

# Direct Tax, 2025

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KEY HIGHLIGHTS & AMENDMENTS FROM FINANCE BILL

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**Presented to Parliament on:** February 13, 2025



**Effective from:** April 1, 2025 (Subject to Approval)



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## ABOUT THE DOCUMENT

The Finance Bill 2025 aims to introduce a restructured and simplified version of tax law, replacing the Income Tax Act of 1961. This document highlights key amendments, tax reforms, and structural changes proposed in the bill, providing an overview for businesses, professionals, and taxpayers.

## KEY FEATURES

- ✓ Simplified tax laws with reduced complexity
- ✓ Revised income tax slabs for FY 2025-26
- ✓ Clarifications on Virtual Digital Assets taxation
- ✓ Tax benefits extended for startups
- ✓ Streamlined compliance & reduced tax burdens
- ✓ Amendments to various TDS & TCS provisions

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## PREFACE

The **Finance Bill 2025** marks a significant step toward a more streamlined and transparent taxation system in India. This bill, introduced in Parliament on February 13, 2025, seeks to replace the long-standing **Income Tax Act of 1961** with a modernized, more concise legal framework. The revisions emphasize simplicity, compliance ease, and improved clarity for taxpayers, fostering a more efficient and equitable tax environment.

This document serves as a **comprehensive summary** of the key amendments and reforms proposed in the Finance Bill 2025. It highlights the structural changes in tax law, adjustments in tax rates, and specific measures aimed at boosting economic growth, supporting digital assets, and encouraging startup innovation.

By simplifying complex terminologies, enhancing compliance structures, and optimizing the tax and salary framework, this bill aligns with the government's commitment to fostering a **taxpayer-friendly** ecosystem while ensuring **fiscal responsibility**.

We hope this document provides valuable insights into the upcoming changes and helps businesses, professionals, and individuals navigate the evolving tax landscape effectively.

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## TABLE OF CONTENT

S No.	Particulars	Page No.
1	CHANGES IN THE TERMINOLOGY	4
2	PRECISE TAXATION RULES FOR DIGITAL ASSETS	4
3	NEW TAXATION FRAMEWORK IN BUDGET 2025	5
4	OPTIMIZATION OF TAX AND SALARY STRUCTURE	5
5	EXTENSION OF TAX HOLIDAY ELIGIBILITY FOR STARTUPS	6
6	SIMPLIFICATION OF TAX PROVISIONS	7
7	SIMPLIFICATION OF TRANSFER PRICING COMPLIANCES:	8
8	REMOVAL OF HIGHER TDS / TCS FOR NON-FILERS	9
9	PRESUMPTIVE TAXATION SCHEME	10
10	PRESUMPTIVE TAXATION SCHEME FOR NON-RESIDENTS	11
11	CHANGES IN PROVISIONS - NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS (NPOs)	12
12	CHANGES IN SECTION 194 – TDS ON DIVIDENDS	13
13	CHANGES IN SECTION 194A – TDS ON INTEREST	14
14	CHANGES IN SECTION 194B – TDS ON LOTTERY WINNING etc.	14
15	CHANGES IN SECTION 194BB - TDS ON HORSE RACES	15
16	CHANGES IN SECTION 194D – TDS ON INSURANCE COMMISSION	15
17	CHANGES IN SECTION 194G	16
18	CHANGES IN SECTION 194H	16
19	CHANGES IN SECTION 194I – TDS ON RENT	17
20	CHANGES IN SECTION 194J - TDS ON PROFESSIONAL FEE	17
21	CHANGES IN SECTION 194K	18
22	CHANGES IN SECTION 194LA	18
23	CHANGES IN SECTION 194LBC	19
24	CHANGES IN SECTION 194Q - TDS ON PURCHASE OF GOODS	19
25	CHANGES IN SECTION 194S	20

## CHANGES IN THE TERMINOLOGY

The **Income Tax Bill 2025** was tabled in Parliament on **February 13, 2025** to replace the **Income Tax Act of 1961** with a more structured and simplified tax framework. Below are the important changes:

- The number of **chapters** has been reduced from **51 to 23**, while the number of **sections** has increased from **298 to 536**.
- The total **word count** has been reduced by half from **5.20 lakh words**, making the law more concise and easier to understand.
- Complex terms like **“assessment year”** and **“previous year”** have been replaced with **“tax year”** and **“financial year”** for better clarity.
- **Explanations and provisos** have been removed to **minimize ambiguity** and simplify interpretations.
- **Cross-referencing** between sections has been reduced, allowing taxpayers to understand provisions without unnecessary complexity.
- The bill retains **most existing laws** without major changes, ensuring continuity.
- **Penalties for misreporting, non-compliance, and incorrect disclosures** have been **enhanced** to promote better adherence to tax regulations.

## PRECISE TAXATION RULES FOR DIGITAL ASSETS

Virtual digital assets (VDAs), including cryptocurrencies and NFTs, are now explicitly classified as **taxable assets** under the definition of "property".

- The **30% taxation rate** on VDAs remains unchanged.
- VDAs are categorized similar to **property, jewellery, shares, paintings, and drawings** for taxation purposes.
- **Key Implications:**
  - **Legal Recognition:** Cryptocurrencies and other digital assets are formally acknowledged as taxable assets.
  - **Tax Treatment:** VDAs are subject to **capital gains tax**, similar to stocks and real estate.
  - **Compliance Requirements:** Entities handling VDAs must report **transaction details** to tax authorities, enhancing transparency.

## NEW TAXATION FRAMEWORK IN BUDGET 2025

### Key Highlights:

- **New tax regime introduced** under the Finance Bill 2025.
- **Updated tax slabs and rates** applicable for **FY 2025-26**.
- **Tax exemption limit increased** to **₹12 lakh**.
- **Standard deduction for salaried employees** raised to **₹75,000**, making income up to **₹12.75 lakh tax-free**.
- **Objective:** Reduce the tax burden on the middle class, increase disposable income, and boost economic growth.
- **Implementation:** Proposed to take effect from **April 1, 2025**, subject to **parliamentary approval**.

### New Tax Regime for FY 2025-26:

Annual Income Range (₹)	Tax Rate (%)
Up to 4,00,000	No tax
4,00,001 – 8,00,000	5%
8,00,001 – 12,00,000	10%
12,00,001 – 16,00,000	15%
16,00,001 – 20,00,000	20%
20,00,001 – 24,00,000	25%
Above 24,00,000	30%

## OPTIMIZATION OF TAX AND SALARY STRUCTURE

### Key Highlights:

- **Full deduction** of professional tax paid under **Article 276(2)**.
- **Increased standard deduction** under the new tax regime.
- **Clearer definition of salary** to cover all components.
- **Simplified tax provisions** by removing redundant clauses.
- **Objective:** Enhance tax clarity, ease compliance, and optimize salary structure.

### Major Changes in Tax and Salary Structure:

Aspect	Details
Standard Deduction (Old Regime)	₹50,000 retained
Standard Deduction (New Regime)	Increased to ₹75,000 or actual salary amount (whichever is lower)
Salary Definition	Now includes wages, annuities, pensions, gratuities, fees, commissions, perquisites, profits in lieu of salary, advance salary, and leave encashment
Simplification of Tax Provisions	Redundant sections removed; tax laws made more straightforward

These changes aim to make the tax system **more user-friendly** and help taxpayers **optimize their salary structures efficiently**.

## EXTENSION OF TAX HOLIDAY ELIGIBILITY FOR STARTUPS

### Key Highlights:

- **Tax holiday extended** under **Section 80-IAC** of the Income Tax Act.
- **New eligibility deadline:** Startups incorporated until **April 1, 2030** can avail tax benefits.
- **100% tax exemption** on profits for **three consecutive years** within the first **ten years** of operation.
- **Eligibility Criteria:**
  - Must have a **certificate of eligible business** from the **Inter-Ministerial Board of Certification**.
  - **Turnover should not exceed ₹100 crore.**

### Updated Tax Holiday Framework for Startups:

Criteria	Details
Previous Eligibility Period	Startups incorporated between <b>April 1, 2016 – March 31, 2024</b>
Extended to (Budget 2024)	<b>March 31, 2025</b>
Current Extended Deadline	<b>March 31, 2030</b>
Tax Exemption	<b>100% tax-free</b> for <b>three consecutive years</b> within the first <b>ten years</b>



Eligibility Conditions	Must have an <b>Inter-Ministerial Board Certification</b> and <b>turnover ≤ ₹100 crore</b>
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This extension aims to **support startup growth, encourage innovation, and drive entrepreneurship.**

## SIMPLIFICATION OF TAX PROVISIONS – WITHDRAWAL OF SECTION 206C(1H) OF THE INCOME TAX ACT 1961

### Key Highlights:

- **Finance Bill 2025 proposes the removal of Section 206C(1H) of the Income Tax Act.**
- **Reason for withdrawal:**
  - Industry concerns over **compliance burdens** and **cash flow challenges**.
  - **Overlap with TDS under Section 194Q**, leading to dual taxation issues.
- **Objective:**
  - **Simplify tax compliance** for sellers.
  - **Prevent liquidity blockage** and **improve ease of doing business**.
  - **Enhance transaction clarity** for buyers.
- **Effective Date: April 1, 2025.**

### Impact of Section 206C(1H) Withdrawal

Aspect	Previous Rule (Before April 1, 2025)	New Rule (From April 1, 2025)
<b>Applicability</b>	Sellers collecting <b>0.1% TCS</b> on sales exceeding ₹50 lakh	<b>TCS on sale of goods removed</b>
<b>Overlap Issue</b>	<b>TCS under Section 206C(1H) &amp; TDS under Section 194Q</b> applied to the same transaction	<b>Only TDS under Section 194Q remains applicable</b>
<b>Compliance Burden</b>	<b>High</b> due to dual taxation	<b>Reduced</b> , making transactions simpler
<b>Liquidity Impact</b>	<b>Cash flow constraints</b> for businesses	<b>Prevents unnecessary liquidity blockage</b>

This amendment aims to **streamline tax provisions, eliminate redundancy, and promote ease of business operations.**



## SIMPLIFICATION OF TRANSFER PRICING COMPLIANCES

### Key Highlights:

- **Simplified transfer pricing compliance** for taxpayers.
- Taxpayers can opt to use the **arm's length price (ALP)** determined in one year for similar transactions in the next two years.
- **Optional provision**, subject to **approval from tax authorities**.
- **Effective Date: April 1, 2026** (for **Assessment Year 2026-27 and beyond**).

### Expansion of Safe Harbour Rules (SHR):

- **Objective:** Reduce litigation and provide certainty.
- **Scope of Safe Harbour Rules (SHR) broadened** to cover:
  - **More industries.**
  - **A wider range of transactions.**
  - **Predefined margins** that will **not be challenged** by tax authorities.
- **Expected Impact:**
  - Simplifies compliance for taxpayers.
  - Reduces disputes with tax authorities.
  - Enhances ease of doing business.

### Key Provisions of Transfer Pricing & Safe Harbour Rules:

Aspect	Previous Rule	New Rule (Effective from April 1, 2026)
<b>Arm's Length Price (ALP) Applicability</b>	Determined separately for each year	Can be applied to <b>similar transactions for the next two years</b>
<b>Approval Requirement</b>	Not applicable	<b>Subject to tax authority approval</b>
<b>Safe Harbour Rules (SHR) Scope</b>	Limited to specific industries & transactions	<b>Expanded to cover more industries &amp; transactions</b>
<b>Dispute &amp; Litigation Reduction</b>	Higher disputes due to uncertain margins	<b>Predefined margins reduce litigation risk</b>

### Overall Impact

- **Encourages tax certainty** for multinational enterprises.
- **Enhances India's tax environment** and **improves ease of doing business**.

# REMOVAL OF HIGHER TDS / TCS FOR NON-FILERS OF RETURN OF INCOME

## Key Highlights:

- **Section 206AB** (higher TDS for non-filers) and **Section 206CCA** (higher TCS for non-filers) are proposed to be **removed**.
- **Reason for removal:**
  - **Difficulties for deductors /collectors** in verifying the tax return filing status of deductees /collectees.
  - **Increased compliance burden** and **capital blockage** due to higher deductions /collections.
- **Objective:**
  - **Simplify tax compliance** for businesses and taxpayers.
  - **Ensure smoother transaction processes** without unnecessary higher deductions.
- **Effective Date: April 1, 2025.**

## Impact of the Removal of Sections 206AB & 206CCA:

Aspect	Previous Rule (Before April 1, 2025)	New Rule (From April 1, 2025)
<b>Higher TDS (Section 206AB)</b>	Applied to non-filers of ITR	<b>Removed</b>
<b>Higher TCS (Section 206CCA)</b>	Applied to non-filers of ITR	<b>Removed</b>
<b>Verification Requirement</b>	Deductors/collectors had to check if deductee/collectee filed ITR	<b>No verification needed</b>
<b>Compliance Burden</b>	<b>High</b> due to additional checks and reporting	<b>Reduced</b> , easing tax compliance
<b>Capital Blockage</b>	Businesses faced <b>liquidity constraints</b>	<b>Improved cash flow</b>

## Overall Impact:

- **Simplifies tax deduction/collection process.**
- **Reduces administrative burden on businesses.**
- **Enhances ease of doing business** by streamlining tax compliance.

# HIGHER THRESHOLD FOR BUSINESS AS WELL AS PROFESSION UNDER PRESUMPTIVE TAXATION SCHEME

## Key Highlights:

- Finance Bill 2025 proposes changes to **Presumptive Taxation Scheme (PTS)** under Sections 44AD & 44ADA.
- Objective:**
  - Simplify tax compliance** for small businesses and professionals.
  - Encourage digital transactions** by offering higher turnover limits.
  - Ensure fair taxation** with profit declaration requirements.

## Key Changes in Presumptive Taxation Scheme (PTS)

Aspect	Previous Rule	New Rule (From FY 2025-26)
Turnover Limit for Businesses (44AD)	₹2 crore	₹3 crore (if 95% of transactions are digital)
Turnover Limit for Professionals (44ADA)	₹50 lakh	₹75 lakh
Profit Declaration (for Businesses - 44AD)	6% for digital transactions, 8% for cash transactions	Higher of prescribed rate or actual profit
Profit Declaration (for Professionals - 44ADA)	50% of gross receipts	Higher of 50% or actual profit

## Clarification on Profit Declaration

- Taxpayers must report the **higher of**:
  - Prescribed percentage** under presumptive taxation:
    - 6% for digital transactions** and **8% for cash transactions** (Businesses).
    - 50% for professionals**.
  - Actual profit earned** during the financial year.
- Ensures **fair taxation** and prevents misuse of the presumptive scheme.

## Overall Impact

- Eases tax compliance** for small businesses and professionals.
- Encourages digital transactions** with **higher turnover limits**.
- Promotes transparency** and **reduces tax evasion risks**.

## PRESUMPTIVE TAXATION SCHEME FOR NON-RESIDENTS – SECTION 44BBD

### Key Highlights:

- **New Presumptive Taxation Scheme** under **Section 44BBD**.
- **Applies to non-resident entities** providing services or technology to **India's electronics manufacturing sector**.
- **Objective:**
  - **Simplify tax compliance** for foreign entities.
  - **Encourage foreign investment** in **electronics manufacturing in India**.

### Key Features of Section 44BBD

Aspect	Details
<b>Applicability</b>	Non-resident entities providing services/technology to <b>resident electronics manufacturing companies</b> in India
<b>Eligible Resident Companies</b>	Must operate under a scheme <b>notified by the Ministry of Electronics and IT</b> and meet prescribed conditions
<b>Presumptive Income Calculation</b>	<b>25% of total receipts</b> deemed as profits & gains from business
<b>Effective Tax Rate</b>	<b>Less than 10%</b> on gross receipts
<b>Restrictions</b>	Cannot set off <b>unabsorbed depreciation (Sec 32(2))</b> or <b>carry forward business losses (Sec 72(1))</b>
<b>Effective Date</b>	<b>April 1, 2026</b> (Applicable for <b>Assessment Year 2026-27 onwards</b> )

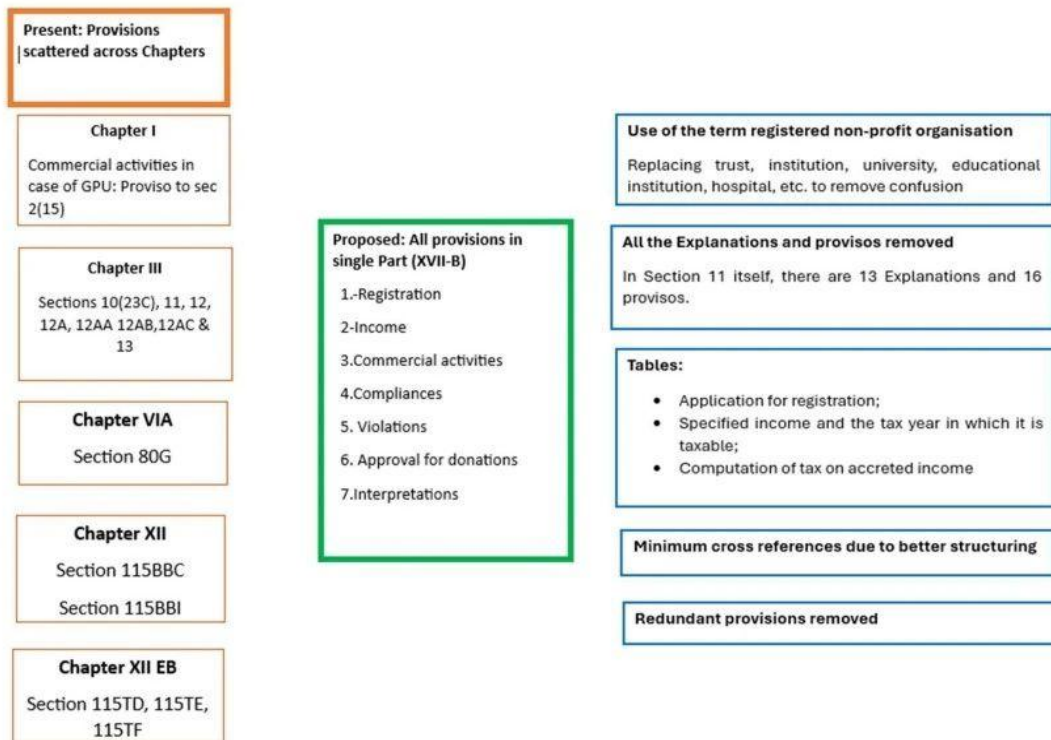
### Overall Impact

- **Simplifies taxation** for non-residents investing in India's **electronics manufacturing sector**.
- **Encourages foreign participation** by offering a **low effective tax rate**.
- **Streamlines compliance**, making India a more attractive hub for **technology and electronics investments**.

# CHANGES IN PROVISIONS RELATED TO NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS (NPOs)

## Key Highlights:

- Finance Bill 2025 introduces a **dedicated section for NPO taxation**.
- Previously scattered provisions under the **Income Tax Act, 1961** are now **consolidated** in the new **Income Tax Bill, 2025**.
- **Objective:**
  - **Simplify compliance** for non-profit organizations.
  - **Enhance clarity** in tax regulations.
  - **Modernize the tax framework** for better accessibility.



## Key Changes in NPO Taxation Provisions

Aspect	Previous Rule (Income Tax Act, 1961)	New Rule (Income Tax Bill, 2025)
Regulatory Structure	NPO tax provisions <b>scattered across multiple sections</b>	<b>Consolidated into a dedicated section</b>
Relevant Clauses	Various sections of the IT Act	<b>Clauses 334 to 346</b>
Compliance Complexity	<b>Higher</b> due to dispersed provisions	<b>Simplified &amp; structured approach</b>

Accessibility for Taxpayers	Complex and fragmented regulations	More transparent and easy to understand
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### Overall Impact

- **Reduces confusion** by organizing NPO-related tax provisions in one section.
- **Eases compliance** for non-profits by providing **clearer regulations**.
- **Supports a modern tax framework**, making it easier for NPOs to navigate tax laws.

## CHANGES IN SECTION 194 – TDS ON DIVIDENDS

### Key Highlights:

- **Finance Bill 2025** proposes an amendment to **Section 194** of the **Income-tax Act**.
- **Threshold for TDS on dividend payments increased** from **₹5,000** to **₹10,000**.
- **Objective:**
  - Reduce **tax compliance burden** for small shareholders.
  - Provide **relief to retail investors** by exempting smaller dividend amounts from TDS.
- **Effective Date: April 1, 2025.**

### Updated TDS on Dividend Payments (Section 194):

Aspect	Previous Rule (Before April 1, 2025)	New Rule (From April 1, 2025)
TDS Rate on Dividends	10%	<b>10%</b> (Unchanged)
Threshold for TDS	<b>₹5,000 per financial year</b>	<b>₹10,000 per financial year</b>
Applicability	Resident shareholders receiving dividends	<b>Same, but with higher exemption limit</b>
Compliance Impact	More shareholders subject to TDS	Fewer small shareholders impacted, reducing compliance burden

### Overall Impact

- **Small shareholders benefit** as dividend income up to **₹10,000** is now **TDS-free**.
- **Lowers compliance requirements** for companies deducting TDS.
- **Encourages retail investment** in dividend-yielding stocks.



## CHANGES IN SECTION 194A – TDS ON INTEREST (OTHER THAN SECURITIES)

### Key Highlights:

- Amendment under Clause 53 of the Finance Bill 2025.
- Threshold for TDS on interest payments increased to ease compliance.
- Effective from April 1, 2025.

### Updated TDS Thresholds Under Section 194A

Category	Current Threshold	Proposed Threshold
Banks, Cooperative Societies (Banking), Post Offices	₹40,000 (General) / ₹50,000 (Senior Citizens)	₹50,000 (General) / ₹1,00,000 (Senior Citizens)
Other Cases	₹5,000	₹10,000

These changes reduce compliance burdens, particularly benefiting **senior citizens** with a **higher** exemption limit.

## CHANGES IN SECTION 194B – TDS ON WINNINGS FROM LOTTERIES, GAMINGS & GAMBLING

### Key Highlights:

- Amendment under Clause 54 of the Finance Bill 2025.
- TDS applicability shifted from annual aggregate basis to per-transaction basis.
- Effective from April 1, 2025.

### Updated TDS Rule for Winnings

Criteria	Current Rule	New Rule (From April 1, 2025)
TDS Threshold	₹10,000 (Annual Aggregate)	₹10,000 (Per Transaction)

This change ensures **TDS deduction on every winning exceeding ₹10,000**, making compliance more stringent.



## CHANGES IN SECTION 194BB – TDS ON INCOME BY WAY OF WINNINGS FROM HORSE RACES

### Key Highlights:

- Amendment under Clause 55 of the Finance Bill 2025.
- TDS threshold shifted from annual aggregate basis to per-transaction basis.
- Effective from April 1, 2025.

### Updated TDS Rule for Horse Race Winnings

Criteria	Current Rule	New Rule (From April 1, 2025)
TDS Threshold	₹10,000 (Annual Aggregate)	₹10,000 (Per Transaction)

TDS will now be deducted on each winning exceeding ₹10,000, making tax compliance stricter.

## CHANGES IN SECTION 194D – TDS ON INSURANCE COMMISSION

### Key Highlights:

- Amendment under Clause 56 of the Finance Bill 2025.
- TDS threshold increased from ₹15,000 to ₹20,000.
- TDS rate reduced from 5% to 2%.
- Effective from April 1, 2025.

### Updated TDS Rules for Insurance Commission

Criteria	Current Rule	New Rule (From April 1, 2025)
TDS Threshold	₹15,000	₹20,000
TDS Rate	5%	2%

These changes **reduce tax burden** on small insurance agents and **improve cash flow**, encouraging participation in the sector.

## CHANGES IN SECTION 194G – TDS ON COMMISSION ON SALE OF LOTTERY TICKETS

### Key Highlights:

- Amendment under Clause 57 of the Finance Bill 2025.
- TDS threshold increased from ₹15,000 to ₹20,000.
- TDS rate remains unchanged at 2%.
- Effective from April 1, 2025.

### Updated TDS Rules for Lottery Commission

Criteria	Current Rule	New Rule (From April 1, 2025)
TDS Threshold	₹15,000	₹20,000
TDS Rate	2%	2% (Unchanged)

This change **reduces compliance burden** for small lottery agents while maintaining the existing tax structure.

## CHANGES IN SECTION 194H – TDS ON COMMISSION OR BROKERAGE

### Key Highlights:

- Amendment under Clause 58 of the Finance Bill 2025.
- TDS threshold increased from ₹15,000 to ₹20,000.
- TDS rate remains unchanged at 2%.
- Effective from April 1, 2025.

### Updated TDS Rules for Commission & Brokerage

Criteria	Current Rule	New Rule (From April 1, 2025)
TDS Threshold	₹15,000	₹20,000
TDS Rate	2%	2% (Unchanged)

This change **reduces compliance burden** for small taxpayers in commission or brokerage activities.

## CHANGES IN SECTION 194I – TDS ON RENT

### Key Highlights:

- Amendment under Clause 59 of the Finance Bill 2025.
- TDS threshold shifted from an annual basis (₹2,40,000 per year) to a monthly basis (₹50,000 per month).
- Effective from April 1, 2025.

### Updated TDS Rules for Rent Payments

Criteria	Current Rule	New Rule (From April 1, 2025)
<b>TDS Threshold</b>	₹2,40,000 per financial year	₹50,000 per month
<b>Applicability</b>	Annual aggregate rent paid	Monthly rent paid or credited

TDS will now be **deducted on each month's rent exceeding ₹50,000**, making compliance more frequent.

## CHANGES IN SECTION 194J – TDS ON FEE FOR PROFESSIONAL OR TECHNICAL SERVICES

### Key Highlights:

- Amendment under Clause 60 of the Finance Bill 2025.
- TDS threshold increased from ₹30,000 to ₹50,000.
- TDS rate remains unchanged at 10%.
- Effective from April 1, 2025.

### Updated TDS Rules for Professional & Technical Fees

Criteria	Current Rule	New Rule (From April 1, 2025)
<b>TDS Threshold</b>	₹30,000	₹50,000
<b>TDS Rate</b>	10%	10% (Unchanged)

This change **reduces compliance burden** for small taxpayers and professionals.

## CHANGES IN SECTION 194K – TDS ON INCOME IN RESPECT OF UNITS OF A MUTUAL FUND OR SPECIFIED COMPANY OR UNDERTAKING

### Key Highlights:

- Amendment under Clause 61 of the Finance Bill 2025.
- TDS threshold increased from ₹5,000 to ₹10,000.
- TDS rate remains unchanged at 10%.
- Effective from April 1, 2025.

### Updated TDS Rules for Income from Mutual Funds

Criteria	Current Rule	New Rule (From April 1, 2025)
TDS Threshold	₹5,000	₹10,000
TDS Rate	10%	10% (Unchanged)

This change **reduces compliance burden** for small investors receiving mutual fund income.

## CHANGES IN SECTION 194LA – TDS ON INCOME BY WAY OF ENHANCED COMPENSATION

### Key Highlights:

- Amendment under Clause 62 of the Finance Bill 2025.
- TDS threshold increased from ₹2,50,000 to ₹5,00,000.
- TDS rate remains unchanged at 10%.
- Effective from April 1, 2025.

### Updated TDS Rules for Compensation on Compulsory Acquisition

Criteria	Current Rule	New Rule (From April 1, 2025)
TDS Threshold	₹2,50,000	₹5,00,000
TDS Rate	10%	10% (Unchanged)

This change **reduces compliance burden** for taxpayers receiving compensation for compulsory acquisitions.

## CHANGES IN SECTION 194LBC - TDS ON INCOME IN RESPECT OF INVESTMENT IN A SECURITISATION TRUST

### Key Highlights:

- Amendment under Clause 63 of the Finance Bill 2025.
- TDS rate standardized and reduced to 10% for all payees.
- Effective from April 1, 2025.

### Updated TDS Rates for Income from Securitization Trusts

Payee Category	Current TDS Rate	New TDS Rate (From April 1, 2025)
Individuals / HUF	25%	10%
Other Entities	30%	10%

This change **reduces the tax burden** on investors and aligns the securitization sector with a **uniform TDS rate**.

## CHANGES IN SECTION 194Q - TDS ON PURCHASE OF GOODS

### Key Highlights:

- Amendment under Clause 64 of the Finance Bill 2025.
- Removal of exclusion for transactions under Section 206C(1H).
- Purchasers may now need to deduct TDS under Section 194Q even for transactions previously covered by TCS under Section 206C(1H).
- Effective from April 1, 2025.

### Impact of the Amendment

Criteria	Current Rule	New Rule (From April 1, 2025)
<b>Applicability of Section 194Q</b>	Excluded transactions under <b>Section 206C(1H)</b>	<b>Now applies to all transactions, including those under 206C(1H)</b>
<b>Tax Deduction Requirement</b>	Purchasers not required to deduct TDS on 206C(1H) transactions	<b>Purchasers may need to deduct TDS under 194Q</b>

This amendment removes overlaps between TDS and TCS provisions and ensures consistency in tax deduction on goods purchases.

## CHANGES IN SECTION 194S – PAYMENT ON TRANSFER OF VIRTUAL DIGITAL ASSET (VDAs)

### Key Highlights:

- Amendment under the Finance Bill 2025.
- Reference to Section 206AB removed, eliminating higher TDS rates for non-filers.
- Standard TDS rates will now apply to VDA transactions, regardless of the payee's tax filing status.
- Effective from April 1, 2025.

### Impact of the Amendment

Criteria	Current Rule	New Rule (From April 1, 2025)
TDS Rate for Non-Filers	Higher TDS under Section 206AB	Standard TDS rate applies
TDS Complexity	Additional compliance burden	Simplified compliance
Objective	Enforce tax compliance for non-filers	Encourage voluntary compliance & reduce legal disputes

This change simplifies tax compliance on VDA transactions and aligns with efforts to make tax laws more concise and clearer.

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## CONCLUSION

### Direct Tax Amendments, 2025 – Key Takeaways

The **Finance Bill 2025** introduces a **simplified and modernized tax framework**, replacing the **Income Tax Act, 1961** with **structured provisions** aimed at **reducing complexity and improving compliance**.

### Major Highlights:

- ✓ **Revised Income Tax Regime:** Increased tax exemption limits and updated tax slabs.
- ✓ **TDS & TCS Modifications:** Adjustments in threshold limits, making compliance easier.
- ✓ **Presumptive Taxation Reforms:** Higher turnover thresholds benefiting small businesses.
- ✓ **Startup Tax Benefits Extended:** Eligibility for tax holidays extended to 2030.
- ✓ **Ease of Compliance for NPOs:** Consolidated regulations for non-profit organizations.
- ✓ **Encouragement for Digital Transactions:** Incentives for electronic payments and taxation clarity on **Virtual Digital Assets (VDAs)**.

With an **emphasis on transparency, ease of doing business, and economic growth**, these amendments mark a **significant shift towards a taxpayer-friendly system**. Businesses, professionals, and individuals must **stay updated and adapt** to these changes to ensure smooth compliance and optimize tax benefits.

## THANK YOU

We appreciate your time in reading the **Direct Tax Amendments, 2025**. The **Finance Bill 2025** brings significant changes to India's tax framework, and staying informed is crucial for effective tax planning and compliance.

For any further inquiries, professional guidance, or clarifications, feel free to reach out.

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Your trust and engagement are invaluable, and we look forward to assisting you in navigating the evolving tax landscape.

- **MyTaxMentor Team**