

ACCOUNTING PROCEDURE RELATING TO ON-LINE TAX ACCOUNTING SYSTEM (OLTAS)

1. Procedure for acceptance of taxes at the receiving branches

1.1 A taxpayer can pay direct taxes at any authorised branch of the authorised bank either in cash, direct debit to account or by a cheque/draft drawn on the same bank or another bank/branch at the same centre where the payment is made. The payment of tax by outstation cheques/drafts can also be made at any authorised bank, or through an electronic means of remittance to the authorized bank/branch. For every payment there should be a challan in the prescribed format. The challan format is a single copy challan with the main challan at the top and the taxpayer's counterfoil at the bottom of the challan (Specimen at Annexure 'A').

1.2 At the counter of Receiving Bank Branch

The receiving clerk/teller of the receiving branch will have to check up the following points while accepting the payment: -

a. Whether main portion of the challan and the taxpayer's counterfoil form have been filled in properly and the amount and major head of account to which the amount is to be accounted/credited is correctly recorded therein;

b. Whether details of the Permanent Account Number (PAN) or Tax Deduction Account Number (TAN), name and address of the taxpayer, assessment year and nature and type of payment are properly filled in. The amount should be written correctly both in words and figures.

c. Whether the Permanent Account Number (PAN)/Tax Deduction Account number (TAN) has been quoted in the challan at the prescribed place. U/s 139 A (5) (b) of the Income Tax Act, quoting of PAN is mandatory. Similarly, u/s 203A of the Act, quoting of TAN is mandatory. This number, as quoted by the taxpayer should be validated (checked to see whether it is in conformity with the valid PAN/TAN structure) and the designated banks accepting tax payment should ensure that the challans for payment are accepted only when a valid PAN is quoted in the challan. However, where the taxpayer indicates that he has already applied for allotment of PAN or TAN but has not yet been allotted the same, the tax payment challans may be accepted by the bank provided the tax payer indicates PAN/TAN application number in the challan. In such cases it should invariably be ensured that the **full address of the taxpayer has been mentioned in the challan.**

1.3 After scrutinizing the challan and satisfying himself that the amount of cash, cheque or draft tendered agrees with the amount shown in the challan, and also that the cheque is not post dated/stale the receiving teller or counter-clerk of the branch will issue a paper token to the tenderer to facilitate delivery of the counterfoil receipt to him. In the case of challans deposited with cheque or draft drawn on other bank branches, the counterfoil receipt will be issued only on realization of the amount of the cheque or draft and hence the paper token should bear the date on which the same will be available.

1.3.1 Challans tendered with Cash

A challan tendered with cash, if found in order after scrutiny, will be stamped 'CASH RECEIVED'. The bank will also stamp both the main portion and the taxpayer's counterfoil of the challan with a stamp mentioning the name of the bank & branch, the BSR code the branch (7 digits), date of deposit (DDMMYY) of the amount and unique serial number of the challan (5 digits). The stamp will be impressed on both the main portion as well as the taxpayer's counterfoil of the challan. Care must be taken to ensure that the impression of the receipt stamp is clear and legible.

An authorized official of the branch will sign in full the taxpayer's counterfoil of the challan and initial the main copy of the challan having received the amount. In the taxpayer's counterfoil, the amount received will be indicated in both words and figures. The receipted taxpayer's counterfoil will be returned to the tenderer and the main copy will thereafter be passed on for scrolling in the Receipt scroll.

1.3.2 Challans tendered with Cheque/Draft

A challan tendered with cheque/draft will be branded with a 'double date stamp' to indicate the date of tender of the instrument as well as the date of realization thereof. It may be possible that some branches might be following the practice of branding the challans with an inward date stamp as soon as the challans are tendered over the counter. In that case the double date stamp may not be necessary. However, it will be ensured that the inward date stamp is invariably branded on both the main copy and the taxpayer's counterfoil of the challan.

The checking official will initially ensure that there is no difference between the amount of cheque/draft and the amount recorded in the challan by the tenderer. The cheque/draft will thereafter be sent for realization. Subsequently, on realization of the cheque/draft, **the date of realization will be indicated on the double date stamp or in the space in the challan as the case may be.** The bank will also stamp both the main and the taxpayer's counterfoil of the single copy challan with a stamp mentioning the name of the bank & branch, the BSR code the branch (7 digits) date of deposit (DDMMY) of the amount and unique serial number of the challan (5 digits). After signing the challan for having received the amount, the taxpayer's counterfoil will be returned to the tenderer against the surrender of the token.

1.3.3 Numbering of Challans

Running serial number will be given for all the challans (both paid by cash and by cheque) **for each day.** It must be ensured that the serial number on each challan issued on a particular day should be **unique** to trace it subsequently. **The bank must therefore ensure that the serial numbers given to the challans deposited with cash do not overlap with the serial numbers given to the challans against which cheques have been realised on that day.**

Counterfoil of the challans tendered along with cash and cheque/draft payable at the same branch will be returned to the tenderer duly receipted at the counter. The challans tendered with cheques/drafts drawn on a different branch of the same bank or any other bank situated at the same centre, the tax-payer's counterfoil will be returned duly receipted not later than the working day following

the day fixed under the Rules of 'Local Bankers' Clearing House' for return of unpaid instruments of any day's clearing.

1.4.1 In case of challans tendered with cheque/draft, the date of realization of the cheque will also be stamped on the main portion of the challan, which will be retained at the bank for onward transmission to Zonal Accounts Office (ZAO) along with the Receipt Scroll. Although as per the Income Tax Act the date of presentation of cheque/Demand Draft realized will be treated as date of payment of tax, the cheque/Demand Draft will be scrolled only after realization.

1.4.2 Double Date on Receipted Challan

The main portion of the challan through which a cheque/draft is deposited will, therefore, have two dates as under:

- i) Date of tender : DDMMYY (in the rubber stamp acknowledgement)
- ii) Date of realization: DDMMYY (at the place indicated in the challan)

In case of cash tender the 'Date of tender' and 'Date of realization' will be the same.

1.4.3 The collecting bank **will not issue receipt in any other format.**

2. Preparation of Scrolls by the Collecting Branch

2.1 A running serial number will be given to all the challans received at a bank branch counter **on each day** against which cash payments have been made or cheques/ drafts have been realized on that date.

2.2 All the challan fields such as name and PAN, the serial number, date of deposit and BSR code of the branch are required to be captured when the challan is deposited by the tax payer at the bank counter. The data structure of the fields of the challan for which data has to be captured and transmitted will be as informed to the banks by the Income-tax Department. Permanent Account Number (PAN) and the name of the taxpayer will invariably be incorporated in the Receipt & Payment Scroll.

2.3 At the end of customer banking hours, the bank branch should identify all those challans against which payment has been received in cash for the day or for which payments by cheque/draft have been realised for the day. As the details of all these challans is already in the bank's computer system, the branch should generate a file containing all the challan data for which payments have been realised for that day and transmit it to its Nodal Branch for onward transmission to the Income Tax Department's TIN through the banks' Link Cell. **However, the non- computerized/non-networked authorized branches should ensure that data is transmitted from it's nearest computerized/networked branch to the Nodal Branch. It should be ensured that no challan for which payment has been realised on that day is left out. A running scroll serial number extending through a financial year (1st April to 31st March) will be given to the records relating to each type of tax (major head) which are transmitted on a particular day. The complete data structure of records and the file which is to be transmitted by the bank to the Department will be in the format prescribed by the Income-tax Department. The collecting branch will in no**

case alter the online data file at its end after it has been transmitted to the Income Tax Department.

2.4 Treatment of Clearing Returns

The collecting branch should also identify all those challans against which instruments were returned unpaid. Such instruments along with related challan should be kept separately in the bank for taking further necessary action as deemed fit.

2.5 The collecting branch will also generate separate printouts of the scrolls in Form and summary in Form based on the type of tax (major head-wise) on a daily basis from the challan data on its computer which has been transmitted to the Income-tax Department. The same running serial number extending through a financial year (1st April to 31st March), which was given to the scrolls transmitted for the relevant day, prefixed by the appropriate abbreviation of the type of tax (major head) concerned, will be printed on the scroll. The collecting branch will in no case generate any printed scrolls or summary from data which is changed in any manner from the data earlier transmitted to the Department. Thus the scrolls generated by the branch will exactly match the scrolls generated by the RCC from the data transmitted to the Department's TIN on-line by the bank. Thereafter, the branch will prepare a set of computer printed summary and receipts scrolls and attach with each scroll **the physical challans arranged in the same serial order in which they are entered in the scrolls**. At the beginning of the next working day, the receiving branch will forward the same to the Nodal Branch for **onward transmission to the ZAO**.

2.6 Transmission of Error Records

In case of any error by the collecting bank branch in reporting the amount of payment made by a taxpayer or major head of payment, the bank will transmit the corrected information on-line to TIN through an error record, the format for which will be as prescribed by the Income-tax Department. Rectification of the errors in the amount and the head of account will also be reported to ZAO through 'Error Scroll' to be sent through Nodal branch. Only the amount of tax payment as reported by the bank to the TIN will be accepted by the Income-tax Department as the payment made by the taxpayer.

3. Procedure for Payment of Income Tax Refund Orders (ITROs)/ECS

3.1 Direct tax refund work is entrusted to only one branch of an authorized bank generally Reserve Bank of India, State Bank of India or its Associate Banks at an ITD centre/a District. The Refund Orders will be presented to the branch by the taxpayer for transfer to his account with the same branch. Alternatively, it might be received through clearing. The specimen signatures of the officers of the Income-tax Department who are authorized to draw refund orders will be sent to the paying branches concerned in advance by the Income-tax authorities. The specimen signature will be duly certified by an officer of the Income-tax Department whose specimen signature is already on record with the branch. Any change in the authorised official will be advised to the branch concerned immediately. The relieved officer will attest the specimen signature of the relieving officer. While passing the refund orders for payment, the passing official should exercise utmost care apart from the precautions usually exercised by the banks in connection with payment of Negotiable Instruments, the instructions issued by Controller General of Accounts as well as Reserve Bank from time to

time. The payee is required to affix his signature in the space provided for 'Claimants signature' on the reverse of the Income Tax Refund Order (ITRO). The procedure relating to Refund Advices will continue as at present except that advices of paid ITROs and printed payment scrolls will no longer be sent by the bank to the Income-tax Department.

3.2 As in the case of receipts, refunds are required to be classified by the paying branch according to the type of tax under which the refunds are made. Separate major head wise payment records will be maintained in respect of payment of ITROs.

3.3 Direct tax refunds can also be credited directly to the taxpayer's bank account through Electronic Clearance Scheme (ECS) of RBI. In order to avail of this facility, the taxpayer gives a mandate by mentioning type of his bank account (Savings or Current), account number and bank branch code (9 digit) in his Return of Income. After processing of the taxpayer's Returns and determination of the refund by the Assessing Officer, all taxpayer's refunds (in which credit through ECS has been sought) in the jurisdiction of an RCC are automatically consolidated on the computer system at the RCC. All this refund data is downloaded, encrypted and copied onto a magnetic media (floppy or rewriteable CD) or transmitted electronically. This is sent by the RCC to the local ZAO as well as refund issuing branch of RBI or SBI. After validating the data in the file, the bank debits the Income-tax Department Account for the total amount of the refunds and thereafter issues instructions through clearing to the different local branches of the banks where the taxpayer's accounts are located to credit the taxpayer accounts with the amount intimated by the Department. This single debit to the Department's account appears in the payment (refund) data transmitted by the bank to the Income Tax Department for that day. In case any of these credits to the taxpayer's accounts are not effected due to reasons like closing of the account etc., the same is later accounted for by a separate **minus debit** entry for ECS Return in the Income Tax Department's account and is intimated to the Income Tax Department through the payment (refund) data transmitted for that particular day. The files in the electronic media (floppy or rewriteable CD etc.) are returned along with the computer printed payment (refund) scroll to the ZAO while the same data is transmitted online by the bank to the Income Tax Department through the Income Tax Department's Tax Information Network (TIN).

4. Preparation of Payment (Refund) Scrolls

4.1 The procedure for preparation of payment scrolls will be the same as the procedure applicable to receipts scrolls.

4.2 The scrolls will be made into set similar to the set relating to receipts except that instead of the challans, the paid Refund Orders will accompany the scrolls. The entire data regarding the paid refund vouchers will be transmitted electronically by the paying bank to the Link Cell for onward transmission to the Department's TIN while the physical scrolls with the paid Refund Order will be forwarded to the ZAO through the Nodal Branch. If the Nodal Branch is not locally situated, all the above documents (receipt/payment scrolls etc.) should invariably be sent by Registered Post.

4.3 In the case of ECS Refunds, the data will be transmitted on-line to the Link Cell and subsequently to the Income Tax Department while the same ECS detail

on electronic media will be sent to the local ZAO by Paying Bank through the Nodal branch

5. Loss of Counterfoil by the taxpayer

5.1 In the event of loss of receipted challan counterfoil by the depositors, the bank branches may, on receipt of a specific request in writing for issue of a **certificate of credit** from assesseees, issue the same to the depositor based on their record after satisfying themselves about the bonafides of the applicant in each case and may charge a nominal fee at its discretion. The certificate should mention the challan details i.e. amount, bank name and branch, BSR Code and Date of Deposit of cheque/cash, major head, challan serial number, date of realisation of cheque/date of deposit of cash and Collecting branch scroll number and date on which details of tax payment have been transmitted earlier.

6. Functions of Nodal Branch

6.1 Nodal Branch will be responsible for the prompt and accurate transmission, accounting of the collections/refunds reported to it daily by all the receiving branches under its jurisdiction (including its own receipts). It will also be responsible for prompt remittance of the collections of all the receiving branches linked to it (including its own collections) to the Government Account at RBI, CAS, Nagpur. It will also be responsible for reconciliation of figures with the ZAO.

6.2 On receipt of on-line data regarding all the challans realised for a particular day from the Collecting Branches, the Nodal Branch will take the following action on day-to-day basis:

- a. It will collate the challan data on its computer system and transmit the data in the format prescribed by the Income Tax Department to its Link Cell for onward transmission to the Departments TIN on the same day after giving a common Nodal Branch scroll number and date to all the challan records being transmitted on that day.
- b. It will also generate a copy of the summary and main scroll based on the computer data in a floppy or other media (as informed by ZAO) and transmit it to the ZAO on the next working day.
- c. On receipt of the hard copy of the computer-generated Branch scrolls from the collecting branch, the Nodal branch will validate that these computer-generated branch scrolls exactly match the data transmitted earlier by the collecting branches. It will consolidate these computer printed Branch scrolls (with challans) received from all the branches including its own along with the main scroll by stitching the scrolls together Major head-wise. It will also generate a computer printout of the Major head-wise Main scrolls and Summary. **It will then forward these (with challans) to the ZAO concerned on a daily basis.**
- d. Second set of scroll prepared in the same manner without challans as discussed at (c) above will be retained by the Nodal branch for its record.
- e. The Nodal branch will also similarly generate computer printed separate main scrolls for payments (i.e. refunds), and forward them along with the paid ITROs to the ZAO. It will also forward ECS refund details on electronic media to the local ZAO. The refund data (in respect of paper

ITROs and ECS refund) will be transmitted on-line by the Nodal Branch to TIN through the Link Cell. It will retain the advice/advices of the paid ITROs.

- f. During the first 15 days in April every year, the nodal branches will transmit and prepare two separate sets of scrolls – one normal scroll pertaining to April transactions and the other one pertaining to March transactions (which means scrolls of cheques/drafts/ITROs tendered and cleared upto 31st March by receiving branches and sent to the nodal branch subsequent to 31st March but before 15th April) - these will be scrolled by nodal branch as March residual account. The nodal branches will intimate the link cell at Nagpur for inclusion of these transactions as March transactions. The nodal branches will send another scroll for April transactions prominently indicating the month of account. Any cheque/draft tendered on or before 31st March and realised on or after 1st April will be treated as part of the April transactions. However, in light of the instruction that data for all challans for which payment has been realised on a given day should be transmitted online to the Income Tax Department on the same day, separate March residual scroll should only be needed in exceptional cases.
- g. The nodal branch will pass on the consolidated amount accounted by it to its Link Cell on day-to-day basis.

7. Crediting the tax collection to Government Account

7.1 The Nodal Branch acts as a pooling centre for all the receiving branches coming under its control and it is responsible for reporting of the transactions (along with all the related documents i.e. Challans and scrolls) to the ZAO. It is also responsible for transmitting the challan data for all these transactions to its Link Cell at Nagpur for onward online transmission to the Income Tax Department as well as for crediting the amount collected to Reserve Bank of India (Central Accounts Section or CAS), Nagpur.

7.2 The Nodal Branch will prepare a daily memo and send it on a daily basis to its Link Cell at Nagpur (GAD, Mumbai in case of SBI) which in turn will make a daily settlement with RBI, CAS, Nagpur.

7.3 The Link Cell of banks at Nagpur will consolidate the challan data received from the Nodal Branch for transmission to the Department's Tax Information Network (TIN) and will also monitor the daily receipts and check the accuracy of the daily memos received from the Nodal Branches. The Link Cell will then transmit the daily memos to CAS, RBI, Nagpur.

7.4 The Nodal Branches of the banks will carry out monthly reconciliation with ZAOs of the amount settled by them with their Link Cell at Nagpur. On the basis of their records the ZAOs will verify the statements received from the Nodal Branches both major head-wise and Nodal Bank-wise. In case of any discrepancy, the Nodal Branch will carry out the corrections immediately and adjust the difference in the amount already credited/debited to the CBDT's account through its Link Cell at Nagpur under information to the ZAO.

7.5 For the purpose of final reconciliation of the transactions with ZAOs and the Link Cell, the CAS, RBI, Nagpur will generate a monthly statement and furnish the same to ZAO and the Link Cell of the banks. RBI, CAS, Nagpur will

furnish by 20th of the following month, a monthly analysis indicating major head-wise receipts/refunds etc. to the CCA, CBDT.

8. Period of remittance of tax collection and levy of penal interest

8.1 The tax collections effected by the designated branches of the authorized banks have to be credited to the Government Account, promptly on day-to-day basis. The maximum number of days allowed for remitting tax collections by agency banks to Government Account at CAS, Nagpur is as under:

Mode	Remittance period for Public Sector Banks		Remittance period for Private Sector Banks
Physical	<u>Local Transactions</u> T+3 Working Days (excluding put-through date)	<u>Outstation Transactions</u> T+5 Working Days (excluding put-through date)	T+3 Days (including put-through date, Sundays and holidays)
	For Remote Locality, Difficult and Hill Areas T + 12 Working Days (excluding put-through date)		
e-Payment	T+1 Working Day (excluding put-through date)		T+1 Working Day (including put-through date)

8.2 If there is any delay beyond the period prescribed above, the banks are liable to be charged interest for delayed period. The interest for delayed period as mentioned above is to be quantified and collected from the defaulting bank by the ZAOs. The rate of interest to be charged is Bank Rate as prevailing (which is generally notified biannually on May 1 and November 1) plus 2% or as decided by Reserve Bank in consultation with CGA from time to time.

9. Accounting of "March" transactions

9.1 Reserve Bank, Central Office, Mumbai will issue in the month of February each year special instructions to all banks collecting direct taxes regarding the procedure to be adopted in accounting the March transactions.

9.2 The Nodal banks will be receiving scrolls relating to March of the previous Financial Year in April of the current year. In order to account for the entire collections of March in the same financial year, the Nodal banks have to follow the following procedure during the month of April:

The nodal banks have to prepare two sets of separate scrolls - one pertaining to March residual collections (payments realized from taxpayer's account before 31st March) and another for April transactions during the first 15 days in April. They should ensure that all the tax collections made by the receiving branches upto 31st March are accounted as "**March Residual Transactions**" and should not be mixed up with the transactions of April which fall in the financial year. The main scrolls for March transactions prepared from 1st to 15th April are to be distinctly marked as "**March Residual**".

9.3 It may also be noted that all the cheques/amount realized on or before 31st March should be treated as transactions relating to the current financial year and

should be accounted for as such under the head "**March or March Residual Transactions**" in the current financial year.

9.4 While reporting to their Link Cell in Nagpur, the Nodal banks should send two sets of figures distinctly showing **March Residual** and **April Transactions** separately upto 15th April.

9.5 The date-wise monthly statements should also be prepared in two sets, one pertaining to **March Residual Transactions** and another relating to **April Transactions**.

10. Special arrangements during the month of March every year

10.1 The branches should follow the procedure explained in the earlier paragraphs meticulously and ensure that the collections made towards direct taxes are passed on promptly for credit to Government Account through the Nodal Branch/Link Cell. However, during the second fortnight of March every year, wherever the receiving branches and Nodal branch are situated locally, a special messenger system should be introduced by the receiving branches. All efforts may also be made to provide the collection figures on daily basis to the ZAO during the second fortnight of June, September and December every year, for onward transmission to the Government for monitoring, estimates etc.

11. Monitoring Committee - holding of periodical meetings

11.1 For the smooth functioning of the revised scheme for collection and accounting of direct taxes by the authorised Banks, the Monitoring Committees consisting of officials from Nodal Banks/local authorities of the banks, ZAO and I.T.Department will be formed at every Zonal Accounts Office centre. The Committee will meet half-yearly and discuss various issues connected with direct tax work such as accounting, scrolling, reporting, remittance and reconciliation etc. and make efforts to sort out the problems at its own level. Further, annually there will be a special Monitoring Committee meeting in which very senior officials from CBDT, RBI, I.T.Department and banks will participate and redress the various problems being faced by the banks, ZAOs and I.T.Department in the fields. Banks will ensure that the necessary follow-up actions are taken on the Minutes of such meetings.

12. Redressal of public grievances

12.1 Each Authorised Bank should have an effective procedure for dealing with public complaints at the branches rendering service to Government Departments or members of the public as prescribed, from time to time. In case the bank detects a mistake in reporting of a tax payment or the major head of tax payment, either suo moto or being brought to its notice by the tax payer, the bank will promptly transmit the error record (as described earlier at paras 2.6 and 7.4) to TIN. This is imperative as the Income Tax Department will give credit to a taxpayer on the information transmitted by the bank to TIN.

OLTAS

User Manual for File Segregation Utility (FSU)

Introduction

The FSU will be used by banks to generate a valid file from invalid input file and corresponding error file. This user manual will enable the bank users to better understand the functionalities provided in this File Segregation Utility.

Intended Users:

This manual is intended for the Link Cells of banks participating in OLTAS.

Conventions used

Detailed information about each field or button is available in the Field Description table following every task.

1. Overview

FSU is a utility which helps in generating a valid OLTAS file by removing the erroneous records. If you have an OLTAS file and the error file corresponding to it, this utility will help you to get rid of the erroneous records and make a new correct file. It removes the rejected records by reading the error file and generates a new file consisting of valid records only with auto-generated RT04 records. This correct file can be uploaded to the OLTAS site. All the rejected records are separated and kept in another file for your reference.

2. Functionality

When you open the SPECIAL_FVU.exe file a utility will be seen as below.

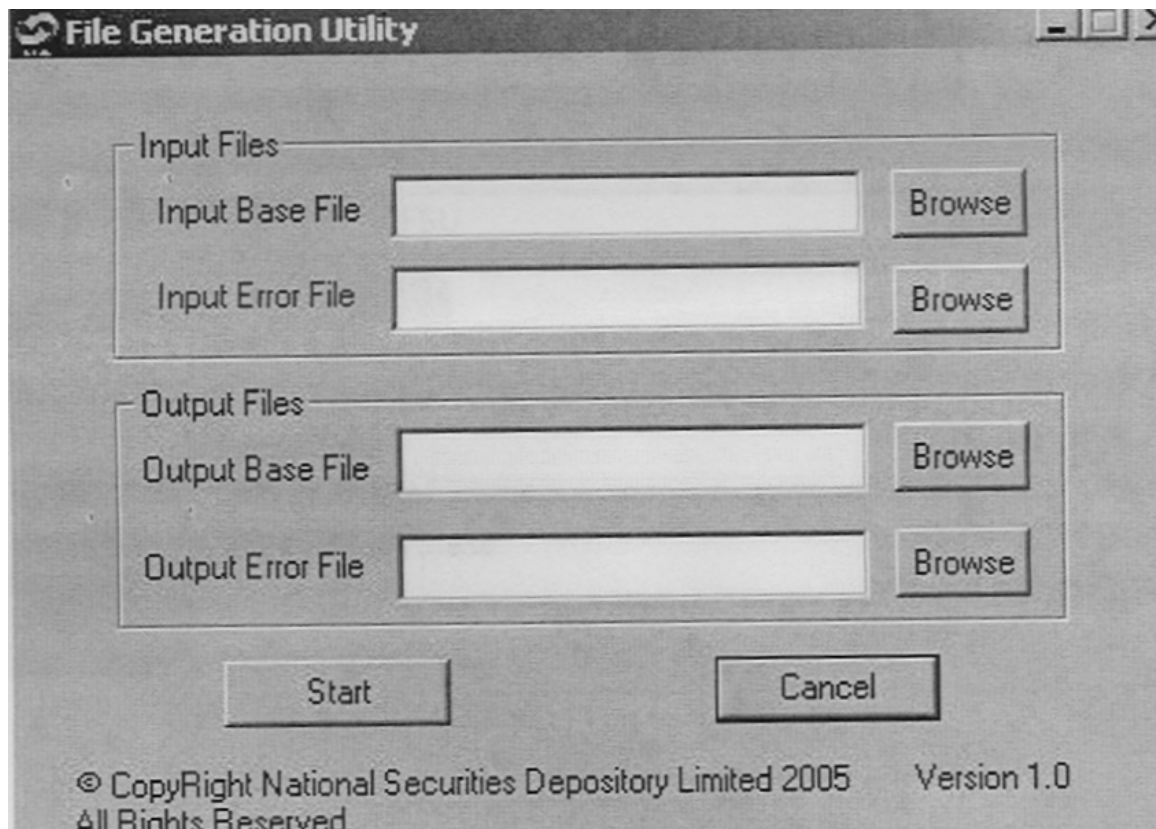


Figure 1

The utility contains name of utility at the top, buttons for minimizing and closing the utility, four text fields and four buttons named "Browse", a start button and a cancel button. A copyright message and version number will also be visible.

The user is required to enter valid inputs in all the four text fields described below.

A. Input Base File:

Give the full file path of the base file. This base file is the file which has got rejected due to some errors. You can select the file by clicking on browse button. It will show you an 'open' box as displayed below (Figure 2). Browse to the required folder, select the file and then click open.

Input file name should be in "ddmmyyfv.bnk" format only.

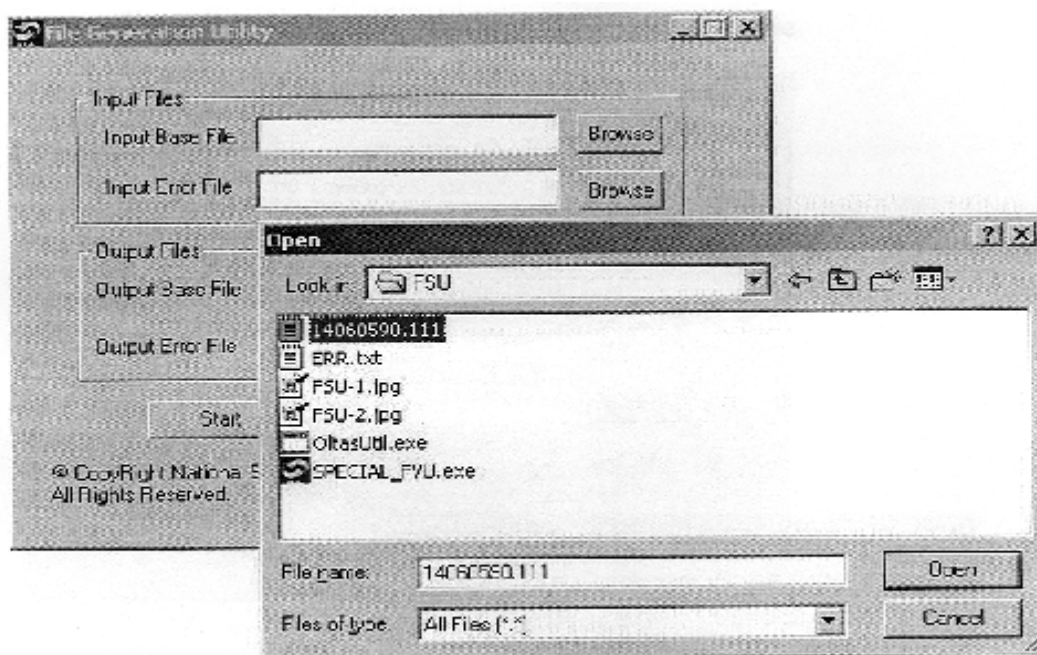


Figure 2

File extension should contain valid bank code.

B. Input Error File:

This is the error for the Input base file. (The one selected in step 1) The error file can be downloaded and saved from OLTAS site. You can also use the error file generated by OLTAS link cell utility. You need to give the full path of the error file. The browse button on the right hand side can be used as explained above. The error file contains the file name for which errors are found. This name should match with input base file. User should not change this file. Also if the correct error file is not used, following message will be shown and utility will get stopped (Figure 3).

There is no validation for name of the input error file.

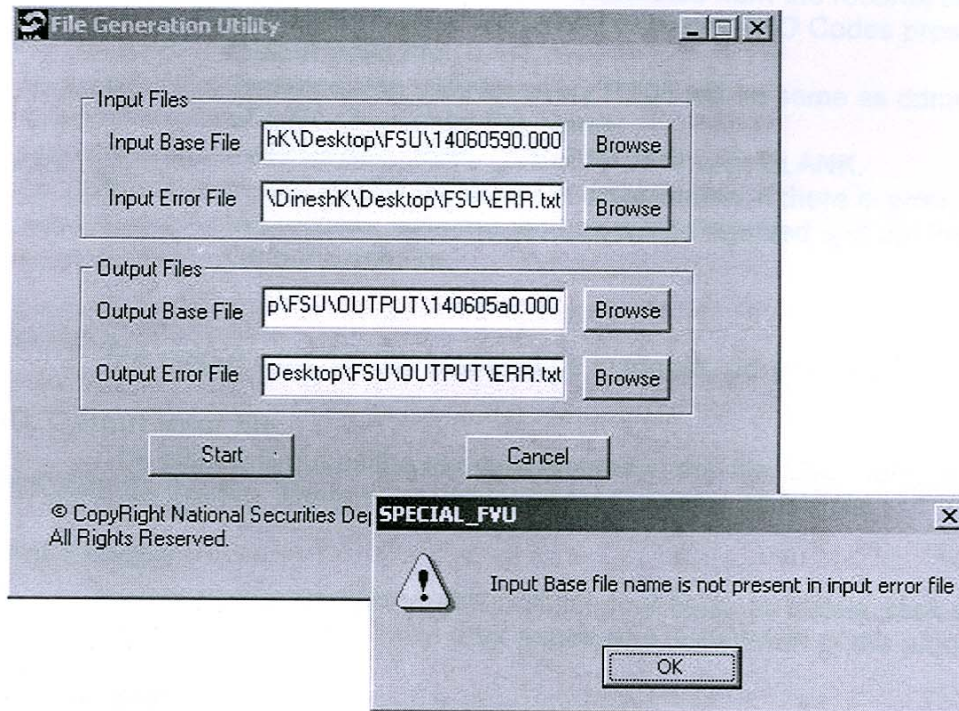


Figure 3

Note : Output valid file will not get generated correctly if any one out of two input files has got tampered. Also Error file generated from FVU or obtained from OLTAS site is acceptable. NO OTHER formats should be used, as they may give wrong results.

C. Output base file:

This is the output valid file which can be uploaded to OLTAS site or validated through FVU. Full path of the file needs to be specified. The filename can be same as input base file name if the location is different else it will get overwritten to the input base file. Use browse button for browsing to required folder and then enter the required filename. The extension of the input base file and output base file should match.

- a. Field MAJ_HD_CD, TOT_NO_OF_RFND, TOT_NO_OF_CHLN, TOT_NO_ERR_RFND, TOT_NO_ERR_CHLN, RFND_TOT_AMT, CHLN_TOT_AMT in RT04 are calculated from the records data present in output valid file.
- b. No_Of_Nodal field will be calculated from the records data present in Output Valid File i.e. distinct ZAO Codes present in Output Valid File.
- c. Transmission date for every RT04 will be same as ddmmyy part of the Output Valid File Name.
- d. Field RFND_DEBIT_DT of RT04 is kept BLANK.
- e. In a particular RT08 R / N combination, if there is error in any of the records, both the records will be rejected and put into the Output Error File.

The output base file name should be in format "ddmmyyfv.bnk"

D. Output error file :

The utility will put all the rejected records in this file. User need to give the full path for this file. There is no validation for the name of this file.

Start Button:

After entering valid filenames in all the four fields as above, click start button. A message will be shown after successful completion of the process.

Cancel Button:

Use Cancel button to close the utility.

Format for Nodal Branch Daily Main Scroll (Receipts)

1	NODAL BRANCH SCROLL DATE (DD/MM/YYYY)
2	BSR CODE
3	DATE OF RECEIVING BRANCH SCROLL (DD/MM/YYYY)
4	TOTAL TAX AMOUNT
5	TOTAL NO. OF CHALLANS
6	DO-ID



First six fields

#	MAJOR HEAD
#	AMOUNT
#	NO. OF CHALLANS



Block

#	MAJOR HEAD
#	AMOUNT
#	NO. OF CHALLANS



Block

#	MAJOR HEAD
#	AMOUNT
#	NO. OF CHALLANS

⋮
⋮
⋮

This block (shown above) will be repeated for as many times as no. of tax heads are available.

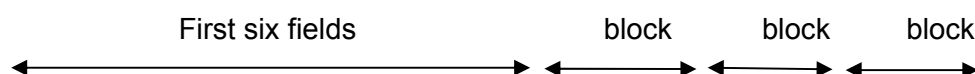
NOTE:

1) The record for one receiving branch should be contained in one line and values must be comma separated.

2) Carriage return or linefeed [i.e. ENTER KEY (↵)] indicates the end of the record for one receiving branch.

3) Sequence of block (majhd, amt, no_challan) is not necessary but increasing order is preferable.

4) Example:



30/11/2005, 0230001, 25/11/2005, 6600, 22, PNE, 0020, 200, 2, 0021, 100, 1, 0024, 300, 4,
0026, 400, 2, 0031, 500, 1, 0032, 600, 2, 0033, 700, 1, 0034, 800, 1,
0070, 900, 1, 0036, 1100, 5

**Draft proforma of computer generated receipts
to be issued by banks to taxpayers**

Computer generated receipt (to be issued by collecting bank branch to depositor of direct tax for deposit of Tax Deducted at Source in Government account against challan form No.281)	
Name of the bank collecting tax	
Full name of deductor	
TAN of deductor (10 characters)	
Amount deposited :	
(i) Income Tax	
(ii) Surcharge	
(iii) Education Cess	
(iv) Penalty	
Total amount deposited : (in figure)	
Mode of deposit of tax (by cash / debit to account/ by cheque bearing No.)	
Date of encashment of cheque (dd/mm/yy)	
On account of Income Tax Deducted / Collected from companies (0020)/ Other than Companies (0021)	
Minor head –Type of payment-(TDS/TCS deducted/collected by deductor OR demanded by department)	200/400
Nature of payment from which tax has been deducted or collected –(Give Section code)	
Assessment Year (yyyy-yy)	
Challan Identification number (CIN)	
BSR code of collecting bank branch (7 characters)	
Date of tender of cheque (dd /mm /yyyy) (8 characters)	
Challan Serial Number (5 characters)	
Signature & seal of authorized signatory of collecting bank branch ↓	

**Draft proforma of computer generated receipts
to be issued by banks to taxpayers**

Computer generated receipt (to be issued by collecting bank branch to depositor of direct tax for deposit of Tax Deducted at Source in Government account against challan form No.280)	
Name of the bank collecting tax	
Full name of taxpayer	
PAN of taxpayer (10 characters)	
Amount deposited :	
(i) Income Tax	
(ii) Surcharge	
(iii) Education Cess	
(iv) Penalty	
Total amount deposited : (in figure)	
Mode of deposit of tax (by cash / debit to account/ by cheque bearing No.)	
Date of encashment of cheque (dd/mm/yy)	
On account of Income Tax Deducted / Collected from companies (0020)/ Other than Companies (0021)	
Minor head –Type of payment	
Assessment Year (yyyy-yy)	
Challan Identification number (CIN)	
BSR code of collecting bank branch (7 characters)	
Date of tender of cheque (dd/mm/yyyy) (8 characters)	
Challan Serial Number (5 characters)	
Signature & seal of authorized signatory of collecting bank branch ↓	

How do I make online tax payment sitting at home/office?

Open a net-banking account with any of the banks listed above.

- i. Go to website incometaxindia.gov.in, click on 'pay taxes on-line'.
- ii. Fill in the required challan online. Help is available on screen as FAQ, downloads etc.
- iii. Make tax payment through net-banking account online.
- iv. A challan counterfoil will be available instantaneously on the screen with CIN (Challan Identification Number). The Challan Identification Number (CIN) on this counterfoil should be quoted in Return of Income.
- v. Print the counterfoil and also save it in the computer if possible.
- vi. Check if your payment has reached the Income Tax Department at <https://tin.tin.nsdl.com/oltas/servlet/QueryTaxpayer>.

What are the advantages of paying taxes online?

- i. You can pay taxes from any location at any time through your net-banking account.
- ii. Instant transfer of funds from your account.
- iii. What you write on the e-challan will be directly sent to Income Tax Department. Banks will not do any data entry.
- iv. You can save/print the challan copy and the receipt copy.
- v. As soon as your Bank authorizes payment of the amount, you will receive a clear, legible receipt/counterfoil from your bank.
- vi. Transaction id of the e-payment transaction will be available to you in your bank statement.
- vii. You can check online if your money has actually reached the I-T Department. For this you have to go to Tax information Network website: <https://tin.tin.nsdl.com/oltas/index.html>

and click the box

CIN Based View

For detailed information please go to: incometaxindia.gov.in **PAY TAXES ONLINE**

IMP: In case of refunds adjusted against arrear demand, the normal refund should be attached with challan and sent to Bank by AOs as per earlier procedure.