

Income-tax Ordinance, 1984

(ORDINANCE NO. XXXVI OF 1984).

[4th June, 1984]

An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the law relating to Income-tax.
WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to income-tax;

NOW, THEREFORE, in pursuance of the Proclamation of the 24th March, 1982, and in exercise of all powers enabling him in this behalf, the President is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance:-

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

Short title and commencement	1. (1) This Ordinance may be called the Income-tax Ordinance, 1984. (2) It shall come into force on the first day of July, 1984.
Definitions	2. In this Ordinance, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,- (1) “agricultural income” means- (a) any income derived from any land in Bangladesh and used for agricultural purposes- (i) by means of agriculture; or (ii) by the performance of any process ordinarily employed by a cultivator to render marketable the produce of such land; or (iii) by the sale of the produce of the land raised by the cultivator in respect of which no process, other than that to render the produce marketable, has been performed; or (iv) by granting a right to any person to use the land for any period; or (b) any income derived from any building which- (i) is occupied by the cultivator of any such land as is referred to in sub-clause (a) in which any process is carried on to render

marketable any such produce as aforesaid;

(ii) is on, or in the immediate vicinity of, such land; and

(iii) is required by the cultivator as the dwelling house or store-house or other out-house by reason of his connection with such land;

(2) “amalgamation”, in relation to companies, means the merger of one or more companies with another company, or the merger of two or more companies to form one company (the company or companies which so merged being referred to as the amalgamating company or companies and the company with which they merge or which is formed as a result of the merger as the amalgamated company) in such a manner that by virtue of, and for reasons attributable to, the merger,-

(a) all the property of the amalgamating company or companies immediately before the merger becomes the property of the amalgamated company;

(b) all the liabilities of the amalgamating company or companies immediately before the merger become the liabilities of the amalgamated company; and

(c) the shareholders holding not less than nine-tenths in value of the shares in the amalgamating company or companies (other than shares already held therein immediately before the merger by, or by a nominee for, the amalgamated company or its subsidiary) become shareholders of the amalgamated company;

(3) “annual value” shall be deemed to be-

(a) in relation to any property let out,-

(i) (i) the sum for which property might reasonably be expected to let from year to year ¹[***] ²[and any amount received by letting out furniture, fixture, fittings etc; or]

(ii) where the annual rent in respect thereof is in excess of the sum referred to in paragraph (i), the amount of the annual rent;

³[* * *]

(4) “Appellate Joint Commissioner” means a person appointed to be an Appellate Joint Commissioner of Taxes under section 3 ⁴[,

and includes a ⁵[an Appellate Additional Commissioner of Taxes]] ⁶[and also a person appointed to hold current charge of an Appellate Joint Commissioner of Taxes];

(5) “Appellate Tribunal” means the Taxes Appellate Tribunal established under section 11;

⁷[(5A) “approved gratuity fund” means a gratuity fund which has been and continues to be approved by the Board in accordance with the provisions of Part C of the First Schedule;]

(6) “Approved superannuation fund” means a superannuation fund ⁸[or a pension fund] which has been and continues to be approved by the Board in accordance with the provisions of Part A of the First Schedule;

(7) “Assessee”, means a person by whom any tax or other sum of money is payable under this Ordinance, and includes-

(a) every person in respect of whom any proceeding under this Ordinance has been taken for the assessment of his income or the income of any other person in respect of which he is assessable, or of the amount of refund due to him or to such other person;

(b) every person who is required to file a return under section 75, section 89 or section 91;

(c) every person who desires to be assessed and submits his return of income under this Ordinance; and

(d) every person who is deemed to be an assessee, or an assessee in default, under any provision of this Ordinance;

(8) “assessment”, with its grammatical variations and cognate expressions, includes re-assessment and additional or further assessment;

(9) “assessment year” means the period of twelve months commencing on the first day of July every year; and includes any such period which is deemed, under the provisions of this Ordinance, to be assessment year in respect of any income for any period;

(10) “Assistant Commissioner of Taxes” means a person appointed to be an Assistant Commissioner of Taxes under

section 3;

(11) “Bangladeshi company” means a company formed and registered under the Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913) ⁹[or কোম্পানী আইন, ১৯১৩ (১৯১৩ সনের ১৮ নং আইন), and includes a body corporate] established or constituted by or under any law for the time being in force in Bangladesh having in either case its registered office in Bangladesh;

(12) “Banking company” has the same meaning as in ¹⁰[ব্যাংক-কোম্পানী আইন, ১৯৯১ (১৯৯১ সনের ১৪ নং আইন)], and includes any body corporate established or constituted by or under any law for the time being in force which transacts the business of banking in Bangladesh;

(13) “Board” means the National Board of Revenue constituted under the National Board of Revenue Order, 1972 (P. O. No. 76 of 1972);

(14) “business” includes any trade, commerce or manufacture or any adventure or concern in the nature of trade, commerce or manufacture;

(15) “capital asset” means property of any kind held by an assessee, whether or not connected with his business or profession, but does not include-

(a) any stock-in-trade (not being stocks and shares), consumable stores or raw materials held for the purposes of his business or profession;

(b) personal effects, that is to say, movable property (including wearing apparel, jewellery, furniture, fixture, equipment and vehicles), which are held exclusively for personal use by, and are not used for purposes of the business or profession of the assessee or any member of his family dependent on him; and

(c) agricultural land in Bangladesh, not being land situate-

(i) in any area which is comprised within the jurisdiction of municipality (whether known as a municipality, municipal corporation, town, or by any other name) or a cantonment Board and which has a population of not less than ten thousand according to the last preceding census of which the relevant figures have been published before the first day of the income

year; or

(ii) in any area within such distance not being more than five miles from the local limits of any municipality or cantonment board referred to in paragraph (i), as the Government may have regard to the extent of, and scope for, urbanisation of that area and other relevant considerations, specify in this behalf by notification in the official Gazette;

(16) “charitable purpose” includes relief of the poor, education, medical relief and the advancement of any object of general public utility;

(17) “chartered accountant” means a chartered accountant as defined in the Bangladesh Chartered Accountants Order, 1973 (P.O. No. 2 of 1973);

(18) “child”, in relation to any individual, includes a step-child and an adopted child of that individual;

¹¹[(19) “Commissioner” means a person appointed to be a Commissioner of Taxes or Commissioner (Large Taxpayer Unit) under section 3, or a person appointed to hold current charge of a Commissioner of Taxes or Commissioner (Large Taxpayer Unit);]

¹²[(19A) “Commissioner (Appeals)” means a person appointed to be a ¹³[Commissioner of Taxes (Appeals) under section 3 and includes a person appointed to hold current charge of a Commissioner of Taxes (Appeal)];

¹⁴[* * *]

(20) “Company” means a company as defined in ¹⁵[the Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913) or কোম্পানী আইন, ১৯১৪ (১৯১৪ সনের ১৮ নং আইন)] and includes-

(a) a body corporate established or constituted by or under any law for the time being in force;

(b) any nationalised banking or other financial institution, insurance body and industrial or business enterprise; ¹⁶[* * *]

¹⁷[¹⁸[(bb) an association or combination of persons, called by whatever name, if any of such persons is a company as defined in ¹⁹[the Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913) or কোম্পানী আইন,

১৯৯৪ (১৯৯৪ সনের ১৮ নং আইন)];

(bbb) any association or body incorporated by or under the laws of a country outside Bangladesh; and]

(c) any foreign association or body, ²⁰[not incorporated by or under any law], which the Board may, by general or special order, declare to be a company for the purposes of this Ordinance;

(21) “co-operative society” means a co-operative society registered under the Co-operative Societies Act, 1940 (Beng. Act XXI of 1940), or under any other law for the time being in force governing the registration of co-operative societies;

(22) “cost and management accountant” means a cost and management accountant as defined in the Cost and Management Accountants Ordinance, 1977 (LIII of 1977);

(23) “Deputy Commissioner of Taxes” means a person appointed to be a Deputy Commissioner of Taxes under section 3, and includes a person appointed to be an Assistant Commissioner of Taxes, an Extra Assistant Commissioner of Taxes and a Tax Recovery Officer;

(24) “director” and “manager” in relation to a company have the meanings assigned to them in ²¹[the Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913) or কোম্পানী আইন, ১৯৯৪ (১৯৯৪ সনের ১৮ নং আইন)];

²²[(25) “Director-General of Inspection” means a person appointed to be a Director-General of Inspection (Taxes) under section 3, and except for the purpose of section 117, includes a person appointed for the purpose of this Ordinance to be an Additional Director-General of Inspection (Taxes), a Deputy Director-General of Inspection (Taxes), or an Assistant Director-General of Inspection (Taxes);]

²³[(25A) “Director General (Training)” means a person appointed to be Director General (Training);]

²⁴[(25AA) “Director General, Central Intelligence Cell” means of persons appointed to be Director General, Central Intelligence Cell ²⁵[or ²⁶[any Additional Director General, Central Intelligence Cell or] any Joint Director General, Central Intelligence Cell or Deputy Director General, Central Intelligence Cell authorised by him]]];

(26) “dividend” includes-

(a) any distribution by a company of accumulated profits, whether capitalised or not, if such distribution entails the release by the company to its shareholders of all or any part of its assets or reserves;

(b) any distribution by a company, to the extent to which the company possesses accumulated profits, whether capitalised or not, to its shareholders of debentures, debenture-stock or deposit certificates in any form, whether with or without interest;

(c) any distribution made to the shareholders of a company on its liquidation to the extent to which the distribution is attributable to the accumulated profits of the company immediately before its liquidation, whether capitalised or not;

(d) any distribution by a company to its shareholders on the reduction of its capital, to the extent to which the company possesses accumulated profits, whether such accumulated profits have been capitalised or not;

²⁷[(dd) any profit remitted outside Bangladesh by a company not incorporated in Bangladesh under কোম্পানী আইন, ১৯৯৪ (১৯৯৪ সনের ১৮ নং আইন)];

(e) any payment by a private company of any sum (whether as representing a part of the assets of the company or otherwise) by way of advance or loan to a shareholder or any payment by any such company on behalf, or for the individual benefit, of any such shareholder, to the extent to which the company, in either case, possesses accumulated profit;

but does not include-

(i) a distribution made in accordance with sub-clause (c) or sub-clause (d) in respect of any share including preference share for full cash consideration, or redemption of debentures or debenture-stock, where the holder of the share or debenture is not entitled in the event of liquidation to participate in the surplus assets;

(ii) any advance or loan made to a shareholder in the ordinary course of its business, where the lending of money is a substantial part of the business of the company;

(iii) any dividend paid by a company which is set off by the company against the whole or any part of any sum previously paid

by it and treated as dividend within the meaning of sub-clause (e) to the extent to which it is so set off;

²⁸[(iiia) any bonus share issued by a company;] ²⁹[* * *]

Explanation.- The expression “accumulated profits”,-

(a) wherever it occurs in this clause, includes any reserve made up wholly or partly of any allowance, deduction or exemption admissible under this Ordinance or under the Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922), but does not include capital gains arising before the first day of April, 1946, or after the thirty-first day of March, 1949, and before the eighth day of June, 1963;

(b) as used in sub-clauses (a), (b) and (d), includes all profits of the company up to the date of such distribution; and

(c) as used in sub-clause (c), includes all profits of the company up to the date of its liquidation;

(27) “employer” includes a former employer;

(28) “employee”, in relation to a company, includes the managing director, or any other director or other person, who, irrespective of his designation, performs any duties or functions in connection with the management of the affairs of the company;

(29) “Extra Assistant Commissioner of Taxes” means a person appointed to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner of Taxes under section 3 ³⁰[and includes a person appointed to hold current charge of an Extra Assistant Commissioner of Taxes];

³¹[(30) “fair market value” means, in relation to capital asset-

(a) the price which such asset would ordinarily fetch on sale in the open market on the relevant day, and, where such price is not ascertainable, the price which the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes may, with the approval in writing of the Inspecting Joint Commissioner, determine;

(b) the residual value received from the lessee in case of an asset leased by a financial institution having license from the Bangladesh Bank on termination of lease agreement on maturity or otherwise subject to the condition that such residual value plus amount realised during the currency of the lease agreement towards the cost of the asset is not less than the cost of acquisition

to the lessor financial institution.]

(31) “fees for technical services” means any consideration (including any lump sum consideration) for the rendering of any managerial, technical or consultancy services (including the provision of services of technical or other personnel) but does not include consideration for any construction, assembly, mining or like project undertaken by the recipient, or consideration which would be income of the recipient classifiable under the head “Salaries”;

(32) “firm” has the same meaning as assigned to it in the Partnership Act, 1932 (IX of 1932);

(33) “foreign company” means a company which is not a Bangladeshi company;

(34) “income” includes-

(a) any income, profits or gains, from whatever source derived, chargeable to tax under any provision of this Ordinance under any head specified in section 20;

(b) any loss of such income, profits or gains;

(c) the profits and gains of any business of insurance carried on by a mutual insurance association computed in accordance with paragraph 8 of the Fourth Schedule;

(d) any sum deemed to be income, or any income accruing or arising or received, or deemed to accrue or arise or be received in Bangladesh under any provision of this Ordinance ³²[:

Provided that the amount representing the face value of any bonus share or the amount of any bonus declared, issued or paid by any company registered in Bangladesh under কোম্পানী আইন, ১৯৯৪ (১৯৯৪ সনের ১৮ নং আইন)]; to its shareholders with a view to increase its paid-up share capital shall not be included as income of that share-holder.]

³³[* * *]

(35) “income year”, in respect of any separate source of income, means-

(a) the financial year immediately preceding the assessment year;

or

(b) where the accounts of the assessee have been made up to a date within the said financial year and the assessee so opts, the twelve months ending on such date; or

(c) in the case of a business or profession newly set up in the said financial year, the period beginning with the date of the setting up of the business or profession and-

(i) ending with the said financial year; or

(ii) where the accounts of the assessee have been made up to a date within the said financial year and the assessee so opts, ending on that date; or

(d) in the case of a business or profession newly set up in the twelve months immediately preceding the said financial year-

(i) if the accounts of the assessee have been made up to a date within the said financial year and the period from the date of the setting up of the business or profession to the first-mentioned date does not exceed twelve months, then, at the option of the assessee, such period, or

(ii) if any period has been determined under sub-clause (e), then the period beginning with the date of the setting up of the business or profession and ending with the last day of that period, as the case may be; or

(e) in the case of any person or class of persons or any business or profession or class of business or profession such period as may be determined by the Board or by such authority as the Board may authorise in this behalf;

(f) in respect of the assessee's share in the income of a firm of which the assessee is a partner and the firm has been assessed as such, the period determined as the income year for the assessment of income of the firm;

(g) where in respect of a particular source of income an assessee has once been assessed or where in respect of a business or profession newly set up, an assessee has once exercised the option under sub-clause (b) (i) or sub-clause (c) (ii) or sub-clause (d) (i) then, he shall not, in respect of that source, or, as the case may be, business or profession, be entitled to vary the meaning of the

expression “income year” as then applicable to him, except with the consent of the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes upon such conditions as the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes may think fit to impose;

(36) “Inspecting Joint Commissioner” means a person appointed to be an Inspecting Joint Commissioner of Taxes under section 3³⁴[, and includes³⁵[an Inspecting Additional Commissioner of Taxes]]³⁶[and also a person appointed to hold current charge of an Inspecting Joint Commissioner of Taxes];

(37) “Inspector” means a person appointed to be an Inspector of Taxes under section 3;

(38) “Interest” means interest payable in any manner in respect of any money borrowed or debt incurred (including a deposit, claim or other similar right or obligation) and includes any service fee or other charge in respect of the money borrowed or debt incurred or in respect of any credit facility which has not been utilised;

(39) “legal representative” has the same meaning as assigned to it in section 2(11) of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Act V of 1908);

(40) “market value”, in respect of agricultural produce, means-

(a) where such produce is ordinarily sold in the market in its raw state or after application to it of any process employed by a cultivator to render it fit to be taken to the market, the value calculated according to the average price at which it has been sold during the year previous to that in which the income derived from such produce first becomes assessable; and

(b) where such produce is not ordinarily sold in the market in its raw state, the aggregate of-

(i) the expenses of cultivation;

(ii) the land development tax or rent paid for the lands in which it was grown; and

(iii) such amount as the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes finds, having regarded to the circumstances of each case, to represent a reasonable rate of profit on the sale of the produce in question as agricultural produce;

(41) “money borrowed” includes, in the case of a banking company, money received by way of deposit;

(42) “non-resident” means a person who is not a resident;

(43) “partner” has the same meaning as assigned to it in the Partnership Act, 1932 (IX of 1932), and includes a person who, being a minor, has been admitted to the benefits of partnership;

(44) “partnership” has the same meaning as assigned to it in the Partnership Act, 1932 (IX of 1932);

³⁷[(45) “perquisite” means-

(i) any payment made to an employee by an employer in the form of cash or in any other form excluding basic salary, festival bonus, incentive bonus not exceeding ten per cent of disclosed profit of relevant income year, arrear salary, advance salary, leave encashment or leave fare assistance and overtime, and

(ii) any benefit, whether convertible into money or not, provided to an employee by an employer, called by whatever name, other than contribution to a recognised provident fund, approved pension fund, approved gratuity fund and approved superannuation fund;]

(46) “person” includes an individual, a firm, an association of persons, a Hindu undivided family, a local authority, a company and every other artificial juridical person;

(47) “prescribed” means prescribed by rules made under this Ordinance;

(48) “principal officer”, used with reference to a local authority, a company, any other public body or any association of persons, includes-

(a) managing director, manager, secretary, treasurer, agent or accountant (by whatever designation known), or any officer responsible for management of the affairs, or of the accounts, of the authority, company, body or association; and

(b) any person connected with the management or the administration of the local authority, company, body or association upon whom the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes has served a notice of his intention to treat him as principal officer

thereof;

(49) “profession” includes a vocation;

(50) “profits in lieu of salary” includes-

(a) the amount of compensation due to, or received by, an assessee from his employer at, or in connection with, the termination of, or the modification of any terms and conditions relating to, his employment; and

(b) any payment due to, or received by, an assessee from a provident or other fund to the extent to which it does not consist of contributions by the assessee and the interest on such contributions;

(51) “public servant” has the same meaning as in section 21 of the Penal Code (Act No. XLV of 1860);

(52) “recognised provident fund” means a provident fund which has been, and continues to be, recognised by the Commissioner in accordance with the provisions of Part B of the First Schedule;

³⁸[* * *]

(54) “relative”, in relation to an individual, means the husband, wife, brother, sister or any lineal ascendant or descendant of that individual;

(55) “resident”, in respect of any income year, means-

(a) an individual who has been in Bangladesh-

(i) for a period of, or for periods amounting in all to, one hundred and eighty-two days or more in that year; or

(ii) for a period of, or periods amounting in all to, ninety days or more in that year having previously been in Bangladesh for a period of, or periods amounting in all to, three hundred and sixty-five days or more during four years preceding that year;

(b) a Hindu undivided family, firm or other association of persons, the control and management of whose affairs is situated wholly or partly in Bangladesh in that year; and

(c) a Bangladeshi company or any other company the control and

management of whose affairs is situated wholly in Bangladesh in that year;

(56) “royalty” means consideration (including any lump sum consideration but excluding any consideration which is classifiable as income of the recipient under the head “Capital gains”) for-

(a) transfer of all or any rights, including the granting of a licence, in respect of a patent, invention, model, design, mark or similar property;

(b) the imparting of any information concerning the working of, or the use of, a patent, invention, model, design, secret process or formula, or trade mark or similar property;

(c) the use of any patent, invention, model, design, secret process or formula, or trade mark or similar property;

(d) the imparting of any information concerning technical, industrial, commercial, or scientific knowledge, experience or skill;

(e) the transfer of all or any rights, including granting of a licence, in respect of any copyright, literary, artistic or scientific work, including films or video tapes for use in connection with television or tapes for use in connection with radio broadcasting, but not including consideration for sale, distribution or exhibition of cinematograph films; or

(f) the rendering of any services in connection with any of the aforesaid activities;

(57) “rules” means rules made under this Ordinance;

(58) “salary” includes-

(a) any wages;

(b) any annuity, pension or gratuity;

(c) any fees, commissions, allowances, perquisites or profits in lieu of, or in addition to, salary or wages;

(d) any advance of salary; ³⁹[(e) any leave encashment;]

(59) “scheduled bank” has the same meaning as in the Bangladesh Bank Order, 1972 (P. O. No. 127 of 1972); ⁴⁰[* * *]

(60) “shareholder” includes a preference shareholder;

(61) “speculation-business” means business in which a contract for the purchase or sale of any commodity, including stocks and shares, is periodically or ultimately settled otherwise than by the actual delivery or transfer of the commodity or scripts, but does not include business in which-

(a) a contract in respect of raw materials or merchandise is entered into by a person in the course of his manufacturing or mercantile business to guard against loss through future price fluctuations for the purpose of fulfilling his other contracts for the actual delivery of the goods to be manufactured or the merchandise to be sold by him;

(b) a contract in respect of stocks and shares is entered into by a dealer or investor therein to guard against loss in his holdings of stocks and shares through price fluctuations; and

(c) a contract is entered into by a member of a forward market or a stock exchange in the course of any transaction in the nature of jobbing or arbitrage to guard against loss which may arise in the ordinary course of his business as such member; ⁴¹[(62) “tax” means the income tax payable under this Ordinance and includes any additional tax, excess profit tax, penalty, interest, fee or other charges leviable or payable under this Ordinance;]

⁴²[* * *]

(64) “Tax Recovery Officer” means a person appointed to be a Tax Recovery Officer under section 3;

(65) “total income” means the total amount of income referred to in section 17 computed in the manner laid down in this Ordinance, and includes any income which, under any provision of this Ordinance, is to be included in the total income of an assessee;

(66) “transfer”, in relation to a capital asset, includes the sale, exchange or relinquishment of the asset, or the extinguishment of any right therein, but does not include-

(a) any transfer of the capital asset under a gift, bequest, will or an

irrevocable trust;

(b) any distribution of the assets of a company to its shareholders on its liquidation; and

(c) any distribution of capital assets on the dissolution of a firm or other association of persons or on the partition of a Hindu undivided family;

⁴³[* * *]

(68) “written down value” means the written down value as defined in the Third Schedule;

(69) “year” means a financial year.

CHAPTER II

ADMINISTRATION

Income-tax
authorities

3. There shall be the following classes of income-tax authorities for the purposes of this Ordinance, namely:-

(1) The National Board of Revenue,

⁴⁴[* * *]

⁴⁵[(2) Directors-General of Inspection (Taxes),]

⁴⁶[(2A) Commissioner of Taxes (Appeals),]

⁴⁷[(2B) Commissioner of Taxes (Large Taxpayer Unit),]

⁴⁸[(2C) Director General (Training),]

⁴⁹[(2D) Director General, Central Intelligence Cell,]

(3) Commissioners of Taxes,

⁵⁰[(3A) Additional Commissioners of Taxes who may be either Appellate Additional Commissioners of Taxes or Inspecting Additional Commissioners of Taxes,]

(4) Joint Commissioner of Taxes who may be either Appellate Joint Commissioner of Taxes or Inspecting Joint Commissioner of Taxes,

- (5) Deputy Commissioners of Taxes,
- (6) Tax Recovery Officers,
- (7) Assistant Commissioners of Taxes,
- (8) Extra Assistant Commissioners of Taxes, and
- (9) Inspectors of Taxes.

Appointment of
income-tax
authorities

4. (1) Subject to the rules and orders of the Government regulating the terms and conditions of service of persons in public services and posts, appointment of income-tax authorities shall be made in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance.

(2) The Board may appoint ⁵¹[Director General, Central Intelligence Cell,] ⁵²[* * *] as many ⁵³[Directors-General of Inspection], ⁵⁴[Commissioners (Appeals),] Commissioners, Joint Commissioners of Taxes, Deputy Commissioners of Taxes, Tax Recovery Officers and Assistant Commissioners of Taxes and such other executive or ministerial officers and staff as it may think fit.

⁵⁵[(2A) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Ordinance, the Board may, with the approval of the Government, appoint one or more person having appropriate professional skill and experience to perform such function as may be specified by an order issued in this behalf, and the person or persons so appointed shall be deemed to be an income-tax authority for the purposes of this Ordinance.]

(3) Subject to such orders or instructions as the Board may, from time to time, issue in this behalf, any other income-tax authority may appoint any income-tax authority subordinate thereto and such other executive or ministerial officers and staff as may be necessary for assistance in the execution of its functions.

Delegation of
powers

⁵⁶[4A. The Board may, by notification in the official Gazette, and subject to such limitations or conditions, if any, as may be specified therein, empower by name or designation,-

(a) any Inspecting Additional Commissioner of Taxes to exercise the powers of a Commissioner of Taxes ⁵⁷[;]

(b) any Appellate Additional Commissioner of Taxes to exercise the powers of a Commissioner of Taxes (Appeal) ⁵⁸[; and

Subordination
and control of
income-tax
authorities

(c) any Additional Director General or Joint Director General of Central Intelligence Cell to exercise the powers of Director General, Central Intelligence Cell.]

5. ⁵⁹[(1) The ⁶⁰[* * *] Directors-General of Inspection, Commissioners (Appeals), and Commissioners shall be subordinate to the Board.]

(2) The ⁶¹[Additional Commissioners of Taxes, Joint Commissioners of Taxes], Deputy Commissioners of Taxes and Inspectors shall be subordinate to the Commissioners ⁶²[or the Commissioner (Appeals), as the case may be,] within whose jurisdiction they are appointed to perform their function:

Provided that no order, direction or instruction shall be given so as to interfere with the discretion of the Appellate Joint Commissioners ⁶³[or the Commissioners (Appeals)] in the exercise of their appellate functions.

(3) The Deputy Commissioners of Taxes and Inspectors shall be subordinate to the Inspecting Joint Commissioner within whose jurisdiction they perform their functions.

(4) The Inspectors shall be subordinate to the Deputy Commissioners of Taxes within whose jurisdiction they perform their functions.

Jurisdiction of
income-tax
authorities

6. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Ordinance,-

⁶⁴[* * *]

⁶⁵[(aa) the Directors-General of Inspection shall perform the following functions, namely:-

(i) carry out inspection of income tax cases;

(ii) investigate or cause investigation to be carried out in respect of cases involving leakage of revenue or evasion of taxes;

(iii) carry out audit of cases or offices involving income tax revenues only;

(iv) furnish annual report about the working of income tax offices dealing with revenue matters to the Board by the thirty first day of December following the end of the financial year to which it relates; and

(v) such other functions as may be assigned to them by the Board;]

⁶⁶[(aaa) the Director General of Central Intelligence Cell shall perform the following functions, namely:-

(i) carry out intelligence works to gather information about taxpayers;

(ii) analyse information gathered through intelligence work vis-a-vis concerned income tax records;

(iii) detect tax evasions, concealments of income and offences as described in chapter XXI of Income Tax Ordinance, 1984;

(iv) carry out investigations to prove tax evasion or concealment or any other irregularities relating to taxes and to collect evidences in support of tax offences or tax frauds for recovery of tax with penalty and to suggest prosecutions in fit cases;

(v) to carry out functions as authorised by any other law.]

(b) the Commissioners ⁶⁷[, the Commissioners (Appeals)] and the Appellate Joint Commissioners shall perform their functions in respect of such areas, or such persons or classes of persons, or such cases or classes of cases, or such incomes or classes of incomes, as the Board may assign to them;

⁶⁸[(bb) the Commissioner (Large Taxpayer Unit) shall perform his functions in respect of such areas, or such persons or classes of persons, or such cases or classes of cases or such incomes or classes of incomes, as the Board may assign to him;]

(c) the Inspecting Joint Commissioners and the Deputy Commissioners of Taxes shall perform their functions in respect of such areas, or such persons or classes of persons, or such cases or classes of cases, or such incomes or classes of incomes as the Commissioner to whom they are subordinate may assign to them; and

(d) other income-tax authorities shall perform such functions as may be assigned to them by the income-tax authority to whom they are subordinate.

(2) (a) Any area or other jurisdiction or function assigned to an income-tax authority under sub-section (1) may be modified or

varied, or may be transferred to any other income-tax authority with respect to areas, persons or classes of persons, or cases or classes of cases, or proceeding or classes of proceedings;

(b) any such transfer as is referred to in clause (a) may be made at any stage of the proceedings and further proceedings may be commenced from the stage at which such transfer takes place.

(3) Where more income-tax authorities than one have been assigned the same functions in respect of any area, or persons or classes of persons, or cases or classes of cases, or incomes or classes of incomes, they shall perform those functions in accordance with such allocation or distribution of work as the authority assigning the functions may make.

(4) The powers of the Board, Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners of Taxes, to assign any case to any authority, or to transfer any case from one authority to another, or to perform any function or functions under this section, shall include the power in respect of all or any proceedings relating to such case; and except as provided in sub-section (5), no such assignment, transfer or performance of functions shall be called in question by or before any court or other authority.

(5) Any person aggrieved by any order passed under this section may, within thirty days of such order, make a representation-

(a) to the Inspecting Joint Commissioner if the order was passed by a Deputy Commissioner of Taxes;

(b) to the Commissioner the Commissioners (Appeals) if the order was passed by an Inspecting Joint Commissioner; and

(c) to the Board if the order was passed by a Commissioner; and any order passed on such representation shall be final.

Exercise of jurisdiction by successor

7. Where, in respect of any proceeding under this Ordinance, an income-tax authority is succeeded by another, the income-tax authority so succeeding may continue the proceeding from the stage at which it was left by his predecessor.

Officers, etc to follow instructions of the Board

8. All officers and other persons engaged in the performance of any functions under this Ordinance shall, in the matter of discharging those functions, observe and follow such orders, directions or instructions as the Board may issue from time to time:

Provided that no order, direction or instruction shall be given so as to interfere with the discretion of the Appellate Joint Commissioners ⁶⁹[or the Commissioners (Appeals)] in the exercise of their appellate functions.

Guidance to the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes, etc

9. In the course of any proceedings under this Ordinance, the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes may be assisted, guided or instructed by any income-tax authority to whom he is subordinate or any other person authorised in this behalf by the Board.

Exercise of assessment functions by the Inspecting Joint Commissioners ⁷⁰[and the Inspecting Additional Commissioners]

10. The Commissioner may, with prior approval of the Board, by general or a special order in writing, direct that in respect of all or any proceedings relating to specified cases or classes of cases or specified persons of classes of persons within his jurisdiction, the powers and functions of the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes, ⁷¹[Inspecting Joint Commissioner, the Inspecting Additional Commissioner] and the Commissioner under this Ordinance shall be exercised by ⁷²[Inspecting Joint Commissioner, the Inspecting Additional Commissioner], the Commissioner and the Board, respectively and for the purpose of any proceedings in respect of such cases or persons reference in this Ordinance or the rules made thereunder to the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes, ⁷³[Inspecting Joint Commissioner, the Inspecting Additional Commissioner] or the Commissioner shall be deemed to be references to ⁷⁴[Inspecting Joint Commissioner, the Inspecting Additional Commissioner], the Commissioner and the Board, respectively.

CHAPTER III

TAXES APPELLATE TRIBUNAL

Establishment of Appellate Tribunal

11. (1) For the purpose of exercising the functions of the Appellate Tribunal under this ordinance, the Government shall establish a Taxes Appellate Tribunal consisting of a President and such other ⁷⁵[* * *] members as the Government may, from time to time, appoint.

(2) [Omitted by section 28 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০২ (২০০২ সনের ১৪ নং আইন)]

⁷⁶[(3) A person shall not be appointed as a member of the Taxes Appellate Tribunal unless-

⁷⁷[(i) he was or is a member of the Board or holds the current charge of a member of the Board ; or]

- (ii) he was a Commissioner of Taxes; or
- (iii) he is a Commissioner of Taxes; or
- (iv) he is a chartered accountant and practised professionally for a period not less than eight years; or
- (v) he is a cost and management accountant and practised professionally for a period not less than eight years; or
- (vi) he is an income tax practitioner within the meaning of section 174(2)(f) and practised professionally for not less than twenty years; or
- (vii) he is a professional legislative expert having not less than eight years' experience in the process of drafting and making financial and tax laws; or
- (viii) he is an Advocate and practised professionally for not less than ten years in any income tax office ⁷⁸[; or
- (ix) he is or has been a District Judge.]

⁷⁹[(4) The Government shall appoint one of the members of the Appellate Tribunal to be the President thereof ⁸⁰[, who is a member of the Board or holds the current charge of a member of the Board].

Explanation.- For the purpose of this section, period of practice as chartered accountant shall include any period of practice as chartered accountant within the meaning of the Chartered Accountants Ordinance, 1961 (X of 1961) ⁸¹[or Bangladesh Chartered Accountants Order, 1973 (P. O. No. 2 of 1973)] or as registered accountant enrolled on the register of accountants under the Auditor's Certificate Rules, 1950.]

Exercise of
power of the
Tribunal by
Benches

12. (1) Unless the President in any particular case or class of cases otherwise directs, the powers and functions of the Appellate Tribunal shall be exercised by Benches of the Appellate Tribunal, hereinafter referred to as Bench, to be constituted by the President.

(2) A Bench shall be so constituted that it has not less than two members ⁸²[* * *] ⁸³[.

[* * *]]

Decision of
Bench

13. (1) Subject to the provisions of sub-sections (2) and (3), the decision of bench in any case or on any point shall be given in accordance with the opinion of the majority of its members.

(2) Any point on which the members of a Bench are equally divided shall be stated in writing and shall be referred by the President to one or more other members of the Appellate Tribunal for hearing and the Point shall be decided according to the majority of the members of the Appellate Tribunal who have heard it including those who first heard it.

(3) Where there are only two members of the Appellate Tribunal and they differ in any case, the Government may appoint an additional member of the Appellate Tribunal for the purpose of hearing the case; and the decision of the case shall be given in accordance with the opinion of the majority of the members of the Appellate Tribunal as constituted with such additional member.

Exercise of
power by one
member

14. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 12, the Government may direct that the powers and functions of the Appellate Tribunal shall be exercised by any one of its members, or by two or more members jointly or severally.

Regulation of
procedure

15. Subject to the provisions of this Ordinance, the Appellate Tribunal shall regulate its own procedure and the procedure of its Benches in matters arising out of the discharge of its functions including the places at which a Bench shall hold its sittings.

CHAPTER IV

CHARGE OF INCOME TAX

Charge of
income-tax

16. (1) Where an Act of Parliament provides that income-tax shall be charged for any assessment year at any rate or rates, income-tax at that rate or those rates shall, subject to the provisions of that Act, be charged, levied, paid and collected in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance in respect of the total income of the income year or income years, as the case may be, of every person:

Provided that where under the provisions of this Ordinance income-tax is to be charged in respect of the income of a period other than the income year, income-tax shall be charged, levied, paid and collected accordingly.

(2) Where under the provisions of this Ordinance income-tax is to be deducted at source, or paid or collected in advance, it shall be deducted, paid and collected accordingly.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1),

income-tax shall be charged at the rates specified in the Second Schedule in respect of-

- (i) a non-resident person, not being a company;
- (ii) any income classifiable under the head “Capital gains”; and
- (iii) any income by way of “winnings” referred to in section 19(13).

Charge of surcharge

⁸⁴[16A. (1) Where any Act of Parliament enacts that a surcharge on income shall be charged for any assessment year at any rate or rates, such surcharge at that rate or those rates shall be charged for that year in respect of the total income of the income year or the income years, as the case may be, of every person.

(2) All the provisions of this Ordinance relating to charge, assessment, deduction at source, payment in advance, collection, recovery and refund of income tax shall, so far as may be, apply to the charge, assessment, deduction at source, payment in advance, collection, recovery and refund of the surcharge.]

Charge of additional tax

⁸⁵[16B. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 46A, where a public limited company, not being a banking or insurance company, listed with any stock exchange in Bangladesh, has not issued, declared or distributed dividend or bonus share equivalent to at least fifteen per cent of its paid up capital to its share-holders within a period of six months immediately following any income year, the company shall be charged additional tax at the rate of five per cent on the undistributed profit in addition to tax payable under this Ordinance.

⁸⁶[**Explanation.-** For the purpose of this section, “undistributed profit” means accumulated profit including free reserve.]

Charge of excess profit tax

16C. Where a banking company operating under ব্যাংক কোম্পানী আইন, ১৯৯১ (১৯৯১ সালের ১৪ নং আইন) shows profit in its return of income for an income year at an amount exceeding fifty per cent of its capital as defined under the said Act together with reserve, the company, in addition to tax payable under the Ordinance, shall pay an excess profit tax for that year at the rate of fifteen per cent on so much of profit as it exceeds fifty per cent of the aggregate sum of the capital and reserve as aforesaid.]

⁸⁷[Omitted]

⁸⁸[***]

⁸⁹[Omitted]

16D. [Charge of dividend distribution tax- Omitted by section 10 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৫ (২০০৫ সনের ১৬ নং আইন), which was inserted

	by section 18 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৩ (২০০৩ সনের ১৭ নং আইন).]
Charge of tax on sale of share at a premium over face value	⁹⁰ [16E. Notwithstanding anything contained in any other provisions of this Ordinance or any other law, where a company raises its share capital through book building or public offering or rights offering or placement or preference or in any other way at a value in excess of face value, the company shall be charged, in addition to tax payable under this Ordinance, tax at the rate of three per cent on the difference between the value at which the share is sold and its face value.]
Scope of the total income	<p>17. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Ordinance the total income of any income year of any person includes-</p> <p>(a) in relation to a person who is a resident, all income, from whatever source derived, which-</p> <p>(i) is received or deemed to be received in Bangladesh by or on behalf of such person in such year; or</p> <p>(ii) accrues or arises, or is deemed to accrue or arise to him in Bangladesh during that year; or</p> <p>(iii) accrues or arises to him outside Bangladesh during that year; and</p> <p>(b) in relation to a person who is a non-resident, all income from whatever source derived, which-</p> <p>(i) is received or deemed to be received in Bangladesh by or on behalf of such person in such year; or</p> <p>(ii) accrues or arises, or is deemed to accrue or arise, to him in Bangladesh during that year.</p> <p>(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), where any amount consisting of either the whole or a part of any income of a person has been included in his total income on the basis that it has accrued or arisen, or is deemed to have accrued or arisen, to him in any year, it shall not be included again in his total income on the ground that it is received or deemed to be received by him in Bangladesh in another year.</p>
Income deemed to accrue or arise in Bangladesh	<p>18. The following income shall be deemed to accrue or arise in Bangladesh, namely:-</p> <p>(1) any income which falls under the head “Salaries”, wherever</p>

paid if-

(a) it is earned in Bangladesh; or

(b) it is paid by the Government or a local authority in Bangladesh to a citizen of Bangladesh in the service of such Government or authority;

(2) any income accruing or arising, whether directly or indirectly, through or from-

(a) any business connection in Bangladesh;

(b) any property, asset, right or other source of income in Bangladesh; or

(c) transfer or capital assets in Bangladesh:

Provided that in the case of a business all the operations of which are not carried out in Bangladesh, only such part of the income as is reasonably attributable to the operation carried out in Bangladesh shall be deemed to accrue or arise in Bangladesh;

(3) any dividend paid outside Bangladesh by a Bangladeshi company;

(4) any income by way of interest payable-

(a) by the Government; or

(b) by a person who is a resident, except where the interest is payable in respect of any debt incurred, or moneys borrowed and used, for the purposes of a business or profession carried on by such person outside Bangladesh or for the purpose of making or earning any income from any source outside Bangladesh; or

(c) by a person who is a non-resident where the interest is in respect of any debt incurred, or moneys borrowed and used for the purposes of a business or profession carried on by such person in Bangladesh or for the purposes of making or earning any income from any source in Bangladesh;

(5) any income by way of fees for technical services payable-

(a) by the Government; or

(b) by a person who is a resident, except where such fees are payable in respect of services utilised in a business or profession carried on by any such person outside Bangladesh or for the purposes of making or earning any income from any source outside Bangladesh; or

(c) by a person who is a non-resident where such fees are payable in respect of services utilised in a business or profession carried on by such person in Bangladesh or for the purposes of making or earning any income from any source in Bangladesh;

(6) any income by way of royalty payable-

(a) by the Government; or

(b) by a person who is a resident, except where the royalty is payable in respect of any right, property or information used or services utilised for the purposes of a business or profession carried on by such person outside Bangladesh or for the purposes of making or earning any income from any source outside Bangladesh; or

(c) by a person who is a non-resident where the royalty is payable in respect of any right, property or information used or services utilised for the purposes of a business or profession carried on by such person in Bangladesh or for the purposes of making or earning any income from any source in Bangladesh.

Un-explained
investments, etc,
deemed to be
income

19. (1) Where any sum is found credited in the books of an assessee maintained for any income year and the assessee offers no explanation about the nature and source thereof, or the explanation offered is not, in the opinion of the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes, satisfactory, the sum so credited shall be deemed to be his income for that income year classifiable under the head "Income from other sources".

(2) Where, in any income year, the assessee has made investments or is found to be the owner of any bullion, jewellery or other valuable article and the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes finds that the amount expended on making such investments or in acquiring such bullion, jewellery or other valuable article exceeds the amount recorded in this behalf in the books of account maintained by the assessee for any source of income and the assessee offers no explanation about the excess amount or the explanation offered is not, in the opinion of the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes, satisfactory, the excess amount shall be deemed to be the income of the assessee for such income year classifiable under the head

“Income from other sources”.

(3) Where, in any income year, the assessee has incurred any expenditure and he offers no explanation about the nature and source of the money for such expenditure, or the explanation offered is not in the opinion of the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes, satisfactory, the amount of the expenditure shall be deemed to be the income of the assessee for such income year classifiable under the head “Income from other sources”.

(4) Where, in the financial year immediately preceding the assessment year, the assessee has made investments which are not recorded in the books of account, if any, maintained by him for any source of income, and the assessee offers no explanation about the nature and source of fund for the investments, or the explanation offered is not, in the opinion of the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes, satisfactory, the value of the investments shall be deemed to be the income of the assessee for such financial year classifiable under the head “Income from other sources”.

(5) Where, in the financial year immediately preceding the assessment year, the assessee is found to be the owner of any money, bullion, jewellery or other valuable article which is not recorded in the books of account, if any, maintained by him for any source of income, and the assessee offers no explanation about the nature and source of fund for the acquisition of the money, bullion, jewellery or other valuable article, or the explanation offered is not, in the opinion of the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes, satisfactory, the money or the value of the bullion, jewellery or other valuable article, shall be deemed to be the income of the assessee for such financial year classifiable under the head “Income from other sources”.

(6) Any income derived by an assessee in any income year (hereinafter in this sub-section referred to as the said income year) from any business or profession, which has been or was, discontinued at any time before the commencement, or during the course, of the said income year shall, if such income would have been chargeable to tax if it had been received in the income year in which it accrued or arose, be deemed to be income chargeable to tax from such business or profession which shall, for the purposes of this Ordinance, be deemed to have been carried on before the commencement, or during the course, of the said income year.

(7) Any dividend declared or distributed by a company shall be deemed to be the income of the ⁹¹[income year in which it is received] and shall be included in the total income of the assessee of that year.

(8) Where any assets, not being stock-in-trade or stocks, and shares, are purchased by an assessee from any company and the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes has reason to believe that the price paid by the assessee is less than the fair market value thereof, the difference between the price so paid and the fair market value thereof, the difference between the price so paid and the fair market value shall be deemed to be income of the assessee classifiable under the head “Income from other sources”.

(9) Where any lump sum amount is received or receivable by an assessee during any income year on account of salami or premia receipts by virtue of any lease, such amount shall be deemed to be income of the assessee of the income year in which it is received and classifiable under the head “Income from other sources”:

Provided that at the option of the assessee such amount may be allocated for the purpose of assessment proportionately to the years covered by the entire lease period, but such allocation shall in no case exceed five years.

(10) Where any amount is received by an assessee during any income year by way of goodwill money or receipt in the nature of compensation or damages for cancellation or termination of contracts and licences by the Government or any person, such amount shall be deemed to be the income of such assessee for that income year classifiable under the head “Income from other sources”.

(11) Where any benefit or advantage, whether convertible into money or not, is derived by an assessee during any income year on account of cancellation of indebtedness ⁹²[* * *], the money value of such advantage or benefit shall be deemed to be his income for that income year classifiable under the head “Income from other sources” ⁹³[:

⁹⁴[Provided that the provisions of this sub-section shall not apply in case of a loan or interest waived in respect of an assessee by a commercial bank including Bangladesh Krishi Bank, Rajshahi Krishi Unnayan Bank, Bangladesh Shilpa Bank or Bangladesh Shilpa Rin Sangstha, or a leasing company or a financial institution registered under আর্থিক প্রতিষ্ঠান আইন, ১৯৯৩ (১৯৯৩

সনের ২৭ নং আইন).]]

(12) Any managing agency commission including compensation received during any income year by an assessee for termination of agencies or any modification of the terms and conditions relating thereto shall be deemed to be his income for that income year classifiable under the head “Income from other sources”.

(13) Any amount received by an assessee during any income year by way of winnings from lotteries, crossword puzzles, card games and other games of any sort or from gambling or betting in any form or of any nature whatsoever shall be deemed to be his income for that income year classifiable under the head “Income from other sources”.

(14) Any profits and gains derived in any income year from any business of insurance carried on by a mutual insurance association computed in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 8 of the Fourth Schedule shall be deemed to be the income of such association for that income year.

(15) Where, for the purpose of computation of income of an assessee under section 28, any deduction has been made for any year in respect of any loss, bad debt, expenditure or trading liability incurred by the assessee, and-

(a) subsequently, during any income year, the assessee has received ⁹⁵[except as provided in clause (aa)], whether in cash or in any other manner whatsoever, any amount in respect of such loss, bad debt, or expenditure, the amount so received shall be deemed to be his income from business or profession during that income year;

⁹⁶[(aa) such amount on account of any interest which was to have been paid to any commercial bank or the Bangladesh Shilpa Bank or the Bangladesh Shilpa Rin Sangstha or on account of any share of profit which was to have been paid to any bank run on Islamic principles and which was allowed as a deduction in respect of such expenditure though such interest or share of profit was not paid by reason of the assessee having maintained his accounts on mercantile basis, within ⁹⁷[three years] after expiry of the income year in which it was allowed, shall, to such extent as it remains unpaid, be deemed to be income of the assessee from business or profession during the income year immediately following the expiry of the said ⁹⁸[three years;]

(b) the assessee has derived, during any income year, some benefit in respect of such trading liability, the value of such benefit, if it has not already been treated as income under clauses (c), shall be deemed to be his income from business or profession during that income year;

(c) such trading liability or portion thereof as has not been paid within three years of the expiration of the income year in which deduction was made in respect of the liability, such liability or portion, as the case may be, shall be deemed to be the income of the assessee from business or profession during the income year immediately following the expiry of the said three years;

and the business or profession in respect of which such allowance or deduction was made shall, for the purposes of section 28, be deemed to be carried on by the assessee in that year:

⁹⁹[Provided that where any interest or share of profit referred to in clause (aa) or a trading liability referred to in clause (c) is paid in a subsequent year, the amount so paid shall be deducted in computing the income in respect of that year.]

(16) Where any building, machinery or plant having been used by an assessee for purpose of any business or profession carried on by him is disposed of during any income year and the sale proceeds thereof exceeds the written down value, so much of the excess as does not exceed the difference between the original cost and the written down value shall be deemed to be the income of the assessee for that income year classifiable under the head “Income from business or profession”.

(17) Where any machinery or plant exclusively used by an assessee for agricultural purposes has been disposed of in any income year and the sale proceeds thereof exceeds the written down value, so much of the excess as does not exceed the difference between the original cost and the written down value shall be deemed to be the income of the original cost and the written down value shall be deemed to be the income of the assessee for that income year classifiable under the head “Agricultural income”.

(18) Where any insurance, salvage or compensation moneys are received in any income year in respect of any building, machinery or plant which having been used by the assessee for the purpose of business or profession is discarded, demolished or destroyed and the amount of such moneys exceed the written down value of

such building, machinery or plant, so much of the excess as does not exceed the difference between the original cost and the written down value less the scrap value shall be deemed to be the income of the assessee for that income year classifiable under the head “Income from business or profession”.

(19) Where any insurance, salvage or compensation moneys are received in any income year in respect of any machinery or plant which having been used by the assessee exclusively for agricultural purpose is discarded, demolished or destroyed and the amount of such moneys exceed the written down value of such machinery or plant, so much of the excess as does not exceed the difference between the original cost and the written down value less the scrap value shall be deemed to be the income of the assessee for that income year classifiable under the head “Agricultural income”.

(20) Where an asset representing expenditure of a capital nature on scientific research within the meaning of section 29 (1) (xx) is disposed of during any income year, so much of the sale proceeds as does not exceed the amount of the expenditure allowed under the said clause shall be deemed to be the income of the assessee for that income year classifiable under the head “Income from business or profession”.

Explanation 1.- For the purposes of this sub-section and sub-sections (16) and (17), “sale proceeds” shall have the same meaning as in the Third Schedule.

Explanation 2.- For the purposes of this sub-section and sub-sections (16) and (18), the business or profession in which the building, machinery, plant or assets, as the case may be, was used before its disposal, shall be deemed to be carried on by the assessee during the income year in which such disposal takes place.

¹⁰⁰[(21) Where any sum, or aggregate of sums exceeding taka fifty thousand is claimed or shown to have been received as loan by an assessee during any income year from any person, not being a banking company or a financial institution, otherwise than by a crossed cheque drawn on a bank, and has not been paid back in full within ¹⁰¹[three years] from the end of the income year in which it is claimed or shown to have been received, the said sum or part thereof which has not been paid back, shall be deemed to be the income of the assessee for the income year immediately following the expiry of the said [three years] and be classifiable

under the head “income from other sources”:

Provided that where the loan referred to in this sub-section is paid back in a subsequent income year, the amount so paid shall be deducted in computing the income in respect of that subsequent year.

¹⁰²[(21A). Where any sum is claimed to have been received by an assessee as loan or gift during any income year from a person who has transferred the sum within the period of limitation stipulated in the rule made under this Ordinance, from the initial capital of his business or profession shown in his return filed under section 83A, the amount of such loan or gift so received by the assessee shall be deemed to be his income of the year in which such loan or gift was received and shall be classifiable under the head “income from other sources”.]

(22) Where an assessee, being the owner of a house property, receives from any person to whom such house property or any part thereof is let out any amount which is not adjustable against the rent payable, the amount so received shall be deemed to be income of the assessee for the income year in which it is received and be classifiable under the head “income from house property”:

Provided that at the option of the assessee such amount may be allocated, for the purpose of assessment in equal proportion to the year in which such amount is received and the four years next following:

Provided further that where such amount or part thereof is refunded by the assessee in a subsequent income year the amount so refunded shall be deducted in computing the income of the assessee in respect of that income year.

(23) Where during any income year an assessee, being an exporter of garments, transfers to any person, the export quota or any part thereof allotted to him by the Government, such portion of the export value of the garments exportable against the quota so transferred as may be prescribed for this purpose shall be deemed to be income of the assessee for that income year, classifiable under the head “Income from business or profession”.]

¹⁰³[(24) Where an assessee, being a private limited company or a public limited company not listed with a stock exchange, increases its paid up capital by issuing shares in an income year, the amount so received as increased paid up capital, not being

received by crossed cheque or bank transfer, shall be deemed to be the income of such assessee for that income year classifiable under the head "Income from other sources.]

¹⁰⁴[***]

¹⁰⁵[Omitted]

¹⁰⁶[***]

¹⁰⁷[Omitted]

¹⁰⁸[***]

¹⁰⁹[Omitted]

¹¹⁰[Omitted]

19B ¹¹¹[
Omitted]

¹¹²[***] ¹¹³[

19BB ¹¹⁴[
Omitted]

¹¹⁵[***]

19BBB ¹¹⁶[
Omitted]

¹¹⁷[***]

Special tax
treatment in
respect of
investment in
the purchase of
bond under
Bangladesh
Infrastructure
Finance Fund

¹¹⁸[19C.- Notwithstanding anything contained in any other provision of this Ordinance, no question as to the source of any sum invested by any person in the purchase of bond issued or caused to be issued under Bangladesh Infrastructure Finance Fund during the period between the first day of July, 2010 and thirtieth day of June, 2012 (both days inclusive), shall be raised if the assessee pays, before the filing of return of income for the relevant income year, tax at the rate of ten per cent on such sum invested.]

CHAPTER V

COMPUTATION OF INCOME

Heads of income

20. Save as otherwise provided in this Ordinance, all incomes shall, for the purpose of charge of income-tax and computation of total income, be classified and computed under the following heads of income, namely:-

- (a) Salaries.
- (b) Interest on securities.
- (c) Income from house property.
- (d) Agricultural income.
- (e) Income from business or profession.

(f) Capital gains.

(g) Income from other sources.

Salaries

21. (1) The following income of an assessee shall be classified and computed under the head “Salaries”, namely:-

(a) any salary due from an employer to the assessee in the income year, whether paid or not;

(b) any salary paid or allowed to him in the income year, by or on behalf of an employer though not due or before it became due to him; and

(c) any arrears of salary paid or allowed to him in the income year by or on behalf of an employer, if not charged to income-tax for any earlier income year.

(2) Where any amount of salary of an assessee is once included in his total income of an income year on the basis that it had become due or that it had been paid in advance in that year, that amount shall not again be included in his income of any other year.

Interest on securities

22. The following income of an assessee shall be classified and computed under the head “Interest on securities”, namely:-

(a) interest receivable by the assessee on any security of ¹¹⁹[the Government or any security approved by Government] ; and

(b) interest receivable by him on debentures or other securities of money issued by or on behalf of a local authority or a company.

Deductions from interest on securities

23. (1) In computing the income under the head “Interest on securities”, the following allowances and deduction shall be made, namely:-

(a) any sum deducted from interest by way of commission or charges by a bank realising the interest on behalf of the assessee;

(b) any interest payable on money borrowed for the purpose of investment in the securities by the assessee ¹²⁰[:

Provided that no allowance or deduction on account of any interest or commission paid under clause (a) or (b), as the case may be, in respect of, or allocable to the securities of Government which have been issued with the condition that interest thereon shall not be liable to tax, shall be made in computing the income

under section 22.]

¹²¹[* * *]

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), no deduction shall be allowed under this section in respect of any interest payable outside Bangladesh on which tax has not been paid or deducted in accordance with the provisions of Chapter VII.

Income from
house property

24. (1) The tax shall be payable by an assessee under the head “Income from house property” in respect of the annual value of any property ¹²²[, whether used for commercial or residential purposes.] consisting of any building ¹²³[,furniture, fixture, fittings etc.] and lands appurtenant thereto of which he is the owner, other than such portions of the property as he may occupy for the purposes of any business or profession carried on by him, the income from which is assessable to tax under this Ordinance.

(2) Where any such property as is referred to in sub-section (1) is owned by two or more persons and their respective shares are definite and ascertainable, such persons shall not constitute and shall not be deemed to be, an association of persons; and for the purpose of computation of the income of an assessee in respect of that property, only such part of such income as is proportionate to the share of the assessee shall be reckoned as his income from that property.

Deductions from
income from
house property

25. (1) In computing the income under the head “Income from house property” the following allowances and deductions shall be made, namely:-

(a) any sum payable to Government as land development tax or rent on account of the land comprised in the property;

(b) the amount of any premium paid to insure the property against risk of damage or destruction;

¹²⁴[* * *]

(d) where the property is subject to mortgage or other capital charge for the purpose of extension or reconstruction or improvement, the amount of any interest payable on such mortgage or charge;

(e) where the property is subject to an annual charge not being a

capital charge, the amount of such charge;

Explanation.- The expression “annual charge”, as used in this clause, includes any tax leviable, in respect of property or income from property, by local authority or Government but does not include the tax leviable under this Ordinance;

(f) where the property is subject to a ground rent, the amount of such rent;

(g) where the property has been acquired, constructed, repaired, renewed or reconstructed with borrowed capital, the amount of any interest payable on such capital ¹²⁵[:

Provided that where the property or a portion thereof is self occupied and acquired, constructed, renewed or reconstructed with borrowed capital, the amount of any interest, payable on such borrowed capital not exceeding taka twenty lakh, shall be deducted from total income;]

¹²⁶[(gg) Where the property has been constructed with borrowed capital and no income under section 24 was earned from that property during the period of such construction, the interest payable during that period on such capital, in three equal proportionate instalments for subsequent first three years for which income is assessable from that property;]

¹²⁷[(h) in respect of expenditure for repairs, collection of rent, water and sewerage, electricity and salary of darwan, security guard, pump-man, lift-man and caretaker and all other expenditure related to maintenance and provision of basic services:

(i) an amount equal to one-fourth of the annual value of the property where the property is used for residential purpose;

(ii) an amount equal to thirty per cent of the annual value of the property where the property is used for commercial purpose.]

¹²⁸[* * *]

(j) where, the whole of the property is let out and it was vacant during a part of the year, a sum equal to such portion of the annual value of the property as is proportionate to the period of the vacancy; and

(k) where, the property is let out in parts, a sum equal to such portion of the annual value appropriate to the vacant part as is proportionate to the period of the vacancy of such part.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), no deduction shall be allowed under this section in respect of any interest or annual charge payable outside Bangladesh on which tax has not been paid or deducted in accordance with the provisions of Chapter VII.

(3) [Omitted by section 7 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৩ (১৯৯৩ সনের ১৮ নং আইন)]

Agricultural
income

26. (1) The following income of an assessee shall be classified and computed under the head “Agricultural income”, namely:-

(a) any income derived by the assessee which comes within the meaning of “agricultural income” as defined in section 2(1);

(b) the excess amount referred to in section 19(17);

(c) the excess amount referred to in section 19(19).

(2) Agricultural income derived from the sale of tea grown and manufactured by the assessee shall be computed in the prescribed manner.

(3) Where the Board, by notification in the official Gazette, so directs, agricultural income from the sale of rubber, tobacco, sugar or any other produce grown and manufactured by the assessee may be computed in the manner prescribed for the purpose.

Deductions from
agricultural
income

27. (1) In computing the income under the head “Agricultural income”, the following allowances and deductions shall be made, namely:-

(a) any land development tax or rent paid in respect of the land used for agricultural purposes;

(b) any tax, local rate or cess paid in respect of the land used for agricultural purposes, if such tax, rate or cess is not levied on the income arising or accruing, or deemed to accrue or arise, from agricultural operations or is not assessed at a proportion or on the basis of such income;

(c) (i) subject to sub-clauses (ii) and (iii), the cost of production,

that is to say, the expenditure incurred for the following purposes, namely:-

- (a) for cultivating the land or raising livestock thereon;
- (b) for performing any process ordinarily employed by a cultivator to render marketable the produce of the land;
- (c) for transporting the produce of the land or the livestock raised thereon to the market; and
- (d) for maintaining agricultural implements and machinery in good repair and for providing upkeep of cattle for the purpose of cultivation, processing or transportation as aforesaid;
- (ii) where books of accounts in respect of agricultural income derived from the land are not maintained, the cost of production to be deducted shall, instead of the expenditure mentioned in sub-clause (i), be sixty per cent of the market value of the produce of the land;
- (iii) no deduction on account of cost of production shall be admissible under this clause if the agricultural income is derived by the owner of the land from the share of the produce raised through any system of sharing of crop generally known as adhi, barga or bhag;
- (d) any sum paid as premium in order to effect any insurance against loss of, or damage to, the land or any crop to be raised from, or cattle to be reared on, the land;
- (e) any sum paid in respect of the maintenance of any irrigation or protective work or other capital assets; and such maintenance includes current repairs and, in the case of protective dykes and embankments, all such work as may be necessary from year to year for repairing any damage or destruction caused by flood or other natural causes;
- (f) a sum calculated at the rate as provided in the Third Schedule on account of depreciation in respect of irrigation or protective work or other capital assets constructed or acquired for the benefit of the land from which agricultural income is derived or for the purpose of deriving agricultural income from the land, if the required particulars are furnished by the assessee;
- (g) where the land is subject to a mortgage or other capital charge

for purposes of reclamation or improvement, the amount of any interest paid in respect of such mortgage or charge;

(h) where the land has been acquired, reclaimed or improved by the use of borrowed capital, the amount of any interest paid in respect of such capital;

(i) where any machinery or plant which has been used by the assessee exclusively for agricultural purposes has been discarded, demolished or destroyed in the income year, the amount actually written off on that account in the books of accounts of the assessee,-

(i) subject to the maximum of the amount by which the written down value of the machinery or plant exceeds the scrap value thereof if no insurance, salvage or compensation money has been received in respect of such machinery or plant; and

(ii) subject to the maximum of the amount by which the difference between the written down value and the scrap value exceeds the amount of insurance, salvage or compensation money received in respect of such machinery or plant;

(j) where any machinery or plant which has been used by the assessee exclusively for agricultural purposes has been sold or transferred by way of exchange in the income year, the amount actually written off on that account in the books of accounts of the assessee, subject to the maximum of the amount by which the written down value of the machinery or plant exceeds the amount for which it has been actually sold or transferred; and

(k) any other expenditure, not being in the nature of capital expenditure or personal expenditure, laid out wholly and exclusively for the purpose of deriving agricultural income from the land.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), no deduction shall be allowed under this section in respect of any interest on which tax has not been paid or deducted in accordance with the provisions of Chapter VII.

Income from
business or
profession

28. (1) The following income of an assessee shall be classified and computed under the head "Income from business or profession", namely:-

(a) profits and gains of any business or profession carried on, or deemed to be carried on, by the assessee at any time during the

income year;

(b) income derived from any trade or professional association or other association of like nature on account of specific services performed for its members;

(c) value of any benefit or perquisite, whether convertible into money or not, arising from business or the exercise of a profession;

(d) the amount, the value of the benefit and the trading liability referred to in section 19(15);

(e) the excess amount referred to in section 19(16);

(f) the excess amount referred to in section 19(18);

(g) the sale proceeds referred to in section 19(20) ¹²⁹[;

(h) the amount of income under section 19 (23)]

Explanation.- Where speculative transactions carried on by an assessee are of such a nature as to constitute a business, the business (hereinafter referred to as “speculation business”) shall be deemed to be distinct and separate from any other business.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Ordinance,-

(a) the profits and gains of any business of insurance and the tax payable thereon shall be computed in accordance with the provisions of the Fourth Schedule;

(b) the profits and gains from the exploration and production of petroleum (including natural gas) and the tax payable thereon shall be computed in accordance with the provisions of Part A of the Fifth Schedule;

(c) the profits and gains of any business which consists of, or includes, the exploration and extraction of such mineral deposits of a wasting nature (not being petroleum and natural gas) as may be specified in this behalf by the Government, carried on by an assessee in Bangladesh shall be computed in accordance with the provisions of Part B of the Fifth Schedule.

¹³⁰[(3) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any other provisions of the Ordinance, in the case of Bangladesh

Shilpa Bank, Bangladesh Shilpa Rin Sangstha ¹³¹[, Investment Corporation of Bangladesh] and any commercial bank including the Bangladesh Krishi Bank and Rajshahi Krishi Unnayan Bank, the income by way of interest in relation to such categories of bad or doubtful debts as the Bangladesh Bank may classify in the income year in which it is credited to its profit and loss account for that year or, as the case may be, in which it is actually received whichever is earlier.]

Deductions from
income from
business or
profession

29. (1) In computing the income under the head “Income from business or profession”, the following allowances and deductions shall be allowed, namely:-

(i) the amount of any rent paid for the premises in which the business or profession is carried on:

Provided that if a substantial part of the premises is used by the assessee as a dwelling-house, the amount shall be a proportionate part of the rent having regard to the proportionate annual value of the part so used;

(ii) the amount paid for the repair of the hired premises in which the business or profession is carried on if the assessee has undertaken to bear the cost of such repair:

Provided that if a substantial part of the premises is used by the assessee as a dwelling-house, the amount shall be a proportionate part of the sum paid for such repair having regard to the proportionate annual value of the part so used;

(iii) the amount of any interest paid or any profit shared with a bank run on Islamic principles in respect of capital borrowed for the purposes of the business or profession:

Provided that if any part of such capital relates to replenishing the cash or to any other asset transferred to ¹³²[any other entity, when lending of money is not the business of transfer or], the amount shall be proportionate part of the interest so paid or the profit so shared having regard to the proportion of such capital so used;

(iv) any sum paid or credited to any person maintaining a profit and loss sharing account or deposit with a bank run on Islamic principles by way of distribution of profits by the said bank in respect of the said account of deposit;

(v) an amount not exceeding ¹³³[five per cent] of the total income carried to any special reserve created by such financial institution

and for such purposes as may be approved by the Government in this behalf, if the aggregate amount standing in such reserve does not exceed the paid up share capital of the institution;

(vi) the amount paid on account of current repairs to buildings, machinery, plant or furniture used for the purposos

(vii) the whole or the proportionate part of the amount of any premium paid for insurance, against risk of damage, destruction or loss of buildings, machinery, plant or furniture, stocks or stores according as the whole or part thereof is used for the purposes of the business or profession;

(viii) in respect of depreciation of building, machinery, plant or furniture, being the property of the assessee ¹³⁴[or bridge or road or fly over owned by a physical infrastructure undertaking] and used for the purposes of business or profession, the allowances as admissible under the Third Schedule;

(ix) in the case of a ship, being a passenger vessel plying ordinarily on inland waters, or a fishing trawler, which is entitled to a special depreciation allowance under paragraph 8 of the Third Schedule, an investment allowance of an amount equivalent to twenty per cent of the original cost to the assessee for the year in which the ship or the trawler is first put to use for public utility;

¹³⁵[* * *]

¹³⁶[* * *]

(xi) where any building, machinery or plant which, after having been used by the assessee for the purpose of his business, has been discarded, demolished or destroyed in any income year or any such asset has been sold, transferred by way of exchange or compulsorily acquired by a legally competent authority or exported outside Bangladesh in any income year, an obsolescence allowance to the extent and computed in the manner specified in paragraph 10 of the Third Schedule;

((xii) in the case of any animal which has been used by the assessee for the purpose of business or profession otherwise than as stock-in-trade, has died or become permanently useless for such purpose, an amount equivalent to the difference between the original cost of the animal to the assessee and the sum, if any, realised by sale or other disposition of the carcass, as the case may

be, of the animal;

(xiii) any sum paid on account of land development tax or rent, local rates or municipal taxes in respect of such premises or part thereof as is used by the assessee for the purpose of business or profession;

(xiv) any sum paid in the income year to an employee as bonus or commission for services rendered where such sum would not have been payable to him as profits or dividend if it had not been paid as bonus or commission and is reasonable with reference, except in the case of payment of festival bonus, to-

(a) the general practice in similar business or profession,

(b) the profits of the business or profession in that year, and

(c) the pay and other conditions of service of the employee.

¹³⁷[* * *]

(xv) the amount of any debt or part thereof which is established to have become irrecoverable and has actually been written off as such in the books of accounts of the assessee for the income year if the debt or part thereof has been taken into account in computing the income of the assessee of that income year or an earlier income year and, in the case of the business of banking or money-lending carried on by the assessee, represents money lent in the ordinary course of business;

(xvi) where any amount of debt or part thereof which has actually been written off as irrecoverable in the books of accounts of the assessee in any income year but has not been allowed on the ground that it has not then become irrecoverable, so much of such debt or part thereof as has been established to have become irrecoverable in any subsequent income year shall be allowed as a deduction in that income year;

(xvii) where any such debt or part thereof is written off as irrecoverable in the books of accounts of the assessee for an income year and the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes is satisfied that such debt or part thereof became irrecoverable in an earlier income year not falling beyond a period of four years immediately preceding the income year in which it was written off, the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes may, notwithstanding anything contained in this Ordinance, allow such debt or part thereof as a deduction

for such earlier income year if the assessee accepts such finding of the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes and re-compute the total income of the assessee for such earlier income year and make the necessary amendment; and the provisions of section 173 shall, so far as may be, apply thereto the period of four years referred to in sub-section (4) of that section being reckoned from the end of the year in which the assessment relating to the income year in which the debt or part thereof is written off was made;

¹³⁸[* * *]

¹³⁹[(xviiiia) in respect of provision for bad and doubtful debt made by Bangladesh Shilpa Bank or Bangladesh Shilpa Rin Sangstha for overdue loan, a sum equal to five per cent of such overdue loan or the amount of actual provision for such bad or doubtful debt in the books of the assessee, whichever is the less:

Provided that the deduction shall be allowed only in respect of the assessment years 1987-88, 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91:

Provided further that if any amount out of the amount so allowed is ultimately recovered, the same shall be deemed to be a profit of the year in which it is recovered;]

¹⁴⁰[(xviiiiaa) in respect of provision for bad and doubtful debt and interest thereon made by a commercial bank including the Bangladesh Krishi Bank ¹⁴¹[, Karmo shongsthan Bank] and the Rajshahi Krishi Unnayan Bank, a sum equal to ¹⁴²[one per cent] of the total outstanding loan including interest thereon or the amount of actual provision for such bad or doubtful debt and interest thereon in the books of the assessee, whichever is less:

Provided that the provisions of this clause shall apply only in respect of such loan as the Bangladesh Bank may, from time to time, classify as bad or doubtful debt:

¹⁴³[Provided further that the deduction shall be allowed only in respect of the assessment years 1990-91, 1991-92, 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95 ¹⁴⁴[, 1995-96, 1996-97, 1997-98, 1998-99] ¹⁴⁵[, 1999-2000, 2000-2001 ¹⁴⁶[, 2001-2002, 2002-2003, 2003-2004 ¹⁴⁷[, 2004-2005, 2005-2006 and 2006-2007]]:

Provided further that if any amount out of the amount so allowed is ultimately recovered, the same shall be deemed to be a profit of the year in which it is recovered ¹⁴⁸[:

Provided further that no deduction under this clause shall be allowed in respect of-

(a) any amount representing grant allowed by the Government in the form of 15-year Special Treasury Bonds;

(b) any loan advanced to any Government organisation, body corporate, local authority, autonomous body, or any other loan guaranteed by the Government; and

(c) any debt representing loans advanced to any director of the bank, his nominees or dependants ¹⁴⁹[;

[* * *]]]

(xix) any expenditure, not being in the nature of capital expenditure, laid out or expended on scientific research in Bangladesh related to the business carried on by the assessee;

(xx) any expenditure of a capital nature laid out or expended on scientific research in Bangladesh related to the business carried on by the assessee:

Provided that where a deduction is allowed for any income year under this clause in respect of expenditure represented wholly or partly by any asset, no deduction shall be allowed under clause (viii) or (ix) for the same income year in respect of that asset;

(xxi) any sum paid to a scientific research institute, association or other body having as its object the undertaking of scientific research, or to a University, College, Technical School or other Institution for the purpose of scientific research or technical training related to the class of business carried on by the assessee, if such Institute, association or body, or such University, College, Technical School or Institution is, for the time being, approved by the Board for the purpose of this clause.

Explanation.- In this clause and in clauses (xix) and (xx),-

(a) “scientific research” means any activities in the field of natural or applied science for the extension of knowledge;

(b) references to expenditure incurred on scientific research do not include any expenditure incurred in the acquisition of rights in, or arising out of, scientific research, but save as aforesaid, include all expenditure incurred for the prosecution of, or the provision of

facilities for the prosecution of, scientific research;

(c) reference to scientific research related to a business or class of business includes-

(i) any scientific research which may lend to or facilitate an extension of that business or, as the case may be, all businesses of that class;

(ii) any scientific research of a medical nature which has a special relation to the welfare of workers employed in that business or, as the case may be, business of that class;

(xxii) any expenditure, not being in the nature of capital expenditure, laid out or expended on any educational institution or hospital established for the benefit of the employees of the assessee, their families and dependents or on the training of industrial workers, if-

(a) no charge is made for services rendered by such institution or hospital or for the training of the workers; and

(b) no deduction or allowance is claimed for such expenditure under any other clause of this section;

(xxiii) any expenditure in the nature of capital expenditure laid out or expended on the construction and maintenance of any educational institution or hospital established by the assessee for the benefit of his employees, their families and dependents, or on any institute for the training of industrial workers, if-

(a) no charge is made for the services rendered by such institution or hospital or for the training of the workers; and

(b) no deduction or allowance is claimed under any other clause of this section for the same income year in respect of expenditure represented either wholly or partly by any asset;

(xxiv) any expenditure laid out or expended on the training of citizens of Bangladesh in connection with a scheme approved by the Board for purposes of this clause;

(xxv) any expenditure, not being in the nature of capital expenditure or personal expenses, incurred by an assessee in connection with visits abroad as a member of a trade delegation

sponsored by the Government;

(xxvi) any sum paid on account of annual membership subscription to a registered trade organisation within the meaning of the Trade Organisations Ordinance, 1961(XLV of 1961), or to a professional institution recognised by the Board in this behalf;

(xxvii) any expenditure, not being in the nature of capital expenditure or personal expenses of the assessee, laid out or expended wholly and exclusively for the purpose of the business or profession of the assessee.

(2) Where any premises, building, machinery, plant or furniture is not wholly used for the purposes of business or profession, any allowance or deduction admissible under this section shall be restricted to the fair proportional part of the amount which would be allowable if such premises, building, machinery, plant or furniture was wholly so used.

Explanation.- For the purposes of this section, the expression “plant” includes ships, vehicles, books, scientific apparatus and surgical and other instruments or equipments used for the purpose of business or profession.

Deduction not
admissible in
certain
circumstances

30. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 29, no deduction on account of allowance from income from business or profession shall be admissible in respect of the following, namely:-

(a) any payment which is an income of the payee classifiable under the head “Salaries” if tax thereon has not been paid in accordance with provisions of Chapter VII;

¹⁵⁰[(aa) any payment made by an assessee to any person if tax thereon has not been deducted and credited in accordance with the provisions of Chapter VII and মূল্য সংযোজন কর (value-added tax) thereon has not been collected or deducted and credited in accordance with the provisions of মূল্য সংযোজন কর আইন, ১৯৯১ (১৯৯১ সনের ২২ নং আইন),]

(b) any payment by way of interest, salary, commission or remuneration made by a firm or an association of persons to any partner of the firm or any member of the association, as the case may be;

(c) any payment by way of brokerage or commission made to a

person who is not a resident in Bangladesh unless tax has been deducted therefrom under section 56;

(d) any payment to a provident fund or other fund established for the benefit of the employees unless the employer has made effective arrangements to secure that tax shall be deducted at source from any payments made from the fund which are taxable being income falling under the head “Salaries”;

¹⁵¹[(e) so much of the expenditure by an assessee on the provision of perquisites, as defined in clause (45) of section 2, to any employee as exceeds taka ¹⁵²[two lakh and fifty thousand]:

Provided that the provision of this clause shall not be applicable to an employer where perquisites were paid to an employee in pursuance of any Government decision published in the official Gazette to implement the recommendation of a Wage Board constituted by the Government;]

(f) any expenditure in respect of the following as is in excess of the amount or rate prescribed in this behalf and as is not, in the cases of sales and services liable to excise duty, supported by excise stamp or seal, namely:-

(i) entertainment;

(ii) foreign travels of employees and their dependents for holidaying and recreation;

(iii) publicity and advertisement; and

(iv) distribution of free samples;

¹⁵³[(g) any expenditure exceeding ten per cent of the profit under the head of Head Office expenses by a company, not incorporated in Bangladesh under কোম্পানী আইন, ১৯৯৪ (১৯৯৪ সালের ১৮ নং আইন);

(h) any payment by way of royalty, technical services fee, technical know-how fee or technical assistance fee exceeding ¹⁵⁴[eight percent] of the profit;

(i) any payment by way of salary or remuneration made otherwise than by crossed cheque or bank transfer by a person to any employee having gross monthly salary of taka fifteen thousand or

	more;
	(j) any expenditure by way of incentive bonus exceeding ten per cent of the disclosed net profit;
	(k) any expenditure by way of overseas traveling exceeding one per cent of the disclosed turnover.] ¹⁵⁵ [
Provision for disallowance	¹⁵⁶ [30A. Notwithstanding anything contained in sections 28, 29 and 30, the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes shall not make any disallowance or deduction for any year from any claim made by an assessee in the trading account or profit or loss account without specifying reason for such disallowance or deduction.]
Capital gains	31. Tax shall be payable by an assessee under the head “Capital gains” in respect of any profits and gains arising from the transfer of a capital asset and such profits and gains shall be deemed to be the income of the income year in which the transfer took place ¹⁵⁷ [: Provided that no tax shall be payable by an assessee, being a non-resident, in respect of any profits and gains arising from the transfer of stocks or shares of a public company as defined in ¹⁵⁸ [কোম্পানী আইন, ১৯৯৪ (১৯৯৪ সনের ১৮ নং আইন)] subject to the condition that such assessee is entitled to similar exemption in the country in which he is a resident.]
Computation of capital gains	32. (1) The income under the head “Capital gains” shall be computed after making the following deduction from the full value of the consideration received or accruing from the transfer of the capital asset or the fair market value thereof, whichever is higher, namely:- (a) any expenditure incurred solely in connection with the transfer of the capital asset; or (b) the cost of acquisition of the capital asset and any capital expenditure incurred for any improvements thereto but excluding any expenditure in respect of which any allowance is admissible under any provisions of sections 23, 29 and 34. (1A) [Omitted by section 4 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৬ (১৯৯৬ সনের ১৮ নং আইন).] (2) For the purpose of this section, “cost of acquisition of the capital asset” means-

(i) where it was acquired by the assessee by purchase, the actual cost of acquisition; and

(ii) where it became the property of the assessee-

¹⁵⁹[* * *]

¹⁶⁰[¹⁶¹[* * *]

(cc) under a deed of gift, bequest or will; or

(ccc) under a transfer on a revocable or irrevocable trust; or]

(d) on any distribution of capital assets on the liquidation of a company; or

(e) on any distribution of capital assets on the dissolution of a firm or other association of persons or the partition of a Hindu undivided family;

the actual cost of acquisition to the previous owner of the capital asset as reduced by the amount of depreciation, if any, allowed to the previous owner; and where the actual cost of acquisition to the previous owner cannot be ascertained, the fair market value at the date on which the capital asset became the property of the previous owner:

Provided that where the capital asset is an asset in respect of which the assessee has obtained depreciation allowance in any year, the cost of acquisition of the capital asset to the assessee shall be its written down value increased or diminished, as the case may be, by any adjustment made under section 19(16) or (17) or section 27(1)(j) or section 29(1) (xi) ¹⁶²[:

¹⁶³[* * *]]

¹⁶⁴[Provided further that where the capital asset became the property of the assessee by succession, inheritance or devolution, the actual cost of acquisition of the capital asset to the assessee shall be the fair market value of the property prevailing at the time the assessee became the owner of such property.]

(3) Where in the opinion of the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes the fair market value of a capital asset transferred by an assessee as on the date of transfer exceeds the full value of the consideration declared by the assessee by an amount of not less

than fifteen per cent of the value so declared, the fair market value of the capital asset shall be determined with the previous approval of the Inspecting Joint Commissioner.

(4) Where in the opinion of the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes the fair market value of a capital asset transferred by an assessee as on the date of the transfer exceeds the declared value thereof by more than twenty-five per cent of such declared value, the Government may offer to buy the said asset in such manner as may be prescribed.

(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section or section 31, where a capital gain arises from the transfer of a capital asset which immediately before the date on which the transfer took place was being used by the assessee for the purposes of his business or profession and the assessee has, within a period of one year before or after that date, purchased a new capital asset for the ¹⁶⁵[* * *] purposes of his business or profession, then, instead of the capital gain being charged to tax as income of the income year in which the transfer took place, it shall, if the assessee so elects in writing before the assessment is made, be dealt with in accordance with the following provisions of this sub-section, that is to say-

(a) if the amount of the capital gains is greater than the cost of acquisition of the new asset,-

(i) the difference between the amount of the capital gain and the cost of acquisition of the new asset shall be charged under section 31 as income of the income year, and

(ii) for the purposes of computing in respect of the new asset any allowance under the Third Schedule or the amount of any capital gain arising from its transfer, the cost of acquisition or the written down value, as the case may be, shall be nil, or

(b) if the amount of the capital gain is equal to or less than the cost of acquisition of the new asset,-

(i) the capital gain shall not be charged under section 31, and

(ii) for the purposes of computing in respect of the new asset any allowance under the Third Schedule or any income under section 19(16) or the amount of any capital gain arising from its transfer, the cost of acquisition or the written down value, as the case may

be, shall be reduced by the amount of the capital gain:

Provided that where in respect of the purchase of a new capital asset consisting of plant or machinery, the assessee satisfies the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes that despite the exercise of due diligence it has not been possible to make the purchase within the period specified in this sub-section, the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes may, with the prior approval of the Inspecting Joint Commissioner, extend the said period to such date as he considers reasonable.

(6) Omitted by section 57 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০০ (২০০০ সনের ১৫ নং আইন).]

¹⁶⁶[(7) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section or section 31, where a capital gain arises from the transfer of a capital asset being Government securities ¹⁶⁷[***], ¹⁶⁸[* * *] then no tax shall be charged under section 31.]

(8) [Omitted by section 57 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০০ (২০০০ সনের ১৫ নং আইন).]

(9) [Omitted by section 57 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০০ (২০০০ সনের ১৫ নং আইন).]

(10) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section or section 31, where a capital gain arises from the transfer of capital being buildings or lands to a new company registered under ¹⁶⁹[the Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913) or কোম্পানী আইন, ১৯৯৪ (১৯৯৪ সনের ১৮ নং আইন),] for setting up of an industry, and if the whole amount of capital gain is invested in the equity of the said company, then the capital gain shall not be charged to tax as income of the year in which the transfer took place.

(11) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section or section 31, where a capital gain arises from the transfer of a capital asset of a firm to a new company registered under ¹⁷⁰[the Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913) or কোম্পানী আইন, ১৯৯৪ (১৯৯৪ সনের ১৮ নং আইন)], and if the whole amount of the capital gain is invested in the equity of the said company by the partners of the said firm, then the capital gain shall not be charged to tax as income of the year in which the transfer took place.]

(11A) ¹⁷¹[***]

¹⁷²[(12) Notwithstanding anything contained in ¹⁷³[sub-sections (5), (7), (10) and (11)], no exemption shall be allowed to any person on so much of profits and gains arising out of the transfer of a capital asset as is attributable to the cost of acquisition of such asset in respect of which any investment allowance referred to in paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 11 of PART B of THE SIXTH SCHEDULE to this Ordinance was at any time allowed.]

Income from
other sources

33. The following income of an assessee shall be classified and computed under the head “Income from other sources”, namely:-

(a) dividend and interest;

(b) royalties and fees for technical services;

(c) income from letting of machinery, plants or furniture belonging to the assessee, and also of buildings belonging to him if the letting of buildings is inseparable from the letting of the machinery, plant or furniture;

(d) any income to which section 19(1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (8), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (21), ¹⁷⁴[(21A) or (24) applies];

Deductions from
income from
other sources

34. (1) The amount of interest paid in respect of money borrowed for the purpose of acquisition of shares of a company.

(2) Any expenditure, not being in the nature of capital expenditure or personal expenses of the assessee, incurred solely for the purpose of making or earning the relevant income.

(3) Where the income is derived from letting on hire of machinery, plant or furniture belonging to the assessee and also of building belonging to him if the letting of the building is inseparable from the letting of such machinery, plant or furniture, the same allowances as are admissible under section 29(1)(vi), (vii), (viii) and (xi) to an assessee in respect of income under the head “Income from business or profession” subject to the same conditions and limitations as if the income from such letting on hire were income from business or profession:

Provided that the provisions of section 19(16) shall also be applicable for the determination of any profits where the sale proceeds of such machinery, plant, furniture or building exceeds

the written down value thereof.

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, no allowance shall be made on account of-

(a) any interest chargeable under this Ordinance which is payable outside Bangladesh on which tax has not been paid and from which tax has not been deducted at source under section 56; or

(b) any payment which is chargeable under the head “Salaries” if tax has not been paid thereon or deducted therefrom under section 50.

Method of
accounting

35. (1) All income classifiable under the head ¹⁷⁵[“Agricultural income”,] “Income from business or profession” or “Income from other sources” shall be computed in accordance with the method of accounting regularly employed by the assessee.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), the Board may, in the case of any business or profession, or class of business or profession, or any other source of income, or any class of persons, by a general or special order, direct that the accounts and other documents shall be maintained in such manner and form, and that payments of commercial transactions recorded in such manner, as may be prescribed or as may be specified in such direction; and thereupon the income of the assessee shall be computed on the basis of the accounts maintained, payments made and transactions recorded accordingly.

(3) Without prejudice to the preceding sub-sections, every public or private company as defined in ¹⁷⁶[the Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913) or কোম্পানী আইন, ১৯৯৪ (১৯৯৪ সনের ১৮ নং আইন)] ¹⁷⁷[* * *] shall, with the return of income required to be filed under this Ordinance for any income year, furnish a copy of the trading account, profit and loss account and the balance sheet in respect of that income year certified by a chartered accountant.

(4) Where-

(a) no method of accounting has been regularly employed, or if the method employed is such that, in the opinion of the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes, the income of the assessee cannot be properly deducted therefrom; or

(b) in any case to which sub-section (2) applies, the assessee fails to maintain accounts, make payments or record transactions in the

manner directed under that sub-section; or

(c) a company ¹⁷⁸[* * *] has not complied with the requirements of sub-section (3);

the income of the assessee shall be computed on such basis and in such manner as the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes may think fit.

Allocation of
income from
royalties, etc, for
literary works,
etc

36. Where the time taken by the author of a literary or artistic work in the making thereof exceeds twelve months, the amount received or receivable by him during any income year in lump sum on account of royalties or copyright fees in respect of that work shall, if he so claims, be deemed to be the income of-

(a) the income year in which it is received and the immediately preceding income year if the time taken in making such work exceeds twelve months but does not exceed twenty-four months; and

(b) the income year in which it is received and the two immediately preceding income years if the time taken in making such work exceeds twenty-four months, and shall be allocated in equal proportions to each such income year and the income of the assessee in respect of an income year shall be computed accordingly.

Explanation.- For the purposes of this section, the expression “author” includes a joint author and the expression “lump sum” in regard to royalties or copyright fees includes an advance payment on account of such royalties or copyright fees which is not returnable.

Set off of losses

37. Where, in respect of any assessment year, the net result of computation of income under any head is a loss, the assessee shall, subject to the other provisions of this Ordinance, be entitled to have the amount of such loss set off against his income, if any, assessable for that assessment year under any other head:

¹⁷⁹[Provided that any loss in respect of any speculation business or any loss under the head “Capital gains” or any loss from any other source, income of which is exempted from tax shall not be so set off, but shall, excluding any loss from any other source, income of which is exempted from tax, in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance, be set off, or be carried forward to succeeding assessment year or years for set off, against any income in respect of speculation business or any income under the

head “Capital gains”:]

Provided further that for the purposes of this section the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes shall, in computing any loss, deduct any amount received in cash as subsidy from the Government.

¹⁸⁰[Provided further that any loss in respect of any income from business or profession shall not be so set off, or be carried forward to succeeding assessment year or years for set off, against any income from house property.]

Carry forward of
business losses

38. Where, for any assessment year, the net result of the computation of income under the head “Income from business or profession” is a loss to the assessee, not being a loss sustained in a speculation business, and such loss has not been wholly set off under section 37, so much of the loss as has not been so set off, the whole of the loss, where the assessee has no income under any other head or has income only under the head “Capital gains”, shall be carried forward to the next following assessment year, and-

(a) it shall be set off against the income, if any, from the business or profession for which the loss was originally computed if such business or profession continued to be carried on by him in the income year; and

(b) if the loss cannot be wholly so set off, the amount of the loss not so set off shall be carried forward to the next assessment year and so on for not more than six successive assessment years.

Carry forward of
loss in
speculation
business

39. (1) Where, for any assessment year, the result of computation of income in respect of any speculation business carried on by the assessee is a loss, it shall be set off only against the income, if any, from any other speculation business carried on by him and assessable for that assessment year.

(2) Where, for any assessment year, any loss computed in respect of a speculation business has not been wholly set off under sub-section (1), so much of the loss as has not been so set off, or the whole loss where the assessee has no income from any other speculation business, shall, subject to the provisions of this Ordinance, be carried forward to the next following assessment year, and-

(a) it shall be set off against the income, if any, from any speculation business carried on by him and assessable for that

assessment year; and

(b) if the loss cannot be wholly so set off, the amount of loss not so set off shall be carried forward to the next assessment year and so on for not more than six successive assessment years.

Carry forward of
loss under the
head "Capital
gains"

40. (1) Where, in respect of any assessment year, the net result of computation of income from any source under the head "Capital gains" is a loss, it shall be set off only against income from any other source falling under that head and assessable for that year.

(2) Where, for any assessment year, any loss computed under the head "Capital gains" has not been wholly set off under sub-section (1), so much of the loss as has not been so set off, or the whole loss where the assessee has no income from any other source falling under that head, shall, subject to the provisions of this Ordinance, be carried forward to the next following assessment year, and-

(a) it shall be set off against income, if any, of the assessee under that head and assessable for that year; and

(b) if the loss cannot be wholly so set off, the amount of loss not so set off shall be carried forward to the next assessment year and so on for not more than six successive assessment years.

(3) Where, in respect of any assessment year, the loss computed under the head "Capital gains" does not exceeds five thousand taka it shall not be carried forward and where it exceeds five thousand taka only so much of such loss shall be carried forward as exceeds five thousand taka.

Carry forward of
loss under the
head
"Agricultural
income"

41. Where, for any assessment year, the net result of the computation of income under the head "Agricultural income" is a loss to the assessee, and such loss has not been wholly set off under section 37, so much of the loss as has not been so set off, or the whole of the loss, where the assessee has no income under any other head or has income only under the head "Capital gains", shall be carried forward to the next following assessment year, and-

(a) it shall be set off against agricultural income, if any, of the assessee assessable for that assessment year; and

(b) if the loss cannot be wholly so set off the amount not so set off shall be carried forward to the next assessment year and so on for not more than six successive assessment years.

Conditions and limitations of carrying forward of loss, etc

42. (1) The provisions of sections 37, 38, 39, 40 and 41 shall have effect subject to the conditions and limitations set out in this section.

(2) [Omitted by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৫ (১৯৯৫ সনের ১২ নং আইন).]

(3) In the case of ¹⁸¹[a firm],-

(a) Where the assessee is the firm, the loss sustained by it under any head of income shall be set off under section 37 only against the income of the firm under any other head and not against the income of any of the partners of the firm; and

(b) where the assessee is a partner of the firm, he shall not be entitled to have any loss, sustained by the firm carried forward and set off against his own income.

(4) Where any person carrying on any business or profession has been succeeded in such capacity by another person otherwise than by inheritance, no person, other than the person incurring the loss, shall be entitled to have the loss in such business or profession set off against his income under any other head.

(5) In the case of a firm in the constitution of which a change has occurred,-

(a) the firm shall not be entitled to set off so much of the loss proportionate to the share of a retired or deceased partner as exceeds his share of profits, if any, of the income year in the firm; and

(b) a partner of the firm shall not be entitled to the benefit of any portion of the said loss as is not apportionable to him.

(6) Where, in making an assessment for any year, full effect cannot be given to the allowances referred to in section 29(1) (viii) owing to there being no profits or gains chargeable for that year or such profits or gains being less than the allowance then, subject to the provisions of sub-section (7), the allowance or part of the allowance to which effect has not been given, as the case may be, shall be added to the amount of the allowance for depreciation for the following year and be deemed to be part of that allowance or if there is no such allowance for that year, be deemed to be the allowance for that year and so on for succeeding

years.

(7) Where, under sub-section (6), depreciation allowance is also to be carried forward, effect shall first be given to the provisions of sections 38 and 39 (2).

Computation of
total income

43. (1) For the purpose of charge of tax, the total income of an assessee shall be computed in the manner provided in this ordinance.

(2) In computing the total income of an assessee, there shall be included any exemption or allowance specified in part B of the Sixth Schedule and any income deemed to be the income of the assessee under section 19, subject to the limits, conditions and qualifications laid down therein.

(3) Where the assessee is a partner of a firm, then, whether the firm has made a profit or a loss, his share (whether a net profit or a net loss) shall be taken to be any salary, interest, commission or other remuneration payable to him by the firm in respect of the income year increased or decreased respectively by his share in the balance of the profit or loss of the firm after the deduction of any interest, salary, commission or other remuneration payable to any partner in respect of the income year ¹⁸²[* * *] and such share shall be included in his total income:

Provided that if his share so computed is a loss, such loss may be set off or carried forward and set off in accordance with the provisions of section 42.

(4) In computing the total income of any individual for the purpose of assessment, there shall be included-

(a) so much of the income of the spouse or minor child of such individual as arises, directly or indirectly,-

(i) from the membership of the spouse in a firm of which such individual is a partner;

(ii) from the admission of the minor child to the benefits of partnership in a firm of which such individual is a partner;

(iii) from assets transferred directly or indirectly to the spouse ¹⁸³[otherwise than by way of gift or for adequate consideration] or in connection with an agreement to live apart; or

(iv) from assets transferred directly or indirectly to the minor

child, not being a married daughter, by such individual ¹⁸⁴[otherwise than by way of gift or for adequate consideration]; and

(b) so much of the income of any person or association of persons as arises from assets transferred, ¹⁸⁵[otherwise than by way of gift or for adequate consideration], to such person or association or persons by such individual for the benefit of the spouse or minor child or both.

(5) All income arising to any person by virtue of a settlement or disposition whether revocable or not from assets remaining the property of the ¹⁸⁶[settlor] or disponer, shall be deemed to be income of the ¹⁸⁷[settlor] or disponer, and all income arising to any person by virtue of a revocable transfer of assets shall be deemed to be income of the transferor and shall be included in the total income of such person ¹⁸⁸[.

[* * *]]

(6) For the purpose of sub-section (5),-

(a) a settlement, disposition or transfer shall be deemed to be revocable if it contains any provision for the retransfer directly or indirectly of the income or assets to the ¹⁸⁹[settlor], disponer or transferor, or in any way gives the ¹⁹⁰[settlor], disponer or transferor a right to resume power directly over the income or assets;

(b) the expression “settlement or disposition” shall include any disposition, trust, covenant, agreement or arrangement, and the expression ¹⁹¹[settlor] or disponer, in relation to a settlement or disposition, shall include any person by whom the settlement or disposition was made.

CHAPTER VI

EXEMPTIONS AND ALLOWANCES

Exemption

44. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Ordinance, any income or class of income or the income of any person or class of persons specified in Part A of the Sixth Schedule shall be exempt from the tax payable under this Ordinance, subject to the limits, conditions and qualifications laid down therein and shall be excluded from the computation of total income under this Ordinance.

¹⁹²[(2) Subject to the provisions of this Ordinance and the limits, conditions and qualifications laid down in Part B of the Sixth

Schedule,-

(a) tax shall not be payable by an assessee in respect of any income or any sum specified in paragraphs 15 and 16 of the said Part B; and

(b) an assessee shall be entitled to a credit from the amount of tax payable on his total income of an amount equal to ¹⁹³[ten percent] of the sums specified ¹⁹⁴[in all paragraphs excluding paragraphs 15 and 16 of the said Part B].

¹⁹⁵[(3) The aggregate of the allowances admissible under ¹⁹⁶[all paragraphs excluding paragraphs 15 and 16 of Part-B] of the Sixth Schedule shall not exceed-

(a) ¹⁹⁷[Ten lakh taka:]

¹⁹⁸[* * *]

Provided that the amount admissible under ¹⁹⁹[clause (a)] shall not, under any circumstances, exceed ²⁰⁰[twenty five percent] of the total income of the assessee.]]

(4) The Government may, by notification in the official Gazette,-

(a) make such amendments by way of addition, omission, alteration or qualification in the Sixth Schedule as it may deem fit; and

(b) make any exemption, reduction in rate or other modifications in respect of tax in favour of any class of income or in regard to the whole or any part of the income of any class of persons ²⁰¹[.

[* * *]]

Exemption of
income of an
industrial
undertaking

45. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Ordinance, the income, profits and gains of an industrial undertaking set up in Bangladesh between the first day of July, 1974, and the thirtieth day of June, 1985 (both days inclusive), shall be exempt from tax payable under this Ordinance for the period specified below-

(a) if the undertaking is set up in such areas as the Board may, by notification in the official Gazette, specify to be “Special Economic Zone”, for a period of twelve years beginning with the month of commencement of commercial production of the undertaking;

(b) if the undertaking is set up in such areas as the Board may, by notification in the official Gazette, specify in this behalf, for a period of nine years beginning with the month of commencement of commercial production of the undertaking; and

(c) in other areas, for a period of five years beginning with the month of such commencement.

Explanation.- For the purposes of this section, “industrial undertaking” includes expansion of an existing undertaking if such expansion constitute-

(a) an identifiable unit for production of similar or other goods or class of goods; or

(b) a similar unit carrying on an identifiable industrial process, but does not include an undertaking which is formed by splitting up or reconstruction of an existing business or by the transfer of machinery or plant of an existing business in Bangladesh to a new business.

(2) The exemption under sub-section (1) shall apply to an industrial under-taking (hereinafter referred to as the “said undertaking”) which fulfils the following conditions, namely:-

(a) that the said undertaking is owned and managed by-

(i) a body corporate established by, or in pursuance of, an Act of Parliament with its head office in Bangladesh; or

(ii) a company registered under the Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), with its registered office in Bangladesh and having a subscribed and paid up capital of not less than one lakh taka on the date of commencement of commercial production;

(b) that the said undertaking belongs to such class of industry as the Board may, by notification in the official Gazette, specify for the purposes of this section;

(c) that a part of the income exempted under this section is reinvested in the said undertaking or is invested in the purchase of bond issued by the Government and such reinvestment or investment is not-

(i) less than fifteen per cent of such income, if it is an undertaking

set up in the areas referred to in sub-section (1) (a) and (b); and

(ii) less than thirty per cent in other areas;

(d) that the said undertaking is approved and, during the relevant income year, stands approved by the Board for the purposes of this section;

(e) that the application in the prescribed form for approval for the purposes of this section, as verified in the prescribed manner, is made to the Board within one hundred and twenty days from the date of commencement of commercial production:

Provided that the Board may admit an application after the expiry of the said period of one hundred and twenty days if it is satisfied that there was sufficient cause for not making the application within the said period.

²⁰²[(2A) Subject to the provisions of this Ordinance, the income, profits and gains of an industrial undertaking set up in Bangladesh between the first day of July, 1985, and the thirtieth day of June, ²⁰³[1995] (both days inclusive), shall be exempt from the tax payable under this Ordinance for the period specified below-

(a) if the undertaking is set up in such areas as the Board may, by notification in the official Gazette, specify to be “Special Economic Zone”, for a period of twelve years beginning with the month of commencement of commercial production of the undertaking;

(b) if the undertaking is set up in such areas as the Board may, by notification in the official Gazette, specify to be “Least Developed Areas”, for a period of nine years beginning with the month of commencement of commercial production of the undertaking;

(c) if the undertaking is set up in such areas as the Board may, by notification in the official Gazette, specify to be “Less Developed Areas”, for a period of ²⁰⁴[seven years] beginning with the month of commencement of commercial production of the undertaking; and

(d) if the undertaking is set up in the city of Dhaka, Chittagong or Khulna or the municipality of Narayanganj, or within ten miles from the outer limits thereof, for a period of ²⁰⁵[five years] beginning with the month of commencement of commercial

production of the undertaking.

(2B) The exemption under sub-section (2A) shall apply to an industrial undertaking (hereinafter referred to as the “said undertaking”) which fulfils the following conditions, namely:-

(a) that the said undertaking is owned and managed by-

(i) a body corporate established by, or in pursuance of, an Act of Parliament with its head office in Bangladesh; or

(ii) a company registered under ²⁰⁶[the Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913) or কোম্পানী আইন, ১৯১৪ (১৯১৪ সনের ১৮ নং আইন)] with its registered office in Bangladesh and having a subscribed and paid up capital of not less than one lakh taka on the date of commencement of commercial production;

(b) that the said undertaking belongs to such class of industry as the Board may, by notification in the official Gazette, specify for the purpose of this sub-section;

²⁰⁷[²⁰⁸[* * *]

(cc) that a part of the income exempted under sub-section (2A) is invested, ²⁰⁹[during the period, or within one year from the end of the period,] to which the exemption under that sub-section relates, in the said undertaking or in any new industrial undertaking or in any productive assets being stocks and shares of a public company or bonds or securities issued by the Government and such investment is not less than ²¹⁰[thirty per cent] of such income, failing which the income so exempted shall, notwithstanding the provisions of this Ordinance, be subject to tax in the assessment year for which the exemption was allowed ²¹¹[:

Provided that the quantum of investment referred to in this clause shall be reduced by the amount of dividend, if any, declared by the company enjoying tax exemption under this section;]]

(d) that the said undertaking is approved and, during the relevant income year, stands approved by the Board for the purposes of this section;

(e) that the application in the prescribed form for approval for the purposes of this section, as verified in the prescribed manner, is made to the Board within ²¹²[one hundred and eighty days] from

the date of commencement of commercial production:

Provided that the Board may admit an application after the expiry of the said period of ²¹³[one hundred and eighty days] if it is satisfied that there was sufficient cause for not making the application within the said period.]

²¹⁴[(2C) The Board shall give its decision on an application made under clause (e) of sub-section (2B) within ²¹⁵[three months] from the date of receipt of the application by the Board, failing which the undertaking shall be deemed to have been approved by the Board for the purposes of this section.]

(3) The income, profits and gains of the said undertaking to which this section applies, shall be computed in accordance with the provisions of sections 28 and 29:

²¹⁶[Provided that in respect of depreciation, only the allowances for normal depreciation specified in paragraph 3 of the Third Schedule shall be allowed.]

(4) The profits and gains of the said undertaking shall be computed separately from other income, profits and gains of the assessee, if any, and where the assessee sustains a loss from such undertaking, it shall be carried forward and set off against the profits and gains of the said undertaking for the following year, and where it cannot be wholly set off, the amount of the loss not so set off, shall be carried forward for the next year and so on, but no loss shall be carried beyond the period of exemption allowed under this section.

(5) Nothing contained in this section shall be so construed as to exempt the following:-

(a) any dividend paid, credited or distributed or deemed to have been paid, credited or distributed by a company to its shareholders out of the profits and gains exempt from tax under this section; and

(b) any income of the said undertaking classifiable as “Capital gains” chargeable under the provisions of section 31.

(6) Where any exemption has been allowed under this section and it is subsequently discovered by the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes that any one or more of the conditions specified in this section were not fulfilled, the exemption originally allowed shall

be deemed to have been wrongly allowed, and the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes may, notwithstanding anything contained in this Ordinance, re-compute the total income of, and the tax payable by, the assessee for the relevant income year and the provisions of Section 93 or 94 shall, so far as may be, apply thereto, the period of two years specified in section 94 being reckoned from the end of the assessment year relevant to the income year in which the infringement was discovered.

(7) An industrial undertaking approved under this section may, not later than six months from the date of approval, apply in writing to the Board for the cancellation of such approval, and the Board may pass such orders thereon as it may deem fit.

²¹⁷[(8) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, the Board may, in the public interest, cancel or suspend fully or partially any exemption allowed under this section.]

Exemption of
income of a
tourist industry

46. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Ordinance, the income, profits and gains of a tourist industry set up in Bangladesh between the first day of January, 1976, and the thirtieth day of June, 1985 (both days inclusive), shall be exempt from the tax payable under this Ordinance, for the period specified below-

(a) if the industry is set up in such areas as the Board may, by notification in the official Gazette, specify to be “Special Economic Zone”, for a period of twelve years beginning with the commencement of its commercial service;

(b) if the industry is set up in the cities of Dhaka, Chittagong, Khulna and Rajshahi and the areas within fifteen miles from the outer municipal limits of those cities, for a period of five years beginning with the month of commencement of its commercial service; and

(c) in other areas, for a period of seven years beginning with the month of such commencement.

Explanation.- For the purposes of this section, the expression “tourist industry” means a business, industry or undertaking which caters for the tourists including setting up, establishment or running of hotels, motels, ²¹⁸[hunting lodges, amusement and theme park, holiday home, tourist resort, family fun and games, energy park] and private picnic spots of such standard as may be prescribed by the Board.

(2) The exemption under sub-section (1) shall apply to a tourist

industry (hereinafter referred to as the “said industry”), which fulfils the following conditions, namely:-

- (a) that the said industry is owned and managed by a Bangladeshi company having a subscribed and paid up capital of not less than one lakh taka on the date of commencement of its commercial service;
- (b) that the said industry shall have such service facilities as the Board may, by notification in the official Gazette, specify in this behalf;
- (c) that a part of the income, profits and gains derived from the said industry exempted under sub-section (1) is reinvested in it or is invested in the purchase of bond issued by the Government, and such reinvestment or investment is not-
 - (i) less than thirty per cent, if it is an industry set up in the areas referred to in sub-section (1) (b); and
 - (ii) less than fifteen per cent, in other areas;
- (d) that an application in the prescribed form for approval for the purposes of this section, as verified in the prescribed manner, is made to the Board within one hundred and twenty days of the date of commencement of commercial service;
- (e) that the said industry is approved and, during the relevant income year, stands approved by the Board for the purposes of this section.

²¹⁹[(2A) Subject to the provisions of this Ordinance, the income, profits and gains of a tourist industry set up in Bangladesh between the first day of July, 1985, and the thirtieth day of June, ²²⁰[2000] (both days inclusive), shall be exempt from the tax payable under this Ordinance, for the period specified below-

- (a) if the industry is set up in such areas as the Board may, by notification in the official Gazette, specify to be “Special Economic Zone”, for a period of twelve years beginning with the month of commencement of its commercial service;
- (b) if the industry is set up in such areas as the Board may, by notification in the official Gazette, specify to be “Least Developed Areas”, for a period of nine years beginning with the month of

commencement of its commercial service;

(c) in the industry is set up in such areas as the Board may, by notification in the official Gazette, specify to be “Less Developed Areas”, for a period of ²²¹[seven years] beginning with the month or commencement of its commercial service; and

(d) if the industry is set up in the city of Dhaka, Chittagong or Khulna or the municipality of Rajshahi, or within fifteen miles from the outer limits thereof, for a period of ²²²[five years] beginning with the month of commencement of its commercial service.

(2B) The exemption under sub-section (2A) shall apply to a tourist industry (hereinafter referred to as the “said industry”), which fulfils the following conditions, namely:-

(a) that the said industry is owned and managed by a Bangladeshi company having a subscribed and paid up capital of not less than one lakh taka on the date of commencement of its commercial service;

(b) that the said industry shall have such service facilities as the Board may, by notification in the official Gazette, specify in this behalf;

²²³[²²⁴[* * *]

(cc) that a part of the income exempted under sub-section (2A) is invested, ²²⁵[during the period, or within one year from the end of the period], to which the exemption under that sub-section relates, in the said undertaking or in any new industrial undertaking or in any productive assets being stocks and shares of a public company or bonds or securities issued by the Government and such investment is not less than ²²⁶[twenty five per cent] of such income, failing which the income so exempted shall, notwithstanding the provisions of this Ordinance, be subject to tax in the assessment year for which the exemption was allowed ²²⁷[:

Provided that the quantum of investment referred to in this clause shall be reduced by the amount of dividend, if any, declared by the company enjoying tax exemption under this section;]]

(d) that an application in the prescribed form for approval for the purposes of this section as verified in the prescribed manner, is made to the Board within ²²⁸[one hundred and eighty days] of the

date of commencement of commercial service;

(e) that the said industry is approved and, during the relevant income year, stands approved by the Board for the purposes of this section.]

²²⁹[(2C) The Board shall give its decision on an application made under clause (d) of sub-section (2B) within ²³⁰[three months] from the date of receipt of the application by the Board, failing which the industry shall be deemed to have been approved by the Board for the purposes of this section.]

(3) The profits and gains of the said industry to which this section applies shall be computed in accordance with the provisions of sections 28 and 29:

Provided that in respect of depreciation, only the allowance for normal depreciation specified in paragraph 3 of the Third Schedule shall be allowed.

(4) The profits and gains of the said industry shall be computed separately from other income, profits and gains of the assessee, if any, and where the assessee sustains a loss from such industry, it shall be carried forward and set off against the profits and gains of the said industry for the following year and where it cannot be wholly set off, the amount of the loss not so set off, shall be carried forward for the next year and so on, but no loss shall be carried forward beyond the period of exemption allowed under this section.

(5) Nothing contained in this section shall be so construed as to exempt the following:-

(a) any dividend paid, credited or distributed or deemed to have been paid, credited or distributed by a company to its shareholders out of the profits and gains exempt from tax under this section; and

(b) any income of the said industry classifiable as “Capital gains” chargeable under the provisions of section 31.

(6) Where any exemption has been allowed under this section and it is subsequently discovered by the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes that any one or more of the conditions specified in this section were not fulfilled, the exemption originally allowed shall be deemed to have been wrongly allowed and the Deputy

Commissioner of Taxes may, notwithstanding anything contained in this Ordinance, re-compute the total income of, and the tax payable by, the assessee for the relevant income year, and the provisions of section 93 or 94 shall, so far as may be, apply thereto, the period of two years specified in section 94 being reckoned from the end of the assessment year relevant to the income year in which the infringement was discovered.

(7) A tourist industry approved under this section may, not later than six months from the date of approval, apply in writing to the Board for the cancellation of such approval, and the Board may pass such orders thereon as it may deem fit.

²³¹[(8) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, the Board may, in the public interest, cancel or suspend fully or partially the exemption allowed under this section.]

Exemption from
tax of newly
established
industrial
undertakings, etc
in certain cases

²³²[46A. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Ordinance, ²³³[profits and gains under section 28 from] an industrial undertaking, tourist industry or physical infrastructure facility (hereinafter referred to as the said undertaking) set-up in Bangladesh between the first day of July, 1995 and the thirtieth day of ²³⁴[June, 2008] (both days inclusive) shall be exempt from the tax payable under this Ordinance for the period specified below-

(a) if the said undertaking is set-up in ²³⁵[Dhaka and Chittagong divisions], excluding the hill districts of Rangamati, Bandarban and Khagrachari, for a period of ²³⁶[four] years beginning with the month of commencement of commercial production or operation of the said undertaking;

(b) if the said undertaking is set-up in ²³⁷[Rajshahi, Khulna, Sylhet and Barisal divisions] and the hill districts of Rangamati, Bandarban and Khagrachari, for a period of ²³⁸[six] years beginning with the month of commencement of commercial production or operation of the said undertaking.

²³⁹[* * *]

²⁴⁰[(1A) industrial undertaking, tourist industry, or physical infrastructure facility does not include expansion of an existing undertaking for the purpose of this section,-

(i) “industrial undertaking” means an industry engaged in the production of textile, textile machinery, high value garments, pharmaceuticals, melamine, plastic products, ceramics, sanitary ware, steel from iron ore, fertilizer, insecticide & pesticide,

computer hardware, petro-chemicals, basic raw materials of drugs, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, agricultural machine, ship building, boilers, compressors and any other category of industrial undertaking as the Government may by notification in the official Gazette specify.

Explanation.- 'high value garments' mean overcoats, jackets and suits.

(ii) "physical infrastructure facility" means sea or river port, container terminals, internal container depot, container freight station, LNG terminal and transmission line, CNG terminal and transmission line, gas pipe line, flyover, large water treatment plant & supply through pipe line, waste treatment plant, ²⁴¹[solar energy plant,] export processing zone and any other category of physical infrastructure facility as the Government may by notification in the official Gazette specify;

(iii) "tourist industry" means residential hotel having facility of three star or more and any other category of tourist industry facility as the Government may by notification in the official Gazette specify.] (2) The exemption under sub-section (1) shall apply to the said undertaking if it fulfils the following conditions, namely:-

(a) that the said undertaking is owned and managed by-

(i) a body corporate established by or under an Act of Parliament with its head office in Bangladesh; or

(ii) a company as defined in the Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913) or কোম্পানী আইন, ১৯৯৪ (১৯৯৪ সনের ১৮ নং আইন) with its registered office in Bangladesh and having a subscribed and paid up capital of not less than one lakh taka on the date of commencement of commercial production or operation;

²⁴²[* * *]

²⁴³[(c) that thirty per cent of the income exempted under sub-section (1) is invested in the said undertaking or in any new industrial undertakings during the period of exemption or within one year from the end of the period to which the exemption under that sub-section relates and in addition to that another ten per cent of the income exempted under sub-section (1) is invested in each year before the expiry of three months from the end of the income year in the purchase of shares of a company listed with any stock

exchange, failing which the income so exempted shall, notwithstanding the provisions of this Ordinance, be subject to tax in the assessment year for which the exemption was allowed:

Provided that the quantum of investment referred to in this clause shall be reduced by the amount of dividend, if any, declared by the company enjoying tax exemption under this section ²⁴⁴[:

Provided further that, the provision for purchase of shares of a company listed with any stock exchange referred to in this clause shall not be applicable to ready made garments industry, if it re-invested forty percent of the income exempted under sub-section (1) in the said undertaking or in any new industrial undertaking during the period of exemption or within one year from the end of the period to which the exemption under that sub-section relates.]

(d) that the said undertaking is not formed by splitting up or by reconstruction or reconstitution of business already in existence or by transfer to a new business of any machinery or plant used in business which was being carried on in Bangladesh at any time before the commencement of the new business;

(e) that the said undertaking is approved, and during the relevant income year, stands approved by the Board for the purposes of this section;

(f) that the application in the prescribed form for approval for the purposes of this section, as verified in the prescribed manner, is made to the Board ²⁴⁵[within six months from the end of the month] of commencement of commercial production or operation.

²⁴⁶[(2A) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section-

(a) where a said undertaking enjoying exemption of tax under this section is engaged in any commercial transaction with another undertaking or company having one or more common sponsor directors, and

(b) during the course of making an assessment of the said undertaking if the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes is satisfied that the said undertaking has purchased or sold goods at higher or lower price in comparison to the market price with intent to reduce the income of another undertaking or company,

the exemption of tax of that said undertaking shall be deemed to have been withdrawn for that assessment year in which such

transaction is made.]

(3) The Board shall give its decision on an application made under clause (f) of sub-section (2) within ²⁴⁷[forty-five days] from the date of receipt of the application by the Board, failing which the undertaking shall be deemed to have been approved by the Board for the purposes of this section ²⁴⁸[: Provided that the Board shall not reject any application made under this section unless the applicant is given a reasonable opportunity of being heard.]

(4) The Board may, on an application of any person aggrieved by any decision or order passed under sub-section (3), if the application is made within four months of the receipt of such decision or order, review the previous decision or order and pass such order in relation thereto as it thinks fit.

(5) The profits and gains of the undertaking to which this section applies shall be computed in the same manner as is applicable to income chargeable under the head “Income from business or profession”:

²⁴⁹[Provided that in respect of depreciation, only the allowances for normal depreciation specified in paragraph 3 of the Third Schedule shall be allowed.]

(6) The profits and gains of the said undertaking shall be computed separately from other income, profits and gains of the assessee, if any, and where the assessee sustains a loss from such undertaking it shall be carried forward and set off against the profits and gains of the said undertaking for the following year and where it cannot be wholly set off, the amount of the loss not so set off, shall be carried forward for the next year and so on, but no loss shall be carried forward beyond the period specified by the Board in the order issued under sub-section (3) or (4).

(7) Unless otherwise specified by the Government, nothing contained in this section shall be so construed as to exempt the following from tax chargeable under this section:-

(a) any dividend paid, credited or distributed or deemed to have been paid, credited or distributed by a company to its shareholders out of the profits and gains; and

(b) any income of the said undertaking classifiable as “Capital gains” chargeable under the provisions of section 31 ²⁵⁰[; and

(c) any income of the said undertaking resulting from disallowance made under section 30²⁵¹[.

[* * *]]

(8) Where any exemption is allowed under this section and in the course of making assessment, the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes is satisfied that any one or more of the conditions specified in this section are not fulfilled, the exemption will stand withdrawn for the relevant assessment year and the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes shall determine the tax payable for such year.

(9) Any such undertaking approved under this section may, not later than one year from the date of approval, apply in writing to the Board for the cancellation of such approval, and the Board may pass such orders thereon as it may deem fit.

(10) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, the Board may, in the public interest, cancel or suspend fully or partially any exemption allowed under this section.

(11) The Board may make rules regulating the procedure for the grant of approval under sub-section (3), review under sub-section (4) and furnishing of information regarding payment of other taxes by the said undertaking and any other matters connected with or incidental to operation of this section.]

Exemption from tax of newly established industrial undertakings set-up between the period of July, 2008 to June, 2011, etc. in certain cases

²⁵²[46B. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Ordinance, income, profits and gains under section 28 from an industrial undertaking, tourism industry or physical infrastructure facility (hereinafter referred to as the said undertaking) set-up in Bangladesh between the first day of July, 2008 and the thirtieth day of June, 2011 (both days inclusive) shall be exempted from the tax payable under this Ordinance for the period, and at the rate, specified below:

(a) if the said undertaking is set-up in Dhaka and Chittagong divisions, excluding the hill districts of Rangamati, Bandarban and Khagrachari, for a period of five years beginning with the month of commencement of commercial production or operation of the said undertaking:

Period of Exemption	Rate of Exemption
For the first two years (first and second year)	100% of income
For the next two years (third and fourth year)	50% of income

For the last one year (fifth year)	25% of income
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(b) if the said undertaking is set-up in Rajshahi, Khulna, Sylhet and Barisal divisions and the hill districts of Rangamati, Bandarban and Khagrachari, for a period of seven years beginning with the month of commencement of commercial production or operation of the said undertaking:

Period of Exemption	Rate of Exemption
For the first three years (first, second and third year)	100% of income
For the next three years (fourth, fifth and sixth year)	50% of income
For the last one year (seventh year)	25% of income

(2) For the purpose of this section,-

(a) **"industrial undertaking"** means :

(i) an industry engaged in the production of textile, textile machinery, jute goods, high value garments, pharmaceuticals, melamine, plastic products, ceramics, sanitary ware, steel from iron ore, MS Rod, CI Sheet, fertilizer, insecticide and pesticide, computer hardware, petro-chemicals, agriculture machinery, boilers, compressors, ²⁵³[energy saving bulb, solar energy panel, barrier contraceptive or rubber latex,] basic raw materials of drugs, chemicals and pharmaceuticals and any other category of industrial undertaking as the Government may by notification in the official Gazette specify;

Explanation: 'high value garments' means overcoats, jackets and suits.

(ii) an industry engaged in agro-processing, ship building, diamond cutting and any other category of industrial undertaking as the Government may by notification in the official Gazette specify;

(b) **"physical infrastructure facility"** means sea or river port, container terminals, internal container depot, container freight station, Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) terminal and transmission line, Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) terminal and transmission line, gas pipe line, flyover, mono-rail, underground rail, telecommunication other than mobile phone, large water treatment plant and supply through pipe line, waste treatment plant, solar energy plant, export processing zone and any other category of physical infrastructure facility as the Government may by notification in the official Gazette specify;

(c) **"tourism industry"** means residential hotel having facility of three star or more and any other category of tourist industry

facility as the Government may by notification in the official Gazette specify.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (2), for the purpose of this section industrial undertaking, tourism industry or physical infrastructure facility shall not include expansion of an existing undertaking.

(4) The exemption under sub-section (1) shall apply to the said undertaking if it fulfils the following conditions, namely:-

(a) that the said undertaking is owned and managed by-

(i) a body corporate established by or under any law for the time being in force with its head office in Bangladesh; or

(ii) a company as defined in the Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913) or Companies Act, 1994 (Act No. 18 of 1994) with its registered office in Bangladesh and having a subscribed and paid up capital of not less than ten lakh taka on the date of commencement of commercial production or operation;

(b) that thirty percent of the exempted income under sub-section (1) is invested in the said undertaking or in any new industrial undertaking during the period of exemption or within one year from the end of the period to which the exemption under that sub-section relates and in addition to that, another ten percent of the exempted income under sub-section (1) is invested in each year before the expiry of three months from the end of the income year in the purchase of shares of a company listed with any stock exchange, failing which the income so exempted shall, notwithstanding the provisions of this Ordinance, be subject to tax in the assessment year for which the exemption was allowed:

Provided that the quantum of investment referred to in this clause shall be reduced by the amount of dividend, if any, declared by the company enjoying tax exemption under this section²⁵⁴ [:

Provided further that, the provision for purchase of shares of a company listed with any stock exchange referred to in this clause shall not be applicable to ready made garments industry, if it re-invested forty percent of the income exempted under sub-section (1) in the said undertaking or in any new industrial undertaking during the period of exemption or within one year from the end of the period to which the exemption under that sub-section relates.]

(c) that the said undertaking is not formed by splitting up or by reconstruction or reconstitution of business already in existence or by transfer to a new business of any machinery or plant used in business which was being carried on in Bangladesh at any time before the commencement of the new business;

(d) that the said undertaking is approved, and during the relevant income year, stands approved by the Board for the purposes of this section;

(e) that the application in the prescribed form for approval for the purposes of this section, as verified in the prescribed manner, is made to the Board within six months from the end of the month of commencement of commercial production or operation²⁵⁵ [;

(f) that the said undertaking obtained a clearance certificate for the relevant income year from the Directorate of Environment.]

(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, where an undertaking enjoying exemption of tax under this section is engaged in any commercial transaction with another undertaking or company having one or more common sponsor directors, and during the course of making an assessment of the said undertaking if the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes is satisfied that the said undertaking has purchased or sold goods at higher or lower price in comparison to the market price with intent to reduce the income of another undertaking or company, the exemption of tax of that undertaking shall be deemed to have been withdrawn for that assessment year in which such transaction is made.

(6) The Board shall give its decision on an application made under clause (e) of sub-section (4) within forty five days from the date of receipt of the application by the Board, failing which the undertaking shall be deemed to have been approved by the Board for the purposes of this section:

Provided that the Board shall not reject any application made under this section unless the applicant is given a reasonable opportunity of being heard.

(7) The Board may, on an application of any person aggrieved by any decision or order passed under sub-section (6), if the application is made within four months of the receipt of such decision or order, review the previous decision, order or orders and pass such order in relation thereto as it thinks fit.

(8) The income, profits and gains of the undertaking to which this section applies shall be computed in the same manner as is applicable to income chargeable under the head "Income from business or profession":

Provided that in respect of depreciation, only the allowances for normal depreciation specified in paragraph 3 of the Third Schedule shall be allowed.

(9) The income, profits and gains of the undertaking to which this section applies shall be computed separately from other income, profits and gains of the assessee, if any, and where the assessee sustains a loss from such undertaking it shall be carried forward and set off against the profits and gains of the said undertaking for the next year and where it cannot be wholly set off, the amount of the loss not so set off, shall be carried forward for the following year and so on, but no loss shall be carried forward beyond the

period specified by the Board in the order issued under sub-section (6) or (7).

(10) Unless otherwise specified by the Government, nothing contained in this section shall be so construed as to exempt the following from tax chargeable under this section:-

- (a) any dividend paid, credited or distributed or deemed to have been paid, credited or distributed by a company to its shareholders out of the profits and gains;
- (b) any income of the said undertaking classifiable as "Capital gains" chargeable under the provisions of section 31;
- (c) any income of the said undertaking resulting from disallowance made under section 30.

(11) Where any exemption is allowed under this section and in the course of making assessment, the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes is satisfied that any one or more of the conditions specified in this section are not fulfilled, the exemption shall stand withdrawn for the relevant assessment year and the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes shall determine the tax payable for such year.

(12) Any such undertaking approved under this section may, not later than one year from the date of approval, apply in writing to the Board for the cancellation of such approval, and the Board may pass such order or orders thereon as it may deem fit.

(13) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, the Board may, in the public interest, cancel or suspend fully or partially any exemption allowed under this section.

(14) The Board may make rules regulating the procedure for the grant of approval under sub-section (6), review under sub-section (7), furnish information regarding payment of other taxes by the said undertaking, and take such other measures connected therewith or incidental to the operation of this section as it may deem fit.]

Exemption of
income of co-
operative
societies

47. (1) The tax shall not be payable by a co-operative society including a co-operative society carrying on the business of banking in respect of-

(a) so much of its income as is derived by it as a result of such of its dealings with its members as involve sale of goods, the lending of money or the lease of buildings and land which is for the personal use of such members, or where such member is a firm or an association of persons, for the personal use of the partners or members thereof;

(b) the entire income from business carried on by it, if it is engaged in the following:-

- (i) agricultural or rural credit;
- (ii) cottage industry;
- (iii) marketing of agricultural produce of its members;
- (iv) purchase of agricultural implements, seeds, livestock or other articles intended for agriculture for the purpose of supplying them to its members; or
- (v) such processing, not being the performance of any manufacturing operation with the aid of power, of the agricultural produce of its members as is ordinarily employed by a cultivator to render marketable the agricultural produce raised by him;
- (c) any income from interest and dividends derived from its investments with any other co-operative society; and
- (d) any income derived from the letting of godowns or warehouses for the purpose of storage, processing or facilitating the marketing of commodities belonging or meant for sale to its members.

Explanation.-For the purpose of this section,-

- (a) “cottage industry” means an enterprise, not being owned by a joint stock company which fulfils the following conditions, namely:-
 - (i) it is basically an enterprise in which the owner is the investor, a full-time worker and the actual entrepreneur;
 - (ii) the capital invested in plant, machinery and equipment does not exceed ²⁵⁶[three lakh taka] at any time during the income year;
 - (iii) the number of workers, including the owner and the members of his family, shall not on any one twenty-four hour day during the income year, exceed ²⁵⁷[fifteen]; and
 - (iv) the owner of the enterprise or any member of his family does not own any other industrial or commercial enterprise either in his own name or in the name of any other person; and
- (b) “member of his family”, in relation to the owner of an enterprise, means the parents, spouse and children dependent on

the owner and employed in the enterprise, whether working full-time or part-time, or whether for or without any wages, remuneration or compensation in any form.

(2) Nothing contained in sub-section (1) shall apply to a co-operative society carrying on such business of insurance as is carried on by a mutual insurance association in respect of its profits and gains to which paragraph 8 of the Fourth Schedule applies.

CHAPTER VII

PAYMENT OF TAX BEFORE ASSESSMENT

Deduction at
source and
advance
payment of tax

48. (1) Notwithstanding that regular assessment in respect of any income is to be made later in any assessment year, and without prejudice to the charge and recovery of tax under this Ordinance after such assessment, the tax on income shall be payable by deduction or collection at source, or by way of advance payment, in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter.

(2) Any sum deducted or collected, or paid by way of advance payment, in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter, shall, for the purpose of computing the income of an assessee, be deemed to be the income received, and be treated as payment of tax in due time, by the assessee.

Income subject
to deduction at
source

49. (1) Tax payable under this Ordinance shall be deducted or collected at source in respect of the following income, namely:-

(a) income classifiable under the head “Salaries”;

²⁵⁸[(aa) income from discount on the real value of Bangladesh Bank bills;]

(b) income classifiable under the head “Interest on securities”;

²⁵⁹[* * *]

(c) income derived on account of supply of goods, execution of contracts or services rendered;

(d) income derived by the importers and exporters on account of import and export of goods;

(e) income derived on account of indenting commission;

(f) income derived on account of winnings from lottery or

crossword puzzles, as referred to in section 19(13); ²⁶⁰[* * *]

(g) any income chargeable under this Ordinance which is paid or payable to a non-resident ²⁶¹[;

(h) Income classifiable under the head “Income from house property”;

(i) income derived on account of export of manpower;

(j) income derived on account of purchase by public auction;

(k) income derived on account of acting in films;

²⁶²[* * *] ²⁶³[* * *]

(m) income derived on account of shipping agency commission ²⁶⁴[; ²⁶⁵[* * *]

²⁶⁶[(n) income derived from commission, discount or fees payable to distributors for distribution or marketing of manufactured goods] ²⁶⁷[;

(o) income derived on account of interest on saving deposits, fixed deposits or term deposits and share of profit on term deposits;

(p) income derived on account of insurance commission;

(q) income classifiable under the head “Capital gains”;

²⁶⁸[(r) income derived on account of fees for professional or technical services;

(s) income derived on account of manufacture of cigarettes manually without any mechanical aid whatsoever;

(t) income derived from compensation against acquisition of property;

²⁶⁹[* * *]

²⁷⁰[* * *]

(w) income derived on account of running of brick field;

(x) income derived on account of services rendered by the doctors;

²⁷¹[* * *]

(z) income derived on account of commission of letter of credit;]

²⁷²[(za) income derived on account of survey by a surveyor of general insurance company;

²⁷³[* * *]

(zc) income derived on account of commission, remuneration or charges as a foreign buyer's agent ²⁷⁴[;

(zd) income from dividends ²⁷⁵[;

(ze) income derived on account of rendering certain services ²⁷⁶[;

²⁷⁷[(zf) income derived on account of shipping business carried on both inside and outside Bangladesh by a resident assessee.]

(zg) income derived on account of business of real estate and land developer;

(zh) income derived by an exporter on account of export of ²⁷⁸[any commodity];

(zi) income derived by a member of a stock exchange on account of transaction of shares, debentures, mutual funds, bonds or securities ²⁷⁹[;

(zj) income derived on account of courier business of a non-resident;

²⁸⁰[***]

²⁸¹[***]

²⁸²[(zm) on account of ²⁸³[***] renewal of trade licence;

²⁸⁴[***]

(zo) income derived on account of freight forward agency commission ²⁸⁵[;

- (zp) income derived on account of rental power;
- (zq) income derived on account of interest of Post Office Savings Bank Account;
- (zr) income derived on account of rental value of vacant land or plant or machinery;
- (zs) income derived on account of advertisement ²⁸⁶[;
- (zt) income derived by foreign technician serving in a diamond cutting industry ²⁸⁷[;
- (zu) on account of issue of share at a premium;
- (zv) income derived from transfer of securities or mutual fund units by sponsor shareholders of a company etc.]]

(2) Tax to be deducted at source under sub-section (1) in respect of any income shall be deducted in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter by the person responsible for making payment which constitutes the income of the payee.

(3) For the purpose of this Chapter, “person responsible for making payment”, with its grammatical variations and cognate expressions, means-

(a) in the case of payments constituting income classifiable under head “Salaries”, not being payments made by the Government, the employer himself or, if the employer is a local authority, company or institution, such authority, company or institution, including the principal officer thereof;

(b) in the case of payments constituting income classifiable under the head “Interest on securities”, not being payment made by or on behalf of the Government, the authority, company or other institution issuing the security or the principal officer thereof; and

(c) in the case of payment of any other sum which constitutes an income of the payee chargeable to tax under this Ordinance, the payer himself, or if the payer is a company or other institution, such company or institution including the principal officer thereof.

Deduction at
source from
salaries

50. (1) The person responsible for making any payment which constitutes income of the payee classifiable under the head “Salaries” shall, at the time of making such payment, deduct tax on the amount so payable at a rate representing the average of the rates applicable to the estimated total income of the payee under

that head.

(2) At the time of making any deduction under sub-section (1), the amount to be deducted may be increased or decreased for the purpose of adjusting any excess or deficiency arising out of any previous deductions or failure to make deductions.

(3) For the purposes of deduction under sub-section (1) in respect of salary payable in a foreign currency, the value in taka of such salary shall be calculated at such rate as the Board may prescribe.

Deduction at source from discount on the real value of Bangladesh Bank bills

²⁸⁸[50A. Any person responsible for paying any amount on account of discount on the real value of Bangladesh Bank bills shall, at the time of making such payment, deduct tax at the maximum rate on the amount so payable or the rate applicable to such amount, whichever is greater ²⁸⁹[:

Provided that no tax shall be deducted under this section where the said bill is purchased by an approved superannuation fund or pension fund or gratuity fund or a recognised provident fund, or a workers' profit participation fund.]]

Deduction at source from interest on securities

51. ²⁹⁰[(1) In the case of the security of the Government, or security approved by the Government, unless the Government otherwise directs, the person responsible for issuing any security, income of which is classifiable under the head “Interest on securities”, shall collect income tax at the rate of ten per cent (10%) upfront on interest or discount, receivable on maturity, from the purchaser of the securities ²⁹¹[:

Provided that the provision of sub-section (1) of this section shall not apply to the Treasury bond or Treasury bill issued by the Government.]

(2) [Omitted by section 18 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৫ (২০০৫ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

(3) Nothing in this section shall apply to any payment on account of interest payable on debentures issued by or on behalf of a local authority or a company.

²⁹²[Omitted]

51A. [Deduction at source from interest on fixed deposits- Omitted by section 2 of the Income tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1985 (Ordinance No. XXXVI of 1985).]

Deduction from payment to contractors, etc

52. (1) Where any payment is to be made, whether in full or in part, or by way of advance, on account of indenting commission ²⁹³[* * *] or shipping agency commission] or supply of goods or

²⁹⁴[execution of contract or sub-contract], ²⁹⁵[* * *] to any such person or class of persons as may be prescribed, the person responsible for making the payment shall, at the time of making such payment deduct tax on the amount so payable at such rate as may be prescribed.

(2) Any amount deducted under sub-section (1) shall be deemed to be an advance payment of tax by the payee and shall be given credit for in the assessment of his tax.

Deduction at
source from fees
for professional
or technical
services

²⁹⁶[²⁹⁷[52A. (1) The principal officer of any company registered under the Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913) or কোম্পানী আইন, ১৯৯৪ (১৯৯৪ সনের ১৮ নং আইন) or the Chief executive of any non- Government organisation registered with the NGO Affairs Bureau or the chief executive of any trust registered under the Trusts Act, 1882 (II of 1882) running any general or specialised hospital or any diagnostic centre shall be responsible for making any payment to any doctor which may be payable to him on account of fees for services rendered by him to a patient in such hospital or diagnostic centre and shall, at the time of making such payment, deduct income tax at the rate of ²⁹⁸[ten percent] on the amount so payable.

(2) The Government or any other authority, corporation or body, including its units, the activities of which are authorised by any Act, Ordinance, Order or instrument having the force of law in Bangladesh, or any company as defined in clause (20) of section 2 or any banking company or any insurance company or any co-operative bank or any non- Government organisation registered with NGO Affairs Bureau, responsible for making any payment on account of royalty or technical know-how fee to the account of the payee or at the time of payment thereof in cash or by issue of a cheque or draft or by any other mode, whichever is earlier, as advance payment of tax at the rate of ten per cent of such royalty or fees.

(3) The Government or any other authority, corporation or body, including its units, the activities of which are authorised by any Act, Ordinance, Order or instrument having the force of law in Bangladesh, or any company as defined in clause (20) of section 2 or any banking company or any insurance company or any co-operative bank or any non- Government organisation registered with NGO Affairs Bureau, responsible for making any payment on account of fees for professional or technical services shall deduct or collect, at the time of credit of such fees to the account of the payee or at the time of payment thereof in cash or by issue

of a cheque or draft or by any other mode, whichever is earlier, as advance payment of tax at the rate of ²⁹⁹[ten per cent] of such fees:

Provided that where the Board, on an application made in this behalf, gives a certificate in writing that the person rendering professional or technical services is not likely to have any assessable income during the year or the income is otherwise exempted from tax under any provision of this Ordinance, payment referred to in this section shall be made without any deduction until the certificate is cancelled.

Explanation.- For the purposes of this section-

(a) “professional services” means services rendered by a person in the course of carrying on legal, engineering or architectural profession or the profession of accountancy or technical consultancy or interior decoration or advertising but does not include services rendered by doctors;

(b) “fees for technical services” shall have the same meaning as in clause (31) of section 2 but does not include royalty, technical know-how fee.]

Deduction from the payment of certain services

³⁰⁰[52AA. The Government or any other authority, corporation or body, including its units, the activities of which are authorised by any Act, Ordinance, Order or instrument having the force of law in Bangladesh or any company as defined in clause (20) of section 2 of this Ordinance or any banking company or any insurance company or any co-operative bank or any non- Government organisation registered with the NGO Affairs Bureau, responsible for paying any commission to a ³⁰¹[* * *] stevedoring agency or making any payment to a private security service agency, shall deduct income tax at the rate of ³⁰²[ten percent] on the amount so payable at the time of such payment.]

Collection of tax from clearing and forwarding agents

³⁰³[52AAA. The Commissioner of Customs shall make collection on account of commission receivable by clearing and forwarding agents licensed under Customs Act, 1969 at the rate of ³⁰⁴[ten percent] on such commission at the time of clearance of goods imported or exported.]

Collection of tax from Cigarette manufacturers

52B. Any person responsible for selling banderols to any manufacturer of cigarettes shall, at the time of selling banderols, collect tax from such manufacturer on account of the manufacture of cigarettes at the rate of ³⁰⁵[six percent] of the value of the banderols.

Explanation.- For the purposes of this section, “manufacture of cigarettes” means manufacture of cigarettes manually without any mechanical aid whatsoever.

Deduction at source from compensation against acquisition of property

³⁰⁶[52C.- Any person, responsible for paying any amount of compensation against acquisition by the Government of any immovable property shall, at the time of paying such compensation deduct advance tax at the rate of,-

(a) two per cent of the amount of such compensation where the immovable property is situated in any city corporation, paurashava or cantonment board;

(b) one per cent of the amount of such compensation where the immovable property is situated outside any city corporation, paurashava or cantonment board.]

Deduction at source from interest on savings instruments

³⁰⁷[52D. Any person responsible for making any payment by way of interest on any savings instruments shall, at the time of such payment, deduct income tax at the rate of ³⁰⁸[ten percent] on such interest: ³⁰⁹[* * *]

³¹⁰[* * *]

Provided ³¹¹[***] that no tax shall be deducted under this section where the savings instrument is purchased by an approved superannuation fund or pension fund or gratuity fund or a recognised ³¹²[provident fund or a workers' profit participation fund] ³¹³[:

Provided further that no tax shall be deducted under this section from interest on 'Pensioner Sanchayapatra' and 'Paribar Sanchayapatra'.]

³¹⁴[Omitted]

52E. ³¹⁵[Collection of tax on account of bonus- Omitted by section 53 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০১ (২০০১ সনের ৩০ নং আইন).]

Collection of tax from brick manufacturers

³¹⁶[52F. Any person responsible for issuing any permission or renewal of permission for the manufacture of bricks shall, at the time of issuing such permission or renewal of permission, collect tax from such manufacturer at the time of issuance of such permission or renewal at the following rates:

³¹⁷[(a) taka thirty thousand for one section brick field;
(b) taka forty five thousand for two section brick field;
(c) taka sixty thousand for three section brick field.]

Explanation:- For the purpose of this section, the word “section” shall have the same meaning as defined in মৌসুমী ইটভাটা মূল্য সংযোজন কর বিধিমালা, ২০০৪.]

³¹⁸ [Omitted]	52G. [Deduction from fees for services rendered by doctors.- Omitted by section 25 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৪ (২০০৪ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)]
³¹⁹ [Omitted]	52H. [Collection of tax from persons engaged in the real estate business.- Omitted by section 64 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০০ (২০০০ সনের ১৫ নং আইন)]
Deduction from the commission of letter of credit	52I. Any person responsible for opening letter of credit for the purpose of import of goods for himself or for any other person shall, at the time of collecting commission with respect to letter of credit, deduct income tax at the rate of five per cent on the amount of such commission.]
³²⁰ [Omitted]	52J. Collection of tax from travel agent- [Omitted by section 54 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০১ (২০০১ সনের ৩০ নং আইন).]
Collection of tax by City Corporation or Pourashava at the time of renewal of trade licence	³²¹ [52K. City Corporation or Pourashava at the time of renewal of trade licence shall collect tax at the rate of taka five hundred for each trade licence.]
³²² [Omitted]	³²³ [* * *]
Collection of tax from freight forward agency commission	³²⁴ [52M. Any person responsible for making any payment by way of freight forward agency commission, at the time of making such payment, shall deduct tax at the rate of ³²⁵ [fifteen percent] of the said amount.]
Collection of tax on account of rental power	³²⁶ [52N. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Ordinance, Bangladesh Power Development Board, at the time of payment to any rental power company on account of purchase of rental power from that company, shall collect, deduct or pay tax on the said payment, for a term not exceeding three years from the date of its operation in Bangladesh, at the rate of four percent which shall be treated as final discharge of tax liability of the rental power company regarding the sale of such rental Power.]
Collection of tax from a foreign technician serving in a	³²⁷ [52O. The person responsible for making any payment which constitutes income chargeable under the head “Salaries” received by or due to any person who is neither a citizen of Bangladesh nor was resident in Bangladesh in any of the four years immediately

diamond cutting industry	<p>preceding the year in which he arrived in Bangladesh, as remuneration for services rendered by him for a period not exceeding three years from the date of his arrival in Bangladesh, during such period, as a technician employed in diamond cutting industries under a contract of service, shall deduct tax at the rate of five percent of such salaries at the time of making payment or giving credit which ever is earlier:</p> <p>Provided that the provisions of this clausr shall not be applicable to foreign technicians appointed after June 30 2010.]</p>
Collection of tax from importers and exporters	<p>53. ³²⁸[(1) ³²⁹[The Commissioner of Customs] shall make collection of tax payable by the importers on account of import of goods and the bank through which the exporters receive payment shall make collection of tax payable by the exporters on account of export of goods.]</p> <p>(2) The Board shall, for the purpose of collection of tax under sub-section (1),-</p> <p>(a) specify the importers and exporters from whom collection, are to be made; and</p> <p>(b) prescribe the method and rate of calculation of the amount to be collected and the manner of collection.</p> <p>(3) Any amount collected under sub-section (1) shall be deemed to be an advance payment of tax by the importer or exporter concerned and shall be given credit for, in the assessment of his tax.</p>
Deduction at source from income from house property	<p>³³⁰[53A. ³³¹[(1) Where the Government or any authority, corporation or body, including its units, the activities or the principal activities of which are authorised by any Act, Ordinance, Order or instrument having the force of law in Bangladesh or ³³²[any company as defined in clause (20) of section 2], or any banking company or any co-operative bank established by or under any law for the time being in force or any non-Governmental organisation run or supported by any foreign ³³³[donation or assistance or any university or medical college or dental college or engineering college] is a tenant in respect of a house property, the tenant shall deduct from the house rent paid or payable as advance tax such amount as may be prescribed.]</p> <p>³³⁴[Explanation.- For the purpose of this section, “house rent” means any payment, by whatever name called, under any lease, tenancy or any other agreement or arrangement for the use of any</p>

building including any furniture, fittings and the land appurtenant thereto.]

(2) Where, after the assessment made for that relevant year, it is found the no tax was payable by the owner of the house property or the amount of tax deducted is in excess of the amount payable, the amount deducted shall be refunded,-

(a) if no tax was payable, in full, or

(b) if the amount deducted is in excess of the amount payable, to the extent of the excess deduction to the owner of the house property.

(3) Where the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes, on an application made in this behalf, gives a certificate in the prescribed form to an owner of house property that, to the best of his belief, the owner is not likely to have any assessable income during the year or the income is otherwise exempted from payment of income tax under any provisions of this Ordinance, payment referred to in sub-section (1) shall be made without any deduction until the certificate is cancelled.

Collection of tax from shipping business of a resident

53AA. Commissioner of Customs or any other authority, duly authorised in this behalf, shall not grant port clearance to a ship owned or chartered by a resident assessee unless tax at the rate of ³³⁵[five percent] of total freight received or receivable in or out of Bangladesh has been paid for carriage of passengers, livestock, mail or goods, shipped at any port of Bangladesh. ³³⁶[:

Provided that tax shall be collected at the rate of three per cent of total freight received or receivable from services rendered between two or more foreign countries.]

Deduction of tax from income derived on account of export of manpower

53B. The Director General, Bureau of Manpower, Employment and Training shall, before giving clearance for export of any manpower, collect from the exporter concerned as advance tax on income on account of such export ³³⁷[at such percentage] of the service charge or fees mentioned in clause (n) and clause (r), respectively, of section 19(2) of the Emigration Ordinance, 1982 (XXIX of 1982), as may be prescribed.

Collection of tax from export of certain items

³³⁸[53BB. The bank through which export proceeds of an exporter of knit wear and woven garments, terry towel, carton and accessories of garments industry jute goods, frozen food, vegetables, leather goods, packed food is received, shall deduct tax at the rate of ³³⁹[zero point five zero percent (0.50%)] of the total export proceeds at the time of crediting the proceeds to the

account of the exporter:

Provided that where the Board, on an application made in this behalf, gives a certificate in writing that the income of the exporter is partly or fully exempted from tax under any provision of the Ordinance, credit to the account of assessee shall be made without any deduction of tax or deduction of tax at a rate less than the rate specified in this section for the period mentioned in that certificate.]

Collection of tax
from Member of
Stock
Exchanges

³⁴⁰[53BBB. The Chief Executive Officer of a stock exchange shall collect tax at the rate of ³⁴¹[zero point zero five percent (0.05%)] on the value of shares, debentures, mutual funds, bonds or securities transacted by a member of a stock exchange at the time of payment for such transaction.]

Collection of tax
from export of
any goods
except knit-wear
land woven
garments

³⁴²[53BBBB. Collection of tax from export of any goods except certain items.-The bank, through which export proceeds of an exporter of any goods except knit wear, woven garments, terry towel, carton and accessories of Garments industry jute goods, frozen food, vegetables, leather goods and packed food is received, shall deduct tax at the rate of ³⁴³[zero point five zero per cent (0.50%)] of the total export proceeds at the time of crediting the proceeds to the account of the exporter, which shall be deemed to be an advance payment of tax by the exporter and shall be given credit for the assessment of his tax :

Provided that where the Board, on an application made in this behalf gives a certificate in writing that the income of the exporter is partly or fully exempted from tax under any provision of the Ordinance, credit to the account of the assessee shall be made without any deduction of tax or deduction of tax at a rate less than the rate specified in this section for the period mentioned in that certificate.]

Collection of tax
on sale price of
goods or
property sold by
public auction

53C. Any person making sale, by ³⁴⁴[public auction through sealed tender or otherwise], of any goods or property belonging to the Government or any authority, corporation or body, including its units, the activities or the principal activities of which are authorised by any Act, Ordinance, order or instrument having the force of law in Bangladesh or any company, other than a private limited company, as defined in ³⁴⁵[the Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913) or কোম্পানী আইন, ১৯১৪ (১৯১৪ সনের ১৮নং আইন)] or any banking company, or any insurance company or any co-operative bank established by or under any law for the time being in force shall collect, before delivering the possession of the goods or the property, as advance tax on the income from the sale price of such goods or property from the auction purchaser at such rate, not

exceeding seven and a half per cent of the sale price, as may be prescribed.

Explanation.-For the purposes of this section, sale of any goods or property includes the awarding of any lease to any person, including a lease of the right to collect octroi duties, tolls, fees or other levies, by whatever name called, but does not include sale of a plot of land.

Deduction or collection of tax at source from courier business of a non-resident

³⁴⁶[53CC. Any person being a company registered under the Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913) or কোম্পানী আইন, ১৯৯৪ (১৯৯৪ সনের ১৮নং আইন) working as local agent of a non-resident courier company shall deduct or collect tax in advance at the rate of ³⁴⁷[fifteen percent] on the amount of service charge accrued from the shipment of goods, documents, parcels or any other things outside Bangladesh.]

Deduction from payment to actors and actresses

53D. Where any payment is to be made, in full or in part or by way of advance, by a person producing a film, on account of acting in any film by a film actor or actress and such payment exceed or is likely to exceed thirty six thousand taka in the aggregate in any income year, the person producing the film shall deduct, before making such payment, tax on the income from acting in such film at such rate, not exceeding seven and a half per cent of such payment, as may be prescribed.]

³⁴⁸[Omitted]

³⁴⁹[* * *]

Deduction or collection at source from ³⁵⁰[commission, discount or fees]

³⁵¹[53E. Any person, being a corporation, body or authority established by or under any law including any company or enterprise owned, controlled or managed by it, or a company registered under the Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913) or কোম্পানী আইন, ১৯৯৪ (১৯৯৪ সনের ১৮ নং আইন) which makes any payment to any distributor or to any other persons by way of commission or fees ³⁵²[or allows any discount] for distribution or marketing of goods manufactured by it shall deduct or collect at the time of credit of such commission or fees or at the time of payment thereof, whichever is earlier, ³⁵³[or at the time of allowing discount] as advance tax an amount at the rate of ³⁵⁴[³⁵⁵[seven and half percent] of commission or fees payable or discount allowed.]

Deduction of tax from commission or remuneration paid to agent of foreign buyer

³⁵⁶[53EE. Where, in accordance with the terms of the letter of credit or under any other instruction, a bank, through which an exporter receives payment for export of goods, pays any amount out of the export proceeds to the credit of any person being an agent or a representative of the foreign buyer, as commission, charges or remuneration by whatever name it may be called, the

	bank shall deduct or collect tax in advance at the rate of ³⁵⁷ [seven and a half percent] on the commission, charges or remuneration so paid at the time of such payment.
Deduction at source from interest on saving deposits and fixed deposits, etc	<p>³⁵⁸[53F. Any person responsible for paying to a resident any sum by way of interest on any saving deposit or fixed deposit or any term deposit maintained with any scheduled bank including a co-operative bank or by way of share of profit on term deposits maintained with any bank ³⁵⁹[run on Islamic principles or non-banking financial institution or any leasing company or ³⁶⁰[housing finance company]], as the case may be, shall deduct, at the time of credit of such interest or share of profit to the account of the payee or at the time of payment thereof, whichever is earlier, income tax on such sum at the rate of ten per cent:</p> <p>Provided that nothing contained in this section shall apply to such payee or class of payees as the Board may, by a general or special order, specify in this behalf. ³⁶¹[:</p> <p>Provided further that no tax shall be deducted on the amount of interest or share of profit arising out of any deposit pension scheme sponsored by the Government or by a Scheduled Bank with prior approval of the Government.]</p>
Collection of tax from persons engaged in real estate or land development business	<p>³⁶²[53FF. Any person responsible for registering any document for transfer of any land or building or apartment, under the provision of Registration Act 1908 (XVI of 1908), shall not register the document unless tax is paid at the following rate by the transferrer who is engaged in real estate or land development business,-</p> <p>³⁶³[(a) in case of building or apartment situated-</p> <p>(i) at Gulshan Model Town, Banani, Baridhara, Defense Officers Housing Society (DOHS), Dhanmondi Residential Area, Lalmatia Housing Society, Uttara Model Town, Bashundhara Residential Area, Dhaka Cantonment Area, Motijeel Commercial Area, Dilkusha Commercial Area, Karwan Bazar Commercial Area of Dhaka, and Khulshi Residential Area, Panchlaish Residential Area and Agrabad of Chittagong, taka two thousand per square meter;</p> <p>(ii) in areas other than areas mentioned in sub-clause (i), taka eight hundred per square meter;]</p> <p>³⁶⁴[(b) (i) in case of land situated in any City Corporation, Paurashava or Cantonment Board to which the document relates</p>

and on which stamp duty is chargeable under the Stamp Act, 1899 (Act No. II of 1899) at the rate of five percent upto August 31, 2009 and two percent from September 1, 2009 on the deed value of the property:

(ii) in case of non-agricultural land ³⁶⁵[***] situated out side the jurisdiction of any City Corporation, Paurashava or Cantonment Board to which the document relates, ³⁶⁶[and on which stamp duty is chargeable under the Stamp Act, 1899 (Act No. II of 1899)] at the rate of five percent upto August 31, 2009 and one percent from September 1, 2009 on the deed value of the property.]

Deduction at source from insurance commission

53G. Any person responsible for paying to a resident any sum by way of remuneration or reward, whether by way of commission or otherwise, for soliciting or procuring insurance business including business relating to the continuance, renewal or revival of policies of insurance shall, at the time of credit of such sum to the account of the payee or at the time of payment thereof in cash or by issue of a cheque or draft or by any other mode, whichever is earlier, deduct income tax on such sum at the rate of ³⁶⁷[five percent] ³⁶⁸[

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***] ³⁶⁹[

Deduction at source from fees, etc of Surveyors of general insurance company

53GG. A person responsible for paying to a resident any sum by way of remuneration or fees for conducting any survey regarding settlement of claim of an insurance shall, at the time of payment, deduct income-tax on such sum at the rate ³⁷⁰[fifteen percent]

³⁷¹[Omitted]

³⁷²[***]

Collection of tax on transfer, etc of property

³⁷³[53H. ³⁷⁴[(1) Any person responsible for registering any document of a person under the provisions of clauses (b), (c) or (e) of sub-section (1) of section 17 of the Registration Act, 1908 (XVI of 1908), shall collect from the person whose right, title or interest is sought to be transferred, assigned, limited or extinguished thereby, at the time of registration of such document, income tax at such rate and in such manner as may be prescribed on the value of the property to which the document relates and on which stamp-duty is chargeable under the Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899).]

(2) Nothing in this section shall apply to a document relating to:

³⁷⁵[(a) sale by a bank or any financial institution as a mortgagee empowered to sell;]

(b) mortgage of any property to the Bangladesh House Building Finance Corporation established under the Bangladesh House Building Finance Corporation Order, 1973 (P.O. No. 7 of 1973), against loan;

³⁷⁶[(c) mortgage of any property to any bank and/or any financial institution;]

(d) transfer of any agricultural land in Bangladesh, not being land situate in any area mentioned in paragraph (i) or (ii) of sub-clause (c) of clause (15) of section 2;

³⁷⁷[* * *]

³⁷⁸[* * *]]

³⁷⁹[**Explanation.**-In this sub-section, “financial institution” shall mean the Bangladesh House Building Finance Corporation, the ³⁸⁰[Bangladesh Development Bank.]]]

Deduction at source from interest on deposit of Post Office Savings Bank Account

³⁸¹[53I. Any person responsible for paying any amount on account of interest of Post Office Savings Bank Account shall deduct, at the time of credit to the account of the payee or at the time of payment thereof, whichever is earlier, tax on such amount at the rate of ten percent:

³⁸²[* * *]

Provided ³⁸³[***] that nothing contained in this section shall apply to such payee or class of payees as the Board may, by a general or special order, specify in this behalf.]

Deduction at source from rental value of vacant land or plant or machinery

³⁸⁴[53J. The Government or any authority, corporation or body, including its units, the activities or the principal activities of which are authorised by any Act, Ordinance, Order or Instrument having the force of law in Bangladesh or any company as defined in clause (20) of section (2) or any banking company or any insurance company or any co-operative bank established by or under any law for the time being in force or any non-government organization registered with NGO Affairs Bureau or any university or medical college or dental college or engineering college responsible for making any payment on account of rental value of vacant land or plant and/or machinery, shall deduct tax in advance at the time of such payment at the rate prescribed by the

Board.]

Deduction of tax from advertising bill of newspaper or magazine or private television channel

³⁸⁵[53K. The Government or any authority, corporation or body, including its units, the activities or the principal activities of which are authorised by any Act, Ordinance, Order or any other Instrument having the force of law in Bangladesh or any company as defined in clause (20) of section (2) or any banking company or any insurance company or any co-operative bank established by or under any law for the time being in force or any non-government organization registered with NGO Affairs Bureau or any university or medical college or dental college or engineering college responsible for making any payment to newspaper or magazine or private television channel on account of advertisement, shall deduct tax in advance at the time of such payment at the rate of three percent.]

Collection of tax from sale of share at a premium over face value-

³⁸⁶[53L. Where a company raises its share capital through book building or public offering or rights offering or placement or preference share or in any other way at a value in excess of face value, the Securities and Exchange Commission shall collect tax at the rate of three per cent on the difference between the value at which the share is sold and its face value from the concerned company at the time determined by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Collection of tax from transfer of securities or mutual fund units by sponsor shareholders of a company etc

53M. The Securities and Exchange Commission or Stock Exchange, as the case may be, at the time of transfer or declaration of transfer or according consent to transfer of securities or mutual fund units of a sponsor shareholder or director or placement holder of a company or sponsor or placement holder of a mutual fund listed with a Stock Exchange shall collect tax at the rate of five per cent on the difference between transfer value and cost of acquisition of the securities or mutual fund units.

Explanation.- For the purpose of this section-

(1) 'transfer' includes transfer under a gift, bequest, will or an irrevocable trust;

(2) 'transfer value' of a security or a mutual fund unit shall be deemed to be the closing price of securities or mutual fund units prevailing on the day of consent accorded by the Securities and Exchange Commission or the Stock Exchange, as the case may be, or where such securities or mutual fund units were not traded on the day such consent was accorded, the closing price of the day when such securities or mutual fund units were last traded.]

Deduction of tax from dividends	<p>³⁸⁷[54. (1) The principal officer of a company registered in Bangladesh, or of any other company shall, subject to the provisions of sub-section (2), at the time of paying any dividend to a shareholder, deduct tax on the amount of such dividend, in the case of-</p> <p>³⁸⁸[a non-resident other than non-resident Bangladeshi],-</p> <p>(i) if the shareholder is a company, at the rate applicable to a company;</p> <p>(ii) if the shareholder is a person other than a company, at the maximum rate;</p> <p>³⁸⁹[a resident or a non-resident Bangladeshi],-</p> <p>(i) if the shareholder is a company, at the rate applicable to a company;</p> <p>(ii) if the shareholder is a person other than a company, at the rate of ten per cent.</p> <p>³⁹⁰[(2) Where, the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes, on an application made in this behalf, issues a certificate to a non-resident share-holder, not being a company, is liable to tax at the rate less than the maximum rate, the payment of the dividend to the non resident share-holder shall be made without any deduction of tax or at a rate less than the maximum rate specified in sub-section (1), as the case may be.]</p> <p>³⁹¹[* * *]</p>
Deduction from income from lottery, etc	<p>55. The person responsible for paying any amount on account of winnings referred to in section 19(13) shall, at the time of making such payment, deduct tax ³⁹²[payable on the amount at the rate of twenty per cent].</p>
Deduction from income of non-residents	<p>Explanation.-For the purpose of this section, the expression “any amount” means the value of any goods or assets where the payment on account of such winnings is made not in the form of cash but in the from of goods or other assets.</p> <p>56. (1) Subjects to the provisions of sub-section (2), any person responsible for making payment to a non-resident of any amount which constitutes income of such non-resident chargeable to tax under this Ordinance shall, unless such person is himself liable to pay tax thereon as agent, at the time of making such payment,</p>

deduct tax on the amount so payable- (a) where the payee is a company, at the rate applicable to a company,

³⁹³[(b) where the payee is a person other than a company and not being a non-resident Bangladeshi, at the maximum rate]

³⁹⁴[(c) where the payee is a non-resident Bangladeshi, at the rate applicable for a resident.]

(2) Where ³⁹⁵[the National Board of Revenue], on an application made in this behalf, gives a certificate that, to the best of ³⁹⁶[its belief], the non-resident will not be liable to pay any tax under this Ordinance, or will be liable to pay tax at a rate less than the maximum rate, payment referred to in sub-section (1) shall be made without any deduction, or, as the case may be, with deduction at the lesser rate specified in the certificate.

Consequences of failure to deduct, etc

57. ³⁹⁷[(1)] Where a person required by or under the provisions of this Chapter to deduct, collect or pay to the credit of the Government tax, and, in the cases mentioned in section 54, the principal officer and the company of which he is the principal officer, fails to so deduct, collect or pay, or having deducted or collected, fails to pay the tax in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter, he or it shall-

(a) without prejudice to any other consequences to which he or it may be liable, be deemed to be an assessee in default in respect of the tax; and

(b) in addition to such tax, pay an amount at the rate of two percent per month of such tax for the period commencing on the date following the expiry of the time within which it is to be paid under section 59 and ending on the date of the actual payment of the tax.

³⁹⁸[(2) Where the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes in the course of any proceedings under this Ordinance finds any person, required by or under the provisions of this chapter to deduct, collect or pay to the credit of the Government tax, has failed to deduct, collect or pay the tax in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, shall, notwithstanding the provisions of section 137, take necessary action for realisation of such tax alongwith the additional amount payable under clause (b) of sub-section (1) from the person deemed to be an assessee in default under clause (a) of that sub-section.]

Certificate of

58. Every person who deducts or collects tax as required by the

deduction, etc, of tax	<p>provisions of this Chapter shall, at the time of making any payment in relation to which tax has been deducted or collected, furnish to the person to or from whom such payment or collection has been made, a certificate to the effect that the tax has been deducted or collected specifying therein-</p> <p>(a) the amount deducted or collected;</p> <p>(b) the rate at which deduction or collection has been made; and</p> <p>(c) such other particulars as may be prescribed.</p>
Payment to Government of tax deducted	59. All sums deducted or collected as tax under the provisions of this Chapter shall be paid within the prescribed time by the person making the deduction or collection to the credit of the Government or as the Board may direct.
Unauthorised deduction prohibited	60. Save as provided in this Ordinance, no person shall charge, withhold, deduct or collect any sum, directly or indirectly, as tax and, where any sum is so charged, withheld, deducted or collected, it shall be paid in the manner provided in section 59.
Power to levy tax without prejudice to other mode of recovery	61. The power to levy tax by deduction or collection under this Chapter shall be without prejudice to any other mode of recovery.
Credit of tax deducted or collected at source	<p>62. Any deduction or collection of tax made and paid to the account of the Government in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter shall be treated as a payment of tax on behalf of the person from whose income the deduction or collection was made, or of the owner of the security or of the shareholder, as the case may be, and credit shall be given to him therefore on the production of the certificate furnished under section 58 in the assessment, if any, made for the following year under this Ordinance:</p> <p>Provided that, if such person or such owner obtains, in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance, a refund of any portion of the tax so deducted, no credit shall be given for the amount of such refund:</p> <p>Provided further that where such person or owner is a person whose income is included under the provisions of sections 43(4) or (5) or section 104 or 105 or 106 in the total income of another person, such other person shall be deemed to be the person or owner on whose behalf payment has been made and to whom</p>

credit shall be given in the assessment for the following year.

³⁹⁹[* * *]

Procedure of deduction or collection of tax at source

⁴⁰⁰[62A. Tax payable in respect of income under this Ordinance and deductible under Chapter VII shall be paid, deducted or collected at source in the manner and as per specifications laid down in the Eighth Schedule of this Ordinance :

Provided that in case of discrepancy, if any, provisions of Chapter VII of this Ordinance shall prevail.]

Payment of tax where no deduction is made

63. The tax under this Ordinance shall be payable by the assessee direct-

(a) in any case where tax has not been deducted or collected as required by, and in accordance with, the provisions of this Chapter;

(b) in any case where the amount deducted or collected is found, after regular assessment, to be less than the tax due from the assessee, to the extent of deficiency; and

(c) in the case of income in respect of which no provision has been made for deduction or collection of tax under the provisions of this Chapter.

Advance payment of tax

64. (1) Except as provided in sub-section (2), tax shall be payable by an assessee during each financial year by way of advance payment of tax, hereinafter referred to as “advance tax”, in accordance with the provisions hereafter made in this Chapter if the total income of the assessee for the latest income year in respect of which he has been assessed by way of regular assessment or has been provisionally assessed under this Ordinance or the Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922), exceeds ⁴⁰¹[four lakh taka].

(2) Nothing in sub-section (1) shall apply to any income classifiable under the heads “Agricultural income” and “Capital gains” ⁴⁰²[excluding gain from transfer of share of a company listed with a stock exchange].

Computation of advance tax

65. (1) The amount of advance tax payable by an assessee in a financial year shall be the amount equal to the tax payable on his total income of the latest income year as assessed on regular basis or provisionally, as the case may be, as reduced by the amount of tax required to be deducted or collected at source in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Chapter.

	(2) The tax payable under sub-section (1) shall be calculated at the rates in force in respect of the financial year referred to therein.
Instalments of advance tax	66. Advance tax shall be payable in four equal instalments on the fifteenth day of September, December, March and June of the financial year for which the tax is payable ⁴⁰³ [:
	Provided that, if before the fifteenth day of May of the year, an assessment of the assessee is completed in respect of an income year, later than that on the basis of which the tax was computed under section 65, the assessee shall pay in one instalment on the specified date or in equal instalments on the specified dates, if more than one falling after the date of the said assessment, the tax computed on the revised basis as reduced by the amount, if any, paid in accordance with the original computation.]
Estimate of advance tax	67. (1) Where, an assessee who is required to pay advance tax under section 64 estimates, at any time before the last instalment is due, that the tax payable by him for the relevant assessment year is likely to be less than the amount of tax as computed under section 65, he may, after giving to the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes an estimate of the tax payable by him, pay such estimated amount of advance tax, as reduced by the amount, if any, already paid, in equal instalments on the due dates of payment under section 66.
	(2) The assessee may furnish a revised estimate of such amount at any time before any of such instalments become payable and may thereby adjust any excess or deficiency, by reference to the amount already paid by him under this section, in any subsequent instalment or instalments payable in such financial year.
Advance payment of tax by new assessee	68. Any person who has not previously been assessed by way of regular assessment under this Ordinance or the Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922), shall before the fifteenth day of June in each financial year, if his total income, subject to section 64(2), of the period which would be the income year for the immediately following assessment year is likely to exceed ⁴⁰⁴ [four lakh taka], send to the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes an estimate of his total income and advance tax payable by him calculated in the manner laid down in section 65 and shall pay such amount on such dates specified in section 66 as have not expired by instalments which may be revised according to section 67(2).
Failure to pay instalments of advance tax	69. Where, an assessee who is required to pay advance tax fails, to pay any instalment of such tax, as originally computed or as the case may be, estimated, on the due date, he shall be deemed to be

	an assessee in default in respect of such instalment.
Levy of interest for failure to pay advance tax	70. Where, in respect of an assessee who is required to pay advance tax, it is found in the course of regular assessment that advance tax has not been paid in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter, there shall be added, without prejudice to the consequences of the assessee being in default under section 69, to the tax as determined on the basis of such assessment, simple interest thereon calculated at the rate and for the period specified in section 73.
Credit of advance tax	71. Any sum, other than a penalty or interest, paid by or recovered from an assessee as advance tax, shall be treated as a payment of tax in respect of the income of the period which would be the income year for an assessment for the year next following the year in which it was payable and shall be given credit for in the assessment of tax payable by the assessee.
Interest payable by Government on excess payment of advance tax	72. (1) The Government shall pay simple interest at ⁴⁰⁵ [ten per cent] per annum on the amount by which the aggregate sum of advance tax paid during a financial year exceeds the amount of tax payable by him as determined on regular assessment. (2) The period for which interest under sub-section (1) shall be payable shall be the period from the ⁴⁰⁶ [first day of July of the year of assessment] to the date of regular assessment in respect of the income of that year or a period of two years from the said ⁴⁰⁷ [first day of July], whichever is shorter.
Interest payable by the assessee on deficiency in payment of advance tax	73. (1) Where, in any financial year, an assessee has paid advance tax on the basis of his own estimate and the advance tax so paid together with the tax deducted at source, if any, under this Chapter is less than seventy-five per cent of the amount of tax payable by him as determined on regular assessment, the assessee shall pay, in addition to the balance of tax payable by him, simple interest at ⁴⁰⁸ [ten per cent] per annum on the amount by which the tax so paid and deducted falls short of the ⁴⁰⁹ [seventy-five per cent of the assessed tax.] (2) The period for which interest under sub-section (1) shall be payable shall be the period from the ⁴¹⁰ [first day of April] of the year in which the advance tax was paid to the date of regular assessment in respect of the income of that year or a period of two years from the said ⁴¹¹ [first day of April], whichever is shorter. (3) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-sections (1) and (2), where-

- (a) tax is paid under section 74, or
- (b) provisional assessment has been made under section 81 but regular assessment has not been made, the simple interest shall be calculated in accordance with the following provisions-
- (i) up to the date on which tax under-section 74 or as provisionally assessed, was paid;
- (ii) thereafter, such simple interest shall be calculated on the amount by which the tax as so paid falls short of the said assessed tax.
- (4) Where, as a result of appeal, revision or reference, the amount on which interest was payable under sub-section (1) has been reduced, the amount of interest payable shall be reduced accordingly and the excess interest paid, if any, shall be refunded together with the amount of tax that is refundable.
74. (1) Every person who is required to file a return under ⁴¹²[section 75, 77, 78, 89(2), 91(3) or 93(1)] shall, on or before the date on which he files the return, ⁴¹³[pay the amount of tax payable by him on the basis of such return ⁴¹⁴[***]] as reduced by the amount of any tax deducted from his income or paid by him in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter.
- (2) Any amount paid under sub-section (1) shall be deemed to have been paid towards the sum as may be determined to be payable by him after regular assessment.
- (3) A person who, without reasonable cause, fails to pay the tax as required by sub-section (1) shall be deemed to be an assessee in default.

CHAPTER VIII

RETURN AND STATEMENT

- Return of income
75. (1) Save as provided in section 76, every person shall file or cause to be filed, with the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes, a return of his income or the income of any other person in respect of which he is assessable to tax under this Ordinance,-
- (a) if his total income during the income year exceeded the maximum amount which is not chargeable to tax under this Ordinance, or (b) if he was assessed to tax for any one of the ⁴¹⁵[three years] immediately preceding that income year ⁴¹⁶[:

Provided that any non-resident Bangladeshi may file his return of income along with bank draft equivalent to the tax liability, if any, on the basis of such return, to his nearest Bangladesh mission and the mission will issue a receipt of such return with official seal and send the return to the Board.] ⁴¹⁷[(1A) Where a person is not required to file a return of income under sub-section (1), he shall file a return of his income during the income year, on or before the date specified in clause (c) of sub-section (2), if he-

(a) resides within the limits of a city corporation or a paurashava or a divisional headquarters or district headquarters and who at any time during the relevant income year fulfils any of the following conditions, namely:-

(i) owns a building which consists of more than one storey and the plinth area of which exceeds one thousand six hundred square feet;

(ii) owns a motor car;

(iii) subscribes a telephone;

⁴¹⁸[(iv) owns a membership of a club registered under মূল্য সংযোজন কর আইন, ১৯৯১ (১৯৯১ সনের ২২ নং আইন);]

(b) runs any business or profession having trade licence from a city corporation, a paurashava or a union parishad, and operates a bank account;

(c) has registered with a recognised professional body as a doctor, dentist, lawyer, income-tax practitioner, chartered accountant, cost and management accountant, engineer, architect or surveyor or any other similar profession;

(d) member of a chamber of commerce and industries or a trade association;

(e) is a candidate for an office of any union parishad, paurashava, city corporation, or a Member of Parliament;

(f) participates in a tender floated by the Government, semi-Government, autonomous body or a local authority ⁴¹⁹[;

(g) has a tax payer's identification number in accordance with the provision of section 184A.]

Explanation.- In this sub-section, the term “motor car” means a motor car as defined in clause (25) of section 2 of the Motor Vehicles Ordinance, 1983 (LV of 1983) and includes a jeep and a micro-bus.]

⁴²⁰[(1B) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1) and (1A), every company shall file a return of its income or the income of any other person for whom the company is assessable, on or before the date specified in clause (c) of sub-section (2).]

(2) The return under sub-section ⁴²¹[(1), (1A) and (1B)] shall be-

(a) furnished in the prescribed form setting forth therein such particulars and information as may be required thereby including the total income of the assessee;

(b) signed and verified-

(i) in the case of an individual, by the individual himself; where the individual is absent from Bangladesh, by the individual concerned or by some person duly authorised by him in this behalf; and when the individual is mentally incapacitated from attending to his affairs, by his guardian or by any other person competent to act on his behalf;

(ii) in the case of Hindu undivided family, by the Karta, and, where the Karta is absent from Bangladesh or is mentally incapacitated from attending to his affairs, by any other adult member of such family;

(iii) in the case of a company or local authority, by the principal officer thereof;

(iv) in the case of a firm, by any partner thereof, not being a minor;

(v) in the case of any other association, by any member of the association or the principal officer thereof; and

(vi) in the case of any other person, by that person or by some person competent to act on his behalf;

(c) filed, unless the date is extended under sub-section (3),-

(i) in the case of a company, by the fifteenth day of July next following the income year or, where the fifteenth day of July falls

before the expiry of six months from the end of the income year, before the expiry of such six months; and

⁴²²[(ii) in all other cases, by the thirtieth day of September next following the income year:

Provided that an individual being Government official engaged in higher education on deputation or employed under lien outside Bangladesh shall file return or returns for the period of such deputation or lien, at a time, within three months from the date of his return to Bangladesh; and]

⁴²³[(d) accompanied by-

⁴²⁴[(i) in the case of an individual a statement in the prescribed form and verified in the prescribed manner giving particulars of his personal and family expenditure to be called life style;]

(ii) in the case of an individual ⁴²⁵[* * *], a statement in the prescribed form and verified in the prescribed manner giving particulars specified in section 80 in respect of himself, his spouse, his minor children and dependants;

(iii) in the case of a company, a statement of accounts audited by a chartered accountant;]

(3) The last date for the submission of return as specified in sub-section (2) may be extended by the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes in respect of any person or class of persons:

⁴²⁶[Provided that the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes may extend the date up to three months from the date so specified and he may further extend the date up to three months with the approval of the Inspecting Joint Commissioner ⁴²⁷[.

***]

Certificate in
place of return

76. Where the entire total income of an assessee during the income year consisted of income classifiable under the head “Salaries” or any other income from which the full amount of tax payable by him has been deducted, such assessee may, instead of filing a return under section 75, file a certificate in such form as may be prescribed accompanied, where applicable, by a statement referred to in section 75(2)(d); and the certificate and statement so filed shall be deemed for all purposes of this Ordinance to be a return and statement filed under that section.

Notice of filing return	<p>77. ⁴²⁸[(1) The Deputy Commissioner of Taxes may, at any time after expiry of the date specified in section 75, by a notice in writing, require –</p> <p>(a) any person, other than a company, to file a return of his total income as provided in that section if, in the opinion of the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes the total income of such person was, during the income year, of such amount as to render liable to tax;</p> <p>(b) any company to file a return of its total income, if it is not filed.]</p> <p>(2) The return under sub-section (1) shall be filed within such period, not being less than ⁴²⁹[twenty-one days], as may be specified in the notice or which such extended period as the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes may allow.</p>
Filing of revised return	<p>78. Any person who has not filed a return as required by section 75 or 77 or who, having filed return, discovers any omission or incorrect statement therein, may, without prejudice to any liability which he may have incurred on this account, file a return or a revised return, as the case may be, at any time before the assessment is made.</p>
Production of accounts and documents	<p>79. The Deputy Commissioner of Taxes may, by notice in writing, require an assessee who has filed a return under section 75, or to whom a notice has been issued under section 77, to produce or cause to be produced ⁴³⁰[such accounts, statements and documents] on such date as may be specified in the notice, such accounts, statements and documents including those relating to any period, not being earlier than three years prior to the income year, as he may consider necessary for the purpose of making an assessment under this Ordinance.</p>
⁴³¹ [Statements of assets, liabilities and life style]	<p>80. (1) The Deputy Commissioner of Taxes may, by notice in writing, require an assessee to file by the date specified in the notice ⁴³²[statements] giving particulars in respect of the following unless they have already been given in or with return filed under section 75, 77 or 78, or with a certificate filed under section 76, namely:-</p> <p>(a) the total assets, liabilities and expenses of the assessee as on the date or dates specified in the notice;</p> <p>(b) the total assets, liabilities and expenses of the spouse, minor children and dependents of the assessee as on the date or dates so specified; and</p>

(c) any assets transferred by the assessee to any person during the period or periods so specified, and the consideration therefore ⁴³³ [;

(d) particulars of life style of the assessee.]

(2) The ⁴³⁴ [statements] to be filed under sub-section (1) shall be prepared in such form and verified in such manner as may be prescribed.

CHAPTER IX

ASSESSMENT

Provisional
assessment

81. (1) The Deputy Commissioner of Taxes may, at any time after the first day of July of the year for which the assessment is to be made, proceed to make, in a summary manner, a provisional assessment of the tax payable by the assessee on the basis of the return and the accounts and documents, if any, accompanying it and where no return has been filed, on the basis of the last assessment including an assessment under this section.

(2) In making a provisional assessment under this section, the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes shall-

(a) rectify any arithmetical errors in the return, accounts and documents;

(b) allow, on the basis of the information available from the return, accounts and documents, such allowances as are admissible under the Third Schedule and any loss carried forward under section 38 or 39 or 41.

(3) For the purposes of payment and recovery, the tax as determined to be payable upon provisional assessment shall have effect as if it were determined upon regular assessment.

(4) The tax paid or deemed to have been paid under Chapter VII, in respect of any income provisionally assessed under sub-section (1), shall be deemed to have been paid towards the provisional assessment.

(5) Any amount paid or deemed to have been paid towards provisional assessment under this section shall be deemed to have been paid towards regular assessment; and the amount paid or deemed to have been paid towards provisional assessment in excess of the amount found payable after regular assessment shall

be refunded to the assessee.

(6) Nothing done or suffered by reason or in consequence of any provisional assessment made under this section shall prejudice to the determination on merit of any issue which may arise in the course of regular assessment.

(7) There shall be no right of appeal against a provisional assessment under this section.

Assessment on
correct return

⁴³⁵[82. Where a return or a revised return has been filed under Chapter VIII and the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes is satisfied, without requiring the presence of the assessee or the production of any evidence, that the return is correct and complete, he shall assess the total income of the assessee and determine the tax payable by him on the basis of such return and communicate the assessment order to the assessee within thirty days next following:

Provided that-

(a) such return shall be filed on or before the date specified in clause (c) of sub-section (2) of section 75;

(b) the amount of tax payable shall be paid on or before the date on which the return is filed; and

(c) such return does not show any loss or lesser income than the last assessed income, or assessment on the basis of such return does not result in refund.] ⁴³⁶[

Assessment
under simplified
procedure

⁴³⁷[82A. Where an assessee, other than a public company as defined in the Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913) or কোম্পানী আইন, ১৯৯৪ (১৯৯৪ সনের ১৮ নং আইন), who has previously been assessed for any assessment year ended on or before the thirtieth day of June, 1995, files a return showing income for the income year relevant to the assessment year commencing on or after the first day of July, 1995 and ending on or before the thirtieth day of June, 1997 and the income shown in such return is higher by not less than ten per cent over the last assessed income and has also increased by at least a further sum of ten per cent for each preceding assessment year in respect of which the assessment is pending, the return filed by the assessee shall be deemed to be correct and complete and the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes shall assess the total income of the assessee on the basis of such return and determine the tax payable by him ⁴³⁸[on the basis of such assessment, and communicate the assessment order to the assessee within thirty days next following], provided-

(a) he has, at the time of filing such return made payment of the tax on the basis of the return or taka twelve hundred, whichever is higher, and the assessment on the basis of such return shall not result in any refund; and

⁴³⁹ [(b) the net accretion of his wealth, if he is not required to submit statement of assets and liabilities under section 75(2)(d), along with his disclosed family expenses and taxes paid during the year, shall not exceed the income disclosed for the year and the income or receipt, if any, exempted from tax.]

82B ⁴⁴⁰[
Omitted]

Universal Self
Assessment

⁴⁴¹ [***] ⁴⁴² [

⁴⁴³ [82BB. (1) Where an assessee furnishes a correct and complete return of income ⁴⁴⁴ [***] the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes shall received such return himself or cause to be received by any other official authorized by him and issue a receipt of such return and the said receipt shall be deemed to be an order of assessment for the assessment year for which the return is filed.

(2) A return shall be taken to be complete if it is filed in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 75 and tax has been paid in accordance with section 74 .

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1) and section 93, the Board or any authority subordinate to the Board, if so authorized by the Board in this behalf, may select, in the manner to be determined by the Board, [a number of these returns filed under sub-section (1)] and refer the returns so selected to the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes for the purpose audit and the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes shall thereupon proceed, if so required, to make the assessment under section 83 or section 84 as the case may be.]

Tax on income
of certain
persons

⁴⁴⁵ [82C. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Ordinance or any other law for the time being in force, where any amount referred to in sub-section (2) is received by, or accrues or arises or is deemed to accrue or arise to, a person, the whole of such amount shall be deemed to be income of such person and tax thereon shall be charged at the rates specified in this Ordinance or the rules made thereunder.

(2) The amount referred to in sub-section (1) shall be the following, namely:-

(a) the amount representing the payments on account of supply of

goods or execution of contract to which tax is deductible under section 52;

(b) the amount of the value of the banderols computed for the purpose of collection of tax on account of the manufacture of cigarettes under section 52B;

⁴⁴⁶[(ba) the amount of compensation against acquisition of property under section 52C;

(bb) the premium received from raising of share at a premium over face value under section 53L;

(bc) income derived from transfer of securities or mutual fund units by sponsor shareholders of a company etc. under section 53M;]

⁴⁴⁷[* * *]

(d) the amount of the value of the property as mentioned in section 53H for the purpose of collection of tax under that section;
⁴⁴⁸[* * *]

⁴⁴⁹[* * *]

⁴⁵⁰[⁴⁵¹[* * *]

(h) the amount on account of winnings referred to in section 19 (13) on which tax is deductible under section 55;

(i) the amount of income derived on account of export of manpower on which tax is deductible under section 53B;

(j) the amount of remuneration or reward, whether by way of commission or otherwise payable to an insurance agent on which tax is deductible under section 53G;

(k) the amount of income derived from the auction purchase on which tax is collectible under section 53C;

(l) the amount representing the payment on account of survey by surveyor of a general insurance company on which tax is deductible under section 53GG;

⁴⁵²[(la) the amount representing the payment on account of royalty, technical know-how fee for which tax is deductible under

section 52A(2);]

⁴⁵³[(lb) commission from clearing and forwarding agency
business for which tax is deductible under section 52AAA ⁴⁵⁴[;

(lc) the amount received or receivable from shipping business of a
resident on which tax is collectible under section 53AA;

(ld) the amount received from persons engaged in real estate or
land development business on which tax is collectible under
section 53FF;

(le) the amount received on account of transaction by a member of
a stock exchange for which tax is collectible under section 53BBB
⁴⁵⁵[;

(lf) the amount received on account of courier business of a non-
resident under section 53CC;

⁴⁵⁶[* * *]:]]

⁴⁵⁷[* * *]

⁴⁵⁸[(n) the amount received on account of export of certain items
on which tax is deductible under section 53BB;

(o) the amount of salaries of a foreign technician serving in a
diamond cutting industry, for which tax is deductible under
section 52O.]

⁴⁵⁹[Provided that provision of sub-section (1) shall not be
applicable in the case of-

(i) clause (a) of this sub-section with respect to a contractor of an
oil company or a sub-contractor to the contractor of an oil
company as referred to in rule 39 of the Income-tax Rules, 1984;

(ii) clause (d) of this sub-section with respect to any investment
made under sub-section (10) of section 32; and

⁴⁶⁰[* * *]]]

(3) Nothing contained in this Ordinance shall be so construed as
to authorise any allowance or deduction against the amount
deemed to be income under sub-section (1) or any refund of tax
deducted or collected under Chapter VII or set off any loss under

any provision of this Ordinance.

(4) Income referred to under sub-section (1) in respect of which tax has been deducted or collected on account of supply of goods or execution of contract under section 52, manufacture of cigarettes under section 52B, ⁴⁶¹[the amount of compensation against acquisition of property under section 52C, the premium received from raising of share at a premium over face value under section 53L, income derived from transfer of securities or mutual fund units by sponsor shareholders of a company etc. under section 53M,] import of goods under section 53, value of property for the purpose of collection of tax under section 53H ⁴⁶²[, ⁴⁶³[* * *] ⁴⁶⁴[, ⁴⁶⁵[* * *] winnings under section 55, export of manpower under section 53B, remuneration or reward under section 53G, auction purchase under section 53C, payment on account of survey under section 53GG ⁴⁶⁶[payment on account of royalty or technical know-how fee under section 52A(2), commission from ⁴⁶⁷[clearing and forwarding under section 52AAA, freight earning from shipping business of a resident under section 53AA, transfer of property by real estate or land developer under section 53FF, transaction by a member of any stock exchange under section 53BBB] ⁴⁶⁸[, courier business of non-resident under section 53CC, ⁴⁶⁹[export of certain items under section 53BB and salaries of a foreign technician serving in a diamond cutting industry under section 52O.]] ⁴⁷⁰[* * *]] shall be deemed to be the final discharge of tax liability under this Ordinance.

(5) Where an assessee, while explaining the nature and source of any sum investment, money, valuable article, excess amount or expenditure, referred to in section 19, takes into account any source of income which is subject, to tax in accordance with the provisions of this section, he shall not be entitled to take credit of any sum as is in excess of any amount which, if taxed at a rate or rates, other than the rate applicable to income chargeable to tax under this section, would have resulted in tax liability equal to the tax payable in respect of income under this section.

(6) For the purpose of determining the share of a partner of a firm out of such income of the firm as is determined under this section, the said income of the firm shall be taken to be an amount which, if taxed at the rate or rates, other than the rate applicable to income chargeable to tax under this section, would have resulted in tax liability equal to the tax payable in respect of income under this section.]

Spot assessment

⁴⁷¹[82D. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Ordinance, where an assessee, not being a company, who has not previously

been assessed under this Ordinance, carrying on any business or profession in any shopping centre or commercial market or having a small establishment, the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes may fix the tax payable by him in such manner and at such rate as may be prescribed and the receipt obtained for payment of such tax shall be deemed to be an order of assessment under section 82.]

Assessment after
hearing

⁴⁷²[83. (1) Where a return or revised return has been filed under Chapter VIII and the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes is not satisfied without requiring the presence of the person who filed the return or the production of evidence that the return is correct and complete, he shall serve on such person a notice requiring him, on a date to be therein specified, to appear before the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes, or to produce or cause to be produced before him or at his office, any evidence in support of the return.

(2) The Deputy Commissioner of Taxes shall, after hearing the person appearing, or considering the evidence produced in pursuance of the notice under sub-section (1) and also considering such other evidence, if any, as he may require on specified points, by an order in writing assess, within thirty days after the completion of the hearing or consideration, as the case may be, the total income of the assessee and determine the sum payable by him on the basis of such assessment, and communicate the order to the assessee within thirty days next following.]

83A ⁴⁷³[
Omitted]

⁴⁷⁴[***] ⁴⁷⁵[

83AA ⁴⁷⁶[
Omitted]

⁴⁷⁷[***] ⁴⁷⁸[

Assessment on
the basis of
report of a
chartered
accountant

⁴⁷⁹[83AAA. (1) Where a return or revised return is filed under Chapter VIII by an assessee being a company and the Board has reasonable cause to believe that the return or revised return is incorrect or incomplete, the Board may appoint a registered chartered accountant to examine the accounts of that assessee.

(2) The chartered accountant appointed under sub-section (1) shall exercise the powers and functions of the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes as referred to in section 79 and clauses (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) of section 113.

(3) The chartered accountant, after examination of the accounts of that assessee, shall submit a report in writing to the Board along with findings within a time as may be specified by the Board.

(4) On receipt of the report referred to in sub-section (3), the

Board shall forthwith forward the report to the concerned Deputy Commissioner of Taxes for consideration.

(5) On receipt of the report under sub-section (4), the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes shall serve a notice upon the assessee under sub-section (1) of section 83.

(6) The Deputy Commissioner of Taxes shall, after hearing the person appearing and considering the evidences produced including the findings stated in the report received under sub-section (5) and also considering the other evidences, by an order in writing, assess within thirty days after the completion of hearing or consideration, as the case may be, the total income of an assessee and shall determine the sum payable by the assessee on the basis of such assessment, and communicate the said order to the assessee within thirty days from the date of such order.]

Best judgment
assessment

⁴⁸⁰[84. (1) Where any person fails-

(a) to file the return required by a notice under section 77 and has not filed a return or revised return under section 78; or

(b) to comply with the requirements of a notice under section 79 or 80; or

(c) to comply with the requirements of a notice under section 83(1);

the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes shall, by an order in writing, assess the total income of the assessee to the best of his judgement and determine the sum payable by the assessee on the basis of such assessment; and in the case of a firm, may refuse to register it or may cancel its registration if it is already registered, and communicate such order to the assessee within thirty days next following.

(2) Where in the opinion of the Board a best judgement assessment made by a Deputy Commissioner of Taxes under sub-section (1) shows lack of proper evaluation of legal and factual aspects of the case which has resulted in an arbitrary and injudicious assessment, the action leading to such assessment made by the said Deputy Commissioner of Taxes shall be construed as misconduct.]

⁴⁸¹[Omitted]

84A. [Presumptive Assessment.-Omitted by section 5 of the Finance Act, 1997 (Act No. XV of 1997).]

Special

85. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Ordinance,

provisions
regarding
assessment of
firms

where the assessee is a firm and the total income of the firm has been assessed under sections 82, 83, or 84, as the case may be,-

⁴⁸²[* * *]

(b) in the case of ⁴⁸³[a firm], the tax payable by the firm shall be determined on the basis of the total income of the firm.

(2) Whenever any determination is made in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (1), the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes shall, by an order in writing, notify to the firm-

(a) the amount of tax payable by it, if any;

(b) the amount of the total income on which the determination has been based; and

(c) the apportionment of the amount of ⁴⁸⁴[income] between the several partners.

Assessment in
case of change
in the
constitution of a
firm

86. (1) Where, at the time of assessment of a firm, it is found that a charge has occurred in the constitution of the firm, the assessment shall be made on the firm as constituted at the time of making the assessment :

Provided that-

(a) the income of the years shall, for the purpose of inclusion in the total income of the partners, be apportioned between the partners who, in such income year, were entitled to receive the same; and

(b) when the tax assessed upon a partner cannot be recovered from him, it shall be recovered from the firm as constituted at the time of making the assessment.

(2) For the purpose of this section, there is a change in the constitution of a firm-

(a) where all the partners continue with a change in their respective shares or in the shares of some of them, or

(b) where one or more persons who were partners continue to be so with a change by cessation of one or more partners or addition of one or more new partners.

Assessment in

87. Where, at the time of assessment on a firm, it is found that a

case of
constitution of
new successor
firm

new firm has been constituted to succeed the firm to which the assessment relates and it cannot be covered by section 86 separate assessments shall be made on the predecessor firm and the successor firm in accordance with the provisions of section 88 relating to assessment in case of succession to business.

Assessment in
case of
succession to
business
otherwise than
on death

88. (1) Where, a person, carrying on any business or profession (in this section, referred to as predecessor), has been succeeded therein otherwise than on death by another person (in this section, referred to as the successor) continues to carry on that business or profession,-

(a) the predecessor shall be assessed, in respect of the income of the income year in which the succession took place, for the period up to the date of succession, and

(b) the successor shall be assessed, in respect of the income of the income year, for the period after the date of succession.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), where the predecessor cannot be found, the assessment of the income year in which the succession took place up to the date of succession and of the income year or years preceding that year shall be made on the successor in the like manner and to the same extent as it would have been made on the predecessor; and the provisions of this Ordinance shall, so far as may be, apply accordingly.

(3) Where any sum payable under this section in respect of the income of a business or profession cannot be recovered from the predecessor, the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes shall record a finding to that effect, and thereafter the sum payable by the predecessor shall be payable by, and recoverable from, the successor who shall be entitled to recover it from the predecessor.

Assessment in
case of
discontinued
business

89. (1) Without prejudice to the provision of section 87, where any business or profession is discontinued in any financial year, and assessment may be made in that year, notwithstanding anything contained in section 16, on the basis of the total income of the period between the end of the income year and the date of such discontinuance in addition to the assessment, if any, made on the basis of the income year.

(2) Any person discontinuing any business or profession in any financial year shall give to the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes a notice of such discontinuance within fifteen days thereof; and such notice shall be accompanied by a return of total income in

respect of the period between the end of the income year and the date of such discontinuance and that financial year shall be deemed to be the assessment year in respect of the income of the said period.

(3) Where, a person fails to give the notice required by sub-section (2), the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes may direct that a sum shall be recovered from him by way of penalty not exceeding the amount of tax subsequently assessed on him in respect of any income from the business or profession up to the date of its discontinuance.

(4) Where an assessment is to be made under sub-section (1), the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes may serve-

(a) on the person whose income is to be assessed;

(b) in the case of a firm, on the person who was a partner of the firm at the time of discontinuance of the business or profession; and

(c) in the case of a company, on the principal officer of the company;

a notice to furnish within such time, not being less than seven days, a return of his total income giving such particulars and information as are required to be furnished with a return to be filed under section 75 along with such other particulars, records and documents as may be specified in the notice.

(5) The provisions of this Ordinance shall, so far as may be, apply to a notice under sub-section (4) for the purpose of assessment of tax as if it were a notice under section 77.

Assessment in
case of partition
of a Hindu
undivided
family

90. (1) A Hindu family hitherto assessed as a Hindu undivided family shall be deemed, for the purposes of this Ordinance, to continue to be a Hindu undivided family except where, and in so far as, a finding of partition has been given under this section in respect of that family.

(2) Where, at the time of an assessment of a Hindu undivided family, it is claimed by any member thereof that a partition has taken place amongst the members of the family, the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes shall make an enquiry thereinto after giving notice to all the members of the family.

(3) On the completion of the enquiry, the Deputy Commissioner

of Taxes shall record a finding as to whether there has been a partition of the joint family property, and, if there has been such a partition, the date on which it has taken place.

(4) In the case of a finding under sub-section (3) that the partition of the undivided family took place after the expiry of the income year, the total income of the income year of the undivided family shall be assessed as if no partition has taken place; and each member or group of members of the family shall, in addition to any tax for which he or it may be separately liable, be jointly and severally liable for the tax on the income of the family so assessed.

(5) In the case of finding under sub-section (3) that the partition of the undivided family took place during the income year, the total income of the undivided family in respect of the period up to the date of partition shall be assessed as if no partition had taken place; and each member or group of members of the family shall, in addition to any tax for which he or it may be separately liable, be jointly and severally liable for the tax on the income of that period as so assessed.

(6) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, if the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes finds after completion of the assessment of a Hindu undivided family that the family has already effected a partition, the tax shall be recoverable from every person who was a member of the family before the partition; and every such person shall be jointly and severally liable for tax on the income of the family in so assessed.

(7) For the purposes of this section, the several liability of any member or group of members of a Hindu undivided family shall be computed according to the portion of the property of the undivided family allotted to him or it at the partition.

(8) The provisions of this section shall, so far as may be, apply in relation to the levy and collection of any penalty, interest, fine or other sum in respect of any period up to the date of the partition of a Hindu undivided family as they apply in relation to levy and collection of tax in respect of any such period.

Assessment in
case of persons
leaving
Bangladesh

91. (1) Where it appears to the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes that any person may leave Bangladesh during the current financial year or shortly after its expiry and that he has no intention of returning, as assessment may be made in that year, notwithstanding anything contained in section 16, on the basis of the total income of such person-

(a) if he has been previously assessed, for the period from the expiry of the last income year of which income has been assessed to the probable date of his departure from Bangladesh; and

(b) if he has not been previously assessed, of the entire period of his stay in Bangladesh up to the probable date of his departure therefrom.

(2) Assessment under sub-section (1) shall be made-

(a) in respect of each completed income year included in the period referred to in sub-section (1), at the rate at which tax would have been charged had it been fully assessed; and

(b) in respect of the period from the expiry of the last of the completed income years to the probable date of departure, at the rate in force for the financial year in which such assessment is made and that financial year shall be deemed to be the assessment year in respect of the income of the said period.

(3) For the purpose of making an assessment under this section, the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes may serve a notice upon the person concerned requiring him to file, within such time, not being less than seven days, as may be specified in the notice,-

(a) a return in the same form and verified in the same manner as a return under section 75 setting forth, along with such other particulars as may be required by the notice, his total income for each of the completed income years comprised in the relevant period referred to in sub-section (1); and

(b) an estimate of his total income for the period from the expiry of the last of such completed income year to the probable date of his departure from Bangladesh.

(4) All the provisions of this Ordinance shall, so far as may be, apply to the notice under sub-section (3) for purposes of assessment of tax as if it were a notice under section 77.

(5) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorise a Deputy Commissioner of Taxes to assess any income which has escaped assessment or has been under assessed or has been assessed at too low a rate or has been the subject of excessive relief under this Ordinance but in respect of which he is debarred from issuing a notice under section 93.

Assessment in
the case of
income of a
deceased person

92. (1) Where a person dies, his legal representative shall be liable to pay any tax or other sum payable under this Ordinance which the deceased would have been liable to pay if he had not died, in the like manner and to the same extent as the deceased; and the legal representative of the deceased shall, for the purposes of this Ordinance, be deemed to be an assessee:

Provided that before deeming the legal representative of the deceased to be an assessee, a notice to that effect shall be issued to him by the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes.

(2) For the purpose of making an assessment of the income of the deceased and recovery of tax,-

(a) any proceeding taken against the deceased before his death shall be deemed to have been taken against the legal representative and may be continued from the stage at which it stood on the date of the death of the deceased; and

(b) any proceeding which could have been taken against the deceased, if he had not died, may be taken against the legal representative;

and all the provisions of this Ordinance shall, so far as may be, apply accordingly.

(3) The liability of a legal representative under this Ordinance shall be limited to the extent to which the estate of the deceased is capable of meeting the liability.

(4) For the purposes of this section and other provisions of this Ordinance in which the rights, interests and liabilities of the deceased are involved, "legal representative" includes an executor, an administrator and any person administering the estate of the deceased.

Assessment in
case of income
escaping
assessment, etc

93. (1) If, for any reason, any income chargeable to tax for any assessment years has escaped assessment or has been under assessed or has been assessed at too low a rate or has been the subject of excessive relief or refund under this Ordinance, the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes may issue a notice to the assessee containing all or any of the requirements which may be included in a notice under section 77 and may proceed to assess or determine, by an order in writing, the total income of the assessee or the tax payable by him, as the case may be, and all the provisions of this Ordinance shall, so far as may be, apply accordingly :

Provided that the tax shall be charged at the rate or rates applicable to the assessment year for which the assessment is made.

(2) No proceedings under sub-section (1) shall be initiated unless definite information has come into the possession of the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes ⁴⁸⁵[and he has obtained] the previous approval of the Inspecting Joint Commissioner in writing to do so, except in a case where a return has not been filed under section 75 or 77.

(3) A notice under sub-section (1) may be issued by the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes,-

(a) in any case in which he has reason to believe that the assessee or any other person on his behalf has not filed a return under section 75 or 77, at any time;

(b) in any case in which he has reason to believe that the assessee has for any assessment year concealed the particulars of his income or furnished inaccurate particulars thereof or omitted or failed to disclose all material facts necessary for the assessment for such year, within ⁴⁸⁶[five years] from the end of the assessment year for which the assessment is to be made :

Provided that in a case where a fresh assessment is made for any assessment year in pursuance of an order under ⁴⁸⁷[sections 120, 121A, 156 or 159], the period of ⁴⁸⁸[five years] referred to in this clause shall commence from the end of the year in which the fresh assessment is made;

(c) in any other case, within two years from the end of the assessment year for which the assessment is to be made.

(4) In computing the period of limitation for the purpose of making an assessment or taking any other proceedings under this Ordinance, the period, if any, for which such assessment or other proceedings has been stayed by any Court, tribunal or any other authority, shall be excluded.

(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (3), where an assessment or any order has been annulled, set aside, cancelled or modified, the concerned income tax authority may start the proceedings from the stage next preceding the stage at which such annulment, setting aside, cancellation or modification took place,

Limitation for
assessment

and nothing contained in this Ordinance shall render necessary the re-issue of any notice which has already been issued or the re-furnishing or refilling of any return, statement or other particulars which has already been furnished or filed, as the case may be.

94. ⁴⁸⁹[(1) Subject to the provisions of sub-sections (2) and (3), no order of assessment under the provisions of this Chapter in respect of any income shall be made after the expiry of six months from the end of the assessment year in which the income was first assessable.]

⁴⁹⁰[(1A) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), no order of assessment under ⁴⁹¹[sub-section (3) of section 82BB] shall be made-

(a) after the expiry of two years from the end of the assessment year in which the income was first assessable ⁴⁹²[.] ⁴⁹³[***

* * *]

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), assessment under section 93 may be made-

(a) in the cases falling under section 93 (3) (a) and (b), within ⁴⁹⁴[two years] from the end of the year in which notice under the said sub-section was issued; and

(b) in the cases falling under section 93(3) (c), within ⁴⁹⁵[one year] from the end of the year in which notice under the said sub-section was issued.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, limiting the time within which any action may be taken, or any order or assessment may be made, order or assessment, as the case may be, to be made on the assessee or any other person in consequence of, or to give effect to, any finding or direction contained in an order under sections 120, 121, ⁴⁹⁶[* * *] 156, 159, 161 or 162 or, in the case of a firm, an assessment to be made on a partner of a firm in consequence of an assessment made on the firm, ⁴⁹⁷[shall be made ⁴⁹⁸[within thirty days] from the date on which the order was communicated] ⁴⁹⁹[and communicate such revised order to the assessee within thirty days next following] ⁵⁰⁰[:

Provided that where an order of assessment has been set aside by any authority in that case the assessment shall be made within forty five days from the date on which the order was

communicated to him.]

Explanation I.-Where by an order under ⁵⁰¹[sections 120, 121A, 156, 159, 161 or 162], any income is excluded from the total income of the assessee for an assessment year, an assessment of such income for another assessment year shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be one made in consequence of, or to give effect to, any finding or direction contained in the said order.

Explanation II.-Where by an order under ⁵⁰²[sections 120, 121A, 156, 159, 161 or 162], any income is excluded from the total income of one person and held to be the income of another person, an assessment of such income of such other person, shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be one made in consequence of or to give effect to, any finding or direction contained in the said order.

[(4) where the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes fails to give effect to any finding or direction contained in an order referred to in sub-section (3) within the period stipulated therein, such failure of the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes shall be construed as misconduct.]

⁵⁰³[Omitted]

94A. [Omitted by section 31 of the Finance Act, 2003 (Act No. XVII of 2003).]

CHAPTER X

LIABILITY IN SPECIAL CASES

Liability of
representative in
certain cases

95. (1) Every person who is a representative of another person in respect of any income for the purpose of this section shall, in respect of such income,-

(a) be subject to the same duties, responsibilities and liabilities as if such income were received by, or accruing to, or in favour of, him beneficially;

(b) be liable to assessment in his own name; and

(c) be deemed, subject to other provisions of this Chapter, to be the assessee for all purposes of this Ordinance.

(2) A person, who is assessed in pursuance of this section as a representative in respect of any income, shall not, in respect of the same income, be assessed under any other provision of this Ordinance.

(3) Nothing in this section shall prevent either the direct assessment of the person for whom, or on whose behalf or for whose benefit, the representative is entitled to receive any income or recovery from such person of the tax payable in respect of such income.

(4) For the purposes of this section,-

(a) the guardian, manager or trustee, who receives or is entitled to receive any income for, or on behalf or for the benefit, of any minor, lunatic or idiot, shall be the representative in respect of such income;

(b) the Administrator-General, the Official Trustee, or any receiver, manager or other person, however designated, appointed by or under any order of a Court, who receives or is entitled to receive any income for, or on behalf or for the benefit, of any other person shall be the representative in respect of such income;

(c) the trustee or trustees appointed under a trust declared by a duly executed instrument in writing, whether testamentary or otherwise, including a legally valid deed of waqf, who receive or are entitled to receive any income for, or on behalf or for the benefit of any person shall be the representative in respect of such income; and

(d) a person who is treated under section 96 as an agent in relation to a non-resident, shall be the representative in respect of such income of the non-resident as is deemed to accrue or arise in Bangladesh under section 18.

Persons to be
treated as agent

96. (1) For the purposes of this Ordinance, the following persons shall, subject to the provisions of sub-sections (2) and (3) be treated as agent in relation to a non-resident, namely:-

(a) any person in Bangladesh-

(i) who is employed by, or on behalf of, the non-resident;

(ii) who has any business connection with the non-resident;

(iii) who holds, or controls the receipt or disposal of, any money belonging to the non-resident;

(iv) who is a trustee of the non-resident; or

(v) from or through whom the non-resident, is in receipt of any

income, whether directly or indirectly;

(b) any person, whether a resident or non-resident, who has acquired, by means of transfer, a capital asset in Bangladesh from a person residing outside Bangladesh; and

(c) any person who, for any other reasonable cause, is declared or treated as an agent of the non-resident.

(2) An independent broker in Bangladesh, who in respect of any transaction, does not deal directly with, or on behalf of, a non-resident principal but deals with, or through, a non-resident broker, shall not be treated as an agent in relation to a non-resident in respect of such transaction if-

(a) the transaction is carried on in the ordinary course of business through the non-resident broker; and

(b) the non-resident broker is carrying on such transaction in the ordinary course of business.

(3) No person shall be treated under this Ordinance as an agent in relation to a non-resident unless he has been given by the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes an opportunity of being heard.

Right of
representative to
recover tax paid

97. (1) A representative who, on account of his liability under section 95, pays any sum, shall be entitled to recover the sum so paid from the person on whose behalf it is paid, or to retain out of any moneys that may be in his possession or may come to him in his possession or may come to him in his capacity as a representative, an amount equivalent to the sum so paid.

(2) A representative, or any person who apprehends that he may be assessed as a representative, may retain, out of any money payable to the person (hereinafter referred to as "the beneficiary") on whose behalf he is liable to tax under section 95, a sum not exceeding his estimated liability.

(3) In the event of any disagreement between the beneficiary and the representative or, as the case may be, the person apprehensive of being assessed as representative, as to the amount to be retained under sub-section (2), such representative or person may secure from the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes a certificate stating the amount to be so retained pending the settlement of the liability and the certificate so obtained shall be the warrant for retaining that amount.

Liability of firm or association for unrecoverable tax due from partners or members

98. (1) Where any tax payable by a partner of a firm or a member of an association of persons in respect of his share of the income from the firm or association, as the case may be, cannot be recovered from him, the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes shall notify the amount of the tax to the firm or association.

(2) Upon notification of the amount of tax under sub-section (1), the firm or association so notified shall, notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, be liable to pay the said tax and shall, for the purposes of recovery thereof, be deemed to be an assessee in respect of such tax; and the provisions of this Ordinance shall apply accordingly.

Liability of partners, etc, for discontinued business of a firm, etc

99. (1) Where any business or profession carried on by a firm or an association of persons has been discontinued, or where a firm or an association of persons is dissolved, assessment of the total income of the firm or association may be made as if no such discontinuance or dissolution had taken place; and all the provisions of this Ordinance shall, so far as may be, apply accordingly.

(2) Where an assessment is made under sub-section (1) in respect of a firm or an association of persons, every person who was a partner of the firm or member of the association at the time of discontinuance of business, or as the case may be, dissolution of the firm or association, and the legal representative of any such person who is deceased, shall be jointly and severally liable for the amount of tax found payable by the firm or association upon such assessment and shall, for the purpose of recovery of such tax, including penalty and other sum payable, be deemed to be an assessee; and the provisions of this Ordinance shall apply accordingly.

Liability of directors for unrecoverable tax of private companies

100. (1) Where any private company is wound up and any tax assessed on the company, whether before, or in the course of, or after its liquidation, in respect of any income of any income year cannot be recovered, every person who was, at any time during the relevant income year, a director of that company, shall, notwithstanding anything contained in ⁵⁰⁴[the Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913) or কোম্পানী আইন, ১৯১৪ (১৯১৪ সনের ১৮ নং আইন)], be jointly and severally liable to pay the said tax and shall, for the purposes of recovery thereof, be deemed to be an assessee in respect of such tax; and the provisions of this Ordinance shall apply accordingly.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of sub-section (1), the liability of any person thereunder in respect of the income of a private

company shall cease if he proves to the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes that non-recovery of tax from the company cannot be attributed to any gross neglect, misfeasance or breach of any duty on his part in relation to affairs of the company.

Liability of
liquidator for tax
of private
companies under
liquidation

101. (1) A liquidator of a private company which is wound up, whether under the orders of a court or otherwise, shall, within thirty days after he has become such liquidator, give notice of his appointment as such to the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes having jurisdiction to assess the company.

(2) The Deputy Commissioner of Taxes shall, after making such enquiries or, calling for such information as he may consider necessary, notify to the liquidator, within three months of the date of receipt of the notice under sub-section (1) the amount which, in his opinion, would be sufficient to provide for any tax which is then, or is likely thereafter to become, payable by the company.

(3) On being notified under sub-section (2), the liquidator shall set aside an amount equal to the amount so notified and shall not, before he sets aside such amount, part with any of the assets, of the company except for the purpose of payment of tax payable by the company or for making payment to secure such creditors as are entitled under the law to priority of payment over the debts due to the Government on the date of liquidation.

(4) The liquidator shall be personally liable for payment of the tax on behalf of the company to the extent of the amount notified, if any, under sub-section (2), if he-

(a) fails to give notice as required by sub-section (1); or

(b) contravenes the provisions of sub-section (3).

(5) Where there are more liquidators than one, the obligations and liabilities of a liquidator under this section shall attach to all the liquidators jointly and severally.

(6) This section shall have effect notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any other law for the time being in force.

Explanation.-In this section, “liquidator” includes any person who has been appointed to be the receiver of the assets of the company under liquidation.

Liability to tax
in case of

⁵⁰⁵[102. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Ordinance, where a non-resident carries on the business of

shipping
business of non-
residents

operation of ships as the owner or charterer thereof (hereinafter in this section referred to as the principal) tax shall be levied and collected in respect of such business in accordance with the provisions of this section.

(2) Before the departure from any port in Bangladesh of any ship, the master of the ship shall prepare and furnish to the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes a return showing-

(a) the amount paid or payable whether in or out of Bangladesh to the principal, or to any person on his behalf, on account of the carriage of passengers, livestock, mail or goods shipped at the port since the last arrival of the ship; and

(b) the amount received, or deemed to be received in Bangladesh by, or on behalf of, the principal on account of the carriage of passengers, livestock, mail or goods at any port outside Bangladesh.

(3) On receipt of the return, the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes shall determine the aggregate of the amounts referred to in sub-section (2) and, for this purpose, may call for such particulars, accounts or documents, as he may require and the aggregate of the said amounts so determined shall be deemed to be income received in Bangladesh by the principal from the said business chargeable to tax under this Ordinance under the head "Income from business or profession" and tax thereon shall be charged at the rate of eight per cent of such income.

(4) Where the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes is satisfied that it is not possible for the master of the ship or the principal to furnish the return required under sub-section (2) before the departure of the ship from the port and the principal has made satisfactory arrangements for the filing of the return and payment of the tax by any other person on his behalf, the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes may, if the return is filed within thirty days of the departure of the ship, deem the filing of the return by the person so authorised by the principal as sufficient compliance with sub-section (2).

(5) No port clearance shall be granted to the ship until the ⁵⁰⁶[Commissioner of Customs], or any other officer duly authorised to grant the same, is satisfied that the tax payable under sub-section (3) has been duly paid or that satisfactory arrangements have been made for the payment thereof.

(6) Nothing contained in this Ordinance shall be so construed as to allow any expense against the aggregate amount of receipts as determined under sub-section (3).

(7) The tax paid under this section shall be deemed to be the final discharge of the tax liability of the assessee under this Ordinance, and the assessee shall not be required to file the return of total income under section 75 nor shall he be entitled to claim any refund or adjustment on the basis of such return.]

⁵⁰⁷[Omitted]

103. [Adjustment of liability to tax in case of shipping.- Omitted by section 12 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৮৯ (১৯৮৯ সনের ৩৬ নং আইন)]

Liability to tax
in case of air
transport
business of non-
residents

⁵⁰⁸[103A. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Ordinance, where a non-resident person carries on the business of operation of aircraft, as the owner or charterer thereof (hereinafter in this section referred to as the principal), and any aircraft owned or chartered by him calls on any airport in Bangladesh, the aggregate of the receipts arising from the carriage of passengers, livestock, mail or goods loaded at the said airport into that aircraft shall be deemed to be income received in Bangladesh by the principal from the said business chargeable to tax under the head “Income from business or profession” and tax thereon shall be charged at the rate of three per cent of such income.

(2) The principal or an agent authorised by him in this behalf shall prepare and furnish to the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes, within forty-five days from the last day of each quarter of every financial year, that is to say, the thirtieth day of September, the thirty-first day of December, the thirty-first day of March and the thirtieth day of June, respectively, a return in respect of each quarter as aforesaid showing-

(a) the amount paid or payable whether in or out of Bangladesh to the principal, or to any person on his behalf, on account of the carriage of passengers, livestock, mail or goods loaded at the said airport; and

(b) the amount received, or deemed to be received, in Bangladesh by, or on behalf of, the principal on account of the carriage of passengers, livestock, mail or goods at any airport outside Bangladesh.

(3) On receipt of the return, the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes may, after calling for such particulars, accounts or documents, as he may require, determine the aggregate of the amounts referred to in sub-section (2) and charge tax as laid down in sub-section

(1).

(4) Where the principal fails to pay the tax payable under sub-section (1), for more than three months, the Commissioner of Taxes may issue to the authority by whom clearance may be granted to that aircraft a certificate containing the name of the principal and the amount of tax payable by him; and on receipt of such certificate, the said authority shall refuse clearance from any airport in Bangladesh to any aircraft owned or chartered by such person until the tax payable has been paid.

(5) Nothing contained in this Ordinance shall be so construed as to allow any expense against the aggregate amount of receipts as determined under sub-section (3).

(6) The tax paid under this section shall be deemed to be the final discharge of the tax liability of the assessee under this Ordinance, and the assessee shall not be required to file the return of total income under section 75 nor shall he be entitled to claim any refund or adjustment on the basis of such return.]

CHAPTER XI

SPECIAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO AVOIDANCE OF TAX

Avoidance of
tax through
transactions with
non-residents

104. Where any business is carried on between a resident and a non-resident and it appears to the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes that, owing to the close connection between them, the course of business is so arranged that the business transacted between them produces to the resident either no profits or profits less than the ordinary profits which might be expected to yield in that business, the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes shall determine the amount of income which may reasonably be considered to have accrued to the resident from such business and include such amount in the total income of the resident.

Avoidance of
tax through
transfer of assets

105. (1) Any income which becomes payable to a non-resident by virtue, or in consequence, of any transfer of assets, whether alone or in conjunction with associated operations, shall be deemed to be the income of the person who-

(a) has acquired, by means of such transfer or associated operations, any right by virtue, or in consequence, of which he has power to enjoy, whether forthwith or in future, the income which becomes so payable to the non-resident, or

(b) has received or is entitled to receive at any time, for reasons

attributable to such transactions or associated operations, any sum paid or payable by way of loan or repayment of loan or any other sum, not being a sum paid or payable as income or for full consideration of money or money's worth.

(2) The income which becomes payable to a non-resident and is deemed under sub-section (1), to be the income of the person referred to therein shall be so deemed for all purposes of this Ordinance, whether such income would or would not have been chargeable to tax apart from the provisions of this section.

(3) The provisions of this section shall not operate if it is shown to the satisfaction of the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes-

(a) that neither the transfer nor any associated operation had for its purpose, or for one of its purposes, the avoidance of liability to taxation; or

(b) that the transfer and all associated operations were bona fide commercial transaction and were not designed for the purpose of avoiding liability to taxation.

(4) Where any person has been charged to tax on any income which is deemed under sub-section (1) to be his income, that income shall not again be deemed to form part of his income for the purpose of this Ordinance if it is subsequently received by him whether as income or in any other form.

(5) A person shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to have power to enjoy the income payable to a non-resident if-

(a) such income is in fact so dealt with as to be calculated to ensure at any time for the benefit of such person in any form; or

(b) the receipt or accrual of such income operates to increase the value of any assets held by such person or for his benefit; or

(c) such person receives or is entitled to receive at any time any benefit provided or to be provided-

(i) out of such income; or

(ii) out of moneys which are or will be, available for the purpose by reason of the effect or successive effects of associated operations on such income and on any assets representing the

income; or

(d) such person has, by means of the exercise of any power of appointment, revocation or otherwise, power to obtain for himself, with or without the consent of any other person, the beneficial enjoyment of such income; or

(e) such person is able to control, directly or indirectly, the application of such income, in any manner whatsoever.

(6) In determining whether a person has power to enjoy income, regard shall be had to the substantial result and effect of the transfer and any associated operations, and to all benefits which may at any time accrue to such person as a result of the transfer and associated operations irrespective of the nature or form of the benefit.

Explanation.-For the purposes of this section,-

(a) “assets” includes property or rights of any kind and “transfer”, in relation to assets being rights, includes creation of those rights;

(b) “associated operation”, in relation to any transfer, means as operation of any kind effected by any person in relation to-

(i) any of the assets transferred; or

(ii) any income arising from such assets; or

(iii) any assets representing, directly or indirectly, any of the assets transferred, or the accumulation of the income arising from such assets;

(c) “benefit” includes a payment of any kind;

(d) references to assets representing any assets transferred, or any income or accumulation of income arising therefrom, includes references to shares in or obligation of any company to which, or the obligation of any other person to whom, any such assets or that income or accumulation of income is or has been transferred; and

(e) any body corporate incorporated outside Bangladesh shall be treated as if it were a non-resident.

Avoidance of
tax by

106. (1) Where the owner of any securities sells or transfers those securities and buys them back or reacquires them, or buys or

transactions in securities

acquires similar securities, and the result of the transactions is that any interest becoming payable in respect of the original securities sold or transferred by the owner is not receivable by the owner, the interest payable as aforesaid shall be deemed, for all purposes of this Ordinance, to be the income of such owner and not of any other person, whether the interest payable as aforesaid would or would not have been chargeable to tax apart from the provisions of this sub-section.

(2) Where any person has had for any period during an income year any beneficial interest in any securities and the result of any transactions within that year relating to such securities or the income thereof is that no income is received by him, or that the income received by him is less than the sum which the income would have amounted to had the income from such securities accrued from day to day, and been apportioned to the said period, then the income from such securities for the said period shall be deemed to be the income of such person.

(3) Where, any person carrying on a business which consists wholly or partly in dealing in securities buys or acquires any securities from any other person and either sells back or re-transfers those securities, or sells or transfers similar securities, to such other person, and the result of the transactions is that the interest becoming payable in respect of the securities bought or acquired by him is receivable by him but is not deemed to be his income by reason of the provisions of sub-section (1), no account shall be taken of the transactions in computing for any of the purposes of this Ordinance any income arising from, or loss sustained, in the business.

(4) The Deputy Commissioner of Taxes may, by notice in writing, require any person to furnish him, within such time, not being less than twenty-eight days, as may be specified in the notice, such particulars in respect of all securities of which such person was the owner, or in which he had beneficial interest at any time during the period specified in the notice, as the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes may consider necessary for the purpose of ascertaining whether tax has been borne in respect of the interest on all those securities and also for other purposes of this section.

Explanation.-For the purposes of this section,-

(a) “interest” includes dividend;

(b) “securities” includes stocks and shares; and

(c) securities shall be deemed to be similar if they entitle their holders to the same right against the same persons as to capital and interest and the same remedies for the enforcement of these rights, notwithstanding any difference in the total nominal amounts of the respective securities or in the form in which they are held or in the manner in which they can be transferred.

Tax clearance
certificate
required for
persons leaving
Bangladesh

107. (1) Subject to such exceptions as the Board may make in this behalf, a person who is not domiciled in Bangladesh, or a person who being domiciled in Bangladesh at the time of his departure is not, in the opinion of an income tax authority likely to return to Bangladesh, shall not leave Bangladesh without obtaining from the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes authorised in this behalf by the Board:-

(a) a tax clearance certificate, or

(b) if he has the intention of returning to Bangladesh, an exemption certificate which shall be issued only if the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes is satisfied that such person has such intention; and such exemption certificate may be either for a single journey or for all journeys within the period specified in the certificate.

(2) The owner or charterer of any ship or aircraft, who issue any authority to any person referred to in sub-section (1) for travel by such ship or aircraft from any place in Bangladesh to any place outside Bangladesh unless such person has a certificate required by that sub-section, shall-

(a) be liable to pay the amount of tax, if any, which has or may become due and payable by such person and also to a penalty which may extend to two thousand taka; and

(b) be deemed, for the purposes of recovery of such tax and penalty, to be an assessee in default, and all the provisions of this Ordinance shall apply accordingly.

Explanation.-For the purposes of this section,-

(a) “exemption certificate”, in relation to any person, means a certificate to the effect that such person is exempt from the requirement of having a tax clearance certificate for the purpose of the journey or journeys specified therein;

(b) “owner” or “charterer” includes any representative, agent or employee who may be empowered by the owner or charterer of a ship or aircraft to issue an authority to travel by the ship or aircraft; and

(c) “Tax clearance certificate”, in relation to a person, means a certificate to the effect that such person has no liability under this Ordinance, the Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922), ⁵⁰⁹[the Gift-tax Act, 1963 (XIV of 1963) or দান কর আইন, ১৯৬০ (১৯৬০ সনের ৪৪ নং আইন)], or the Wealth-tax Act, 1963 (XV of 1963), or that satisfactory arrangements have been made for the payment of all or any of such taxes which are or may become payable by such person.

CHAPTER XII

REQUIREMENT OF FURNISHING CERTAIN INFORMATION

Information regarding payment of salary

108. Every person responsible for making any payment constituting income classifiable under the head “Salaries” not being payment made by the Government, and the prescribed officer in cases where such payments are made by the Government, shall, before the first day of September each year, furnish to the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes, a statement prepared in the prescribed form and verified in the prescribed manner so as to give the following information, namely:-

(a) the name and address of every person to whom such payment has been made, or was due, during the preceding financial year if the payment exceeds such amount as may be prescribed;

(b) the amount of payment so made, or due;

(c) the amount deducted as tax from such payment; and

(d) such other particulars as may be prescribed :

Provided that the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes may extend the date for the delivery of the statement.

Information regarding Payment of interest

109. Every person responsible for making any payment of interest constituting income not classifiable under the head “Interest on securities” shall, if such payment exceeds ⁵¹⁰[fifteen thousand taka], before the first day of September each year, furnish to a prescribed officer a statement prepared in the prescribed form and verified in the prescribed manner so as to give the following information, namely:-

(a) the name and address of every person to whom such payment has been made, or was due, during the preceding financial year;

(b) the amount of payment so made or due; and

(c) such other particulars as may be prescribed.

Information regarding payment of dividend

110. The principal officer of every company shall, before the first day of September each year, furnish to the prescribed officer a statement prepared in the prescribed form and verified in the prescribed manner, so as to give the following information, namely:-

(a) the name and address of every shareholder, as entered in the register of shareholders, to whom a dividend or the aggregate of dividends has been paid or distributed during the preceding financial year if such payment exceeds such amount as may be prescribed;

(b) the amount of dividend or dividends so paid or distributed; and

(c) such other particulars as may be prescribed.

CHAPTER XIII

[REGISTRATION OF FIRMS-Omitted]

⁵¹¹[Omitted]

111. [Registration of firms.- Omitted by section 6 of the Finance Act, 1995 (Act No. XII of 1995).]

CHAPTER XIV

POWERS OF INCOME TAX AUTHORITIES

Powers under this Chapter not to prejudice other powers

112. The powers exercisable by income tax authorities under this Chapter shall not prejudice, unless otherwise provided in the provision thereof, the powers exercisable under the other provisions of this Ordinance.

Power to call for information

113. The Deputy Commissioner of Taxes, the Inspecting Joint Commissioner, ⁵¹²[the Commissioner, the Director General, Central Intelligence Cell,] or any other officer authorised in this behalf by the Commissioner or the Board may, for the purposes of this Ordinance, by notice in writing, require-

(a) any firm, to furnish him with a statement of the names and addresses of the partners and their respective shares;

(b) any Hindu undivided family, to furnish him with a statement

of the names and addresses of the manager and the members of the family;

(c) any person, whom he has reason to believe to be a trustee, guardian or agent to furnish him with a statement of the names and addresses of the persons for or of whom he is trustee, guardian or agent;

(d) any assessee to furnish him with a statement of the names and addresses of all persons to whom he has paid in any income year any rent, interest, commission, royalty or brokerage, or any annuity, not being an annuity classifiable under the head “Salaries”, amounting to more than three thousand taka, together with particulars of all such payment;

(e) any dealer, broker or agent, or any person concerned in the management of a Stock Exchange, to furnish a statement of the names and addresses of all persons to whom he or the Exchange has paid any sum in connection with the transfer of capital assets, or on whose behalf or from whom he or the Exchange has received any such sum, together with the particulars of all such payments and receipts; or

(f) any person, including a banking company, to furnish information in relation to such points or matters, or to furnish such statement or accounts giving such particulars, as may be specified in the notice:

Provided that no such notice on a banking company shall be issued by the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes or the Inspector, without the approval of the Commissioner, [***].

Power to Inspect registers of companies

114. The Deputy Commissioner of Taxes, the Joint Commissioner of Taxes or any person authorised in writing in this behalf by either of them, may inspect and, if necessary, take copies, or cause copies to be taken, of any register of the members, debenture-holders or mortgagees of any company or any entry in such register.

Power of survey

115. (1) For the purpose of survey of liability of any person to tax under this Ordinance, an income tax authority may, notwithstanding anything contained in other provisions of this Ordinance but subject to such directions or instructions as the Board may issue in this behalf, enter any place or premises within the limits of its jurisdiction and-

(a) inspect any accounts or documents and check or verify any

article or thing;

(b) make an inventory of any cash, stock or other valuable articles or things checked or verified by it;

(c) place marks of identification on or stamp the books of accounts or other documents inspected by it and make or cause to be made extracts or copies therefrom;

(d) record the statement of any person which may be useful for, or relevant to, any proceeding under this Ordinance; and

(e) make such enquiries as may be necessary.

(2) Subject to the provisions of section 117, any income-tax authority exercising powers under sub-section (1), shall not remove or cause to be removed from any place or premises wherein he has entered, any books of account, or other documents, or any cash, stock or other valuable article or thing.

(3) Every proprietor, employee or other person who may be attending in any manner to, or helping in, the carrying on of any business or profession, or every person who may be residing in the place or premises in respect of which an income tax authority may be exercising power under sub-section (1), shall in aid of the exercise of such power,-

(a) afford the authority necessary facilities for inspection of books of accounts or other documents, or for checking or verifying the cash, stock or other valuable article or thing found in such place or premises; and

(b) furnish such information as the authority may require in respect of any matter which may be useful for, or relevant to, any proceeding under this Ordinance.

Additional
powers of
enquiry and
production of
documents

116. (1) The ⁵¹³[* * *] ⁵¹⁴[Directors-General of Inspection], ⁵¹⁵[the Commissioner, the Director General, Central Intelligence Cell,] and the Inspecting Joint Commissioner may, without prejudice to other powers which they may have under other provisions of this Ordinance, make any enquiry which they consider necessary as respects any person liable, or believed by them to be liable, to assessment under this Ordinance, or require any such person to produce, or cause to be produced, any accounts or documents which they may consider necessary.

(2) For the purpose of sub-section (1), the ⁵¹⁶[* * *] ⁵¹⁷[

Directors- General of Inspection], ⁵¹⁸[the Commissioner, the Director General, Central Intelligence Cell,] and the Inspecting Joint Commissioner shall have the same powers as the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes has under this Ordinance for the purposes of making enquiry or requiring the production of accounts or documents including the powers under section 117(2).

(3) ⁵¹⁹[The Commissioner, the Director General, Central Intelligence Cell,] the Inspecting Joint Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes or an Inspector, if he is so authorised in writing, may, for the purpose of making any enquiry which he considers necessary, enter the premises in which a person liable or believed by him to be liable to assessment, carries on his business or profession, and may call for and inspect any such person's accounts or any documents in his possession and may stamp any accounts or documents so inspected and may retain such accounts or documents for so long as may be necessary for examination thereof or for the purposes of a prosecution:

Provided that the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes or an Inspector shall not make any enquiries from any scheduled bank regarding any client of such bank except with the prior approval of the ⁵²⁰[* * *] Commissioner.

Power of search
and seizure

117. (1) Where ⁵²¹[* * *] the ⁵²²[Directors-General of Inspection] or ⁵²³[the Commissioner, the Director General, Central Intelligence Cell,] or such other officer empowered in this behalf by the Board has, on account of information in his possession, reason to believe that-

(a) any person, to whom a summons or notice under this Ordinance has been or might be issued to produce, or cause to be produced, any books of accounts or other documents, ⁵²⁴[or electronic records and systems,] has failed to, or is not likely to, produce or cause to be produced such books of accounts or other documents, ⁵²⁵[or electronic records and systems,] or

(b) any person is in possession of any money, bullion, jewellery or other valuable article or thing which represents, wholly or partly, income or property which is required to be disclosed under this Ordinance but has not been so disclosed, he may authorise any officer subordinate to him, being not below the rank of the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes, to exercise the powers under sub-section (2).

(2) An officer authorised under sub-section (1) (hereinafter referred to as the authorised officer) may, notwithstanding

anything contained in any other law for the time being in force,-

(a) enter and search any building, place, vessel, vehicle or aircraft where he has reason to suspect that any books of accounts, ⁵²⁶[electronic records and systems,] documents, money, bullion, jewellery or other valuable article or thing referred to in sub-section (1) are or have been kept;

(b) break-open the lock of any door, box, locker, safe, almirah or other receptacle for the purpose of the said entry, and search, if keys thereof are not available;

(c) search any person who has got out of, or is about to get, into, or is in, the building, place, vessel, vehicle or aircraft, if he has reason to suspect that such person has secreted about his person any such books of accounts, ⁵²⁷[electronic records and systems,] documents, money, bullion, jewellery or other valuable article or thing;

(d) seize any such books of accounts, ⁵²⁸[electronic records and systems,] documents, money, bullion, jewellery or other valuable article or thing found as a result of such search;

(e) place marks of identification on or stamp any books of accounts or other document or make or cause to be made extracts or copies therefrom; and

(f) make a note or an inventory of any such money, bullion, jewellery or other valuable article or thing.

(3) The authorised officer may requisition the services of any police officer or other officer of the Government to assist him for all or any of the purposes specified in sub-section (2); and it shall be the duty of every such officer to comply with such requisition.

(4) The authorised officer may, where it is not practicable to seize any such books of accounts, documents, ⁵²⁹[electronic records and systems,] money, bullion, jewellery or other valuable article or thing, by order in writing, require the owner or the person who is in immediate possession or control thereof not to remove, part with or otherwise deal with it without obtaining his previous permission; and the authorised officer may take such steps as may be necessary for ensuring compliance with the order ⁵³⁰[:

Provided that if the owner or the person concerned, without any reasonable cause, fails to comply with the provisions of this sub-

section, the Deputy Director General, Central Intelligence Cell or the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes may realize from him the money or the value of the bullion, jewellery, valuable article or thing, if any, removed, parted with or otherwise dealt with; and in such a case the said person shall be deemed to be an assessee in default under this Ordinance.]

(5) The authorised officer may, during the course of the search or seizure, examine on oath any person who is found to be in possession or control of any books of accounts, documents, money, bullion, jewellery or other valuable article or thing and any statement made by such person during the examination may thereafter be used in evidence in any proceeding under this Ordinance, or the Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922).

(6) Where any books of accounts, documents,⁵³¹ [electronic records and systems,] money, bullion, jewellery or other valuable article or thing is found in the possession or control of any person in the course of a search, it may be presumed that-

(a) the books of accounts, documents,⁵³² [electronic records and systems,] money, bullion, jewellery, article or thing belongs to such person;

(b) the contents of⁵³³ [the books of accounts, documents, electronic records and systems] are true; and

(c) the signature on, or the handwriting in, any such books or documents is the signature or handwriting of the person whose signature or hand writing it purports to be.

(7) The person from whose custody any books of accounts or other documents⁵³⁴ [or electronic records and systems] are seized under sub-section (2) may make copies thereof, or take extracts therefrom, in the presence of the authorised officer or any other person designated by him, at such place and time as the authorised officer may appoint in this behalf.

(8) The books of accounts or other documents⁵³⁵ [or electronic records and systems] seized under sub-section (2) shall not be retained by the authorised officer for a period exceeding one hundred and eighty days from the date of the seizure unless for reasons recorded in writing, approval of⁵³⁶ [* * *] the Commissioner has been obtained for such retention:

Provided that⁵³⁷ [* * *] the Commissioner shall not approve such

retention for a period exceeding thirty days after all the proceedings under this Ordinance in respect of the years for which the books of accounts or other documents, ⁵³⁸[electronic records and systems,] as are relevant, have been completed.

(9) If any person, legally entitled to the books of accounts or other documents ⁵³⁹[or electronic records and systems] seized under sub-section (2) objects to the approval given by the Commissioner under sub-section (8), he may make an application, stating therein the reasons for his objection, to the Board for the return of the books of accounts or other documents; and the Board may, after giving the applicant an opportunity of being heard, pass such orders thereon as it may think fit.

(10) Subject to the provisions of this Ordinance and the rules, if any, made in this behalf by the Board, the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), relating to search and seizure shall apply, so far as may be, to search and seizure under sub-section (2).

Explanation.-For the purposes of this section, the word “proceeding” means any proceeding in respect of any year under this Ordinance which may be pending on the date on which a search is authorised under this section or which may have been completed on or before such date and also includes all proceedings under this Ordinance which may be commenced after such date in respect of any year.

Power to verify deduction or collection of tax

⁵⁴⁰[117A. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Ordinance or any other law for the time being in force, the Board or any other authority empowered by the Board in this behalf may enter the premises of a deducting or collecting authority to examine, monitor or verify books of accounts and relevant records in relation to-

(a) deduction or collection of tax by the concerned authority in accordance with the provisions of Chapter VII of this Ordinance; and

(b) deposit of the tax so collected or deducted to the credit of the Government as per rules.]

Retention of seized assets

118. (1) Where any money, bullion, jewellery or other valuable article or thing (hereinafter referred to as assets) is seized under section 117, the authorised officer shall, unless he himself is the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes, forward a report thereof, together with all relevant papers, to the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes.

(2) Where he has seized any assets under section 117 or, as the case may be, he has received a report under sub-section (1), the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes shall, after giving the person concerned a reasonable opportunity of being heard and making such enquiry as ⁵⁴¹[* * *] the ⁵⁴²[Directors-General of Inspection] or the Commissioner may direct, within ninety days of the seizure of the assets, and with the previous approval of the Commissioner-

(a) estimate the undisclosed income (including income from the undisclosed property), in a summary manner to the best of his judgement on the basis of such materials as are available with him;

(b) calculate the amount of tax payable under this Ordinance on the income so estimated; and

(c) specify the amount that will be required to satisfy any existing liability under this Ordinance, the Income tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922), the Gift-tax Act, 1963 (XIV of 1963), and the Wealth-tax Act, 1963 (XV of 1963), in respect of which such person is in default or is deemed to be in default:

Provided that if, after taking into account the materials available with him, the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes is of the view that it is not possible to ascertain to which particular income year or years such income or any part thereof relates, he may calculate the tax on such income or part, as the case may be, as if such income or part were the total income chargeable to tax at the rates in force in the financial year in which the assets were seized.

Explanation.-In computing the period of ninety days for the purposes of sub-section (2), any period during which any proceeding under this section is stayed by an order or injunction of any Court shall be excluded.

(3) After completing the proceedings under sub-section (2), the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes shall, with the approval of the Commissioner, make an order requiring the person concerned to pay the aggregate of the amounts referred to in sub-section (2)(b) and (c) and shall, if such person pays, or makes satisfactory arrangement for the payment of, such amounts or any part thereof, release the assets seized under section 117 or such part thereof as he may deem fit in the circumstances of the case.

(4) Where the person concerned fails to pay, or to make satisfactory arrangements for the payment of, any amount required to be paid in pursuance of the order under sub-section (3) or any part thereof, he shall be deemed to be an assessee in default in respect of the amount or part, and the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes may retain in his custody the assets seized under section 117 on any part thereof as are in his opinion sufficient for the realisation of the said amount or, as the case may be, of such part thereof as has not been paid.

(5) If the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes is satisfied that the assets seized under section 117 or any part thereof were held by a person for or on behalf of any other person, he may proceed under this section against such other person, and all the provisions of this section shall apply accordingly.

(6) If any person objects, for any reason, to an order made under sub-section (3), he may, within thirty days of the date of such order, make an application, stating therein the reasons for his objection, to the Commissioner for appropriate relief in the matter; and the Commissioner may, after giving the applicant an opportunity of being heard, pass such orders thereon as he may think fit.

Application of
retained assets

119. (1) Where the assets retained under sub-section (4) of section 118 consist solely of money, or partly of money and partly of other assets-

(a) the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes shall first apply such money towards payment of the amount in respect of which the person concerned is deemed to be an assessee in default under that sub-section; and thereupon such person shall be discharged of his liability to the extent of the money so applied; and

(b) where, after application of the money under clause (a), any part of the amount referred to therein remains unpaid, the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes may recover the amount remaining unpaid, by sale of such of the assets as do not consist of money in the manner movable property may be sold by a Tax Recovery Officer for the recovery of tax; and for this purposes he shall have all the powers of a Tax Recovery Officer under this Ordinance.

(2) Nothing contained in sub-section (1) shall preclude the recovery of the amount referred to in section 118 (4) by any other mode provided in this Ordinance for the recovery of any liability of an assessee in default.

(3) Any assets or proceeds thereof which remain after the discharge of the liability in respect of the amount referred to in section 118(4) shall forthwith be made over or paid to the persons from whose custody the assets were seized.

Power of
Inspecting Joint
Commissioner
to revise orders
of Deputy
Commissioner
of Taxes

120. (1) The Inspecting Joint Commissioner may call for from the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes and examine the record of any proceeding under this Ordinance, and, if he considers that any order passed therein by the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes is erroneous in so far as it is prejudicial to the interests of the revenue, he may, after giving the assessee an opportunity of being heard, and after making or causing to be made, such inquiry as he thinks necessary, pass such order thereon as in his view the circumstances of the case would justify, including an order enhancing or modifying the assessment or cancelling the assessment and directing a fresh assessment to be made.

(2) No order shall be made under sub-section (1) after the expiry of four years from the date of the order sought to be revised.

121 ⁵⁴³[
Omitted]

⁵⁴⁴[***] ⁵⁴⁵[

Revisional
power of
Commissioner

⁵⁴⁶[121A. (1) The Commissioner may on an application made by the assessee, call for the record of any proceeding under this Ordinance in which an order has been passed by any authority subordinate to him and may make such enquiry or cause such enquiry to be made and, subject to the provisions of this Ordinance, may pass such order thereon, not being an order prejudicial to the assessee, as he thinks fit.

(2) The application for revision of an order under this Ordinance passed by any authority subordinate to the Commissioner shall be made within sixty days of the date on which such order is communicated to the assessee or within such further period as the Commissioner may consider fit to allow on being satisfied that the assessee was prevented by sufficient cause from making the application within the said sixty days.

(3) The Commissioner shall not exercise his power under sub-section (1) in respect of any order-

(a) Where an appeal against the order lies to the Appellate Joint Commissioner or to the Commissioner (Appeals) or to the Appellate Tribunal and the time within which such appeal may be made has not expired or the assessee has not waived his right of appeal; or

(b) where the order is pending on an appeal before the Appellate Joint Commissioner or it has been made the subject of an appeal to the Commissioner (Appeals) or to the Appellate Tribunal.

(4) No application under sub-section (1) shall lie unless-

(a) it is accompanied by a fee of two hundred taka; and

(b) the undisputed portion of the tax has been paid.

Explanation.-The “undisputed portion of the tax” means the tax payable under section 74.

(5) For the purposes of this section, an order by the Commissioner declining to interfere shall not be construed as an order prejudicial to the assessee.

(6) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Ordinance, an application for revision made under sub-section (1) shall be deemed to have been allowed if the Commissioner fails to make an order thereon within a period of sixty days from the date of filing the application.

Explanation.-For the purposes of this section, the Appellate Joint Commissioner of Taxes shall be deemed to be an authority subordinate to the Commissioner to whom the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes, whose order was the subject-matter of the appeal order under revision, is subordinate.]

Power to take
evidence on
oath, etc

122. (1) The Deputy Commissioner of Taxes, the Joint Commissioner of Taxes, the Commissioner⁵⁴⁷ [,the Director General, Central Intelligence Cell,] and the Appellate Tribunal shall, for the purposes of this Ordinance, have the same powers as are vested in a Court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Act V of 1908), when trying a suit in respect of the following matters, namely:-

(a) discovery and inspection;

(b) enforcing the attendance of any person and examining him on oath or affirmation;

(c) compelling the production of accounts or documents (including accounts or documents relating to any period prior or subsequent to the income year); and

(d) issuing commissions for the examination of witnesses.

(2) The Deputy Commissioner of Taxes shall not exercise his

powers under this section for the purpose of enforcing the attendance of an employee of a scheduled bank as a witness or compelling the production of books of account of such a bank except with the prior approval of the Commissioner.

(3) Any authority mentioned in sub-section (1) may impound and retain in its custody for such period as it considers fit, any books of accounts or other documents produced before it in any proceeding under this Ordinance.

(4) Any proceeding under this Ordinance, before any authority mentioned in sub-section (1), shall be deemed to be a judicial proceeding within the meaning of sections 193 and 228, and for the purposes of section 196, of the Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860).

CHAPTER XV

IMPOSITION OF PENALTY

Penalty for not maintaining accounts in the prescribed manner

123. Where any person has, without reasonable cause, failed to comply with the provisions of any order or rule made in pursuance of or for the purposes of section 35(2), the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes may impose on him a penalty-

(a) of a sum not exceeding one and a half times the amount of tax payable by him; and

(b) where the total income of such person does not exceed the maximum amount on which tax is not chargeable, of a sum not exceeding one hundred taka.

Penalty for failure to file return, etc

⁵⁴⁸[124. (1) Where any person has, without reasonable cause, failed to file a return of income required by or under sections 75, 77, 89(2), 91(3) or 93(1), the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes may impose upon such person a penalty amounting to ten per cent of tax imposed on last assessed income subject to a minimum of ⁵⁴⁹[taka one thousand], and in the case of a continuing default a further penalty of ⁵⁵⁰[taka fifty] for every day during which the default continues.

(2) Where any person has, without reasonable cause, failed to file or furnish or, as the case may be, obtain and display within the time laid down therefore,-

(a) any certificate, statement, accounts or information required by or under sections 58, 108, 109 ⁵⁵¹[or] 110 ⁵⁵²[***] ; or

(b) the tax-payer's identification number (TIN) certificate under section 184C-

the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes shall impose upon such person a penalty of taka five hundred and in the case of a continuing default a further penalty of taka two hundred and fifty for every month or fraction thereof during which the default continues ⁵⁵³[:

Provided that where any person has, without any reasonable cause, failed to furnish information as required under section 113, the Deputy Director General, Central Intelligence Cell or the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes may impose a penalty of taka twenty five thousand and in case of a continuing default a further penalty of taka five hundred for each day.]

Penalty for using
fake Tax-payer's
Identification
Number

⁵⁵⁴[124A.-Where a person has, without reasonable cause, used Tax-payer's Identification Number (TIN) of another person or used fake TIN on a return of income or any other documents where TIN is required under this Ordinance, the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes may impose a penalty not exceeding taka twenty thousand on that person.]

Failure to pay
advance tax, etc

125. Where, in the course of any proceeding in connection with the assessment of tax under Chapter IX, the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes is satisfied that any person has-

(a) without reasonable cause, failed to pay advance tax as required by section 64; or

(b) furnished under section 67 any estimate of tax payable by him which he knew, or had reason to believe, to be untrue,

he may impose upon such person a penalty of a sum not exceeding the amount by which the tax actually paid by him falls short of the amount that should have been paid.

Penalty for non-
compliance with
notice

126. Where any person has, without reasonable cause, failed to comply with any notice issued under sections 79, 80 ⁵⁵⁵[under sub-section (1) or (2) of section 83], the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes may impose on him a penalty not exceeding the amount of tax chargeable on the total income of such person.

Failure to pay
tax on the basis
of return

127. Where, in the course of any proceeding under this Ordinance, the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes is satisfied that any person has not paid tax as required by section 74, or the tax paid by him under that section is less than eighty per cent of the amount payable thereunder, he may impose upon such person a penalty of

a sum not exceeding twenty-five per cent of the whole of the tax or, as the case may be, of such portion of the tax as has not been paid.

Penalty for concealment of income

128. (1) Where, in the course of any proceeding under this Ordinance, the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes, the Appellate Joint Commissioner ⁵⁵⁶[, the Commissioner (Appeals)] or the Appellate Tribunal is satisfied that any person has, either in the said proceeding or in any earlier proceeding relating to an assessment in respect of the same income year,-

(a) concealed particulars of his income or furnished inaccurate particulars of such income; or

(b) understated the value of any immovable property in connection with its sale or transfer with a view to evading tax,

⁵⁵⁷[he or it shall impose upon such person a penalty of ten percent] of tax which would have been avoided had the income as returned by such person or, as the case may be, the value of the immovable property as stated by him been accepted as correct ⁵⁵⁸[:]

⁵⁵⁹[Provided that if the concealment referred to in clause (a) and (b) of this sub-section or sub-section (2) is detected after a period of more than one year from the year in which the concealment was first assessable to tax, the amount of penalty shall increase by an additional ten percent for each preceeding assessment year.]

(2) For the purpose of sub-section (1), concealment of particulars of income or furnishing of inaccurate particulars of income shall include,-

(a) the suppression of any item of receipt liable to tax in whole or in part, or

(b) showing any expenditure not actually incurred or claiming any deduction therefore.

(2A) [Omitted by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৯ (১৯৯৯ সনের ১৬ নং আইন).]

(3) [Omitted by section 7 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৩ (১৯৯৩ সনের ১৮ নং আইন).]

⁵⁶⁰[Omitted]

129. [Incorrect distribution of income by registered firm.- Omitted]

	by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৮ (১৯৯৮ সনের ১৪ নং আইন).]
Bar to imposition of penalty without hearing	130. No order imposing a penalty under this Chapter shall be made on any person unless such person has been heard or has been given a reasonable opportunity of being heard.
Previous approval of Inspecting Joint Commissioner for imposing penalty	131. The Deputy Commissioner of Taxes shall not impose any penalty under this Chapter without the previous approval of the Inspecting Joint Commissioner except in the cases referred to in section 124 ⁵⁶¹ [.]
Previous approval of the Board for imposing penalty	131A. [Previous approval of the Board for imposing penalty.- Omitted by section 4 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৬ (১৯৯৬ সনের ১৮ নং আইন).]
Orders of Appellate Joint Commissioner, etc, to be sent to Deputy Commissioner of Taxes	132. The Appellate Joint Commissioner, ⁵⁶² [or the Commissioner (Appeals)] or the Appellate Tribunal making an order imposing any penalty under this Chapter shall forthwith send a copy of the order to the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes, and thereupon all the provisions of this Ordinance relating to the recovery of penalty shall apply as if such order were made by the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes.
Penalty to be without prejudice to other liability	133. The imposition on any person of any penalty under this Chapter shall be without prejudice to any other liability which such person may incur, or may have incurred, under this Ordinance or under any other law for the time being in force.

CHAPTER XVI

RECOVERY OF TAX

Tax to include penalty, interest, etc	134. For the purposes of this Chapter, “tax” includes any sum imposed, levied or otherwise payable under this Ordinance as penalty, fine, interest, fee or otherwise; and the provisions of this chapter shall accordingly apply to the recovery of any such sum.
Notice of demand	135. (1) Where any tax is payable in consequence of any assessment made or any order passed under or in pursuance of this Ordinance, the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes shall serve upon the assessee (which expression includes any other person liable to pay such tax) a notice of demand in the prescribed form specifying therein the sum payable and the time within which, and the manner in which, it is payable, together with a copy of an assessment order.

⁵⁶³[(1A) Where any amount of tax is refundable in consequence of any order, ⁵⁶⁴[***] the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes shall specify in the notice referred to in sub-section (1) the sum refundable to the assessee together with a copy of an assessment order and a refund voucher unless such refund is set off against tax as per provision of section 152.]

⁵⁶⁵[(1B) The Deputy Commissioner of Taxes shall not set off without giving the assessee an opportunity of being heard and in that case refund voucher for the amount due for refund, if any, shall be issued within a period not exceeding thirty days from the date of assessment.

(1C) Where the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes fails to issue refund voucher for any refund due to an assessee within the time specified in this section, such failure on the part of the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes shall be construed as misconduct.]

(2) Where the assessee upon whom a notice of demand has been issued under sub-section (1) makes an application in this behalf before the expiry of the date of payment specified in the notice, the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes may extend the time for payment or allow payment by instalments subject to such conditions, including payment of interest on the amount payable, as he may think fit in the circumstances of the case.

(3) If the sum payable is not paid within the time specified in the notice of demand issued under sub-section (1) or, as the case may be, within the time as extended under sub-section (2), the assessee shall be deemed to be in default:

Provided that where the assessee has presented an appeal under this Ordinance in respect of the assessment of imposition of the tax or of the amount thereof, ⁵⁶⁶[the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes shall] treat the assessee as not being in default for so long as such appeal is not disposed of.

(4) If, in a case where payment by instalment has been allowed under sub-section (2), the assessee commits default in paying any one of the instalments within the time fixed therefore, the assessee shall be deemed to be in default as to the whole of the amount then outstanding, and the other instalment or instalments shall be deemed to have been due on the same date as the instalment in respect of which default has actually been committed was due for

payment.

(5) Where an assessee has been assessed in respect of income arising outside Bangladesh in a country the laws of which prohibit or restrict the remittance of money to Bangladesh, the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes shall not treat the assessee as in default in respect of that part of the tax which is due in respect of such amount of income as cannot, by reason of the prohibition or restriction, be brought into Bangladesh, and shall continue to treat the assessee as not in default in respect of such part of the tax until the prohibition or restriction is removed.

Explanation.-For the purposes of this section, income shall be deemed to have been brought into Bangladesh if it has been or could have been utilized for the purposes of any expenditure actually incurred by the assessee outside Bangladesh or if the income, whether capitalized or not, has been brought into Bangladesh in any form.

⁵⁶⁷[Omitted]

136. [Simple interest on delayed payment.- Omitted by section 5 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৭ (১৯৯৭ সনের ১৫ নং আইন).]

Penalty for
default in
payment of tax

137. (1) Where an assessee is in default or is deemed to be in default in making payment of tax, the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes may direct that, in addition to the amount of tax in arrears, a sum not exceeding that amount shall be recovered from the assessee by way of penalty.

(2) Where, as a result of any final order, the amount of tax, with respect to the default in the payment of which the penalty was levied, has been wholly reduced, the penalty levied shall be cancelled and the amount of penalty paid shall be refunded.

Certificate for
recovery of tax

138. (1) When an assessee is in default or is deemed to be in default in making payment of tax, the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes may forward to the Tax Recovery Officer a certificate for recovery of the tax, under his signature specifying the amount of arrears due from the assessee; and such certificate may be issued notwithstanding that proceedings for recovery of the arrears by any other mode have been taken.

(2) A certificate under sub-section (1) may be forwarded to-

(a) the Tax Recovery Officer within whose jurisdiction the assessee carried on his business or profession or the principal place of business or profession of the assessee is situate; or

(b) the Tax Recovery Officer within whose jurisdiction the

assessee resides or any movable or immovable property of the assessee is situate; or

(c) the Tax Recovery Officer who has jurisdiction in relation to the assessee whose income is assessable by the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes forwarding the certificate.

Method of
recovery by Tax
Recovery
Officer

139. (1) Upon receipt of a certificate forwarded to him under section 138, the Tax Recovery Officer shall, notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, proceed, in accordance with the rules made in this behalf by the Board, to recover from the assessee the amount specified in the certificate by one or more of the following modes, namely:-

(a) attachment and sale, or sale without attachment, of any movable or immovable property of the assessee;

(b) arrest of the assessee and his detention in prison;

(c) appointment of a receiver for the management of the movable and immovable properties of the assessee.

⁵⁶⁸[(2) While recovering under sub-section (1) the amount specified in the certificate forwarded to him, the Tax Recovery Officer may also recover in the same manner from the assessee in default, in addition to such amount, any cost and charges, including expenses on the service of any notice or warrant, incurred in the proceedings for the recovery of the tax in arrears.]

(a) the interest for which the assessee is liable under section 136; and

(b) any cost and charges, including expenses on the service of any notice or warrant, incurred in the proceedings for the recovery of the tax in arrears.

(3) If the Tax Recovery Officer to whom a certificate is forwarded under section 138 is not able to recover the entire amount by the sale of movable and immovable properties of the assessee within his jurisdiction, but has information that the assessee has property within the jurisdiction of another Tax Recovery Officer, he may send the certificate to such other Tax Recovery Officer or to the Tax Recovery Officer within whose jurisdiction the assessee resides; and the Tax Recovery Officer to whom the certificate has been so sent shall proceed to recover under this Chapter the amount remaining un-recovered as if the certificate was forwarded to him by the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes.

Power of
withdrawal of
certificate and
stay of
proceeding

140. (1) Notwithstanding the issue of a certificate for recovery under section 138, the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes shall have power to withdraw, or correct any clerical or arithmetical error in the certificate by sending an intimation to that effect to the Tax Recovery Officer.

(2) Where the order giving rise to a demand of tax for which a certificate for recovery has been issued has been modified in appeal or other proceedings under this Ordinance and, as a consequence thereof, the demand is reduced but the order is the subject-matter of further proceedings under this Ordinance, the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes shall stay the recovery of such part of the amount of the certificate as pertains to the said reduction for the period for which the appeal or other proceedings remain pending.

(3) Where a certificate for recovery has been issued and subsequently the amount of outstanding demand is reduced as a result of appeal or other proceedings under this Ordinance, the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes shall, when the order, which was the subject-matter of such appeal or other proceeding, has become final and conclusive, amend the certificate or withdraw it, as the case may be.

(4) The Deputy Commissioner of Taxes shall communicate to the Tax Recovery Officer any orders of cancellation, correction, stay of proceeding, withdrawal or amendment, as the case may be, of a certificate for recovery.

Validity of
certificate for
recovery not
open to dispute

141. When the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes forwards a certificate for recovery under section 138 to a Tax Recovery Officer, it shall not be open to the assessee to dispute before the Tax Recovery Officer the correctness of the assessment; and the Tax Recovery Officer shall not entertain any objection to the certificate on any ground whatsoever.

Recovery of tax
through
Collector of
District

142. (1) The Deputy Commissioner of Taxes may forward to the Collector of the District in which the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes is situate or the district in which the assessee resides or owns property or carries on business or profession, a certificate under his signature specifying the amount of arrears due from an assessee, and the Collector, on receipts of such certificate shall proceed to recover, from such assessee the amount specified therein as if it were an arrear of land revenue.

(2) Without prejudice to any other powers which the Collector of District may have in this behalf, he shall, for the purposes of

recovery of the amount specified in the certificate for recovery forwarded to him under sub-section (1), have the powers which a Civil Court has under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Act V of 1908), for the purposes of recovery of an amount due under a decree.

(3) The Deputy Commissioner of Taxes may, at any time, recall from the Collector of District a certificate forwarded to him under sub-section (1) and upon such recall, all proceeding commenced in pursuance of the certificate shall abate:

Provided that the recall of a certificate shall not affect any recoveries made by the Collector before the recall as if the certificate had not, to the extent of such recovery, been recalled; nor shall the recall of a certificate issued at any time prevent the recovery, by issue of a fresh certificate, of any amount which was recoverable at the time the certificate so recalled was issued.

Recovery of tax
through Special
Magistrates

⁵⁶⁹[142A. (1) Without prejudice to the provisions of section 142, the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes may forward to a Magistrate of the First Class, specially empowered in this ⁵⁷⁰[* * *] behalf by the Government, hereinafter referred to as the Special Magistrate, in whose territorial jurisdiction the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes is situate, or the assessee resides, or owns property or carries on business or profession, a certificate under his signature specifying the amount of arrears due from the assessee, and the Special Magistrate shall, on receipt of such certificate, proceed to recover from the assessee the amount specified therein as if it were an arrear of land revenue and the Special Magistrate were a Collector of District.

(2) Without prejudice to any other powers of a Collector of District which the Special Magistrate may have in this behalf, he shall, for the purposes of recovery of the amount specified in the certificate for recovery forwarded to him under sub-section (1), have the powers which a Civil Court has under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Act V of 1908), for the purpose of recovery of an amount due under a decree.

(3) The Deputy Commissioner of Taxes may, at any time, recall from the Special Magistrate a certificate forwarded to him under sub-section (1) and upon such recall, all proceedings commenced in pursuance of the certificate shall abate:

Provided that the recall of a certificate shall not affect any recoveries made by the Special Magistrate before the recall as if the certificate had not, to the extent of such recovery, been

recalled; nor shall the recall of a certificate issued at any time prevent the recovery, by issue of a fresh certificate of any amount which was recoverable at the time the certificate so recalled was issued.]

Other modes of recovery

143. (1) Notwithstanding the issue of a certificate for recovery of tax under section 138 or section 142, the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes may also recover the tax in the manner provided ⁵⁷¹[in sub-section (1A) or (2)].

⁵⁷²[(1A) For the purpose of recovery of tax payable by an assessee which is not disputed in appeal to any appellate forum, the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes may, with the previous approval of the Commissioner, after giving the assessee an opportunity of being heard, stop movement of any goods and services from the business premises of such assessee and also shutdown such business premises till the recovery of the tax referred to above or any satisfactory arrangement has been made for the recovery of such tax.]

(2) For the purposes of recovery of any tax payable by an assessee, the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes may, by notice in writing, require any person.-

(a) from whom ⁵⁷³[any money or goods] is due or may become due to the assessee, or who holds, or controls the receipt or disposal of, or may subsequently hold, or control the receipt or disposal of, ⁵⁷⁴[any money or goods] belonging to, or on account of, the assessee, to pay to the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes the sum specified in the notice on or before the date specified therein for such payment; or

(b) Who is responsible for payment of any sum to the assessee classifiable as income of the assessee under the head “Salaries”, to deduct from any payment subsequent to the date of the notice, any arrear of tax due from the assessee, and to pay the sum so deducted to the credit of the Government.

(3) A person who has paid any sum as required by sub-section (2) (a) shall be deemed to have paid such sum under the authority of the assessee and the receipt by the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes shall constitute a good and sufficient discharge of the liability of such person to the assessee to the extent of the sum specified in the receipt.

(4) A person who has deducted any sum as required by sub-section (2) (b) shall be deemed to have deducted the tax under

section 50 and the relevant provisions of Chapter VII shall apply accordingly.

(5) If the person to whom a notice under sub-section (2) is sent fails to make payment or to make deductions in pursuance of the notice, he shall be deemed to be an assessee in default in respect of the amount specified in the notice and proceedings may be taken against him for realisation of the amount as if it were an arrear of tax due from him; and the provisions of this Chapter shall apply accordingly.

(6) The Deputy Commissioner of Taxes may at any time amend or revoke any notice issued under sub-section (2) or extend the time for making any payment in pursuance of such notice.

(7) In any area with respect to which the Commissioner has directed that any arrears may be recovered by any process enforceable for the recovery of an arrear of any municipal tax or local rate imposed under any enactment for the time being in force in any part of Bangladesh, the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes may proceed to recover the amount due by such process.

(8) The Commissioner may direct by what authority any powers or duties incident under any such enactment as aforesaid to the enforcement of any process for the recovery of a municipal tax or local rate shall be exercised or performed when that process is employed under sub-section (7).

Explanation.-For the removal of doubts it is hereby clarified that the several modes of recovery specified in this Chapter are neither mutually exclusive nor affect in any way any other law for the time being in force relating to the recovery of debts due to Government, and it shall be lawful for the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes, if for any special reasons to be recorded by him, to have recourse to any such mode of recovery notwithstanding that the tax due is being recovered from an assessee by any other mode.

CHAPTER XVII

DOUBLE TAXATION RELIEF

Agreement to
avoid double
taxation

144. (1) The Government may enter into an agreement with the Government of any other country for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on income leviable under this Ordinance and under the corresponding law in force in that country, and may, by notification in the official Gazette, make such provisions as may be necessary for implementing the agreement.

(2) Where any such agreement as is referred to in sub-section (1) is made with the Government of any country, the agreement and the provisions made for implementing it shall, notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, have effect in so far as they provide for-

(a) relief from the tax payable under this Ordinance;

(b) determining the income accruing or arising, or deemed to be accruing or arising, to non-residents from sources within Bangladesh;

(c) where all the operations of business or profession are not carried on within Bangladesh, determining the income attributable to operations carried on within or outside Bangladesh, or the income chargeable to tax in Bangladesh in the hands of non-residents, including their agencies, branches or establishments in Bangladesh;

(d) determining the income to be attributable to any person resident in Bangladesh having any special relationship with a non-resident;

(e) recovery of tax leviable under this Ordinance and under the corresponding law in force in that country; or

(f) exchange of information for the prevention of fiscal evasion or avoidance of tax on income chargeable under this Ordinance and under the corresponding law in force in that country.

(3) Any agreement made in pursuance of sub-section (1) may include provisions for relief from tax for any period before the commencement of this Ordinance or before the making of the agreement and provisions as to incomes which are not themselves subject to double taxation.

(4) The provisions of the Seventh Schedule shall have effect where an agreement under this section provides that the tax payable under the laws of the country concerned shall be allowed as a credit against the tax payable in Bangladesh.

Relief in respect
of income
arising outside
Bangladesh

145. If any person who is resident in Bangladesh in any year proves to the satisfaction of the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes that, in respect of any income which has accrued or arisen to him during that year outside Bangladesh, he has paid tax, by deduction or otherwise, in any country with which there is no reciprocal

arrangement for relief or avoidance of double taxation, the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes may, subject to such rules as the Board may make in this behalf, deduct from the tax payable by him under this Ordinance a sum equal to the tax calculated on such doubly taxed income at the average rate of tax of Bangladesh or the average rate of tax of the said country, whichever is the lower.

Explanation.—The expression “average rate of tax” means the rate arrived at by dividing the amount of tax calculated on the total income by such income.

CHAPTER XVIII

REFUNDS

Entitlement to refund	<p>146. (1) A person, who satisfies the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes or other authority appointed by the Government in this behalf that the amount of tax paid by him or on his behalf, or treated as paid by him or on his behalf, for any year exceeds the amount with which he is properly chargeable under this Ordinance for that year, shall be entitled to a refund of any such excess.</p> <p>(2) Where the income of the person is included under any provision of this Ordinance in the total income of any other person, such other person alone shall be entitled to a refund under this Chapter in respect of such income.</p>
Claim of refund for deceased or disabled persons	147. Where through death incapacity, insolvency, liquidation or other cause, a person, is unable to claim or receive any refund due to him, his legal representative, or the trustee, guardian or receiver, as the case may be, shall be entitled to claim or receive such refund for the benefit of such person or his estate.
Correctness of assessment, etc, not to be questioned	148. In any claim for refund under this Chapter, it shall not be open to the claimant to question the correctness or validity of any assessment or other matter which has become final and conclusive or to ask for a review of the same, and the claimant shall not be entitled to any relief on any such issue raised except refund of the tax paid in excess.
Refund on the basis of orders in appeal	149. Where, as a result of any order passed in appeal or other proceeding under this Ordinance, refund of any amount becomes due to an assessee, the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes shall, ⁵⁷⁵ [refund the amount, unless set off against tax or treated as payment of tax as per provisions of section 152,] to ⁵⁷⁶ [the assessee, ⁵⁷⁷ [within sixty days] from the date on which the refund has become due] without his having to make any claim in that behalf.
Form of claim	150. (1) Every claim for refund ⁵⁷⁸ [under sections 146 and 147]

and limitation shall be made in such form and verified in such manner as may be prescribed.

(2) [Omitted by section 60 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০২ (২০০২ সনের ১৪ নং আইন).]

Interest on delayed refund 151. Where a refund due to an assessee is not paid within two months of the date of the ⁵⁷⁹[* * *] ⁵⁸⁰[claim for refund or refund becoming due consequent upon any order passed in appeal or other proceeding under this Ordinance] interest at the rate of ⁵⁸¹[seven and a half per cent] per annum shall be payable to the assessee on the amount of refund from the month following the said two months to the date of issue of the refund.

Adjustment of refund against tax 152. Where, under the provisions of this Ordinance, the Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922), the Gift-tax Act, 1963 (XIV of 1963), or the Wealth-tax Act, 1963 (XV of 1963), any refund or repayment is found to be due to any person, the amount to be refunded or repaid or any part thereof may be set off against the tax, payable by that person under this Ordinance ⁵⁸²[or treated, at the option in writing of that person, as payment of tax payable under section 64 or section 74 thereof].

CHAPTER XVIII

[SETTLEMENT OF CASES.- Omitted]

⁵⁸³[Omitted] 152A, 152B, 152C, 152D and 152E [Omitted by section 61 of the Finance Act, 2002 (Act No. XIV of 2000)]

CHAPTER XIX

APPEAL AND REFERENCE

Appeal against order of Deputy Commissioner of Taxes ⁵⁸⁴[and Inspecting Joint Commissioner] 153. (1) Any ⁵⁸⁵[assessee, not being a company, aggrieved] by any order of a Deputy Commissioner of Taxes in respect of the following may prefer an appeal to the Appellate Joint Commissioner against such order, namely,-

(a) the amount of loss computed under section 37;

(b) assessment of income, determination of liability to pay, or computation of tax including advance tax;

(c) imposition of interest under section 73;

(d) refusal to register a firm or cancellation of registration under section 84 or 111;

⁵⁸⁶[(e) imposition of penalty under sections ⁵⁸⁷[124, 125, 126,

127⁵⁸⁸[, 128] or 137]; and]

(f) refusal to allow a claim to a refund or the determination of the amount of refund admissible under Chapter XVIII.

⁵⁸⁹[(1A) Any assessee, being a company, aggrieved by any order of a Deputy Commissioner of Taxes or ⁵⁹⁰[any assessee aggrieved by any order] of an Inspecting Joint Commissioner in respect of the following may prefer an appeal to the Commissioner (Appeals) against such order, namely:-

(a) any matter specified in clauses (a), (b), (c) and (f) of sub-section (1);

(b) imposition of penalty under Chapter XV⁵⁹¹[or section 137];

(c) assessment under section 10 or 120.

(1B) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, all such appeals pending before an Appellate Joint Commissioner at the time of the commencement of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯০ (১৯৯০ সনের ৪৫ নং আইন), as are appealable under this section to a Commissioner (Appeals) shall be heard and disposed of by the Appellate Joint Commissioner as if this section were not amended by অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯০।

(1C) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1) or (1A), the Board may, on an application or on its own motion, transfer an appeal from an Appellate Joint Commissioner to a Commissioner (Appeals) or from a Commissioner (Appeals) to an Appellate Joint Commissioner.]

(2) Where the partners of a firm are individually assessable on their shares in the total income of the firm, any such partner may appeal to the Appellate Joint Commissioner against the order of the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes determining the amount of total income or loss of the firm or the apportionment thereof between several partners but he may not agitate in any such appeal, matters relating to assessment of his own total income.

⁵⁹²[(3) No appeal shall lie against any order of assessment under this section, unless the tax payable on the basis of return under section 74 has been paid before filing that appeal.]

Form of appeal
and limitation

154. (1) Every appeal under section 153 shall be drawn up in such form and verified in such manner as may be prescribed and shall

be accompanied by a fee of ⁵⁹³[two hundred taka].

(2) Subject to sub-section (3), an appeal shall be presented within ⁵⁹⁴[forty five days],-

(a) if it relates to any assessment or penalty, from the date of service of the notice of demand relating to the assessment or penalty, as the case may be; and

(b) in any other case, from the date on which the intimation of the order to be appealed against is served.

(3) The Appellate Joint Commissioner ⁵⁹⁵[or the Commissioner (Appeals), as the case may be,] may admit an appeal after the expiration of the period of limitation specified in sub-section (2) if he is satisfied that the appellant was prevented by sufficient cause from presenting the appeal within that period.

Procedure in
appeal before
the Appellate
Joint
Commissioner
⁵⁹⁶[or the
Commission
(Appeals)]

155. (1) The Appellate Joint Commissioner ⁵⁹⁷[or the Commissioner (Appeals)] shall fix a day and place for the hearing of the appeal and give notice thereof to the appellant and the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes against whose order the appeal has been preferred.

(2) The appellant and the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes shall have the right to be heard at the hearing of the appeal either in person or by a representative.

(3) The Appellate Joint Commissioner ⁵⁹⁸[or the Commissioner (Appeals)] may, if he considers it necessary to do so, adjourn the hearing of the appeal from time to time.

(4) The Appellate Joint Commissioner ⁵⁹⁹[or the Commissioner (Appeals)] may, before or at the hearing of an appeal, allow the appellant to go into any ground of appeal not earlier specified in the grounds of appeal already filed if he is satisfied that the commission of that ground from the form of appeal was not wilful or unreasonable.

(5) The Appellate Joint Commissioner ⁶⁰⁰[or the Commissioner (Appeals)] may, before or at the hearing of an appeal, make such enquiry as he thinks fit or call for such particulars as he may require respecting the matters arising in appeals or cause further enquiry to be made by the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes.

(6) While hearing an appeal the Appellate Joint Commissioner ⁶⁰¹[or the Commissioner (Appeals)] shall not admit any documentary

Decision in
appeal by the
Appellate Joint
Commissioner
⁶⁰²[or the
Commission
(Appeals)]

material or evidence which was not produced before the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes unless he is satisfied that the appellant was prevented by sufficient cause from producing such material or evidence before the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes.

156. (1) In disposing of an appeal, the Appellate Joint Commissioner ⁶⁰³[or the Commissioner (Appeals)] may-

- (a) in the case of an order of assessment, confirm, reduce, enhance, set aside or annul the assessment;
- (b) in the case of an order imposing a penalty, confirm, set aside or cancel such order or vary it so as either to enhance or to reduce the penalty; and
- (c) in any other case, pass such order as he thinks fit ⁶⁰⁴ :

Provided that an order of assessment or penalty shall not be set aside except in a case where the Appellate Joint Commissioner or the Commissioner (Appeals) is satisfied that a notice on the assessee has not been served in accordance with the provisions of section 178.]

(2) The Appellate Joint Commissioner ⁶⁰⁵[or the Commissioner (Appeals)] shall not enhance an assessment or a penalty or reduce the amount of refund unless the appellant has been given a reasonable opportunity of showing cause against such enhancement or reduction.

(3) The order of the Appellate Joint Commissioner ⁶⁰⁶[or the Commissioner (Appeals)] disposing of an appeal shall be in writing and shall state the points for determination, the decision thereon and the reasons for the decision.

(4) Where, as a result of an appeal, any charge is made in the assessment of a firm or an association of persons, the Appellate Joint Commissioner ⁶⁰⁷[or the Commissioner (Appeals)] may direct the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes to amend accordingly any assessment made on any partner of the firm or any member of the association.

(5) On the disposal of an appeal, the Appellate Joint Commissioner ⁶⁰⁸[or the Commissioner (Appeals)] shall communicate the order passed by him to the appellant, the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes and the Commissioner ⁶⁰⁹[within ⁶¹⁰[thirty days] of the passing of such order].

(6) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Ordinance, an appeal to the Appellate Joint Commissioner [or the Commissioner (Appeals)] shall be deemed to have been allowed if the Appellate Joint Commissioner ⁶¹¹[or the Commissioner (Appeals)] fails to make an order thereon within ⁶¹²[one hundred and fifty days from the end of the month] on which the appeal was filed. ⁶¹³[

Appeal against
order of Tax
Recovery
Officer

157. Any person aggrieved by an order of the Tax Recovery Officer under section 139 may, within thirty days from the date of service of the order, appeal to the Inspecting Joint Commissioner to whom the Tax Recovery Officer is subordinate, and the decision of the Inspecting Joint Commissioner on such appeal shall be final.

Appeal to the
Appellate
Tribunal

158. (1) An assessee may appeal to the Appellate Tribunal if he is aggrieved by an order of-

(a) an Appellate Joint Commissioner ⁶¹⁴[or the Commissioner (Appeals), as the case may be,] under section 128 or 156;

⁶¹⁵[* * *]

⁶¹⁶[(2) No appeal under sub-section (1) shall lie against an order of the Appellate Joint Commissioner or the Commissioner (Appeals), as the case may be, unless the assessee has paid ⁶¹⁷[five percent] of the amount representing the difference between the tax as determined on the basis of the order of the Appellate Joint Commissioner or the Commissioner (Appeals), as the case may be, and the tax payable under section ⁶¹⁸[.

***]

⁶¹⁹[(2A) The Deputy Commissioner of Taxes may, ⁶²⁰[with the prior approval of the Commissioner of Taxes], prefer an appeal to the Appellate Tribunal against the order of an Appellate Joint Commissioner, or the Commissioner (Appeals) under section 156.]

(3) [Omitted by section 63 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০২ (২০০২ সনের ১৪ নং আইন)].

⁶²¹[(4) Every appeal under ⁶²²[sub-section (1) or sub-section (2A)] ⁶²³[* * *] shall be filed within sixty days of the date on which the order sought to be appealed against is communicated to the assessee or to the commissioner, as the case may be:

Provided that the Appellate Tribunal may admit an appeal after

Disposal of
appeal by the
Appellate
Tribunal

the expiry of sixty days if it is satisfied that there was sufficient cause for not presenting the appeal within that period.]

(5) An appeal to the Appellate Tribunal shall be in such form and verified in such manner as may be prescribed ⁶²⁴[and shall, except in the case of an appeal under sub-section (2A)] ⁶²⁵[* * *] be accompanied by a fee of ⁶²⁶[one thousand] taka.

159. (1) The Appellate Tribunal may, after giving both the parties to the appeal an opportunity of being heard, pass such orders on the appeal as it thinks fit.

(2) Before disposing of any appeal, the Appellate Tribunal may call for such particulars as it may require respecting the matters arising in the appeal or cause further enquiry to be made by the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes.

(3) Where, as a result of the appeal, any change is made in the assessment of a firm or association of persons, or a new assessment of a firm or association of person, is ordered to be made, the Appellate Tribunal may direct the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes to amend accordingly any assessment made on any partner of the firm or any member of the association.

(4) The Appellate Tribunal shall communicate its order on the appeal ⁶²⁷[to the assessee and to the Commissioner within ⁶²⁸[thirty days] from the date of such order].

(5) Save as hereafter provided in this Chapter, the orders passed by the Appellate Tribunal on appeal shall be final.

⁶²⁹[(6) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Ordinance an appeal filed by an assessee to the Appellate Tribunal shall be deemed to have been allowed if the Appellate Tribunal fails to make an order thereon within a period of ⁶³⁰[six months] from the end of the month in which the appeal was filed]:

Provided that the provisions of this sub-section shall not apply to an appeal filed by an assessee at any time before the 1st day of July, 1991 ⁶³¹[:

Provided further that the provisions of this sub-section shall, in relation to an appeal filed by an assessee at any time during the period between the first day of July, 1995 and the thirtieth day of June, 1996 (both days inclusive), have effect as if for the words “two years” the words “three years” were substituted on the day on which section 21 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯১ (১৯৯১ সালের ২১ নং

আইন)) came into force ⁶³²[:

Provided further that the provisions of this sub-section shall, in relation to an appeal filed by an assessee on or after the first day of July, 1999, have effect as if for the words “two years from the end of the year” the words “two years from the end of the month” were substituted ⁶³³[:

Provided further that the provisions of this sub-section shall, in relation to an appeal filed by an assessee before the first day of July, 2002, have effect as if the words “six months from the end of the month in which appeal was filed” were substituted by the words “one year from the end of the year in which appeal was filed:

Provided further that the appeals filed by the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes on or before the thirtieth day of June, 2002 on which no order was passed by the Appellate Tribunal till that date shall be deemed to have been withdrawn from first of July, 2002]] ⁶³⁴[

Reference to the
High Court
Division

160. (1) The assessee or the Commissioner may, ⁶³⁵[within ninety days] from the date of receipt of the order of the Appellate Tribunal communicated to him under section 159, by application in the prescribed form, accompanied, in the case of an application by the assessee, by a fee of ⁶³⁶[two thousand taka], refer to the High Court Division any question of law arising out of such order ⁶³⁷[:

Provided that no reference by an assessee shall lie unless he has paid ten percent of the amount representing the difference between the tax as determined on the basis of the order of the Appellate Joint Commissioner or the Commissioner (Appeals), as the case may be, and the tax as determined on the basis of the order of the Appellate Tribunal:

Provided further that the Board may, on an application made in this behalf, modify or waive, in any case, the requirement of such payment.]

(2) An application under sub-section (1) shall be in triplicate and shall be accompanied by the following documents, namely:-

(a) certified copy, in triplicate, of the order of the Appellate Tribunal out of which the question of law has arisen;

(b) certified copy, in triplicate, of the order of the Deputy

Commissioner of Taxes, the Inspecting Joint Commissioner or the Appellate Joint Commissioner ⁶³⁸[or the Commissioner (Appeals)], as the case may be, which was the subject-matter of appeal before the Appellate Tribunal; and

(c) certified copy, in triplicate, of any other document the contents of which are relevant to the question of law formulated in the application and which was produced before the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes, the Inspecting Joint Commissioner, the Appellate Joint Commissioner ⁶³⁹[or the Commissioner (Appeals)] or the Appellate Tribunal, as the case may be, in the course of any proceedings relating to any order referred to in clause (a) or (b).

(3) Where the assessee is the applicant, the Commissioner shall be made a respondent; and where the Commissioner is the applicant the assessee shall be made a respondent:

Provided that where an assessee dies or is succeeded by another person or is a company which is being wound up, the application shall not abate and may, if the assessee was the applicant, be continued by, and if he was the respondent, be continued against, the executor, administrator or successor or other legal representative of the assessee, or by a against the liquidator or receiver, as the case may be.

(4) On receipt of the notice of the date of hearing of the application, the respondent shall, at least seven days before the date of hearing submit in writing a reply to the application; and he shall therein specifically admit or deny whether the question of law formulated by the applicant arises out of the order of the Appellate Tribunal.

(5) If the question formulated by the applicant is, in the opinion of the respondent, defective, the reply shall state in what particular the question is defective and what is the exact question of law, if any, which arises out of the said order; and the reply shall be in triplicate and he accompanied by any documents which are relevant to the question of law formulated in the application and which were produced before the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes, the Inspecting Joint Commissioner, the Appellate Joint Commissioner ⁶⁴⁰[, the Commissioner (Appeals)] or the Appellate Tribunal, as the case may be, in the course of any proceedings relating to any order referred to in sub-section (2)(a) or (b).

(6) Section 5 of the Limitation Act, 1908 (IX of 1908), shall apply to an application under sub-section (1).⁶⁴¹[

Decision of the
High Court
Division

161. (1) Where any case has been referred to the High Court Division under section 160, it shall be heard by a Bench of not less than two judges and the provisions of section 98 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908), shall, so far as may be, apply in respect of such case.

(2) The High Court Division shall, upon hearing any case referred to it under section 160, decide the questions of law raised thereby and shall deliver its judgment thereon stating the grounds on which such decision is founded and shall send a copy of such judgment under the seal of the Court and the signature of the Registrar to the Appellate Tribunal which shall pass such orders as are necessary to dispose of the case in conformity with the judgment.

(3) The costs in respect of a reference to the High Court Division under section 160 shall be in the discretion of the Court.

(4) Notwithstanding that a reference has been made under section 160 to the High Court Division, tax shall be payable in accordance with the assessment made in the case unless the recovery thereof has been stayed by the High Court Division.

Appeal to the
Appellate
Division

162. (1) An appeal shall lie to the Appellate Division from any judgment of the High Court Division delivered under section 161 in any case which the High Court Division certifies to be a fit one for appeal to the Appellate Division⁶⁴²[:

⁶⁴³[* * *]]

(2) The provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Act V of 1908), relating to appeals to the Appellate Division shall, so far as may be, apply in the case of appeals under this section in like manner as they apply in the case of appeals from decrees of the High Court Division:

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall be deemed to affect the provision of section 161(2) or (4):

Provided further that the High Court Division may, on petition made for the execution of the order of the Appellate Division in respect of any costs awarded thereby, transmit the order for execution to any Court subordinate to the High Court Division.

(3) Where the judgment of the High Court Division is varied or reversed in appeal under this section, effect shall be given to the order of the Appellate Division in the manner provided in section 161 (2) and (4) in respect of a judgment of the High Court Division.

(4) The provisions of sub-section (3) and sub-section (4) of section 161 relating to costs and payment of tax shall apply in the case of an appeal to the Appellate Division as they apply to a reference to the High Court Division under section 160.

CHAPTER XX

PROTECTION OF INFORMATION

Statement,
returns, etc, to
be confidential

163. (1) Save as provided in this section, all particulars or information contained in the following shall be confidential and shall not be disclosed, namely:-

(a) any statement made, return furnished or accounts or documents produced under the provisions of this Ordinance;

(b) any evidence given, or affidavit or deposition made, in the course of any proceedings under this Ordinance other than proceedings under Chapter XXI;

(c) any record of any assessment proceedings or any proceeding relating to the recovery of demand under this Ordinance.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Evidence Act, 1872 (I of 1872), or any other law for the time being in force, no Court or other authority shall, save as provided in this Ordinance, be competent to require any public servant to produce before it any return, accounts or documents contained in, or forming a part of, the records relating to any proceeding under this Ordinance or to give evidence before it in respect thereof.

(3) The prohibition under sub-section (1) shall not apply to the disclosure of-

(a) any particulars, or in respect of any statement, return, accounts, documents, evidence, affidavit or deposition required for the purposes of prosecution of an offence under this Ordinance, the Penal Code (XLV of 1860), or the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947 (VII of 1947);

(b) any particulars or information which is necessary for the purposes of this Ordinance to any person acting in the execution

of this Ordinance, or of any particulars to any person being an expert whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Government by any international organisation of which Bangladesh is a member;

(c) any particulars or information which is occasioned by the lawful employment under this Ordinance of any process for the service of any notice or the recovery of any demand;

(d) any particulars of the amount due from an assessee under this Ordinance by the Board or any officer authorised by it, or by the Commissioner, to any department of the Government, local authority, bank, corporation or other organisation for the purpose of the recovery of any demand;

(e) any particulars to a Civil Court in any suit which relates to any matter arising out of any proceeding under this Ordinance and to which Government is a party;

(f) any particulars to the Comptroller and Auditor-General of Bangladesh for the purpose of enabling him to discharge his functions under the Constitution;

(g) any particulars to any officer appointed by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of Bangladesh or the Board for the purpose of auditing tax receipts or refunds;

(h) any particulars relevant to any inquiry into the conduct of any official of the income tax department to any person appointed to hold such inquiry or to a Public Service Commission established under the Constitution when exercising its functions in relation to any matter arising out of any such inquiry;

(i) any particulars relevant to any inquiry into a charge of misconduct in connection with income tax proceedings against a lawyer, a chartered accountant or a cost and management accountant to any authority empowered to take disciplinary action against such lawyer, chartered accountant or cost and management accountant;

(j) any particulars by a public servant where the disclosure is occasioned by the lawful exercise by him of the powers under the Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), to impound an insufficiently stamped document;

(k) any facts to an authorised officer of the Government of any

country outside Bangladesh with which the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh has entered into an agreement for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion where such disclosure is required under the terms of the agreement;

(l) any such facts to any officer of the Government as may be necessary for the purpose of enabling the Government to levy or realise any tax imposed by it;

⁶⁴⁴[(m) any such facts to any authority exercising power under the Excise and Salt Act, 1944 (I of 1944), the Gift-tax Act, 1963 (XIV of 1963), দান কর আইন, ১৯৬০ (১৯৬০ সনের ২২ নং আইন), the Wealth-tax Act, 1963 (XV of 1963), the Customs Act, 1969 (IV of 1969), the Sales tax Ordinance, 1982 (XVIII of 1982) or মূল্য সংযোজন কর আইন, ১৯৯১ (১৯৯১ সনের ২২ নং আইন) as may be necessary for the purpose of enabling it duly to exercise such powers;]

(n) so much of any such particulars, to the appropriate authority as may be necessary to establish whether a person has or has not been assessed to income tax in any particular year or years, where, under the provisions of any law for the time being in force, such fact is required to be established;

(o) any such particulars to the Bangladesh Bank as are required by that Bank to enable it to discharge its functions under the foreign exchange control laws or to compile financial statistics of international investments and balance of payments;

(p) any such information as may be required by any officer or department of the Government for the purpose of investigation into the conduct and affairs of a public servant; ⁶⁴⁵[***]

(q) any such particulars as may be required by any order made under section 19(2) of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947 (VII of 1947) ⁶⁴⁶[; or

(r) a list of highest tax-payers in accordance with rules made in this behalf.]

(4) Nothing in this section shall apply to the production by a public servant before a Court of any document, declaration or affidavit filed, or the record of any statement or deposition made in a proceeding under section 90 or 111, or to the giving of

evidence by a public servant in respect thereof.

(5) Any person to whom any information is communicated under this section, and any person or employee under his control, shall in respect of that information, be subject to the same rights, privileges, obligations and liabilities as if he were a public servant and all the provisions of this Ordinance shall, so far as may be, apply accordingly.

(6) This section shall not be construed as prohibiting the voluntary disclosure of any particulars referred to in sub-section (1) by the person by whom the statement was made, return furnished, accounts or documents produced, evidence given or affidavit or deposition made, as the case may be.

CHAPTER XXI

OFFENCES AND PROSECUTION

Punishment for
non-compliance
of certain
obligations

164. A person is guilty of an offence punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both, if he, without reasonable cause,-

(a) fails to deduct ⁶⁴⁷[or collect] and pay any tax as required under the provisions of Chapter VII except advance payment of tax or fails to deduct and pay tax as required under section 143(2);

(b) fails to produce, or cause to be produced, on or before the date mentioned in any notice under Chapter VIII, or under section 83, such accounts, documents or statements as are referred to in such notice;

(c) fails to furnish, in due time, the return of income which he is required to furnish under section 75, or by notice given under section 77 or 93;

(d) refuses to permit inspection or to allow copies to be taken in accordance with the provisions of section 114;

(e) fails to afford necessary facilities or to furnish the required information to an income tax authority exercising powers under section 115; or

(f) refuses to permit or in any manner obstructs the exercise of powers under section 117 by an Income tax authority.

Punishment for
false statement

165. A person is guilty of an offence punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, ⁶⁴⁹[but

in ⁶⁴⁸[]

shall not be less than three months] or with fine, or with both, if he-

(a) makes a statement in any verification, etc. in any return or any other document furnished under any provisions of this Ordinance which is false ⁶⁵⁰[* * *];

(b) knowingly and wilfully aids, abets, assists, incites or includes another person to make or deliver a false return, account, statement, certificate or declaration under this Ordinance, or himself knowingly and wilfully makes or delivers such false return, account, statement, certificate or declaration on behalf of another person ⁶⁵¹[;

(c) signs and issues any certificate mentioned in the first or second proviso to section 82 which he either knows or believes to be false or does not believe to be true ⁶⁵²[;

(d) refuses to furnish such information as may be necessary for the purpose of survey under section 115.]]

Punishment for improper use of Tax-payer's Identification Number

⁶⁵³[165A. - A person is guilty of an offence punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine up to taka fifty thousand or both, if he deliberately uses or used a fake Tax-payer's Identification Number (TIN) or a Tax-payer's Identification Number (TIN) of another person.]

Punishment for concealment of income, etc

166. A person is guilty of an offence punishable with imprisonment which may extend to five years ⁶⁵⁴[but shall not be less than three months], or with fine, or with both, if he conceals the particulars, or deliberately furnishes inaccurate particulars, of his income.

Punishment for disposal of property to prevent attachment

167. The owner of any property, or a person acting on his behalf or claiming under him, is guilty of an offence punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years, or with fine, or with both, if he sells, mortgages, charges, leases or otherwise so deals with the property after the receipt of a notice from the Tax Recovery Officer as to prevent its attachment by that officer.

Punishment for disclosure of protected information

168. A public servant, or any person assisting, or engaged, by any person acting in the execution of this Ordinance, is guilty of an offence punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, if he discloses any particulars or information in contravention of the provisions of section 163.

Sanction for prosecution

169. (1) No prosecution for an offence punishable under any provisions of this Chapter shall be instituted except with the

previous sanction of the Board.

(2) [Omitted by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৯ (১৯৯৯ সনের ১৬ নং আইন).]

Power to
compound
offences

170. ⁶⁵⁵[The Board may], either before or after the institution of any proceedings or prosecution for an offence punishable under this Chapter, compound such offence.

Trial by Special
Judge

171. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), or in any other law for the time being in force, an offence punishable under this Chapter, other than an offence under section 168, shall be tried by a Special Judge appointed under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1958 (XL of 1958), as if such offence were an offence specified in the Schedule to that Act.

(2) A Special Judge shall take cognizance of, and have jurisdiction to try, an offence triable by him under sub-section (1) only upon a complaint in writing made, after obtaining the sanction under section 169, by the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes-

(a) who is competent to make assessment under this Ordinance in the case to which the offence alleged to have been committed relates, and

(b) whose office is situated within the territorial limits of the jurisdiction of the Special Judge.

CHAPTER XXII

MISCELLANEOUS

Relief when
salary, etc, is
paid in arrear or
advance

172. Where the income of an assessee is assessable at a rate higher than that at which it would otherwise have been assessed by reason of-

(a) any portion of his salary being paid in arrears or in advance, or

(b) his having received in any one financial year salary for more than twelve months, or

(c) his having received a payment which is a profit in lieu of salary, or

(d) his having received in arrears in one income year any portion of his income from interest on securities relatable to more income

years than one;

the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes may, on an application made to him in this behalf, determine the tax payable as if the salary, payment or interest had been received by the assessee during the income year or years to which it relates and may refund the amount of tax, if any, paid in excess of the tax so determined.

Correction of errors

173. (1) Any income tax authority or the Appellate Tribunal may, by order in writing, amend any order passed by it so as to correct any error apparent from the record either of its own motion or on the error having been brought to its notice by the assessee or any other income tax authority and all the provisions of this Ordinance as may be applicable shall have effect accordingly.

(2) No amendment under sub-section (1) which has the effect of enhancing an assessment or reducing a refund or otherwise increasing the liability of the assessee shall be made unless the parties affected thereby have been given a reasonable opportunity of being heard.

(3) Where any such error as is referred to in sub-section (1) is brought to the notice of the authority concerned by the assessee and no amendment is made by such authority within the financial year next following the date in which the error is brought to its notice, the amendment under that sub-section shall be deemed to have been made so as to correct the error and all the provisions of this Ordinance shall have effect accordingly.

(4) No amendment under sub-section (1) shall be made after the expiration of four years from the date of the order sought to be amended.

(5) Where in respect of any completed assessment of a partner in a firm it is found on the assessment of the firm or on any reduction or enhancement made in the income of the firm under sections 120, 121, 156, 159, 161 or 162 that the share of the partner in the profit or loss of the firm has not been included in the assessment of the partner, or, if included, is not correct, the inclusion of the share in the assessment or the correction thereof, as the case may be, shall be deemed to be correction of an error apparent from the record within the meaning of this section, and the provisions of sub-section (1) shall apply thereto accordingly, the period of four years referred to in sub-section (4) being computed from the date of the final order passed in the case of the firm.

(6) Where as a result of proceedings initiated under section 93, a firm or an association of persons is assessed, and the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes concerned is of opinion that it is necessary to compute the total income of a partner in the firm or a member of the association of persons, as the case may be, the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes may proceed to compute the total income and determine the sum payable on the basis of such computation as if the computation is a correction of an error apparent from the record within the meaning of this section, and the provisions of sub-section (1) shall apply accordingly, the period of four years specified in sub-section (4) being reckoned from the date of the final order passed in the case of the firm or association of persons, as the case may be.

(7) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (3) where an amendment is made under this section, an order shall be passed in writing by the income tax authority concerned or the Appellate Tribunal, as the case may be.

Place of
assessment

⁶⁵⁶[173A. (1) Where an assessee carries on a business, profession or vocation at any place, he shall be assessed by the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes of the area in which that place is situate or, where the business, profession or vocation is carried on in more places than one, by the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes of the area in which the principal place of his business, profession or vocation is situate.

(2) In all other cases, an assessee shall be assessed by the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes of the area in which he resides.

(3) Where any question arises under this section as to place of assessment, such question shall be determined by the Commissioner, or, where the question is between places in areas within the jurisdiction of more Commissioners than one, by the Commissioners concerned, or, if they are not in agreement, by the National Board of Revenue:

Provided that, before any such question is determined, the assessee shall have had an opportunity of representing his views.

(4) No person shall be entitled to call in question the jurisdiction of a Deputy Commissioner of Taxes after he has made the return of total income or where he has not made such return, after the time allowed by the notice served on him for making such return has expired.]

Appearance by

174. (1) Any assessee, who is entitled or required to appear before

authorised
representative

any income tax authority or the Appellate Tribunal in connection with any proceedings under this Ordinance, may, except when required under section 122 to attend personally, appear by an authorised representative.

(2) For the purpose of this section, “authorised representative” means a person, authorised in writing by the assessee to appear on his behalf, being-

(a) a relative of the assessee who is his parent, spouse, son, daughter, brother or sister;

(b) a whole time regular employee of the assessee;

⁶⁵⁷[* * *]

(d) a legal practitioner who is entitled to practice in a Civil Court in Bangladesh;

(e) a chartered accountant or a cost and management accountant or a member of an association of accountants recognised in this behalf by the Board; or

(f) an income tax practitioner registered as such by the Board in accordance with the rules made in this behalf and subject to such conditions as may be laid down in those rules ⁶⁵⁸[:

Provided that such an income tax practitioner shall be a member of any registered Taxes Bar Association.]

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), the following persons shall not be qualified to represent an assessee under that sub-section, namely:-

(a) a person who has been dismissed from Government service;

(b) a legal practitioner, or a chartered accountant, a cost and management accountant, or other accountant mentioned in clause (e) of sub-section (2), or an income-tax practitioner, who, having been found guilty of misconduct in his professional capacity-

(i) by any authority empowered to take disciplinary action against him, or

(ii) by the ⁶⁵⁹[Board], in connection with any income-tax proceeding, and, on account of that finding, he stands disqualified

from practising his profession for so long as such disqualification continues ⁶⁶⁰[:

Provided that no person shall be disqualified under this sub-clause unless he is given a reasonable opportunity of being heard:

⁶⁶¹[* * *]

⁶⁶²[Provided further that any person disqualified under this sub-clause may, within one month of his disqualification, appeal to the Government to have the disqualification removed:

Provided further that no disqualification under this sub-clause shall take effect until one month from the date of such disqualification has elapsed or, when an appeal is preferred, until the disposal of the appeal;]]

(c) a person who has become insolvent for so long as the insolvency continues;

(d) a person who has been convicted of any offence connected with any income tax proceeding under this Ordinance unless the Commissioner, with the approval of the Board, by order, remove his disqualification under this sub-section; and

(e) any Government servant in the Income-tax Department who has resigned or retired from such service, for a period of three years from the date of acceptance of resignation or a period of one year from the date of retirement, as the case may be.

Tax to be
calculated to
nearest taka

175. In the determination of the amount of tax or of a refund payable under this Ordinance, fractions of a taka, less than fifty poisha, shall be disregarded and fractions of a taka equal to or exceeding fifty poisha shall be regarded as one taka.

Receipts to the
given

176. A receipt shall be given for any money paid or recovered under this Ordinance.

Computation of
the period of
limitation

177. (1) In computing the period of limitation prescribed for an appeal or application under this Ordinance, the day on which the order complained of was served, or, if the assessee was not furnished with a copy of the order when the notice of the order was served upon him, the time requisite for obtaining the copy of the order shall be excluded.

(2) Where the period of limitation prescribed for an appeal or application under this Ordinance expires on a day which is a closed holiday, the appeal or application may be made on the day

next following such holiday.

Service of notice

178. (1) A notice under this Ordinance may be served on the person therein named ⁶⁶³[either by ⁶⁶⁴[registered post ⁶⁶⁵[***] or notice in the manner provided for service of a summons issued by a Court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Act V of 1908) [.

⁶⁶⁶[* * *]]

[* * *]

(1A) ⁶⁶⁷[Omitted by section 5 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৭ (১৯৯৭ সনের ১৫ নং আইন).]

(2) A notice may be addressed-

(a) in the case of a firm or a Hindu undivided family, to any member of the firm, or the manager or any adult male member of the family;

(b) in the case of a local authority or a company, to the principal officer thereof;

(c) in the case of other body or association of persons, to the principal officer or any member thereof;

(d) in a case where a firm or association of persons is dissolved, to any person who was a member of the firm or association, as the case may be, immediately before such dissolution;

(e) in a case where a business or profession is discontinued to which section 89 applies, if the business or profession discontinued was-

(i) that of an individual, to the person whose income is to be assessed;

(ii) that of a company, to the principal officer thereof; and

(iii) that of a firm or association of persons, to any person who was a partner of such firm or a member of such association, as the case may be, at the time of the discontinuance;

(f) in a case where a finding of partition has been recorded under section 90 in respect of a Hindu undivided family, to the person

who was the last manager of the family or, if such person is dead, to all adult male persons who were members of the family immediately before the partition; and

(g) in any other case, not being an individual, to the person who manages or controls the affairs of the person or institution concerned.

(3) The validity of any notice or of the service of any notice shall not be called in question after the return in response to the notice has been filed or the notice has been complied with.

[Explanation.- In this section, “notice” includes order or requisition made or issued under this Ordinance.]

Certain errors
not to vitiate
assessment, etc

179. No assessment, order, notice, warrant or other document made, issued or executed, or purporting to be made, issued or executed, under this Ordinance, shall be void or otherwise inoperative, merely for want of form, or for an error, defect or omission therein, if such want of form, error, defect or omission is not of a substantial nature prejudicially affecting the assessee.

Proceeding
against
companies under
liquidation

180. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 171 of the Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), leave of the Court shall not be required for continuing any proceeding, or commencing any proceeding, under this Ordinance against a company in respect of which a winding up order has been made or provisional liquidator appointed.

Indemnity

181. Every person deducting, retaining or paying any tax in pursuance of this Ordinance in respect of income belonging to another person is hereby indemnified for the deduction, retention or payment thereof.

Bar of suits and
prosecution, etc

182. (1) No suit shall be brought in any Civil Court to set aside or modify any assessment made under this Ordinance.

(2) No suit, prosecution or other proceedings shall lie against any officer of the Government for anything in good faith done or intended to be done under this Ordinance.

Ordinance to
have effect
pending
legislative
provision for
charge of tax

183. If, on the first day of July in any year provision has not been made by Act of Parliament for the charging of income tax for that year, this Ordinance shall nevertheless have effect until such provision is made, as if the provision in force in the preceding year, or the provision proposed in the bill which may then be before the Parliament, whichever is more favourable to the assessee, were actually in force.

⁶⁶⁸[Omitted]

184. [Restriction on registration of documents.- Omitted by section 8 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯২ (১৯৯২ সনের ২১ নং আইন).]

Requirement of certificate in certain cases

⁶⁶⁹[184A. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Ordinance, a certificate from the concerned Deputy Commissioner of Taxes or from any other person authorised by the Board in this behalf, containing the ⁶⁷⁰[tax-payer's identification number] shall be required to be submitted to the concerned authority, by any person at the time of -

(a) opening a letter of credit for the purpose of import;

⁶⁷¹[(aa) submitting an application for the purpose of obtaining an import registration certificate;]

(b) renewal of trade licence in the area of a city corporation or of a paurashava of a divisional headquarters or of a district headquarters; and

(c) submitting tender documents for the purpose of supply of goods, execution of a contract or for rendering services ⁶⁷²[;

⁶⁷³[(d) submitting an application for membership of a club registered under কোম্পানী আইন, ১৯৯৪ (১৯৯৪ সনের ১৮ নং আইন) ⁶⁷⁴[;

(e) issuance or renewal of license or enlistment of a surveyor of general insurance;

⁶⁷⁵[(f) registration for purchase of land, building or an apartment situated within any city corporation, deed value of which exceeds one lakh taka;

(ff) provisions of clause (f) shall not apply in case of registration for purchase of land, building or an apartment situated within any city corporation, by a non resident Bangladeshi;]

(g) registration ⁶⁷⁶[, change of ownership] or renewal of fitness of a car, jeep or a microbus ⁶⁷⁷[;

(h) sanction of loan exceeding five lakh taka to a person by a ⁶⁷⁸[commercial bank or a leasing company];

(i) issue of credit card;

(j) issue of practising licence to a doctor, a chartered accountant, a

cost and management accountant, a lawyer or an income tax practitioner;

⁶⁷⁹[(k) giving ISD connection to any kind of telephone;

(l) registration of a company under কোম্পানী আইন, ১৯৯৪ (১৯৯৪ সনের ১৮ নং আইন) in respect of sponsor director; and

(m) submission of application for a licence as a Nikah Registrar under the Muslim Marriages and Divorces (Registration) Act, 1974 (LII of 1974) ⁶⁸⁰[;

(n) applying for or renewal of membership of any trade body] ⁶⁸¹[;

(o) submitting a plan for construction of building for the purpose of obtaining approval from Rajdhani Unnayan Kartipakkha (Rajuk), Chittagong Development Authority (CDA), Khulna Development Authority (KDA) and Rajshahi Development Authority (RDA);

(p) issuance of drug license ⁶⁸²[;

(q) applying for connection of gas for commercial purpose in a city corporation, paurashava or cantonment board;

(r) applying for connection of electricity for commercial purpose in a city corporation, paurashava or cantonment board;

(s) registration, change of ownership or renewal of fitness of a bus, truck, prime mover, lorry etc., plying for hire.]]

Tax-payer's identification number (TIN) in certain documents, etc

⁶⁸³[184AA. The Board may, with the prior approval of the Government and by notification in the official Gazette, specify any class of documents where a tax-payer's identification number (TIN) is to be mentioned.]

Tax-payer's identification number

⁶⁸⁴[184B. Every assessee ⁶⁸⁵[or any person who applies for tax payer's identification number] will ⁶⁸⁶[, on payment of tax,] be given a tax-payer's identification number in such manner as may be prescribed ⁶⁸⁷[:

Provided that in case of filing return under section 82D, the assessee is not required to apply for Tax-payer's Identification Number (TIN) or pay tax for TIN.]]

Tax collection

⁶⁸⁸[184BB. Every person required to deduct or collect tax under

account number	Chapter VII of this Ordinance shall be given a tax collection account number in such manner as may be prescribed.]
Unified Taxpayer's Identification Number (UTIN)	⁶⁸⁹ [184BBB. An assessee having taxpayer's identification number (TIN) when registered with VAT authority and obtained a business identification number (BIN) shall be given unified taxpayer's identification number (UTIN) in such manner as may be prescribed by the Board.]
Displaying of tax payer's identification number certificate	⁶⁹⁰ [184C. An assessee having income from business or profession shall obtain tax payer's identification number (TIN) certificate from the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes under whose jurisdiction he is being ⁶⁹¹ [assessed] and shall display such certificate at a conspicuous place of such assessee's business premises.]
Reward to officers and employees of the Board and its subordinate income tax offices for collection and detection of evasion of taxes	<p>⁶⁹²[184D.- (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Ordinance or any other law for the time being in force, the Board may, in such manner and in such circumstances and to such extent as may be prescribed, grant reward to the following persons :-</p> <p>(a) an officer or employee of the Board and its subordinate tax offices for outstanding performance in collection of taxes and detection of tax evasion;</p> <p>(b) any other person for furnishing information leading to detection of tax evasion.</p> <p>(2) The Board may, in addition to the reward mentioned in sub-section (1), grant reward to officers and employees of the Board and its subordinate tax offices for a financial year for collecting of revenue in excess of the revenue target as may be prescribed.]</p>
Assistance to income tax authorities	⁶⁹³ [184E.- All officers and staff of government and semi-government organizations, law enforcement agencies, autonomous bodies, statutory bodies, financial institutions, educational institutions, private organizations, local government and non-government organizations shall assist the income tax authorities in the discharge of their functions under this Ordinance.]

CHAPTER XXIII

RULES AND REPEAL

Power to make rules	<p>185. (1) The Board may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Ordinance; and any such rules may, in so far as they do not impose, or have the effect of imposing, any criminal liability, be given retrospective effect.</p> <p>(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of</p>
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foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:-

- (a) the ascertainment and determination of the classification of any income in respect of which the provisions of this Ordinance are not clear;
- (b) the manner in which, and the procedure by which, the income and the tax payable thereon shall be determined in the case of-
 - (i) non-residents, and
 - (ii) income derived in part from agriculture and in part from business;
- (c) the ascertainment and determination of any income or class of income to be included in the total income of an assessee;
- (d) the determination of the value of any perquisites and benefits and of the allowances permissible under this Ordinance in respect of any head of income or total income;
- (e) the procedure for the grant of exemption of income of industrial undertakings or tourist industries and any other matter connected with or incidental thereto;
- (f) the manner in which, and the procedure by which, self-assessment may be made;
- (g) the procedure for, and any other matter connected with or incidental to, the issue of exemption certificate or tax clearance certificate under section 107;
- (h) the procedure to be followed on application for refund;
- (i) registration of income tax practitioners, qualifications for registration conditions and limitations subject to which income-tax practitioners may act as authorised representative under this Ordinance, cancellation of registration or other disciplinary measures in respect of income tax practitioners;
- (j) fees and other charges to be paid in respect of any services rendered or in respect of any matter for which fees and charges are payable under this Ordinance; and
- (k) any other matter which is to be provided for by rules, or which

is to be or may be prescribed under this Ordinance.

(3) In cases coming under sub-section (2)(b), the rules may prescribe methods by which an estimate of such income may be made, and prescribe the proportion which shall be deemed to be income classifiable under the head “Agricultural income” or “income from business or profession”, and an assessment based on such estimate or proportion, as the case may be, shall be deemed to be duly made in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance.

(4) The power to make rules under this section shall, except on the first occasion of the exercise thereof, be subject to the condition of previous publication ⁶⁹⁴[:

Provided that where previous publication of the draft of any proposed rules or of any amendment to any existing rules is made pursuant to the provisions of this sub-section, giving therewith a notice soliciting objections and suggestions to such draft within the period specified in the notice and if no objection or suggestion is received within the period specified, the previous publication of such draft shall be deemed to be the final publication of the proposed rules or amendment, as the case may be.]

Repeal and
savings

186. (1) The Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922) is hereby repealed.

(2) Notwithstanding the repeal, the Income tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922), and the rules made thereunder, shall continue to apply, as if that Act had not been repealed,-

(a) to any income of, or relatable to, any period prior to the commencement of this Ordinance; and

(b) to any notice issued, or any assessment, order, application or appeal made, any proceedings commenced or any prosecution instituted, under that Act.

(3) Save as provided in sub-section (2), the repeal under sub-section (1) and enactment of this Ordinance shall, for the purposes of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897), be deemed to be repeal and re-enactment of the Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922).

Removal of
difficulties

187. (1) If any difficulty arises in giving effect to any of the provisions of this Ordinance, the Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, make such provisions as it

thinks fit for removing that difficulty.

(2) No notification under this section shall be issued after the thirtieth day of June, 1988.

¹ The semi-colon(;) and word “; or” were omitted by section 7 of the Finance Act, 2009 (Act No. XXXVI of 2009) (with effect from 1st July 2009).

² The words, commas and semi-colon “and any amount received by letting out furniture, fixture, fittings etc; or” were substituted by section 7 of the Finance Act, 2009 (Act No. XXXVI of 2009) (with effect from 1st July 2009).

³ Sub-clause (b) was omitted by section 7 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৩ (১৯৯৩ সনের ১৮ নং আইন)

⁴ The comma and words “, and includes a Senior Appellate Joint Commissioner of Taxes” were added by section 10 of the Finance Ordinance, 1986 (Ordinance No. XLV of 1986)

⁵ The words “an Appellate Additional Commissioner of Taxes” were substituted for the words “a Senior Appellate Joint Commissioner of Taxes” by section 7 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯১ (১৯৯১ সনের ২১ নং আইন)

⁶ The words “and also a person appointed to hold current charge of an Appellate Joint Commissioner of Taxes” were added by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৯ (১৯৯৯ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

⁷ Clause (5A) was inserted by section 7 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৩ (১৯৯৩ সনের ১৮ নং আইন)

⁸ The words “or a pension fund” were inserted by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৯ (১৯৯৯ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

⁹ The words, commas, figures and brackets “or কোম্পানী আইন, ১৯৯৪ (১৯৯৪ সনের ১৮ নং আইন), and includes a body corporate” were substituted for the comma and words “, and includes a body corporate” by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৫ (১৯৯৫ সনের ১২ নং আইন)

¹⁰ The words, figures and brackets ব্যাংক-কোম্পানী আইন, ১৯৯১ (১৯৯১ সনের ১৪ নং আইন)” were substituted for the words, figures and brackets “the Banking Companies Ordinance, 1962 (LVII of 1962)” by section 53 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০০ (২০০০ সনের ১৫ নং আইন)

¹¹ Clause (19) was substituted by section 15 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৩ (২০০৩ সনের ১৭ নং আইন)

¹² Clause (19A) was inserted by section 8 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯০ (১৯৯০ সনের ৪৫ নং আইন)

¹³ The words, brackets, comma and figure “Commissioner of Taxes (Appeals) under section 3, and includes a person appointed to hold current charge of a Commissioner of Taxes (Appeal)” were substituted for the words brackets and figure “Commissioner of Taxes (Appeals) under section 3” by section 5 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৭ (১৯৯৭ সনের ১৫ নং আইন)

¹⁴ Clause (19B) was omitted by section 15 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৩ (২০০৩ সনের ১৭ নং আইন)

¹⁵ The words, commas, figures and brackets “the Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913) or কোম্পানী আইন, ১৯৯৪ (১৯৯৪ সনের ১৮ নং আইন),” were substituted for the words, comma, figures and brackets “the Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913)” by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৫ (১৯৯৫ সনের ১২ নং আইন)

¹⁶ The word “and” was omitted by section 8 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯০ (১৯৯০ সনের ৪৫ নং আইন)

¹⁷ Clause (bb) were inserted by section 8 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯০ (১৯৯০ সনের ৪৫ নং আইন)

¹⁸ Clauses (bb) and (bbb) were substituted for former clause (bb) by section 7 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯১ (১৯৯১ সনের ২১ নং আইন)¹⁷

¹⁹ The words, brackets, comma and figure “Commissioner of Taxes (Appeals) under section 3, and includes a person appointed to hold current charge of a Commissioner of Taxes (Appeal)” were substituted for the words brackets and figure “Commissioner of Taxes (Appeals) under section 3” by section 5 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৭ (১৯৯৭ সনের ১৫ নং আইন)

²⁰ The words “not incorporated by or under any law” were substituted for the words “whether incorporated or not” by section 7 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯১ (১৯৯১ সনের ২১ নং আইন)

²¹ The words, commas, figures and brackets “the Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913) or কোম্পানী আইন, ১৯৯৪ (১৯৯৪ সনের ১৮ নং আইন)” were substituted for the words, comma, figures and brackets “the Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913)” by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৫ (১৯৯৫ সনের ১২ নং আইন)

²² Clause (25) was substituted by section 7 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৩ (১৯৯৩ সনের ১৮ নং আইন)

²³ Clause (25A) was inserted by section 15 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৩ (২০০৩ সনের ১৭ নং আইন)

²⁴ Clause (25AA) was inserted by section 11 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৪ (২০০৪ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

²⁵ The words and commas “or any Joint Director General, Central Intelligence Cell or Deputy Director General, Central Intelligence Cell authorised by him” were added by

Section 8 of the Finance Act, 2009((Act No.IX of 2009)(with effect from 1st July 2007).

²⁶ The words and comma(,) “any Additional Director General, Central Intelligence Cell or” were inserted after the words and comma(,) “Director General, Central Intelligence Cell or” by section 19 of the Finance Act,2010(Act No.XXXIII of 2010).

²⁷ Clause (dd) was inserted by section 27 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০২ (২০০২ সনের ১৪ নং আইন)

²⁸ Sub-clause (iiia) was inserted by section 27 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০২ (২০০২ সনের ১৪ নং আইন)

²⁹ Sub-clause (iv) was omitted by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৯ (১৯৯৯ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

³⁰ The words “and includes a person appointed to hold current charge of an Extra Assistant Commissioner of Taxes” were added by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৯ (১৯৯৯ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

³¹ Clause (30) was substituted by section 53 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০০ (২০০০ সনের ১৫ নং আইন)

³² The colon (:) was substituted for the semi-colon (;) and thereafter the proviso was added by section 27 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০২ (২০০২ সনের ১৪ নং আইন)

³³ The words, commas and the semi-colon (;) “but does not include, in the case of a shareholder of a Bangladeshi company, the amount representing the face value of any bonus shares or the amount of any bonus declared, issued or paid by the company to its shareholders with a view to increasing its paid-up share capital;” were omitted by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৯ (১৯৯৯ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

³⁴ The comma and words “, and includes a Senior Inspecting Joint Commissioner of Taxes” were added by section 10 of the Finance Ordinance, 1986 (Ordinance No. XLV of 1986)

³⁵ The words “an Inspecting Additional Commissioner of Taxes” were substituted for the words “a Senior Inspecting Joint Commissioner of Taxes” by section 7 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯১ (১৯৯১ সনের ২১ নং আইন)

³⁶ The words “and also a person appointed to hold current charge of an Inspecting Joint Commissioner of Taxes” were added by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৯ (১৯৯৯ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

³⁷ Clause (45) was substituted by section 8 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৬ (২০০৬ সনের ২২ নং আইন)

³⁸ Clause (53) was omitted by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৫ (১৯৯৫ সনের ১২ নং আইন)

- ³⁹ Sub-clause (e) was added by section 6 of the অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৯ (১৯৯৯ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)
- ⁴⁰ Clause (59A) was omitted by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৫ (১৯৯৫ সনের ১২ নং আইন)
- ⁴¹ Clause (62) was substituted by section 9 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৫ (২০০৫ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)
- ⁴² Clause (63) was omitted by section 8 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯২ (১৯৯২ সনের ২১ নং আইন)
- ⁴³ Clause (67) was omitted by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৫ (১৯৯৫ সনের ১২ নং আইন)
- ⁴⁴ Clause (1A), which was inserted by section 10 of the Finance Ordinance, 1986 (Ordinance No. of 1986) was omitted by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৫ (১৯৯৫ সনের ১২ নং আইন)
- ⁴⁵ Clause (2) was substituted by section 7 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৩ (১৯৯৩ সনের ১৮ নং আইন)
- ⁴⁶ Clause (2A) was inserted by section 8 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯০ (১৯৯০ সনের ৪৫ নং আইন)
- ⁴⁷ Clause (2B) was inserted by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৯ (১৯৯৯ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)
- ⁴⁸ Clause (2C) was inserted by section 16 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৩ (২০০৩ সনের ১৭ নং আইন)
- ⁴⁹ Clause (2D) was inserted by section 12 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৪ (২০০৪ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)
- ⁵⁰ Clause (3A) was substituted by section 7 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯১ (১৯৯১ সনের ২১ নং আইন)
- ⁵¹ The words and commas “Director General, Central Intelligence Cell,” were inserted after the words “The Board may appoint” by section 20 of the Finance Act, 2010 (Act No. XXXIII of 2010).
- ⁵² The words “a Senior Commissioner of Taxes and” were omitted by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৫ (১৯৯৫ সনের ১২ নং আইন)
- ⁵³ The words “Directors-General of Inspection” were substituted for the words “Director of Inspection” by section 7 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৩ (১৯৯৩ সনের ১৮ নং আইন)
- ⁵⁴ The words, brackets and the comma “Commissioners (Appeals),” were inserted by section 8 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯০ (১৯৯০ সনের ৪৫ নং আইন)
- ⁵⁵ Sub-section (2A) was inserted by section 17 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৩ (২০০৩ সনের ১৭ নং আইন)

আইন)

⁵⁶ Section 4A was inserted by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৫ (১৯৯৫ সনের ১২ নং আইন)

⁵⁷ The Semi-colon(;) was substituted for the comma word “, and” by section 21 of the Finance Act,2010(Act No.XXXIII of 2010).

⁵⁸ The semi-colon and the word “; and” were substituted for the full-stop(.) at the end and thereafter clause (c) was added by section 21 of the Finance Act,2010(Act No.XXXIII of 2010).

⁵⁹ Sub-section (1) was substituted by section 7 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৩ (১৯৯৩ সনের ১৮ নং আইন)

⁶⁰ The words and comma “Senior Commissioner,” were omitted by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৫ (১৯৯৫ সনের ১ নং আইন)

⁶¹ The words and comma “Additional Commissioners of Taxes, Joint Commissioners of Taxes” were substituted for the words “Joint Commissioners of Taxes” by section 7 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯১ (১৯৯১ সনের ২১ নং আইন)

⁶² The words, brackets and commas “or the Commissioners (Appeals), as the case may be,” were inserted by section 8 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯০ (১৯৯০ সনের ৪৫ নং আইন)

⁶³ The words and brackets “or the Commissioners (Appeals)” were inserted by section 8 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯০ (১৯৯০ সনের ৪৫ নং আইন)

⁶⁴ Clause (a) was omitted by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৫ (১৯৯৫ সনের ১ নং আইন)

⁶⁵ Clause (aa) was substituted by section 5 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৭ (১৯৯৭ সনের ১৫ নং আইন)

⁶⁶ Clause (aaa) was added by section 9 of the Finance Act 2009((Act No.IX of 2009)(with effect from 1st July 2007).

⁶⁷ The comma, words and brackets “, the Commissioners (Appeals)” were inserted by section 8 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯০ (১৯৯০ সনের ৪৫ নং আইন)

⁶⁸ Clause (bb) was inserted by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৯ (১৯৯৯ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

⁶⁹ The words and brackets “or the Commissioners (Appeals)” were inserted by section 8 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯০ (১৯৯০ সনের ৪৫ নং আইন)

⁷⁰ Sub-clause (b) was omitted by section 7 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৩ (১৯৯৩ সনের ১৮ নং আইন)

⁷¹ The words and comma “Inspecting Joint Commissioner, the Inspecting Additional Commissioner” were substituted for the words “Inspecting Joint Commissioner” by section 7 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯১ (১৯৯১ সনের ২১ নং আইন)

⁷² The words and comma “Inspecting Joint Commissioner, the Inspecting Additional Commissioner” were substituted for the words “Inspecting Joint Commissioner” by section 7 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯১ (১৯৯১ সনের ২১ নং আইন)

⁷³ The words and comma “Inspecting Joint Commissioner, the Inspecting Additional Commissioner” were substituted for the words “Inspecting Joint Commissioner” by section 7 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯১ (১৯৯১ সনের ২১ নং আইন)

⁷⁴ The words and comma “Inspecting Joint Commissioner, the Inspecting Additional Commissioner” were substituted for the words “Inspecting Joint Commissioner” by section 7 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯১ (১৯৯১ সনের ২১ নং আইন)

⁷⁵ The words “judicial and accountant” were omitted by section 28 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০২ (২০০২ সনের ১৪ নং আইন)

⁷⁶ Sub-section (3) was substituted by section 28 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০২ (২০০২ সনের ১৪ নং আইন)

⁷⁷ Clause (i) was substituted by section 8 of the Finance Act, 2009 (Act No. XXXVI of 2009) (with effect from 1st July 2009).

⁷⁸ The semi-colon and word “; or” were substituted for the full-stop(.) at the end and thereafter clause (ix) was added by section 22 of the Finance Act, 2010 (Act No. XXXIII of 2010).

⁷⁹ Sub-section (4) was substituted by section 4 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৬ (১৯৯৬ সনের ১৮ নং আইন)

⁸⁰ The comma(,) and words “, who is a member of the Board or holds the current charge of a member of the Board” were inserted after the words “President thereof” by section 22 of the Finance Act, 2010 (Act No. XXXIII of 2010).

⁸¹ The words, comma, figures and brackets “or Bangladesh Chartered Accountants Order, 1973 (P.O. No. 2 of 1973)” were inserted by section 47 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০১ (২০০১ সনের ৩০ নং আইন)

⁸² The words “and that there is equality in number of judicial members and accountant

members” were omitted by section 29 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০২ (২০০২ সনের ১৪ নং আইন)

⁸³ The full stop (.) was substituted for the colon (:) and thereafter the proviso was omitted by section 48 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০১ (২০০১ সনের ৩০ নং আইন)

⁸⁴ Section 16A was inserted by section 8 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৮৮ (১৯৮৮ সনের ৩৩ নং আইন)

⁸⁵ Sections 16B and 16C were inserted by section 30 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০২ (২০০২ সনের ১৪ নং আইন)

⁸⁶ The Explanation was substituted by section 13 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৪ (২০০৪ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

⁸⁷ The comma and words “, and includes a Senior Appellate Joint Commissioner of Taxes” were added by section 10 of the Finance Ordinance, 1986 (Ordinance No. XLV of 1986)

⁸⁸ Section 16CC were omitted by Finance Act,2009(Act No.X of 2009)(with effect from 1st July 2008).

⁸⁹ The words “an Appellate Additional Commissioner of Taxes” were substituted for the words “a Senior Appellate Joint Commissioner of Taxes” by section 7 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯১ (১৯৯১ সনের ২১ নং আইন)

⁹⁰ Section 16E were inserted by section 23 of the Finance Act,2010(Act No.XXXIII of 2010).

⁹¹ The words “income year in which it is received” were substituted for the words “income year in which it is declared” by Section 11 of the Finance Act,2009(Act No.IX of 2009)(with effect from 1st July 2007).

⁹² The words “which makes any debtor taxable” were omitted by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৯ (১৯৯৯ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

⁹³ The colon (:) was substituted for the full-stop (.) and thereafter the proviso was added by section 31 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০২ (২০০২ সনের ১৪ নং আইন)

⁹⁴ The proviso was substituted by section 19 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৩ (২০০৩ সনের ১৭ নং আইন)

⁹⁵ The words, brackets and letters “except as provided in clause (aa)” were inserted by section 7 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯১ (১৯৯১ সনের ২১ নং আইন)

⁹⁶ Clause (aa) was inserted by section 7 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯১ (১৯৯১ সনের ২১ নং আইন)

⁹⁷ The words “three years” were substituted for the words “two years” by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৯ (১৯৯৯ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

⁹⁸ The words “three years” were substituted for the words “two years” by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৯ (১৯৯৯ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

⁹⁹ The proviso was substituted by section 19 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৩ (২০০৩ সনের ১৭ নং আইন)

¹⁰⁰ Sub-sections (21), (22) and (23) were added by section 7 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৩ (১৯৯৩ সনের ১৮ নং আইন)

¹⁰¹ The words “three years” were substituted for the words “two years” by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৯ (১৯৯৯ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

¹⁰² Sub-section (21A) was inserted by section 31 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০২ (২০০২ সনের ১৪ নং আইন)

¹⁰³ Sub-section 24 was substituted by section 24 of the Finance Act,2010(Act No.XXXIII of 2010).

¹⁰⁴ Sub-section 25 was omitted by Section 11 of the Finance Act,2009(Act No.IX of 2009)(with effect from 1st July 2007).

¹⁰⁵ The words “and also a person appointed to hold current charge of an Appellate Joint Commissioner of Taxes” were added by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৯ (১৯৯৯ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

¹⁰⁶ Section 19A was omitted by section 25 of the Finance Act,2010(Act No.XXXIII of 2010).

¹⁰⁷ Clause (5A) was inserted by section 7 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৩ (১৯৯৩ সনের ১৮ নং আইন)

¹⁰⁸ Section 19AA was omitted by section 26 of the Finance Act,2010(Act No.XXXIII of 2010).

¹⁰⁹ The words “or a pension fund” were inserted by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৯ (১৯৯৯ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

¹¹⁰ Section 19AAA was omitted by section 27 of the Finance Act,2010(Act No.XXXIII of 2010).

¹¹¹ The words, commas, figures and brackets “or কোম্পানী আইন, ১৯৯৪ (১৯৯৪ সনের ১৮ নং আইন), and includes a body corporate” were substituted for the comma and words “, and includes a body corporate” by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৫(১৯৯৫ সনের ১২ নং আইন)

¹¹² Sections 19B, 19BB and 19BBB were omitted by section 12 of the Finance Act,2009(Act No. IX of 2009)(with effect from 1st July 2007).

¹¹³ Clauses (a), (b), (c) and (d) were substituted for clauses (a) and (b) by section 11 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৬ (২০০৬ সনের ২২ নং আইন)

¹¹⁴ The words, figures and brackets ব্যাংক-কোম্পানী আইন, ১৯৯১ (১৯৯১ সনের ১৪ নং আইন)” were substituted for the words, figures and brackets “the Banking Companies Ordinance, 1962 (LVII of 1962)” by section 53 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০০ (২০০০ সনের ১৫ নং আইন)

¹¹⁵ Sections 19B, 19BB and 19BBB were omitted by section 12 of the Finance Act,2009(Act No. IX of 2009)(with effect from 1st July 2007).

¹¹⁶ Clause (19) was substituted by section 15 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৩ (২০০৩ সনের ১৭ নং আইন)

¹¹⁷ Sections 19B, 19BB and 19BBB were omitted by section 12 of the Finance Act,2009(Act No. IX of 2009)(with effect from 1st July 2007).

¹¹⁸ Section 19C was inserted by section 29 of the Finance Act,2010(Act No.XXXVIII of 2010).

¹¹⁹ The words “the Government or any security approved by Government” were substituted for the words “the Government” by section 15 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৪ (২০০৪ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

¹²⁰ The colon (:) was substituted for the semi-colon (;) and thereafter the proviso was added by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৫ (১৯৯৫ সনের ১২ নং আইন)

¹²¹ Clause (c) was omitted by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৫ (১৯৯৫ সনের ১২ নং আইন)

¹²² The commas and words “, whether used for commercial or residential purposes,” were inserted by section 35 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০২ (২০০২ সনের ১৪ নং আইন)

¹²³ The commas and words “, furniture, fixture, fittings etc.” were added after the word “building” by section 14 of the Finance Act,2009(Act No.XXXVI of 2009)(with effect from 1st July 2009).

- ¹²⁴ Clause (c) was omitted by section 8 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯২ (১৯৯২ সনের ২১ নং আইন)
- ¹²⁵ The colon(:) was substituted for the semi-colon(;) and thereafter the proviso was added by section 13 of the Finance Act,2009(Act No.IX of 2009)(with effect from 1st July 2007).
- ¹²⁶ Clause (gg) was inserted by section 36 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০২ (২০০২ সনের ১৪ নং আইন)
- ¹²⁷ Clause (h) was substituted by section 16 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৪ (২০০৪ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)
- ¹²⁸ Clause (i) was omitted by section 8 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯২ (১৯৯২ সনের ২১ নং আইন)
- ¹²⁹ The semi-colon (;) was substituted for the full stop (.) and thereafter clause (h) was inserted by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৪ (১৯৯৪ সনের ১১ নং আইন)
- ¹³⁰ Sub-section (3) was inserted by section 4 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৬ (১৯৯৬ সনের ১৮ নং আইন)
- ¹³¹ The comma and words “, Investment Corporation of Bangladesh” were inserted by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৯ (১৯৯৯ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)
- ¹³² The words and comma “any other entity, when lending of money is not the business of transferor” were substituted for the words “a newly set up industrial undertaking or to an extension of an existing industrial undertaking whose income is exempted from payment of tax” by section 14 of the Finance Act,2009(Act No.IX of 2009)(with effect from 1st July 2007).
- ¹³³ The words “five per cent” were substituted for the words “ten percent” by section 14 of the Finance Act,2009(Act No.IX of 2009)(with effect from 1st July 2007).
- ¹³⁴ The words “or bridge or road or fly over owned by a physical infrastructure undertaking” were inserted after the words “property of the assessee” by section 30 of the Finance Act,2010(Act No.XXXIII of 2010).
- ¹³⁵ Clause (x) was omitted by section 12 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৫ (২০০৫ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)
- ¹³⁶ Clause (xa) was omitted by section 17 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৪ (২০০৪ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)
- ¹³⁷ The proviso was omitted by section 37 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০২ (২০০২ সনের ১৪ নং আইন)
- ¹³⁸ Clause (xviii) was omitted by section 8 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯০ (১৯৯০ সনের ৪৫ নং আইন)

¹³⁹ Clause (xviiiia) was inserted by section 8 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৮৭ (১৯৮৭ সনের ২৭ নং আইন)

¹⁴⁰ Clause (xviiiiaa) was inserted by section of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯০ (১৯৯০ সনের ৪৫ নং আইন)

¹⁴¹ The comma and words “, Karmo shongsthan Bank” were inserted by section 14 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৬ (২০০৬ সনের ২২ নং আইন)

¹⁴² The words “one per cent” were substituted for the words “two per cent” by section 12 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৫ (২০০৫ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

¹⁴³ The proviso was substituted by section 7 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৩ (১৯৯৩ সনের ১৮ নং আইন)

¹⁴⁴ The commas and figures “, 1995-96, 1996-97, 1997-98, 1998-99” were substituted for the words and figures “and 1995-96 or till the assessment year the actual provision in respect of which is equal to the bad and doubtful debts as per Bangladesh Bank’s guidelines in this behalf” by section 5 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৭ (১৯৯৭ সনের ১৫ নং আইন)

¹⁴⁵ The commas, figures and word “, 1999-2000, 2000-2001 and 2001-2002” were substituted for the word and figures “ and 1999-2000” by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৯ (১৯৯৯ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)¹²

¹⁴⁶ The commas, figures and word “, 2001-2002, 2002-2003, 2003-2004 and 2004-2005” were substituted for the word and figures “ and 2001-2002” by section 37 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০২ (২০০২ সনের ১৪ নং আইন)

¹⁴⁷ The commas, figures and word “, 2004-2005, 2005-2006 and 2006-2007” were substituted for the word and figures “and 2004-2005” by section 12 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৫ (২০০৫ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

¹⁴⁸ The colon (:) was substituted for the semi-colon (;) and the proviso was added by section 7 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৩ (১৯৯৩ সনের ১৮ নং আইন)

¹⁴⁹ The semi colon (;) was substituted for the colon (:) and the proviso was omitted by section 5 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৭ (১৯৯৭ সনের ১৫ নং আইন)

¹⁵⁰ Clause (aa) was inserted by section 7 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৩ (১৯৯৩ সনের ১৮ নং আইন)

¹⁵¹ Clause (e) was substituted by section 13 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৫ (২০০৫ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

¹⁵² The words “two lakh and fifty thousand” were substituted for the words “two lakh” by

section 31 of the Finance Act,2010(Act No.XXXIII of 2010).

¹⁵³ Clauses (g) and (h) were inserted by section 22 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৩ (২০০৩ সনের ১৭ নং আইন)

¹⁵⁴ The words “eight percent” was substituted for the words “five percent” by the section 15 of the Finance Act,2009(Act No.XXXVI of 2009)(with effect from 1st July 2009).

¹⁵⁵ The semi-colon (;) was substituted for the full-stop (.) and thereafter clauses (i), (j) and (k) were inserted by section 15 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৬ (২০০৬ সনের ২২ নং আইন)

¹⁵⁶ Section 30A was inserted by section 38 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০২ (২০০২ সনের ১৪ নং আইন)

¹⁵⁷ The colon (:) was substituted for the full-stop (.) and thereafter the proviso was added by section 8 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯০ (১৯৯০ সনের ৪৫ নং আইন)

¹⁵⁸ The words, comma, brackets and figures ‘Kvđvbx AvBb, 1994 (1994 mđbi 18bs AvBb)’ were substituted for the words, comma, brackets and figures “the Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913)” by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৯ (১৯৯৯ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

¹⁵⁹ Sub-clauses (a) and (b) were omitted by section 10 of the Finance Ordinance, 1986 (Ordinance No. XLV of 1986)

¹⁶⁰ Sub-clauses (c), (cc) and (ccc) were substituted for the clause (c) by section 8 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯০ (১৯৯০ সনের ৪৫ নং আইন)

¹⁶¹ Sub-clause (c) was omitted by section 7 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৩ (১৯৯৩ সনের ১৮ নং আইন)

¹⁶² The colon (:) was substituted for the full-stop (.) and thereafter the proviso was added by section 10 of the Finance Ordinance, 1986 (Ordinance No. XLV of 1986)

¹⁶³ The proviso was omitted by section 8 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯০ (১৯৯০ সনের ৪৫ নং আইন)

¹⁶⁴ The proviso was inserted by section 7 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৩ (১৯৯৩ সনের ১৮ নং আইন)

¹⁶⁵ The word “same” was omitted by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৫ (১৯৯৫ সনের ১২ নং আইন)

¹⁶⁶ Sub-section (7) was substituted by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৫ (১৯৯৫ সনের ১২ নং আইন)

¹⁶⁷ The words “and stocks and shares of public companies listed with a stock exchange in Bangladesh” was omitted by section 32 of the Finance Act,2010(Act No.XXXIII of

2010).

¹⁶⁸ The words and comma “other than bonus share of a company,” were omitted by section 4 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৬ (১৯৯৬ সনের ১৮ নং আইন)

¹⁶⁹ The words, commas, figures and brackets “the Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913) or কোম্পানী আইন, ১৯৯৪ (১৯৯৪ সনের ১৮ নং আইন),` were substituted for the words, comma and figures “the Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913)” by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৫ (১৯৯৫ সনের ১২ নং আইন)

¹⁷⁰ The words, commas, figures and brackets “the Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913) or কোম্পানী আইন, ১৯৯৪ (১৯৯৪ সনের ১৮ নং আইন),` were substituted for the words, comma, figures and brackets “the Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913)” by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৫ (১৯৯৫ সনের ১২ নং আইন)

¹⁷¹ Sub-section (11A) was omitted by section 16 of the Finance Act,2009(Act No.IX of 2009)(with effect from 1st July 2007).

¹⁷² Sub-section (12) was inserted by section 8 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯০ (১৯৯০ সনের ৪৫ নং আইন)

¹⁷³ The words, brackets, figures and commas “sub-sections (5), (7), (10), and (11)” were substituted for the words, brackets, figures and commas “sub-sections (5), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10) and (11)” by section 57 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০০ (২০০০ সনের ১৫ নং আইন)

¹⁷⁴ The words, brackets and figures “(21A) or (24) applies” for the words, figures, brackets and commas “(21A),(24) or (25) applies” by section 13 of the Finance Act,2009(Act No.X of 2009)(with effect from 1st July 2008).

¹⁷⁵ The inverted commas, the words and the comma “Agricultural income”, were inserted by section 7 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯১ (১৯৯১ সনের ২১ নং আইন)

¹⁷⁶ The words, commas, figures and brackets “the Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913) or কোম্পানী আইন, ১৯৯৪ (১৯৯৪ সনের ১৮ নং আইন)” were substituted the words, commas, figures and brackets “the Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913)” by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৫ (১৯৯৫ সনের ১২ নং আইন)

¹⁷⁷ The words and comma “and every registered firm whose capital on the last day of any income year was not less than five lakh taka” were omitted by section 4 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৬ (১৯৯৬ সনের ১৮ নং আইন)

¹⁷⁸ The words “or a registered firm” were omitted by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৮

(১৯৯৮ সনের ১৪ নং আইন)

¹⁷⁹ The proviso was substituted by section 14 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৫ (২০০৫ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

¹⁸⁰ The proviso was added by section (18) of the Finance Act, 2009 (Act No. IX of 2009) (with effect from 1st July 2007).

¹⁸¹ The words “a firm” were substituted for the words “an unregistered firm” by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৫ (১৯৯৫ সনের ১২ নং আইন).]

¹⁸² The words, commas and semi-colon (;) “and also, in the case of a registered firm, of the tax payable by it;” were omitted by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৫ (১৯৯৫ সনের ১২ নং আইন)

¹⁸³ The words “otherwise than by way of gift or for adequate consideration” were substituted for words “otherwise than for adequate consideration” by section 8 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯০ (১৯৯০ সনের ৪৫ নং আইন)

¹⁸⁴ The words “otherwise than by way of gift or for adequate consideration” were substituted for words “otherwise than for adequate consideration” by section 8 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯০ (১৯৯০ সনের ৪৫ নং আইন)

¹⁸⁵ The words “otherwise than by way of gift or for adequate consideration” were substituted for words “otherwise than for adequate consideration” by section 8 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯০ (১৯৯০ সনের ৪৫ নং আইন)

¹⁸⁶ The word “settlor” was substituted for the word “settler” by section 12 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৮৯ (১৯৮৯ সনের ৩৬ নং আইন)6

¹⁸⁷ The word “settlor” was substituted for the word “settler” by section 12 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৮৯ (১৯৮৯ সনের ৩৬ নং আইন)7

¹⁸⁸ The full stop (.) was substituted for the colon (:) and thereafter the proviso was omitted by section 8 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৮৮ (১৯৮৮ সনের ৩৩ নং আইন)

¹⁸⁹ The word “settlor” was substituted for the word “settler” by section 12 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৮৯ (১৯৮৯ সনের ৩৬ নং আইন)10

¹⁹⁰ The word “settlor” was substituted for the word “settler” by section 12 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৮৯ (১৯৮৯ সনের ৩৬ নং আইন)11

¹⁹¹ The word “settlor” was substituted for the word “settler” by section 12 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৮৯ (১৯৮৯ সনের ৩৬ নং আইন)

¹⁹² Sub-sections (2) and (3) were substituted by section 8 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯২ (১৯৯২ সনের ২১ নং আইন)

¹⁹³ The words “ten percent” were substituted for the word “fifteen percent” by section 14 of the Finance Act,2009(Act No.X of 2009)(with effect from 1st July 2008).

¹⁹⁴ The words, figures and letters “in all paragraphs excluding paragraphs 15 and 16 of the said Part B” were substituted for the words, commas and figures “in paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 11A, 11B, 13, 17 and 21 of the said Part B” by section 15 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৫ (২০০৫ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

¹⁹⁵ Sub-section (3) was substituted by section 58 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০০ (২০০০ সনের ১৫ নং আইন)

¹⁹⁶ The words, figures and letters “all paragraphs excluding paragraphs 15 and 16 of Part-B” were substituted for the words, commas and figures “paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 11A, 11B, 13, 17 and 21 of Part-B” by section 15 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৫ (২০০৫ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

¹⁹⁷ The words “Ten lakh taka” were substituted for the words “Five lakh taka” by section 16 of the Finance Act,2009(Act No.XXXVI of 2009)(with effect from 1st July 2009).

¹⁹⁸ Clause (b) was omitted by section 17 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৬ (২০০৬ সনের ২২ নং আইন)

¹⁹⁹ The words and bracket “clause (a)” was substituted for the words and brackets “clauses (a) and (b)” by section 17 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৬ (২০০৬ সনের ২২ নং আইন)

²⁰⁰ The words “twenty five percent” were substituted for the words “twenty percent” by section 14 of the Finance Act,2009(Act No.X of 2009)(with effect from 1st July 2008).

²⁰¹ The full stop (.) was substituted for the colon (:) and thereafter the proviso was omitted by section 15 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৫ (২০০৫ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

²⁰² Sub-sections (2A) and (2B) were inserted by section 8 of the Finance Ordinance, 1985 (Ordinance No. XXXII of 1985)

²⁰³ The figure “1995” was substituted for the figure “2000” by section 7 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯১ (১৯৯১ সনের ২১ নং আইন)

²⁰⁴ The words “seven years” was substituted for the word “six years” by the Income tax

(Amendment) Ordinance, 1986 (Ordinance No. L of 1986)

²⁰⁵ The words “five years” was substituted for the word “four years” by the Income tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1986 (Ordinance No. L of 1986)

²⁰⁶ The words, commas, figures and brackets “the Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913) or কোম্পানী আইন, ১৯১৪ (১৯১৪ সনের ১৮ নং আইন)” were substituted for the words, comma, figures and brackets “the Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913)” by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৫ (১৯৯৫ সনের ১২ নং আইন)

²⁰⁷ Clauses (c) and (cc) were substituted for the clause (c) by section 8 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯২ (১৯৯২ সনের ২১ নং আইন)

²⁰⁸ Clause (c) was omitted by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৪ (১৯৯৪ সনের ১৪ নং আইন)

²⁰⁹ The words and commas “during the period, or within one year from the end of the period,” were substituted for the words “within two years from the end of the period” by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৯ (১৯৯৯ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

²¹⁰ The words “thirty per cent” were substituted for the words “twenty five per cent” by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৪ (১৯৯৪ সনের ১৪ নং আইন)

²¹¹ The colon (:) was substituted for the semi-colon (;) and thereafter the proviso was added by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৯ (১৯৯৯ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

²¹² The words “one hundred and eighty days” were substituted for the words “one hundred and twenty days” by section 10 of the Finance Act, 1986 (Act No. LXV of 1986)

²¹³ The words “one hundred and eighty days” were substituted for the words “one hundred and twenty days” by section 10 of the Finance Act, 1986 (Act No. LXV of 1986)

²¹⁴ Sub-section (2C) was inserted by section 8 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯০ (১৯৯০ সনের ৪৫ নং আইন)

²¹⁵ The words “three months” were substituted for the words “six months” by section 8 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯২ (১৯৯২ সনের ২১ নং আইন)

²¹⁶ The proviso was substituted by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৯ (১৯৯৯ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

²¹⁷ Sub-section (8) was added by section 8 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯২ (১৯৯২ সনের ২১ নং আইন)

²¹⁸ The words and commas “hunting lodges, amusement and theme park, holiday home, tourist resort, family fun and games, energy park” were substituted for the words

“hunting lodges” by section 50 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০১ (২০০১ সনের ৩০ নং আইন)

²¹⁹ Sub-sections (2A) and (2B) were inserted by section 8 of the Finance Ordinance, 1985 (Ordinance No. XXXII of 1985)

²²⁰ The figure “2000” was substituted for the figure “1990” by section 12 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৮৯ (১৯৮৯ সনের ৩৬ নং আইন)

²²¹ The words “seven years” were substituted for the words “six years” by section 3 of the Income tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1986 (Ordinance No. L of 1986)

²²² The words “five years” were substituted for the words “four years” by section 3 of the Income tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1986 (Ordinance No. L of 1986)

²²³ Clauses (c) and (cc) were substituted for former clause (c) by section 8 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯২ (১৯৯২ সনের ২১ নং আইন)

²²⁴ Clause (c) was omitted by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৪ (১৯৯৪ সনের ১১ নং আইন)

²²⁵ The words and comma “during the period, or within one year from the end of the period” were substituted for the words and comma “within two years from the end of the period” by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৯ (১৯৯৯ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

²²⁶ The words “twenty five per cent” were substituted for the words “twenty per cent.” by section 7 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৩ (১৯৯৩ সনের ১৮ নং আইন)

²²⁷ The colon (:) was substituted for the semi colon (;) and thereafter the proviso was added by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৯ (১৯৯৯ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

²²⁸ The words “one hundred and eighty days” were substituted for the words “one hundred and twenty days” by section 10 of the Finance Ordinance, 1986 (Ordinance No. XLV of 1986)

²²⁹ Sub-section (2C) was inserted by section 8 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯০ (১৯৯০ সনের ৪৫ নং আইন)

²³⁰ The words “three months” were substituted for the words “six months” by section 8 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯২ (১৯৯২ সনের ২১ নং আইন)

²³¹ Sub-section (8) was inserted by section 8 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯২ (১৯৯২ সনের ২১ নং আইন)

²³² Section 46A was inserted by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৫ (১৯৯৫ সনের ১২ নং আইন)

²³³ The words and figure “profits and gains under section 28 from profits” were substituted for the words “profits and gains of” by section 18 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৬ (২০০৬ সনের ২২ নং আইন)³

²³⁴ The word, comma and figure “June, 2008” were substituted for the word, comma and figure “June, 2005” by section 16 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৫ (২০০৫ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

²³⁵ The words “Dhaka and Chittagong divisions” were substituted for the words and comma “Dhaka and Chittagong and Sylhet divisions, ” by section 59 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০০ (২০০০ সনের ১৫ নং আইন)

²³⁶ The word “four” was substituted for the word “five” by section 16 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৫ (২০০৫ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

²³⁷ The words and commas “Rajshahi, Khulna, Sylhet and Barisal divisions” were substituted for the words and commas “Rajshahi, Khulna and Barisal divisions” by section 59 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০০ (২০০০ সনের ১৫ নং আইন)

²³⁸ The word “six” was substituted for the word “seven” by section 16 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৫ (২০০৫ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

²³⁹ The Explanation was omitted by section 16 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৫ (২০০৫ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

²⁴⁰ Sub-section (1A) was inserted by section 16 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৫ (২০০৫ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

²⁴¹ The words and comma “solar energy plant,” were added after the words and comma “waste treatment plant,” by section (19) of the Finance Act, 2009 (Act No. IX of 2009) (with effect from 1st July 2007).

²⁴² Clause (b) and the Explanation was omitted by section 16 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৫ (২০০৫ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

²⁴³ Clause (c) was substituted by section 16 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৫ (২০০৫ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

²⁴⁴ The colon was substituted for full-stop at the end of the existing proviso and thereafter a new proviso was added by section 17 of the Finance Act, 2009 (Act No. XXXVI of 2009) (with effect from 1st July 2009).

²⁴⁵ The words “within six months from the end of the month” were substituted for the words “within one hundred eighty days from the date” by section 59 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০০

(২০০০ সনের ১৫ নং আইন)

²⁴⁶ Sub-section (2A) was substituted by section 24 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৩ (২০০৩ সনের ১৭ নং আইন)

²⁴⁷ The words “forty-five days” were substituted for the words “thirty days” by section 24 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৩ (২০০৩ সনের ১৭ নং আইন)

²⁴⁸ The colon (:) was substituted for the full stop (.) and thereafter the proviso was inserted by section 40 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০২ (২০০২ সনের ১৪ নং আইন)

²⁴⁹ The proviso was substituted by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৯ (১৯৯৯ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

²⁵⁰ The semi-colon (;) and the word “; and” were substituted and thereafter clause (c) was added by section 51 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০১ (২০০১ সনের ৩০ নং আইন)

²⁵¹ The full stop (.) was substituted for the semi-colon (;) and clause (d) was omitted by section 16 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৫ (২০০৫ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

²⁵² Section (46B) was inserted by section 15 of the Finance Act, 2009 (Act No. X of 2009) (with effect from 1st July 2008).

²⁵³ The words “energy saving bulb, solar energy panel, barrier contraceptive or rubber latex,” were inserted by section 33 of the Finance Act, 2010 (Act No. XXXIII of 2010).

²⁵⁴ The colon was substituted for the full-stop at the end and thereafter proviso was added by section 18 of the Finance Act, 2009 (Act No. XXXVI of 2009) (with effect from 1st July 2009).

²⁵⁵ Semi-colon (;) was substituted for the full-stop at the end and thereafter clause (f) was added by section 33 of the Finance Act, 2010 (Act No. XXXIII of 2010).

²⁵⁶ The words “three lakh taka” were substituted for the words “one lakh taka” by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৫ (১৯৯৫ সনের ১২ নং আইন)

²⁵⁷ The word “fifteen” was substituted for the word “ten” by section 8 of the Finance Ordinance, 1985 (Ordinance No. XXXII of 1985)

²⁵⁸ Clause (aa) was inserted by section 52 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০১ (২০০১ সনের ৩০ নং আইন)

²⁵⁹ Clause (bb) was omitted by section 2 of the Income Tax (Amendment) Ordinance No, 1985 (Ordinance No. XXXVI of 1985)

²⁶⁰ The word “and” was omitted by section 8 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৮৮ (১৯৮৮ সনের ৩৩ নং

আইন)

²⁶¹ The semi colon (;) was substituted for the full-stop (.) and thereafter clauses (h) to (m) were added by section 8 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৮৮ (১৯৮৮ সনের ৩৩ নং আইন)

²⁶² Clause (l) was omitted by section 7 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৩ (১৯৯৩ সনের ১৮ নং আইন)

²⁶³ The word “and” was omitted by section 12 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৮৯ (১৯৮৯ সনের ৩৬ নং আইন)

²⁶⁴ The semi-colon (;) was substituted for the full stop (.) and the word “and ” and clause (n) was inserted by section 12 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৮৯ (১৯৮৯ সনের ৩৮ নং আইন)

²⁶⁵ The word “and” was omitted by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৯ (১৯৯৯ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

²⁶⁶ Clause (n) was substituted by section 52 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০১ (২০০১ সনের ৩০ নং আইন)

²⁶⁷ The semi-colon (;) was substituted for the full-stop (.) and thereafter the clauses (o), (p) and (q) were inserted by section 7 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯১ (১৯৯১ সনের ২১ নং আইন)

²⁶⁸ Clauses (r), (s), (t), (u), (v), (w), (x), (y) and (z) were inserted by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৯ (১৯৯৯ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

²⁶⁹ Clause (u) was omitted by section 60 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০০ (২০০০ সনের ১৫ নং আইন)

²⁷⁰ Clause (v) was omitted by section 52 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০১ (২০০১ সনের ৩০ নং আইন)

²⁷¹ Clause (y) was omitted by section 60 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০০ (২০০০ সনের ১৫ নং আইন)

²⁷² Clauses (za), (zb) and (zc) were added by section 60 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০০ (২০০০ সনের ১৫ নং আইন)

²⁷³ Clause (zb) was omitted by section 52 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০১ (২০০১ সনের ৩০ নং আইন)

²⁷⁴ The semi-colon (;) was substituted for the full stop (.) and thereafter clause (zd) was inserted by section 52 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০১ (২০০১ সনের ৩০ নং আইন)

²⁷⁵ The semi colon (;) was substituted for the full stop (.) and thereafter clause (ze) was added by section 41 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০২ (২০০২ সনের ১৪ নং আইন)

²⁷⁶ The semi-colon (;) was substituted for the full stop (.) and thereafter clauses (zf), (zg),

(zh) and (zi) were inserted by section 17 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৫ (২০০৫ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

²⁷⁷ Clause (zf) was substituted by section 19 of the Finance Act,2009(Act No.XXXVI of 2009)(with effect from 1st July 2009).

²⁷⁸ The words “any commodity” were substituted for the words “knitwear or oven garments” by section 20 of the Finance Act,2009(Act No.IX of 2009)(with effect from 1st July 2007).

²⁷⁹ The semi-colon (;) was substituted for the full-stop (.) and thereafter clauses (zj), (zk) and (zl) were added by section 19 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৬ (২০০৬ সনের ২২ নং আইন)

²⁸⁰ Clause (zk) was omitted by section 19 of the Finance Act,2009(Act No.XXXVI of 2009)(with effect from 1st July 2009).

²⁸¹ Clause (zl) was omitted by section 20 of the Finance Act,2009(Act No.IX of 2009)(with effect from 1st July 2009).

²⁸² Clauses (zm), (zn) and (zo) were added by section 20 of the Finance Act,2009(Act No.IX of 2009)(with effect from 1st July 2009).

²⁸³ The words “issuance or” were omitted by section 16 of the Finance Act,2009(Act No.X of 2009)(with effect from 1st July 2008).

²⁸⁴ Clause (zn) was omitted by section 34 of the Finance Act,2010(Act No.XXXIII of 2010).

²⁸⁵ Semicolon was substituted for the full-stop and thereafter new clauses (zp),(zq),(zr) and (zs) were added by section 16 of the Finance Act,2009(Act No.X of 2009)(with effect from 1st July 2008).

²⁸⁶ Semicolon was substituted for the full-stop at the end and thereafter clause (zt) was added by section 19 of the Finance Act,2009(Act No.XXXVI of 2009)(with effect from 1st July 2009).

²⁸⁷ Semi-colon (;) was substituted for the full-stop(.) at the end of clause (zt) and thereafter clauses (zu) and (zv) were added by section 34 of the Finance Act,2010(Act No.XXXIII of 2010).

²⁸⁸ Section 50A was inserted by section 5 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৭ (১৯৯৭ সনের ১৫ নং আইন)

²⁸⁹ The colon (:) was substituted for the full-stop (.) and thereafter the proviso was inserted by section 19 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৮ (২০০৮ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

²⁹⁰ Sub-section (1) was substituted by section 18 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৫ (২০০৫ সনের ১৬ নং

আইন)

²⁹¹ Colon(:) was substituted for the full-stop(.) at the end of sub-section (1) and thereafter proviso was added by section 21 of the Finance Act,2009(Act No.IX of 2009)(with effect from 1st July 2007).

²⁹² Clause (19A) was inserted by section 8 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯০ (১৯৯০ সনের ৪৫ নং আইন)

²⁹³ The words “or travel agency commission or shipping agency commission” were inserted by section 28 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৮৮ (১৯৮৮ সনের ৩৩ নং আইন)

²⁹⁴ The words “execution of contract or sub-contract” was substituted for the words “execution of contract” by section 52 of the Finance Act,2009(Act No.IX of 2009)(with effect from 1st July 2007).

²⁹⁵ The words “or for services rendered” were omitted by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৮ (১৯৯৮ সনের ১৪ নং আইন)

²⁹⁶ Sections 52A, 52B and 52C were inserted by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৮ (১৯৯৮ সনের ১৪ নং আইন)

²⁹⁷ Section 52A was substituted by section 21 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৪ (২০০৪ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

²⁹⁸ The words “ten percent” were substituted for the words “five percent” by section 23 of the Finance Act,2009(Act No.IX of 2009)(with effect from 1st July 2007).

²⁹⁹ The words “ten per cent” were substituted for the words “five percent” by section 19 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৫ (২০০৫ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

³⁰⁰ Section 52AA was inserted by section 43 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০২ (২০০২ সনের ১৪ নং আইন)

³⁰¹ The words “clearing and forwarding agency or” were omitted by section 22 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৪ (২০০৪ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

³⁰² The words “ten percent” were substituted for the words “seven and half percent” by the sections 35 of the Finance Act,2010(Act No.XXXIII of 2010).

³⁰³ Section 52AAA was inserted by section 23 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৪ (২০০৪ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

³⁰⁴ The words “ten percent” were substituted for the words “seven and half percent” by

the sections 36 of the Finance Act,2010(Act No.XXXIII of 2010).

³⁰⁵ The words “six percent” were substituted for the words “four percent” by the sections 26 of the Finance Act,2009(Act No.IX of 2009)(with effect from 1st July 2007).

³⁰⁶ Sub-section 52C was substituted by section 37 of the Finance Act,2010(Act No.XXXIII of 2010).

³⁰⁷ Sections 52D, 52E, 52F, 52G, 52H and 52I were inserted by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৯ (১৯৯৯ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

³⁰⁸ The words “ten percent” were substituted for the words “five percent” by the sections 27 of the Finance Act, 2009(Act No.IX of 2009)(with effect from 1st July 2007).

³⁰⁹ The proviso was omitted by section 44 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০২ (২০০২ সনের ১৪ নং আইন)

³¹⁰ First and Second provisos were omitted by section 38 of the Finance Act,2010(Act No.XXXIII of 2010).

³¹¹ The word “further” was omitted by section 38 of the Finance Act,2010(Act No.XXXIII of 2010).

³¹² The words and comma “provident fund or a workers` profit participation fund” were substituted for the words “provident fund” by section 25 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৩ (২০০৩ সনের ১৭ নং আইন)

³¹³ Colon(:) was substituted for the full-stop(.) at the end and thereafter a proviso was added by section 38 of the Finance Act,2010(Act No.XXXIII of 2010).

³¹⁴ The words, brackets, comma and figure “Commissioner of Taxes (Appeals) under section 3, and includes a person appointed to hold current charge of a Commissioner of Taxes (Appeal)” were substituted for the words brackets and figure “Commissioner of Taxes (Appeals) under section 3” by section 5 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৭ (১৯৯৭ সনের ১৫ নং আইন)

³¹⁵ Section 52F was substituted by section 21 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৫ (২০০৫ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

³¹⁶ Section 52F was substituted by section 21 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৫ (২০০৫ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

³¹⁷ Clauses (a),(b) and (c) were substituted by section 39 of the Finance Act,2010(Act No.XXXIII of 2010).

³¹⁸ Clause (19B) was omitted by section 15 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৩ (২০০৩ সনের ১৭ নং আইন)

³¹⁹ The words, commas, figures and brackets “the Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913) or কোম্পানী আইন, ১৯১৩ (১৯১৩ সনের ১৮ নং আইন),” were substituted for the words, comma, figures and brackets “the Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913)” by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৫ (১৯৯৫ সনের ১২ নং আইন)

³²⁰ The word “and” was omitted by section 8 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯০ (১৯৯০ সনের ৪৫ নং আইন)

³²¹ Section 52K was inserted by section (29) of the Finance Act, 2009 (Act No. IX of 2009) (with effect from 1st July 2007).

³²² Clause (bb) were inserted by section 8 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯০ (১৯৯০ সনের ৪৫ নং আইন)

³²³ Section 52L was omitted by section 40 of the Finance Act, 2010 (Act No. XXXIII of 2010).

³²⁴ Section 52M was inserted by section (29) of the Finance Act, 2009 (Act No. IX of 2009) (with effect from 1st July 2007).

³²⁵ The words “fifteen percent” were substituted for the words “seven and half percent” by section 41 of the Finance Act, 2010 (Act No. XXXIII of 2010).

³²⁶ Section 52N was inserted by section 4 of the Income Tax (Amendment) Act, 2009 (Act No. XI of 2009) (with effect from 1st July, 2007).

³²⁷ Section (52O) was added by section 21 of the Finance Act, 2009 (Act No. XXXVI of 2009) (with effect from 1st July 2009).

³²⁸ Section 53 of sub-section (1) was substituted by section 8 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯২ (১৯৯২ সনের ২১ নং আইন)

³²⁹ The words “The Commissioner of Customs” were substituted for the words “The Collector of Customs” by section 55 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০১ (২০০১ সনের ৩০ নং আইন)

³³⁰ Sections 53A, 53B, 53C and 53D were inserted by section 8 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৮৮ (১৯৮৮ সনের ৩৩ নং আইন)

³³¹ Sub-section (1) was substituted by section 8 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯২ (১৯৯২ সনের ২১ নং আইন)

³³² The words “any company as defined in clause (20) of section 2” were substituted for

the words, brackets and figure “any company as defined in the Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913)” by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৫ (১৯৯৫ সনের ১২ নং আইন)

³³³ The words “donation or assistance or any university or medical college or dental college or engineering college” were substituted for the words “donation or assistance” by section 26 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৮ (২০০৮ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

³³⁴ The Explanation was added by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৯ (১৯৯৯ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

³³⁵ The words “five percent” were substituted for the words “four percent” by section 30 of the Finance Act, 2009 (Act No. IX of 2009) (with effect from 1st July 2007).

³³⁶ The colon(:) was substituted for the full-stop at the end and thereafter proviso was added by section 22 of the Finance Act, 2009 (Act No. XXXVI of 2009) (with effect from 1st July 2009).

³³⁷ The words “at such percentage” were substituted for the words and the comma “at such rate, not exceeding seven and a half per cent.” by section 7 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৩ (১৯৯৩ সনের ১৮ নং আইন)

³³⁸ The Section (53BB) was substituted by section 23 of the Finance Act, 2009 (Act No. XXXVI of 2009) (with effect from 1st July 2009).

³³⁹ The words , figure, mark and brackets “zero point five zero percent (0.50%)” were substituted for the words, figure, mark and brackets “zero point two five percent (0.25%)” by section 42 of the Finance Act, 2010 (Act No. XXXIII of 2010).

³⁴⁰ Section 53BBB was inserted by section 24 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৫ (২০০৫ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

³⁴¹ The words , figure, mark and brackets “zero point zero five percent (0.05%)” were substituted for the words, figure, mark and brackets “zero point zero two five percent (0.025%)” by section 43 of the Finance Act, 2010 (Act No. XXXIII of 2010).

³⁴² Section 53BBBB was substituted by section 25 of the Finance Act, 2009 (Act No. XXXVI of 2009) (with effect from 1st July 2009).

³⁴³ The words , figure, mark and brackets “zero point five zero percent (0.50%)” were substituted for the words, figure, mark and brackets “zero point two five percent (0.25%)” by section 44 of the Finance Act, 2010 (Act No. XXXIII of 2010).

³⁴⁴ The words “public auction through sealed tender or otherwise” were substituted for the words “public auction” by section 4 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৬ (১৯৯৬ সনের ১৮ নং আইন)

³⁴⁵ The words, commas, figures, and brackets “the Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913) or কোম্পানী আইন, ১৯১৩ (১৯১৩ সনের ১৮নং আইন)` were substituted for the words, comma, figures and brackets “ the Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913)” by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৫ (১৯৯৫ সনের ১২ নং আইন)

³⁴⁶ Section 53CC was inserted by section 20 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৬ (২০০৬ সনের ২২ নং আইন)

³⁴⁷ The words “fifteen percent” were substituted for the words “seven and half percent” by section 45 of the Finance Act,2010(Act No.XXXIII of 2010).

³⁴⁸ Clauses (bb) and (bbb) were substituted for former clause (bb) by section 7 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯১ (১৯৯১ সনের ২১ নং আইন)¹⁷

³⁴⁹ Section (53DD) was omitted by section 26 of the Finance Act,2009(Act No.XXXVI of 2009)(with effect from 1st July 2009).

³⁵⁰ The words “not incorporated by or under any law” were substituted for the words “whether incorporated or not” by section 7 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯১ (১৯৯১ সনের ২১ নং আইন)

³⁵¹ Section 53E was substituted by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৫ (১৯৯৫ সনের ১২ নং আইন)

³⁵² The words “or allows any discount” were inserted by section 56 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০১ (২০০১ সনের ৩০ নং আইন)

³⁵³ The words “or at the time of allowing discount” were inserted by section 56 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০১ (২০০১ সনের ৩০ নং আইন)

³⁵⁴ The words “five per cent of commission or fees payable or discount allowed” were substituted for the words “five per cent of commission or fees payable” by section 56 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০১ (২০০১ সনের ৩০ নং আইন)

³⁵⁵ The words “seven and half percent” were substituted for the words “five percent” by section 33 of the Finance Act,2009(Act No.IX of 2009)(with effect from 1st July 2007).

³⁵⁶ Section 53EE was inserted by section 66 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০০ (২০০০ সনের ১৫ নং আইন)

³⁵⁷ The words “seven and half percent” were substituted for the words “four percent” by section 46 of the Finance Act,2010(Act No.XXXIII of 2010).

³⁵⁸ Sections 53F and 53G were inserted by section 8 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯০ (১৯৯০ সনের ৪৫ নং আইন)

³⁵⁹ The words “run on Islamic principles or non-banking financial institution or any

leasing company or housing finance company” were substituted for the words “run on Islamic principles” by section 25 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৫ (২০০৫ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

³⁶⁰ The words “housing finance company” were substituted for the words “housing finance company or pot office” by section 18 of the Finance Act,2009(Act No.X of 2009)(with effect from 1st July 2008).

³⁶¹ Colon(:) was for the full-stop and thereafter proviso was added by section 18 of the Finance Act,2009(Act No.X of 2009)(with effect from 1st July 2008).

³⁶² Section 53FF was inserted by section 26 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৫ (২০০৫ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

³⁶³ Clause (a) was substituted by section 47 of the Finance Act,2010(Act No.XXXIII of 2010).

³⁶⁴ Clause (b) was substituted for clause b by section 27 of the Finance Act,2009(Act No.XXXVI of 2009)(with effect from 1st July 2009).

³⁶⁵ The words “valued at a sum exceeding one lakh taka” were omitted by section 2 of the Income tax (Amendment) Act, 2010(Act no. XXVII of 2010).

³⁶⁶ The words, figures, brackets and comma “and on which stamp duty is chargeable under the Stamp Act, 1899 (Act No. II of 1899)” for the words “tax shall be payable” by section 2 of the Income tax (Amendment) Act, 2010(Act no. XXVII of 2010).

³⁶⁷ The words “five percent” was substituted for the words “five percent” by section 48 of the Finance Act,2010(Act No.XXXIII of 2010).

³⁶⁸ The full-stop was substituted for the colon at the end and the proviso was omitted by section 19 of the Finance Act,2009(Act No.X of 2009)(with effect from 1st July 2008).

³⁶⁹ The words “forty thousand taka” were substituted for the words “twenty-five thousand taka” by section 67 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০০ (২০০০ সনের ১৫ নং আইন)

³⁷⁰ The words “fifteen percent” were substituted for the words “seven and half percent” by section 49 of the Finance Act,2010(Act No.XXXIII of 2010).

³⁷¹ The words, commas, figures and brackets “the Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913) or কোম্পানী আইন, ১৯১৪ (১৯১৪ সনের ১৮ নং আইন)” were substituted for the words, comma, figures and brackets “the Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913)” by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৫ (১৯৯৫ সনের ১২ নং আইন)

³⁷² Section (52GGG) was omitted by section 39 of the Finance Act,2009(Act No.IX of 2009)(with effect from 1st July 2007).

- ³⁷³ Section 53H was inserted by section 7 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯১ (১৯৯১ সনের ২১ নং আইন)
- ³⁷⁴ Sub-section (1) was substituted by section 8 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯২ (১৯৯২ সনের ২১ নং আইন)
- ³⁷⁵ Clause (a) was substituted by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৪ (১৯৯৪ সনের ১১ নং আইন)
- ³⁷⁶ Clause (c) was substituted by section 3 of the Income tax (Amendment) Act, 2010(Act no. XXVII of 2010).
- ³⁷⁷ Clause (e) was omitted by section 3 of the Income tax (Amendment) Act, 2010(Act no. XXVII of 2010).
- ³⁷⁸ Clause (f) was omitted by section 27 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৪ (২০০৪ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)
- ³⁷⁹ The Explanation was inserted by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৪ (১৯৯৪ সনের ১১ নং আইন)
- ³⁸⁰ The words “Bangladesh Development Bank.” was substituted for the words “Bangladesh Shilpa Bank and the Bangladesh Shilpa Rin Sangshta” section 3 of the Income tax (Amendment) Act, 2010(Act no. XXVII of 2010).
- ³⁸¹ Section 53I was inserted by section 20 of the Finance Ordinance, 2008 (Ord. No. 33 of 2008).
- ³⁸² First proviso was omitted by section 50 of the Finance Act,2010(Act No.XXXIII of 2010).
- ³⁸³ The word “further” was omitted by section 50 of the Finance Act,2010(Act No.XXXIII of 2010).
- ³⁸⁴ Section (53J) was inserted by section 20 of the Finance Act,2009(Act No.X of 2009)(with effect from 1st July 2008).
- ³⁸⁵ Section (53k) was inserted by section 20 of the Finance Act,2009(Act No.X of 2009)(with effect from 1st July 2008).
- ³⁸⁶ Section (53L) was inserted by section 51 of the Finance Act,2010(Act No.XXXIII of 2010).
- ³⁸⁷ Section 54 was substituted by section 7 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯১ (১৯৯১ সনের ২১ নং আইন)
- ³⁸⁸ The words “a non-resident other than non-resident Bangladeshi” were substituted for the words “a non-resident” by section 21 of the Finance Act,2009(Act No.X of

2009)(with effect from 1st July 2008).

³⁸⁹ The words “a resident or a non-resident Bangladeshi” were substituted for the words “a resident” by section 21 of the Finance Act,2009(Act No.X of 2009)(with effect from 1st July 2008).

³⁹⁰ Sub-section (2) was substituted by section 27 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৫ (২০০৫ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

³⁹¹ The proviso was omitted by section 27 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৫ (২০০৫ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

³⁹² The words “payable on the amount at the rate of twenty-five per cent” were substituted for the words, figure, brackets and letter “payable on the amount at the rates specified in paragraph 3(b) of the Second Schedule” by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৪ (১৯৯৪ সনের ১১ নং আইন)

³⁹³ Clause (b) was substituted for the clause b by section 22 of the Finance Act,2009(Act No.X of 2009)(with effect from 1st July 2008).

³⁹⁴ Clause (c) was inserted by section 22 of the Finance Act,2009(Act No.X of 2009)(with effect from 1st July 2008).

³⁹⁵ The words “the National Board of Revenue” were substituted for the words “the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes” by section 58 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০১ (২০০১ সনের ৩০ নং আইন)

³⁹⁶ The words “its belief” were substituted for the words “his belief” by section 58 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০১ (২০০১ সনের ৩০ নং আইন)

³⁹⁷ The existing provision of section 57 was numbered as sub-section (1) of that section by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৫ (১৯৯৫ সনের ১২ নং আইন)

³⁹⁸ Sub-section (2) was substituted by section 23 of the Finance Act,2009(Act No.X of 2009)(with effect from 1st July 2008).

³⁹⁹ The third proviso was omitted by section 7 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৩ (১৯৯৩ সনের ১৮ নং আইন)

⁴⁰⁰ Section (62A) was inserted by section 28 of the Finance Act,2009(Act No.XXXVI of 2009)(with effect from 1st July 2009).

⁴⁰¹ The words “four lakh taka” were substituted for the words “three lakh taka” by section 52 of the Finance Act,2010(Act No.XXXIII of 2010).

⁴⁰² The words “excluding gain from transfer of share of a company listed with a stock exchange” was inserted after word and mark “Capital gains” by section 52 of the Finance Act,2010(Act No.XXXIII of 2010).

⁴⁰³ The colon (:) was substituted for the full stop (.) and thereafter the proviso was added by section of the Finance Ordinance, 1985 (Ordinance No. XXXII of 1985)

⁴⁰⁴ The words “four lakh taka” were substituted for the words “three lakh taka” by section 41 of the Finance Act,2009(Act No.IX of 2009)(with effect from 1st July 2007).

⁴⁰⁵ The words “ten per cent” were substituted for the words “twelve per cent” by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৪ (১৯৯৪ সনের ১১ নং আইন)

⁴⁰⁶ The words “first day of July of the year of assessment” were substituted for the words “first day of July of the year in which the advance tax was paid” by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৮ (১৯৯৮ সনের ১৪ নং আইন)

⁴⁰⁷ The words “first day of July” were substituted for the words “first day of April” by section 5 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৭ (১৯৯৭ সনের ১৫ নং আইন)

⁴⁰⁸ The words “ten per cent” were substituted for the words “twelve per cent” by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৪ (১৯৯৪ সনের ১১ নং আইন)

⁴⁰⁹ The words “seventy-five per cent of the assessed tax” were substituted for the words “the assessed tax” by section 8 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯২ (১৯৯২ সনের ২১ নং আইন)

⁴¹⁰ The words “first day of April” were substituted for the words “first day of July” by section 54 of the Finance Act,2010(Act No.XXXIII of 2010).

⁴¹¹ The words “first day of April” were substituted for the words “first day of July” by section 54 of the Finance Act,2010(Act No.XXXIII of 2010).

⁴¹² The words, numbers, commas and brackets “section 75, 77,78,89(2), 91(3) or 93(1)” were substituted for the word and number “section 75” by section 29 of the Finance Act,2009(Act No.XXXVI of 2009)(with effect from 1st July 2009).

⁴¹³ The words, commas and letters “pay the amount of tax payable by him on the basis of such return or tax liabilities calculated, to whom it is applicable, as per the provision of section 16CC of this Ordinance” were substituted by the words “pay the amount of tax payable by him on the basis of such return” by section 42 of the Finance Act,2009(Act No.IX of 2009)(with effect from 1st July 2007).

⁴¹⁴ The words, commas and letters “or tax liabilities calculated, to whom it is applicable, as per the provision of section 16CC of this Ordinance” were omitted by section 24 of the

Finance Act,2009(Act No.X of 2009)(with effect from 1st July 2008).

⁴¹⁵ The words “three years” were substituted for the words “five years” by section 4 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৬ (১৯৯৬ সনের ১৮ নং আইন)

⁴¹⁶ The colon (:) was substituted for the full stop (.) and the proviso was added by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৯ (১৯৯৯ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

⁴¹⁷ Sub-section (1A) was substituted by section 27 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৩ (২০০৩ সনের ১৭ নং আইন)

⁴¹⁸ Sub-clause (iv) was added by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৯ (১৯৯৯ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

⁴¹⁹ The semi-colon (;) was substituted for the full-stop (.) and clause (g) was inserted by section 28 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৪ (২০০৪ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

⁴²⁰ Sub-section (1B) was inserted by section 61 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০১ (২০০১ সনের ৩০ নং আইন)

⁴²¹ The brackets, figures, comma and word “(1), (1A) and (1B)” were substituted for the brackets, figures and word “(1) and (1A)” by section 61 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০১ (২০০১ সনের ৩০ নং আইন)

⁴²² Sub-clause (ii) of clause C of sub-section (2) was substituted by section 25 of the Finance Act,2009(Act No.X of 2009)(with effect from 1st July 2008).

⁴²³ Clause (d) was substituted by section 49 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০২ (২০০২ সনের ১৪ নং আইন)

⁴²⁴ Sub-clause (i) was substituted by section 28 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৪ (২০০৪ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

⁴²⁵ The words “where the total income in the income year exceeds three lakh taka” were omitted by section 28 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৫ (২০০৫ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

⁴²⁶ The proviso was substituted by section 49 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০২ (২০০২ সনের ১৪ নং আইন)

⁴²⁷ Full-stop(.) was substituted for colon(:) at the end of first proviso and thereafter second proviso was omitted by section 55 of the Finance Act,2010(Act No.XXXIII of 2010).

⁴²⁸ Sub-section (1) was substituted by section 62 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০১ (২০০১ সনের ৩০ নং আইন)

আইন)

⁴²⁹ The words “twenty-one days” were substituted for the words “thirty days” by section 8 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯২ (১৯৯২ সনের ২১ নং আইন)

⁴³⁰ The words and comma “such accounts, statements and documents” were inserted by section 50 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০২ (২০০২ সনের ১৪ নং আইন)

⁴³¹ The words, brackets, comma and figure “Commissioner of Taxes (Appeals) under section 3, and includes a person appointed to hold current charge of a Commissioner of Taxes (Appeal)” were substituted for the words brackets and figure “Commissioner of Taxes (Appeals) under section 3” by section 5 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৭ (১৯৯৭ সনের ১৫ নং আইন)

⁴³² The word “statements” was substituted for the words “a statement” by section 29 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৫ (২০০৫ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

⁴³³ The semi-colon (;) was substituted for the full stop (.) and thereafter the clause (d) was inserted by section 29 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৫ (২০০৫ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

⁴³⁴ The word “statements” was substituted for the word “statement” by section 29 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৫ (২০০৫ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

⁴³⁵ Section (82) was substituted by section 26 of the Finance Act, 2009 (Act No.X of 2009) (with effect from 1st July 2008).

⁴³⁶ The existing provision of section 82 was renumbered as sub-section (1) by section 70 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০০ (২০০০ সনের ১৫ নং আইন)

⁴³⁷ Sections 82A and 82B were inserted by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৫ (১৯৯৫ সনের ১২ নং আইন)

⁴³⁸ The words and comma “on the basis of such assessment, and communicate the assessment order to the assessee within thirty days next following” were substituted for the words “on the basis of such assessment” by section 4 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৬ (১৯৯৬ সনের ১৮ নং আইন)

⁴³⁹ Clause (b) was substituted by section 4 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৬ (১৯৯৬ সনের ১৮ নং আইন)

⁴⁴⁰ Clause (25) was substituted by section 7 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৩ (১৯৯৩ সনের ১৮ নং আইন)

⁴⁴¹ Section (82B) was omitted by section 27 of the Finance Act,2009(Act No.X of 2009)(with effect from 1st July 2008).

⁴⁴² Sub-section (1) was substituted by section 29 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৮ (২০০৮ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

⁴⁴³ The words, comma and figure `other than under the proviso of section 82, under section 83A or 83AA` was omitted by section 28 of the Finance Ordinance, 2008 (Ord. No. 33 of 2008).

⁴⁴⁴ The words, bracket and figure `a number of these returns filed under sub-section (1)` were substituted for the words, bracket and figure` of these returns filed under sub-section (1)` by section 28 of the Finance Ordinance, 2008 (Ord. No. 33 of 2008).

⁴⁴⁵ Section 82C was inserted by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৮ (১৯৯৮ সনের ১৪ নং আইন)

⁴⁴⁶ Clauses (ba), (bb) and (bc) were added by section 57 of the Finance Act,2010(Act No.XXXIII of 2010).

⁴⁴⁷ Clause (c) was omitted by section 57 of the Finance Act,2010(Act No.XXXIII of 2010).

⁴⁴⁸ The word “and” was omitted by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৯ (১৯৯৯ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

⁴⁴⁹ Clauses (e) and (f) were omitted by section 71 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০০ (২০০০ সনের ১৫ নং আইন)

⁴⁵⁰ Clauses (g), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l) and (m) were inserted by section 71 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০০ (২০০০ সনের ১৫ নং আইন) 5

⁴⁵¹ Clause (g) was omitted by section 52 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০২ (২০০২ সনের ১৪ নং আইন)

⁴⁵² Clause (la) was substituted by section 30 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৮ (২০০৮ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

⁴⁵³ Clause (lb) was inserted by section 30 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৮ (২০০৮ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

⁴⁵⁴ The semi-colon (;) was substituted for the full stop (.) and thereafter the clauses (lc), (ld) and (le) were inserted by section 31 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৫ (২০০৫ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

⁴⁵⁵ The semi-colon (;) was substituted for the full-stop (.) and thereafter clauses (lf) and (lg) were inserted by section 23 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৬ (২০০৬ সনের ২২ নং আইন)

⁴⁵⁶ Clause (lg) was omitted by section 31 of the Finance Act,2009(Act No.XXXVI of 2009)(with effect from 1st July 2009).

⁴⁵⁷ Clause (m) was omitted by section 63 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০১ (২০০১ সনের ৩০ নং আইন)

⁴⁵⁸ Clauses (n) and (o) were added by section 33 of the Finance Act,2009(Act No.XXXVI of 2009)(with effect from 1st July 2009).

⁴⁵⁹ The proviso was substituted by section 71 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০০ (২০০০ সনের ১৫ নং আইন)

⁴⁶⁰ Clause (iii) was omitted by section 52 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০২ (২০০২ সনের ১৪ নং আইন)

⁴⁶¹ The words and figures “the amount of compensation against acquisition of property under section 52C, the premium received from raising of share at a premium over face value under section 53L, income derived from transfer of securities or mutual fund units by sponsor shareholders of a company etc. under section 53M,” was inserted after the words, figure and comma “under section 52B,” by section 57 of the Finance Act,2010(Act No.XXXIII of 2010).

⁴⁶² The comma, words, figures and letters “, interest on savings instruments under section 52D and business of real estate for the purpose of collection of tax under section 52H” were substituted for the words “and dividend under section 54” by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৯ (১৯৯৯ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

⁴⁶³ The words, figure and comma “interest on savings instruments under section 52D,” was omitted by section 57 of the Finance Act,2010(Act No.XXXIII of 2010).

⁴⁶⁴ The commas, words, figures and letters “, interest under section 53F, winnings under section 55, export of manpower under section 53B, remuneration or reward under section 53G, auction purchase under section 53C, payment on account of survey under section 53GG and commission or discount under section 52J” were substituted for the words, figure and letter “and business of real estate for the purpose of collection of tax under section 52HJ” by section 70 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০০ (২০০০ সনের ১৫ নং আইন)

⁴⁶⁵ The words, figure, letter and comma “interest under section 53F,” were omitted by section 52 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০২ (২০০২ সনের ১৪ নং আইন)

⁴⁶⁶ The words, comma, figures and brackets “payment on account of royalty or technical know-how fee under section 52A(2), commission from clearing and forwarding under section 52AAA” were substituted for the words, figure and brackets “payment on account of fees for technical services under section 52A(2)” by section 30 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৪ (২০০৪ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

⁴⁶⁷ The words, commas and figures “clearing and forwarding under section 52AAA,

freight earning from shipping business of a resident under section 53AA, transfer of property by real estate or land developer under section 53FF, transaction by a member of any stock exchange under section 53BBB” were substituted for the words and figure “clearing and forwarding under section 52AAA” by section 31 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৫ (২০০৫ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

⁴⁶⁸ The comma, words, figures and letters “, courier business of non-resident under section 53CC, export cash subsidy under section 53DD” were inserted by section 23 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৬ (২০০৬ সনের ২২ নং আইন)

⁴⁶⁹ The words and letters “export of certain items under section 53BB and salaries of a foreign technician serving in a diamond cautuin industry under section 52O.” were substituted for the words and letters “export cash subsidy under section 53DD” by section 31 of the Finance Act,2009(Act No.XXXVI of 2009)(with effect from 1st July 2009).

⁴⁷⁰ The words, figure and letter “and commission or discount under section 52J” were omitted by section 63 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০১ (২০০১ সনের ৩০ নং আইন)

⁴⁷¹ Section 82D was inserted by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৯ (১৯৯৯ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

⁴⁷² Section 83 was substituted by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৮ (১৯৯৮ সনের ১৪ নং আইন)

⁴⁷³ Clause (25A) was inserted by section 15 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৩ (২০০৩ সনের ১৭ নং আইন)

⁴⁷⁴ Section (83A) was omitted by section 29 of the Finance Act,2009(Act No.X of 2009)(with effect from 1st July 2008).

⁴⁷⁵ The words and comma “a portion, not exceeding twenty per cent” were omitted by section 31 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৪ (২০০৪ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

⁴⁷⁶ Clause (25AA) was inserted by section 11 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৪ (২০০৪ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

⁴⁷⁷ Section (83AA) was omitted by section 29 of the Finance Act,2009(Act No.X of 2009)(with effect from 1st July 2008).

⁴⁷⁸ The words, commas, figures and brackets “for the assessment year commencing on or after the first day of July, 1997 and ending on or before thirtieth day of June, 1999 (both days inclusive)” were omitted by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৮ (১৯৯৮ সনের ১৪ নং আইন)

⁴⁷⁹ Section 83AAA was inserted by section 73 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০০ (২০০০ সনের ১৫ নং আইন)

- ⁴⁸⁰ Section 84 was substituted by section 55 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০২ (২০০২ সনের ১৪ নং আইন)
- ⁴⁸¹ Clause (dd) was inserted by section 27 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০২ (২০০২ সনের ১৪ নং আইন)
- ⁴⁸² Clause (a) was omitted by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৫ (১৯৯৫ সনের ১২ নং আইন)
- ⁴⁸³ The words “a firm” were substituted for the words “an unregistered firm” by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৫ (১৯৯৫ সনের ১২ নং আইন)
- ⁴⁸⁴ The word “income” was substituted for the word “tax” by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৫ (১৯৯৫ সনের ১২ নং আইন)
- ⁴⁸⁵ The words “and he has obtained” were substituted for the words “or he has obtained” by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৫ (১৯৯৫ সনের ১২ নং আইন)
- ⁴⁸⁶ The words “five years” were substituted for the words “eight years” by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৫ (১৯৯৫ সনের ১২ নং আইন)
- ⁴⁸⁷ The words, commas and numbers “sections 120, 121A, 156 or 159” were substituted for the words, numbers and comma “sections 120, 156 or 159” by section 32 of the Finance Act,2009(Act No.XXXVI of 2009)(with effect from 1st July 2009).
- ⁴⁸⁸ The words “five years” were substituted for the words “eight years” by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৫ (১৯৯৫ সনের ১২ নং আইন)
- ⁴⁸⁹ Sub-section (1) was substituted by section 33 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৪ (২০০৪ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)
- ⁴⁹⁰ Section (1A) was inserted by section 30 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৩ (২০০৩ সনের ১৭ নং আইন)
- ⁴⁹¹ The words, brackets and figures “sub-section (3) of section 82BB” were substituted for the words, brackets and figures “sub-section (2) of section 82B, sub-section (3) of section 82BB or sub-section (2) of 83A” by section 31 of the Finance Act,2009(Act No.X of 2009)(with effect from 1st July 2008).
- ⁴⁹² Full-stop was substituted for the semi-colon by section 58 of the Finance Act,2010(Act No.XXXIII of 2010).
- ⁴⁹³ The word “or” and clause (b) were omitted by section 58 of the Finance Act,2010(Act No.XXXIII of 2010).
- ⁴⁹⁴ The words “two years” were substituted for the words “four years” by section 6 of অর্থ

আইন, ১৯৯৫ (১৯৯৫ সনের ১২ নং আইন)

⁴⁹⁵ The words “one year” were substituted for the words “two years” by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৫ (১৯৯৫ সনের ১২ নং আইন)

⁴⁹⁶ The figure, letter and comma “152E,” were omitted by section 56 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০২ (২০০২ সনের ১৪ নং আইন)

⁴⁹⁷ The words “shall be made within thirty days” were substituted for the words “ may be made within sixty days” by section 56 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০২ (২০০২ সনের ১৪ নং আইন)

⁴⁹⁸ The words “within sixty days from the date on which the order was communicated” were substituted for the words “within two years from the end of the year in which the order was made” by section 8 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯২ (১৯৯২ সনের ২১ নং আইন)

⁴⁹⁹ The words “and communicate such revised order to the assessee within thirty days next following” were inserted by section 7 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৩ (১৯৯৩ সনের ১৮ নং আইন)

⁵⁰⁰ The colon (:) was substituted for the full-stop (.) and thereafter the proviso was added by section 33 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৪ (২০০৪ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

⁵⁰¹ The words, figures and commas “sections 120, 121A, 156, 159, 161 or 162” were substituted for the words, figures and commas “sections 120, 156, 159,161 or 162” by section 33 of the Finance Act,2009(Act No.XXXVI of 2009)(with effect from 1st July 2009).

⁵⁰² The words, figures and commas “sections 120, 121A, 156, 159, 161 or 162” were substituted for the words, figures and commas “sections 120, 156, 159,161 or 162” by section 33 of the Finance Act,2009(Act No.XXXVI of 2009)(with effect from 1st July 2009).

⁵⁰³ Sub-clause (iiia) was inserted by section 27 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০২ (২০০২ সনের ১৪ নং আইন)

⁵⁰⁴ The words, commas, brackets and figures “the Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913) or কোম্পানী আইন, ১৯৯৪ (১৯৯৪ সনের ১৮ নং আইন)” were substituted for the words, comma, brackets and figures “the Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913)” by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৯ (১৯৯৯ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

⁵⁰⁵ Section 102 was substituted by section 12 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৮৯ (১৯৮৯ সনের ৩৬ নং আইন)

⁵⁰⁶ The words “Commissioner of Customs” were substituted for the words “Collector of

Customs” by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৯ (১৯৯৯ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

⁵⁰⁷ Sub-clause (iv) was omitted by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৯ (১৯৯৯ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

⁵⁰⁸ Section 103A was inserted by section of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৮৯ (১৯৮৯ সনের ৩৬ নং আইন)

⁵⁰⁹ The words, commas, figures and brackets “the Gift-tax Act, 1963 (XIV of 1963) or দান কর আইন, ১৯৯০ (১৯৯০ সনের ৪৪ নং আইন)` were substituted for the words, comma, figures and brackets “the Gift-tax Act, 1963 (XIV of 1963)” by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৯ (১৯৯৯ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

⁵¹⁰ The words “fifteen thousand taka” were substituted for the words “five thousand taka” by section 10 of the Finance Ordinance, 1986 (Ordinance No. XLV of 1986)

⁵¹¹ The words “and includes a person appointed to hold current charge of an Extra Assistant Commissioner of Taxes” were added by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৯ (১৯৯৯ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

⁵¹² Commas and words “, the Director General, Central Intelligence Cell, and by any other officer, without the approval of the board” were omitted by section 45 of the Finance Act, 2009 (Act No. IX of 2009) (with effect from 1st July 2007).

⁵¹³ The words and comma “Senior Commissioner, the” were omitted by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৫ (১৯৯৫ সনের ১২ নং আইন)

⁵¹⁴ The words “Directors-General of Inspection” were substituted for the words “Director of Inspection” by section 7 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৩ (১৯৯৩ সনের ১৮ নং আইন)

⁵¹⁵ The words and commas “the Commissioner, the Director General, Central Intelligence Cell,” were substituted for the words “the Commissioner” by section 35 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৪ (২০০৪ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

⁵¹⁶ The words and comma “the Senior Commissioner,” were omitted by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৫ (১৯৯৫ সনের ১২ নং আইন)

⁵¹⁷ The words “Directors-General of Inspection” were substituted for the words “Director of Inspection” by section 7 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৩ (১৯৯৩ সনের ১৮ নং আইন)

⁵¹⁸ The words and commas “the Commissioner, the Director General, Central Intelligence Cell,” were substituted for the words “the Commissioner” by section 35 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৪ (২০০৪ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

⁵¹⁹ The words and commas “the Commissioner, the Director General, Central Intelligence Cell,” were substituted for the words “the Commissioner” by section 35 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৪ (২০০৪ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

⁵²⁰ The words “Senior Commissioner or” were omitted by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৫ (১৯৯৫ সনের ১২ নং আইন)

⁵²¹ The words “the Senior Commissioner or” were omitted by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৫ (১৯৯৫ সনের ১২ নং আইন)

⁵²² The words “Directors-General of Inspection” were substituted for the words “Director of Inspection” by section 7 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৩ (১৯৯৩ সনের ১৮ নং আইন)

⁵²³ The words and commas “the Commissioner, the Director General, Central Intelligence Cell,” were substituted for the words “the Commissioner” by section 36 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৪ (২০০৪ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

⁵²⁴ The words and comma “or electronic records and systems,” were inserted by section 59 of the Finance Act, 2010 (Act No. XXXIII of 2010).

⁵²⁵ The words and comma “or electronic records and systems,” were inserted by section 59 of the Finance Act, 2010 (Act No. XXXIII of 2010).

⁵²⁶ The words and comma “electronic records and systems,” were inserted by section 59 of the Finance Act, 2010 (Act No. XXXIII of 2010).

⁵²⁷ The words and comma “electronic records and systems,” were inserted by section 59 of the Finance Act, 2010 (Act No. XXXIII of 2010).

⁵²⁸ The words and comma “electronic records and systems,” were inserted by section 59 of the Finance Act, 2010 (Act No. XXXIII of 2010).

⁵²⁹ The words and comma “electronic records and systems,” were inserted by section 59 of the Finance Act, 2010 (Act No. XXXIII of 2010).

⁵³⁰ Colon(:) was substituted for the full-stop at the end of sub-section(4) and thereafter proviso was added by section 46 of the Finance Act, 2009 (Act No. IX of 2009) (with effect from 1st July 2007).

⁵³¹ The words and comma “electronic records and systems,” were inserted by section 59 of the Finance Act, 2010 (Act No. XXXIII of 2010).

⁵³² The words and comma “electronic records and systems,” were inserted by section 59

of the Finance Act,2010(Act No.XXXIII of 2010).

⁵³³ The words and commas “the books of accounts, documents, electronic records and systems” were substituted for the words “the books of accounts and documents” by section 59 of the Finance Act,2010(Act No.XXXIII of 2010).

⁵³⁴ The words and comma “or electronic records and systems” were inserted by section 59 of the Finance Act,2010(Act No.XXXIII of 2010).

⁵³⁵ The words and comma “or electronic records and systems” were inserted by section 59 of the Finance Act,2010(Act No.XXXIII of 2010).

⁵³⁶ The words “the Senior Commissioner or” were omitted by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৫ (১৯৯৫ সনের ১২ নং আইন)

⁵³⁷ The words “the Senior Commissioner or” were omitted by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৫ (১৯৯৫ সনের ১২ নং আইন)

⁵³⁸ The words and comma “electronic records and systems,” were inserted by section 59 of the Finance Act,2010(Act No.XXXIII of 2010).

⁵³⁹ The words and comma “or electronic records and systems” were inserted by section 59 of the Finance Act,2010(Act No.XXXIII of 2010).

⁵⁴⁰ Section 117A was inserted by section 32 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৩ (২০০৩ সনের ১৭ নং আইন)

⁵⁴¹ The words “the Senior Commissioner or” were omitted by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৫ (১৯৯৫ সনের ১২ নং আইন)

⁵⁴² The words “Directors-General of Inspection” were substituted for the words “Director of Inspection” by section 7 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৩ (১৯৯৩ সনের ১৮ নং আইন)

⁵⁴³ Clause (30) was substituted by section 53 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০০ (২০০০ সনের ১৫ নং আইন)

⁵⁴⁴ Section 121 was omitted by section 47 of the Finance Act,2009(Act No.IX of 2009)(with effect from 1st July 2007).

⁵⁴⁵ The words “sixty days” were substituted for the words “ninety days” by section 24 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৬ (২০০৬ সনের ২২ নং আইন)

⁵⁴⁶ Section 121A was added by section 34 of the Finance Act,2009(Act No.XXXVI of 2009)(with effect from 1st July 2009).

⁵⁴⁷ The words and commas “the Director General, Central Intelligence Cell,” were

inserted after the words and commas “the Commissioner,” by section 60 of the Finance Act,2010(Act No.XXXIII of 2010).

⁵⁴⁸ Section 124 was substituted by section 37 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৮ (২০০৮ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

⁵⁴⁹ The words “taka one thousand” were substituted for the words “taka two thousand five hundred” by section 48 of the Finance Act,2009(Act No.IX of 2009)(with effect from 1st July 2007).

⁵⁵⁰ The words “taka fifty” were substituted for the words “taka two hundred and fifty” by section 48 of the Finance Act,2009(Act No.IX of 2009)(with effect from 1st July 2007).

⁵⁵¹ The word “or” was substituted for comma(,) by section 48 of the Finance Act,2009(Act No.IX of 2009)(with effect from 1st July 2007).

⁵⁵² The word and figure `or 113` were omitted by section 48 of the Finance Act,2009(Act No.IX of 2009)(with effect from 1st July 2007).

⁵⁵³ Colon (:) was substituted for the full-stop at the end of sub-section (2) and thereafter new proviso was added by section 48 of the Finance Act, 2009(Act No.IX of 2009)(with effect from 1st July 2007).

⁵⁵⁴ Section 124A was inserted by section 61 of the Finance Act,2010(Act No.XXXIII of 2010).

⁵⁵⁵ The words, figures and brackets “under sub-section (1) or (2) of section 83” were substituted for the figure “83” by section 7 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯১ (১৯৯১ সনের ২১ নং আইন)

⁵⁵⁶ The comma words and brackets “, the Commissioner (Appeals)” were inserted by section 8 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯০ (১৯৯০ সনের ৪৫ নং আইন)

⁵⁵⁷ The words “he or it shall impose upon such person a penalty of ten percent” were substituted for the words “he or it may impose upon such person a penalty of a sum not exceeding two and a half times the amount” by section 32 of the Finance Act,2009(Act No.X of 2009)(with effect from 1st July 2008).

⁵⁵⁸ The colon (:) was substituted for the full stop (.) and thereafter the proviso was added by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৯ (১৯৯৯ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

⁵⁵⁹ Proviso was substituted by section 32 of the Finance Act,2009(Act No.X of 2009)(with effect from 1st July 2008).

⁵⁶⁰ The colon (:) was substituted for the semi-colon (;) and thereafter the proviso was added by section 27 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০২ (২০০২ সনের ১৪ নং আইন)

- ⁵⁶¹ The full stop (.) was substituted for the colon (:) and the proviso was omitted by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৯ (১৯৯৯ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)
- ⁵⁶² The words and brackets “or the Commissioner (Appeals)” were inserted by section 8 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯০ (১৯৯০ সনের ৪৫ নং আইন)
- ⁵⁶³ Sub-section (1A) was inserted by section 74 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০০ (২০০০ সনের ১৫ নং আইন)
- ⁵⁶⁴ The words, numbers and comma “except an order passed under section 83A and section 83AA in pursuance of this Ordinance,” were omitted by section 33 of the Finance Act,2009(Act No.X of 2009)(with effect from 1st July 2008).
- ⁵⁶⁵ Sub-sections (1B) and (1C) were inserted by section 59 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০২ (২০০২ সনের ১৪ নং আইন)
- ⁵⁶⁶ The words “the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes shall” were substituted for the words “the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes may in his discretion” by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৫ (১৯৯৫ সনের ১২ নং আইন)
- ⁵⁶⁷ The words, commas and the semi-colon (;) “but does not include, in the case of a shareholder of a Bangladeshi company, the amount representing the face value of any bonus shares or the amount of any bonus declared, issued or paid by the company to its shareholders with a view to increasing its paid-up share capital;” were omitted by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৯ (১৯৯৯ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)
- ⁵⁶⁸ Sub-section (2) was substituted by section 34 of the Finance Act,2009(Act No.X of 2009)(with effect from 1st July 2008).
- ⁵⁶⁹ Section 142A was inserted by section 7 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৩ (১৯৯৩ সনের ১৮ নং আইন)
- ⁵⁷⁰ The words and commas “in whose territorial jurisdiction the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes is situate, or the assessee resides, or owns property or carries on business or profession,” were omitted by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৯ (১৯৯৯ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)
- ⁵⁷¹ The words, brackets and figures “in sub-section (1A) or (2)” were substituted for the words, brackets and figure “in sub-section (2)” by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৯ (১৯৯৯ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)
- ⁵⁷² Sub-section (1A) was inserted by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৯ (১৯৯৯ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

⁵⁷³ The words “any money or goods” were substituted for the words “any money” by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৯ (১৯৯৯ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

⁵⁷⁴ The words “any money or goods” were substituted for the words “any money” by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৯ (১৯৯৯ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

⁵⁷⁵ The words and commas “refund the amount, unless set off against tax or treated as payment of tax as per provisions of section 152,” were substituted for the words and commas “except as otherwise provided in this Ordinance, refund the amount” by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৫ (১৯৯৫ সনের ১২ নং আইন)

⁵⁷⁶ The words and comma “the assessee, within thirty days from the date on which the refund has become due” were substituted for the words “the assessee” by section 8 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯২ (১৯৯২ সনের ২১ নং আইন)

⁵⁷⁷ The words “within sixty days” were substituted for the words “within thirty days” by section 4 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৬ (১৯৯৬ সনের ১৮ নং আইন)

⁵⁷⁸ The words and figures “under sections 146 and 147” were substituted for the words and commas “under this Chapter” by section 5 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৭ (১৯৯৭ সনের ১৫ নং আইন)

⁵⁷⁹ The words “relevant assessment order or” were omitted by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৫ (১৯৯৫ সনের ১২ নং আইন)

⁵⁸⁰ The words “claim for refund or refund becoming due consequent upon any order passed in appeal or other proceeding under this Ordinance” were substituted for the words “claim for refund” by section 4 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৬ (১৯৯৬ সনের ১৮ নং আইন)

⁵⁸¹ The words “seven and a half per cent” were substituted for the words “ten per cent” by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৫ (১৯৯৫ সনের ১২ নং আইন)

⁵⁸² The words and commas “or treated, at the option in writing of that person, as payment of tax payable under section 64 or section 74 thereof” were inserted by section 8 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯২ (১৯৯২ সনের ২১ নং আইন)

⁵⁸³ The comma and words “, and includes a Senior Inspecting Joint Commissioner of Taxes” were added by section 10 of the Finance Ordinance, 1986 (Ordinance No. XLV of 1986)

⁵⁸⁴ The words “an Inspecting Additional Commissioner of Taxes” were substituted for the words “a Senior Inspecting Joint Commissioner of Taxes” by section 7 of অর্থ আইন,

১৯৯১ (১৯৯১ সনের ২১ নং আইন)

⁵⁸⁵ The words and commas “assessee, not being a company, aggrieved” were substituted for the words “assessee aggrieved” by section 8 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯০ (১৯৯০ সনের ৪৫ নং আইন)

⁵⁸⁶ Clause (e) was substituted by section 8 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯০ (১৯৯০ সনের ৪৫ নং আইন)

⁵⁸⁷ The words and figures “124, 125, 126, 127 or 137” were substituted for the words and figures “89, 124 or 137” by section 7 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯১ (১৯৯১ সনের ২১ নং আইন)

⁵⁸⁸ The comma and figure “,128” was inserted by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৫ (১৯৯৫ সনের ১২ নং আইন)

⁵⁸⁹ Sub-sections (1A), (1B) and (1C) were inserted by section 8 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯০ (১৯৯০ সনের ৪৫ নং আইন)

⁵⁹⁰ The words “any assessee aggrieved by any order” were inserted by section 7 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৩ (১৯৯৩ সনের ১৮ নং আইন)

⁵⁹¹ The words and figure “or section 137” were inserted by section 7 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯১ (১৯৯১ সনের ২১ নং আইন)

⁵⁹² Sub-section (3) was substituted by section 75 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০০ (২০০০ সনের ১৫ নং আইন)

⁵⁹³ The words “two hundred taka” were substituted for the words “one hundred taka” by section 7 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৩ (১৯৯৩ সনের ১৮ নং আইন)

⁵⁹⁴ The words “forty five days” were substituted for the words “sixty days” by section 25 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৬ (২০০৬ সনের ২২ নং আইন)

⁵⁹⁵ The words commas and brackets “or the Commission (Appeals), as the case may be,” were inserted by section 8 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯০ (১৯৯০ সনের ৪৫ নং আইন)

⁵⁹⁶ The words “and also a person appointed to hold current charge of an Inspecting Joint Commissioner of Taxes” were added by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৯ (১৯৯৯ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

⁵⁹⁷ The words and brackets “or the Commissioner (Appeals)” were inserted by section 8 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯০ (১৯৯০ সনের ৪৫ নং আইন)

⁵⁹⁸ The words and brackets “or the Commissioner (Appeals)” were inserted by section 8 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯০ (১৯৯০ সনের ৪৫ নং আইন)

⁵⁹⁹ The words and brackets “or the Commissioner (Appeals)” were inserted by section 8 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯০ (১৯৯০ সনের ৪৫ নং আইন)

⁶⁰⁰ The words and brackets “or the Commissioner (Appeals)” were inserted by section 8 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯০ (১৯৯০ সনের ৪৫ নং আইন)

⁶⁰¹ The words and brackets “or the Commissioner (Appeals)” were inserted by section 8 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯০ (১৯৯০ সনের ৪৫ নং আইন)

⁶⁰² Clause (45) was substituted by section 8 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৬ (২০০৬ সনের ২২ নং আইন)

⁶⁰³ The words and brackets “or the Commissioner (Appeals)” were inserted by section 8 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯০ (১৯৯০ সনের ৪৫ নং আইন)

⁶⁰⁴ The proviso was added by section 6 of the Finance Act, 1994 (Act No. XI of 1994)

⁶⁰⁵ The words and brackets “or the Commissioner (Appeals)” were inserted by section 8 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯০ (১৯৯০ সনের ৪৫ নং আইন)

⁶⁰⁶ The words and brackets “or the Commissioner (Appeals)” were inserted by section 8 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯০ (১৯৯০ সনের ৪৫ নং আইন)

⁶⁰⁷ The words and brackets “or the Commissioner (Appeals)” were inserted by section 8 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯০ (১৯৯০ সনের ৪৫ নং আইন)

⁶⁰⁸ The words and brackets “or the Commissioner (Appeals)” were inserted by section 8 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯০ (১৯৯০ সনের ৪৫ নং আইন)

⁶⁰⁹ The words “within thirty days of the passing of such order” were inserted by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৪ (১৯৯৪ সনের ১১ নং আইন)

⁶¹⁰ The words “thirty days” were substituted for the words “fifteen days” by section 49 of the Finance Act, 2009 (Act No. IX of 2009) (with effect from 1st July 2007).

⁶¹¹ The words and brackets “or the Commissioner (Appeals)” were inserted by section 8 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯০ (১৯৯০ সনের ৪৫ নং আইন)

⁶¹² The words “one hundred and fifty days from the end of the month” were substituted for the words “ninety days from the end of the month” by section 35 of the Finance Act, 2009 (Act No. XXXVI of 2009) (with effect from 1st July 2009).

⁶¹³ The words “one hundred and fifty days from the end of the month” were substituted for the words “ninety days from the end of the month” by section 35 of the Finance Act,2009(Act No.XXXVI of 2009)(with effect from 1st July 2009).

⁶¹⁴ The words, brackets and commas “or the Commissioner (Appeals), as the case may be,” were inserted by section 8 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯০ (১৯৯০ সনের ৪৫ নং আইন)

⁶¹⁵ Clauses (b) and (c) were omitted by section 8 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯০ (১৯৯০ সনের ৪৫ নং আইন)

⁶¹⁶ Sub-section (2) was substituted by section 39 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৪ (২০০৪ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

⁶¹⁷ The words “five percent” were substituted for the words “ten percent” by section 36 of the Finance Act,2009(Act No.XXXVI of 2009)(with effect from 1st July 2009).

⁶¹⁸ The full-stop(.) was substituted for colon(:) and the proviso was omitted by section 50 of the Finance Act,2009(Act No.IX of 2009)(with effect from 1st July 2007).

⁶¹⁹ Sub-section (2A) was inserted by section 33 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৩ (২০০৩ সনের ১৭ নং আইন)

⁶²⁰ The words “with the prior approval of the Commissioner of Taxes” were substituted for the words “with the prior approval of the Board” by section 35 of the Finance Act,2009(Act No.X of 2009)(with effect from 1st July 2008).

⁶²¹ Sub-section (4) was substituted by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৯ (১৯৯৯ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

⁶²² The words, figures and brackets “sub-section (1) or sub-section (2A)” were substituted for the words, figure and bracket “sub-section (1)” by section 33 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৩ (২০০৩ সনের ১৭ নং আইন)

⁶²³ The words, figure and bracket “or sub-section (3)” were omitted by section 63 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০২ (২০০২ সনের ১৪ নং আইন)

⁶²⁴ The words, figure and bracket “and shall, except in the case of an appeal under sub-section (2A)” were substituted for the words “and shall” by section 33 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৩ (২০০৩ সনের ১৭ নং আইন)

⁶²⁵ The words, bracket, figure and comma “except in the case of an appeal under sub-section (3),” were omitted for the words “and shall” by section 63 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০২

(২০০২ সনের ১৪ নং আইন)

⁶²⁶ The words “one thousand” were substituted for the words “five hundred” by section 50 of the Finance Act,2009(Act No.IX of 2009)(with effect from 1st July 2007).

⁶²⁷ The words “to the assessee and to the Commissioner within one hundred and twenty days from the date of such order” were substituted for the words “to the assessee and to the Commissioner” by section 5 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৭ (১৯৯৭ সনের ৪০ নং আইন)

⁶²⁸ The words “thirty days” were substituted for the words “fifteen days” by section 51 of the Finance Act,2009(Act No.IX of 2009)(with effect from 1st July 2007).

⁶²⁹ Sub-section (6) was inserted by section 7 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯১ (১৯৯১ সালের ২১ নং আইন)

⁶³⁰ The words “six months” were substituted for the words “four months” by section 51 of the Finance Act,2009(Act No.IX of 2009)(with effect from 1st July 2007).

⁶³¹ The words `six months` were substituted for the words `four months` by section 51 of the Finance Ordinance, 2007 (Ord. No. 10 of 2007).

⁶³² The proviso was added by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৮ (১৯৯৮ সনের ১৪ নং আইন)

⁶³³ The colon (:) was substituted for the full stop (.) and thereafter the proviso was added by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৯ (১৯৯৯ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

⁶³⁴ The colon (:) was substituted for the full stop (.) and thereafter the provisos were inserted by section 64 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০২ (২০০২ সনের ১৪ নং আইন)

⁶³⁵ The words “within ninety days” were substituted for the words “within sixty days” by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৯ (১৯৯৯ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

⁶³⁶ The words “two thousand taka” were substituted for the words “one hundred taka” by section 65 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০২ (২০০২ সনের ১৪ নং আইন)

⁶³⁷ Colon(:) was substituted for the full-stop at the end and thereafter provisos were added by section 37 of the Finance Act,2009(Act No.XXXVI of 2009)(with effect from 1st July 2009).

⁶³⁸ The provisos were omitted by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৫ (১৯৯৫ সনের ১২ নং আইন)

⁶³⁹ The words and brackets “or the Commissioner (Appeals)” were inserted by section 8 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯০ (১৯৯০ সনের ৪৫ নং আইন)

⁶⁴⁰ The words and brackets “or the Commissioner (Appeals)” were inserted by section 8

of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯০ (১৯৯০ সনের ৪৫ নং আইন)

⁶⁴¹ The comma, words and brackets “, the Commissioner (Appeals)” were inserted by section 8 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯০ (১৯৯০ সনের ৪৫ নং আইন)

⁶⁴² The colon (:) was substituted for the full stop (.) and thereafter the proviso was added by section 5 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯০ (১৯৯০ সনের ৪৫ নং আইন)

⁶⁴³ The provisos were omitted by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৫ (১৯৯৫ সনের ১২ নং আইন)

⁶⁴⁴ Clause (m) was substituted by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৯ (১৯৯৯ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

⁶⁴⁵ The word “or” was omitted by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৪ (১৯৯৪ সনের ১১ নং আইন)

⁶⁴⁶ The semi-colon and the word “; or” were substituted for the full-stop (.) and thereafter sub-clause (r) was added by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৪ (১৯৯৪ সনের ১১ নং আইন)

⁶⁴⁷ The words “or collect” were inserted by section of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৮৯ (১৯৮৯ সনের ৩৬ নং আইন)

⁶⁴⁸ Clause (53) was omitted by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৫ (১৯৯৫ সনের ১২ নং আইন)

⁶⁴⁹ The words “but shall not be less than three months” were inserted by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৯ (১৯৯৯ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

⁶⁵⁰ The words “and which he either knows or believes to be false or does not believe to be true” were omitted by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৯ (১৯৯৯ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

⁶⁵¹ The semi-colon (;) was substituted for the full stop and thereafter clause (c) was inserted by section 7 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৩ (১৯৯৩ সনের ১৮ নং আইন)

⁶⁵² The semi-colon (;) was substituted for the full stop (.) and thereafter clause (d) was added by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৯ (১৯৯৯ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

⁶⁵³ Section 165A was inserted by section 62 of the Finance Act,2010(Act No.XXXIII of 2010).

⁶⁵⁴ The words “but shall not be less than three months” were inserted by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৯ (১৯৯৯ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

⁶⁵⁵ The words “The Board may” were substituted for the words “The Commissioner may” by section 36 of the Finance Act,2009(Act No.X of 2009)(with effect from 1st July

2008).

⁶⁵⁶ Section 173A was inserted by section 8 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৮৭ (১৯৮৭ সনের ২৭ নং আইন)

⁶⁵⁷ Clause (c) was omitted by section 7 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৩ (১৯৯৩ সনের ১৮ নং আইন)

⁶⁵⁸ The colon (:) was substituted for the full-stop (.) and thereafter the proviso was added by section 27 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৬ (২০০৬ সনের ২২ নং আইন)

⁶⁵⁹ The word “Board” was substituted for the word “Commissioner” by section 8 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯২ (১৯৯২ সনের ২১ নং আইন)

⁶⁶⁰ The colon (:) was substituted for the semi-colon (;) and thereafter the proviso was inserted by section 8 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৮৮ (১৯৮৮ সনের ৩৩ নং আইন)

⁶⁶¹ Second and third provisos were omitted by section 8 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯২ (১৯৯২ সনের ২১ নং আইন)

⁶⁶² The provisos were inserted by section 7 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৩ (১৯৯৩ সনের ১৮ নং আইন)

⁶⁶³ The words “either by registered post or” were substituted for the words “either by post or” by section 5 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৭ (১৯৯৭ সনের ১৫ নং আইন)

⁶⁶⁴ The words “with acknowledgement due” were omitted by section 52 of the Finance Act, 2009 (Act No. IX of 2009) (with effect from 1st July 2007).

⁶⁶⁵ The full stop (.) was substituted for the colon (:) and the proviso was omitted by section 7 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৩ (১৯৯৩ সনের ১৮ নং আইন)

⁶⁶⁶ The Explanation was omitted by section 7 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৩ (১৯৯৩ সনের ১৮ নং আইন)

⁶⁶⁷ The Explanation was added by section 7 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৩ (১৯৯৩ সনের ১৮ নং আইন)

⁶⁶⁸ Sub-clause (e) was added by section 6 of the অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৯ (১৯৯৯ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

⁶⁶⁹ Section 184A was substituted by section 5 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৭ (১৯৯৭ সনের ১৫ নং আইন)

⁶⁷⁰ The words “tax-payer’s identification number” were substituted for the words “tax

identification number” by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৮ (১৯৯৮ সনের ১৪ নং আইন)

⁶⁷¹ Clause (aa) was inserted by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৮ (১৯৯৮ সনের ১৪ নং আইন)

⁶⁷² The semi-colon (;) was substituted for the full-stop (.) and thereafter clause (d) was added by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৯ (১৯৯৯ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

⁶⁷³ Clause (d) was substituted by section 41 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৪ (২০০৪ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

⁶⁷⁴ The semi-colon (;) was substituted for the full stop (.) and thereafter clauses (e), (f) and (g) were added by section 77 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০০ (২০০০ সনের ১৫ নং আইন)

⁶⁷⁵ Clauses (f) and (ff) were substituted for former clause (f) by section 66 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০২ (২০০২ সনের ১৪ নং আইন)

⁶⁷⁶ The comma and words “, change of ownership” were inserted by section 65 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০১ (২০০১ সনের ৩০ নং আইন)

⁶⁷⁷ The semi-colon was substituted for the full stop (.) and thereafter clause (h) was added by section 66 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০২ (২০০২ সনের ১৪ নং আইন)

⁶⁷⁸ The words `commercial bank or a leasing company` were substituted for the words `commercial bank` by section 53 of the Finance Ordinance, 2007 (Ord. No. 10 of 2007).

⁶⁷⁹ Clauses (k), (l) and (m) were substituted for the former clauses (k) and (l) by section 41 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৪ (২০০৪ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

⁶⁸⁰ Semi-colon(;) was substituted for the full-stop and thereafter clause (n) was added by section 53 of Finance Act,2009(Act No.IX of 2009)(with effect from 1st July 2007).

⁶⁸¹ Semi-colon(;) was added at the end of clause(n) and thereafter clauses (o) and (p) were added by section 38 of the Finance Act,2009(Act No.XXXVI of 2009)(with effect from 1st July 2009).

⁶⁸² Semi-colon(;) was substituted for the full-stop at the end of clause (p) and thereafter clauses (q),(r) and (s) were added by section 63 of the Finance Act,2010(Act No.XXXIII of 2010).

⁶⁸³ Section 184AA was inserted by section 78 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০০ (২০০০ সনের ১৫ নং আইন)

⁶⁸⁴ Section 184B was added by section 7 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৩ (১৯৯৩ সনের ১৮ নং আইন)

⁶⁸⁵ The words “or any person who applies for tax payer’s identification number” were inserted by section 66 of Aঅর্থ আইন, ২০০১ (২০০১ সনের ৩০ নং আইন)

⁶⁸⁶ Commas and words “, on payment of tax, be given a tax-payer’s identification number in such manner as may be prescribed.” Were added by section 39 of the Finance Act,2009(Act No.XXXVI of 2009)(with effect from 1st July 2009).

⁶⁸⁷ Colon was substituted for the full-stop and thereafter a proviso was added by section 84 of the Finance Act,2010(Act No.XXXIII of 2010).

⁶⁸⁸ Section 184BB was inserted by section 67 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০১ (২০০১ সনের ৩০ নং আইন)

⁶⁸⁹ Section 184BBB was inserted by section 54 of the Finance Act,2009(Act No.IX of 2009)(with effect from 1st July 2007).

⁶⁹⁰ Section 184C was inserted by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৯ (১৯৯৯ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

⁶⁹¹ The word “assessed” was substituted for the words and commas “assessed, by the thirty first day of December, every year” by section 79 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০০ (২০০০ সনের ১৫ নং আইন)

⁶⁹² Section 184D was substituted by section 65 of the Finance Act,2010(Act No.XXXIII of 2010).

⁶⁹³ Section 184E was added by section 66 of the Finance Act,2010(Act No.XXXIII of 2010).

⁶⁹⁴ The colon (:) was substituted for the full stop (.) and thereafter the proviso was added by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৮ (১৯৯৮ সনের ১৪ নং আইন)

The End

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