceeds Rs. 10 crores during the financial year immediately preceding the financial year in which such goods are purchased. There is no condition that the purchases should be connected with the business only. Thus, if a person is falling within the definition of the buyer, tax is required to be deducted even if such purchase is not connected with the business carried on by him.

Jewellery, being a movable property, is covered within the term goods. There is no specific exclusion under Section 194Q for deduction of TDS on purchase of jewellery. Thus, the tax shall be deductible on purchase of jewellery if other conditions are also fulfilled.

However, there might be practical difficulty in deducting the TDS by the purchaser as the purchaser might contend that the jewellery is being purchased for personal use and not for business use.

Compliance Requirements

- - Deduct TDS monthly
- - Deposit with government by 7th of next month
- - File TDS return (Form 26Q) quarterly
- - Issue TDS certificate (Form 16A) quarterly

Consequences of Non-Compliance

- - Disallowance of 30% of expenditure under Section 40(a)(ia)
- - Interest & Penalties:
 - - Interest @ 1% per month (non-deduction)
 - - Interest @ 1.5% per month (non-payment)
 - - Penalty equal to the amount of TDS

Date _____

SAMPLE DECLARATION for the purpose of section 194Q of the Income Tax Act, 1961

To,

ABC Seller Pvt Limited, Mumbai

With reference to the section 194Q of Income Tax Act, **M/s XYZ Buyer Ltd** _____ having Permanent Account Number _____ and having **office** at _____ hereby declare and undertake that:

1.Sales/Gross receipts/Turnover:

This is to declare that sales/gross receipts/turnover of _ **M/s XYZ Buyer Ltd** _____ for the financial Year _____ exceeds the threshold of INR 10 crores as per section 194Q of Income Tax Act, 1961.

- Yes/No

2. If yes, compliance to Section 194Q

I/We declare that we shall be deducting TDS at the rate of 0.1% on all purchases of goods as per the provisions of section 194Q of Income-tax Act 1961. We shall be sharing TDS certificates with **ABC SELLER PRIVATE LIMITED**

- Yes /No

Declaration: I hereby declare that I am the authorized person of the entity and to the best of my knowledge and belief what is stated above is correct, complete and is truly stated. In case there is a tax liability, interest or penal consequences which is levied on **ABC Seller Pvt Limited** on account of the declaration, I/we undertake to fully indemnify **ABC Seller Pvt Limited** for the same.

Thanking You

Yours faithfully

TDS Payment & Return-Due Dates

Quarter ending	Month of deduction	Due dates for depositing TDS (FY 2025-26)*	TDS Return Due Date (FY 2025-26)
30th June 2025	April 2025	7th May 2025	31st July 2025
	May 2025	7th June 2025	
	June 2025	7th July 2025	
30th September 2025	July 2025	7th August 2025	31st October 2025
	August 2025	7th September 2025	
	September 2025	7th October 2025	
31st December 2025	October 2025	7th November 2025	31st January 2026
	November 2025	7th December 2025	
	December 2025	7th January 2026	
31st March 2026	January 2026	7th February 2026	31st May 2026
	February 2026	7th March 2026	
	March 2026	7th April 2026 (for tax deducted by govt. office)	
		30th April 2026 (for other deductors)	

Summary

- - Section 194Q ensures better tax compliance
- - Crucial for buyers with turnover > ₹10 Cr
- - Deduct TDS on goods purchases > ₹50L from resident sellers
- - Regular filing & documentation are key

THANK YOU

Q&A ?

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