

FIDC

Finance Industry Development Council

(A body incorporated as a Self Regulatory Organization for Registered NBFCs)

101/103, Sunflower, 1st Floor, Rajawadi Road No.2, Ghatkopar (East), Mumbai – 400 077 (India)

Tel: 022 21027324/9820035553 • E-mail: maheshthakkar45@yahoo.in website: www.fidcindia.org

INCOME TAX

1. Tax benefits for Income deferral u/s.43D of the Income Tax Act

Section 43D of the Income Tax Act recognises the principle of taxing income on sticky advances only in the year in which they are received. This benefit is already available to Banks, Financial Institutions and State Financial Corporations. This benefit has also been extended to Housing Finance Companies by the Finance Act, 1999.

In accordance with the directions issued by the RBI, NBFCs like banks and FIs, follow prudential norms and are required to defer income in respect of their non-performing accounts. Since the directions are mandatory in nature, NBFCs have to adhere to the said directions in preparing their accounts. However, the income tax authorities do not recognise these directions and tax such deferment of income on accrual basis. It is but appropriate that the Income tax authorities accept this principle of income deferral in the case of NBFCs also, who are the only segment of the financial sector denied this tax benefit. *It is, therefore, suggested that Sec.43D of the Income Tax Act be extended to include in its scope NBFCs registered with RBI, as in the case of other institutions.*

2. TDS on Interest (Sec 194A) - Request for Exemption

As per Sec 194A of the Act, TDS @10% is required to be deducted on the interest portion of the installment paid to NBFCs under loan/finance agreements whereas banking companies, LIC, UTI, public financial institution etc are exempted from the purview of this Section.

NBFCs carry on the financing business mostly to retail customers who are in unorganized sectors which includes large number of individuals, HUFs and SME sectors. Thus, single point

collection of tax by way of advance tax payments from NBFCs would mean greater convenience to the department than collecting tax through large number of such customers from all over the country by way of tax deduction at source.

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Apart from this, the distinction in the provision puts NBFCs in a disadvantageous position and creates severe cash flow constraints since NBFCs operate on a very thin spread/ margin on interest which at times is even lesser than the TDS deductible on the gross interest and reduces the effective interest rate of the NBFCs on the loans given. NBFCs are bank- like institutions.

The additional limitations of the existing system are the following:

- a) Follow up with every customer for TDS certificates every quarter (details of which are mandatory for claiming the same in the I. T. return) becomes almost impossible. NBFCs have clients who number in thousands and it is practically very difficult to collect details from everyone.
- b) Even if the TDS certificate is issued by the customer, if TDS return has not been filed or not filed properly, the credit for such TDS would not be granted to the NBFC as the details of such TDS would not appear in the NSDL system.
- c) Once the TDS credit is disallowed, the NBFCs have a hard time following up with the customers and the exchequer has a hard time clearing outstanding demands against NBFCs which, in reality, do not exist.

Therefore, NBFCs, like banks, should also be given exemption under section 194A, to bring parity and increase the ease of doing business.

