

## FAQs related to Section 80G – NUDGE CAMPAIGN

1. **What is Section 80G of the Income Tax Act, 1961?** Section 80G provides for a deduction in computing the total income of an assessee in respect of **donations to certain funds, charitable institutions, etc.** A broad structure of this section is given below:

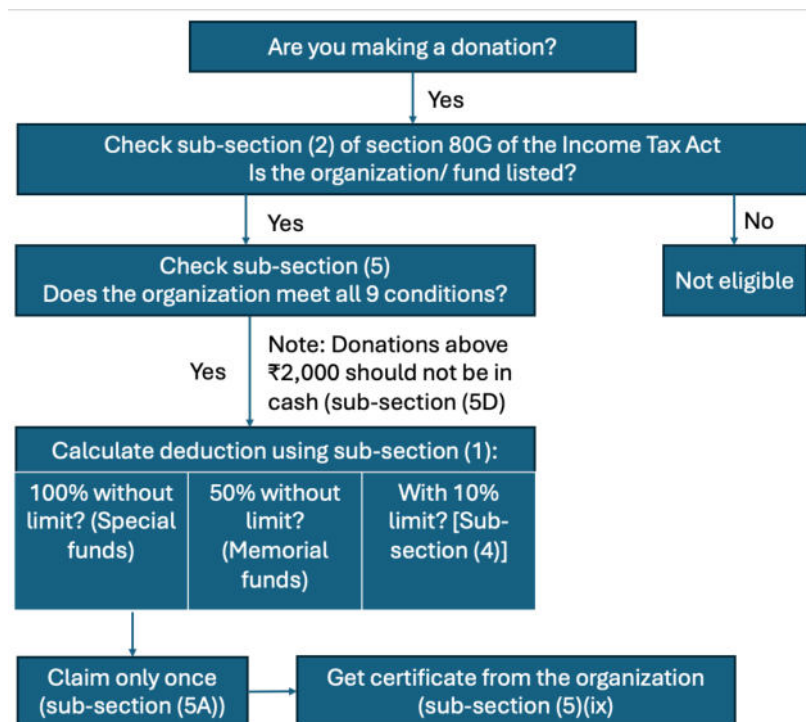
Sub-section	Clause	Sub-clause	
(1)			explains how much deduction can one claims. It gives a calculation formula to calculate the total deduction: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. If the donations include "special funds" (listed in sub-section 2): One gets 100% deduction on those special donations + 50% deduction on remaining donations</li> <li>2. If the donations are only to "other eligible funds": one gets 50% deduction on total donations</li> </ol>
(2)			informs the donations that qualify for deduction. It contains a master list of ALL the funds/institutions eligible for deduction:
	(a)		contains the main list with multiple sub-clauses:
		(i) to (iiihm)	Specific government and national funds (National Defence Fund, PM Relief Fund, Clean Ganga Fund, etc.) - These get 100% deduction without limit
			Memorial funds (Nehru, Indira Gandhi, Rajiv Gandhi funds) – These get 50% deduction without limit
		(iv)	Other approved funds and institutions
		(v)	Government/local authorities for charitable purposes
		(vi)	Housing and urban development authorities
		(via)	Special corporations under Section 10(26BB)
		(vii)	Government/ approved bodies for family planning
	(b)		Donations for renovation of notified religious places of historic/archaeological importance
	(c)		Donations by companies for sports infrastructure and sponsorship
	(d)		Donations for Gujarat earthquake relief (specific period only)
(4)			gives the maximum limit for certain donations. For donations under clauses (a)(iv), (a)(v), (a)(vi), (a)(via), (a)(vii), (b), and (c) – total deduction is capped at <b>10% of donor's adjusted gross total income</b> . Any amount beyond this 10% limit is ignored.
(5)			gives eligibility conditions for institutions. It enlists <b>9 conditions</b> (clauses i to ix) that institutions must meet to be eligible under section 80G. These are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Institution's income should be exempt under Sections 11, 12, or 10(23AA)/10(23C)</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Trust deed must not allow funds to be used for non-charitable purposes</li> <li>Must not be for benefit of any particular religion or caste</li> <li>Must maintain regular accounts</li> <li>Must be properly registered (as trust, society, under Companies Act, or as university)</li> <li>Must be approved by Principal Commissioner/Commissioner of Income Tax</li> <li>Special deeming provision for institutions approved in 2007-08</li> <li>Must file prescribed statements with income-tax authorities</li> <li>Must issue donation certificates to donors</li> </ul>
(5A)	If you have claimed deduction under Section 80G for any amount, you cannot claim the same amount under any other section of the Income Tax Act i.e., <i>One donation, one deduction only</i>
(5D)	It gives cash donation limit. No deduction allowed for cash donations exceeding ₹2,000. Modes of payment accepted are cheque, draft, or electronic modes.
(5E)	Applications pending before the specified date will be treated as new applications under the updated rules.
• Explanation 2A	Deduction claim will be verified based on information submitted by the donee institution registered u/s 80G(5) to the tax authorities.
• Explanation 3	Meaning of charitable purpose: Charitable purpose does NOT include activities that are wholly or substantially religious in nature
• Explanation 4	Sports associations specified by the government are deemed charitable institutions
• Explanation 5	Deduction is allowed only for monetary donations, not donations in kind

- What is the difference between donations and deductions?** A donation is the actual amount of money donated to a charitable organization, trust or fund. However, a deduction is the tax benefit you get for making that donation to any eligible donee, when computing your taxable income as per extant rules and provisions of Section 80G of the Act.
- What is the difference between donor and donee?** A donor is a person who has paid any sum to the eligible institution or trust or fund as donation. A donee is the eligible organization or trust or fund which accepts the sum from various persons as donation.
- Who is eligible to claim deduction under Section 80G?** Any taxpayer – including individuals, HUFs, companies, firms, or any other person – who has taxable income and has made donations to an eligible entity, can claim a deduction under this section.
- What are the types of donations allowed under 80G?** As per Section 80G(1), 80G(2) and 80G(4) of the Act, donations fall into four categories based on deduction limits:

Category	Deduction Amount	Maximum Limit
<b>100% without limit</b>	Full donation amount	No limit
<b>50% without limit</b>	50% of donation amount	No limit
<b>100% with limit</b>	Full donation amount	10% of adjusted gross total income
<b>50% with limit</b>	50% of donation amount	10% of adjusted gross total income

6. **Are all donations eligible for 80G deduction?** No. Only donations made to specified trusts, charitable funds or institutions, which are specifically mentioned under section 80G(2)(a) of the Act and funds or institutions registered and approved under Section 80G by the Income Tax Department, are eligible for deduction. It is mandatory for donors to verify and confirm the relevant details of the trust, institution, or charitable funds (donee) to ensure its eligibility under Section 80G and to determine the correct category of deduction applicable. A quick reference flowchart is given below:



7. **What are examples of donations that qualify for a 100% deduction without any qualifying limit?** Donations to the funds or institutions listed under section 80G(2) sub-section (a) [sub-clauses (i), (iia), (iiaa), (iiab), (iib), (iie), (iif), (iig), (iiga), (iih), (iiha), (iihb), (iihc), (iihd), (iihe), (iihf), (iihg), (iihh), (iihi), (iihj), (iihk), (iihl), (iihm)] and sub-section (d) are eligible for **100% deduction without any qualifying limit. Thus, there are total 24 funds/ categories eligible for 100% deduction without any qualifying limit and the list of the same is attached as Annexure-1:**
8. **What are examples of donations that qualify for a 50% deduction without any qualifying limit?** Donations to the funds or institutions listed under section 80G(2) sub-section (a) sub-clause (iii) [i.e., the Prime Minister's Drought Relief Fund] are eligible for deduction under section 80G of the Act for 50% of the donation amount without qualifying limit. Note that sub-clauses (ii), (iiic) and (iiid) are omitted by the Finance Act, 2023 w.e.f. 01.04.2023.
9. **What are examples of donations that qualify for a 100% deduction with qualifying limit?** Donations to the funds or institutions listed under section 80G(2) sub-section (a) [sub-clause (vii)] and sub-section (c) eligible for deduction under section 80G of the Act for **100% with qualifying Limit.**

**80G(2)(a)(vii)** – the Government or to any such local authority, institution or association as may be approved in this behalf by the Central Government, to be utilised for the purpose of promoting family planning

**80G(2)(c):** any sums paid by the donor, being a company, in the previous year as donations to the Indian Olympic Association or to any other association or institution established in India, as the Central Government may, having regard to the prescribed guidelines, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf for, in India:

- (i) the development of infrastructure for sports and games; or
- (ii) the sponsorship of sports and games

**10. What are examples of donations that qualify for a 50% deduction with qualifying limit?** Any sum paid to the funds or institution mentioned under section 80G(2)(a) (sub-sections (iv), (v), (vi), (via)) and 80G(b). Further, entities mentioned under section 80G(2)(a)(iv) need to fulfil the conditions mentioned under section 80G(5) of the Act. Thus, the five categories eligible for 50% deduction with qualifying limit are as listed below:

1. any fund or any institution to which this section applies;
2. the Government or any local authority, to be utilised for any charitable purpose other than the purpose of promoting family planning;
3. an authority constituted in India by or under any law enacted either for the purpose of dealing with and satisfying the need for housing accommodation or for the purpose of planning, development or improvement of cities, towns and villages, or for both;
4. any corporation referred to in clause (26BB) of section 10;
5. any sums paid by the assessee in the previous year as donations for the renovation or repair of any such temple, mosque, gurdwara, church or other place as is notified by the Central Government in the Official Gazette to be of historic, archaeological or artistic importance or to be a place of public worship of renown throughout any State or States]

**11. How can a donor know the deduction category of their donation under Section 80G?** The deductions category of donation is defined in Section 80G of the Income Tax Act, 1961. The deduction falls in either of four categories (refer to the FAQ no. 5 to 10) as defined in Section 80G of the Act, from where the donor can ascertain the deduction category. The donors are also required to seek the **Certificate of Donation** as per **Form 10BE** (Rule 18AB of the Income Tax Rules, 1962) from donee, wherever applicable. Further to get the particulars of the donee, the donor may visit the link i.e. <https://incometaxindia.gov.in/Pages/utilities/exempted-institutions.aspx>.

It is advised to the donors that they verify and ascertain the various particulars of the trust or institution or funds (donee) to understand the eligibility and deduction category of the donee, to which it belongs to.

**12. Are all cash donations eligible for deduction under Section 80G?** No deduction shall be allowed under Section 80G in respect of any donation of any sum exceeding **two thousand rupees** unless such sum is paid by any mode other than cash (section 80G(5D)).

**13. If a deduction under Section 80G is claimed and allowed, can I claim the same sum as a deduction under any other provision of the Act?** No, the sum in respect of which deduction is allowed under Section 80G shall not qualify for deduction under any other provision of this Act for the same or any other assessment year (section 80G(5A)).

14. **How will the Income Tax Department verify my deduction claim in my return of income?** As per Rule 18AB of the Income Tax Rules, 1962, it is mandatory for certain category of donees to file **Form 10BD**, which includes detailed information about each donor—such as their **PAN or Aadhaar number, name, address, and the amount donated by the donor etc.** Accordingly, it is mandatory that the deduction claimed by the donor under Section 80G in their ITR matches with the details submitted by the donee in Form 10BD.
15. **Can deduction under Section 80G be claimed under the new tax regime?** No, deduction under Section 80G cannot be claimed if you opt for the new tax regime as per the section 115BAC of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

### **FAQs related to filing of Schedule 80G in ITR**

16. **How to claim 80G deduction while filing ITR?** The steps for claiming deduction under section 80G are as under:
- Go to “Deductions under Chapter VI-A” in your ITR form.
  - Select Section 80G.
  - Enter the details of the donee, donation amount, and eligible deduction.
17. **What details are required to claim 80G deduction?** To claim the deduction, you need:
- Donation receipt from the trust/NGO with.
  - Name and PAN of the Donee
  - Address of the Donee
  - Registration number under 80G
  - Amount donated
18. **What if I do not have PAN of donee?** The charitable trust, organization or funds registered under section 80G issues Form 10BE which includes the details of the donee i.e. name, address, PAN, Unique Registration Number (URN) etc. The donor can ask the trust, organization or funds to provide the certificate which includes the essential details for claiming deduction under section 80G of the Income Tax Act, 1961. The donor can also get the details of PAN by entering the name of trust, organization or funds in the link:  
<https://incometaxindia.gov.in/Pages/utilities/exempted-institutions.aspx>.
19. **Can I carry forward the unclaimed donation amount to the next year?** Under Section 80G, if your total eligible donations exceed the qualifying limit, you cannot carry the excess amount forward for a deduction in a future year.
20. **What happens if the donee institution loses its 80G registration?** Donations made after the cancellation or expiry of the 80G certificate are not eligible for deduction. Therefore, it is mandatory for donors to verify and confirm whether the donee was registered under the relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act during relevant assessment year for which deduction is being claimed, to ensure its eligibility for deduction.
21. **What is Adjusted Gross Total Income (Adjusted GTI)?** Adjusted gross total income is the gross total income (as defined in section 80B(5), "gross total income" means the total income computed in accordance with the provisions of this Act, before making

any deduction under this Chapter VI-A of the Income Tax Act, 1961) reduced by the total of the following:

- Amount deductible under Sections 80C to 80U (but not Section 80G)
- Exempt income
- Long-term capital gains
- Short-term capital gains under section 111A
- Income referred to in Sections 115A, 115AB, 115AC, 115AD and 115D

22. **How to Calculate the Deduction under section 80G?** The eligible amount of deduction can be calculated as under:

**Step 1:** Compute your Gross Total Income before claiming any deductions under Chapter VI-A (including 80G).

**Step 2:** Calculate Adjusted Total Income –

- Subtract all deductions except deduction under section 80G from the Gross Total Income.
- Also, exclude Long-term capital gains, Short-term capital gains under Section 111A, Income under Sections 115A, 115AB, 115AC, and 115AD.
- The resulting figure is called the Adjusted Total Income.

**Step 3:** Calculate 10% of Adjusted Total Income. This is known as the Qualifying Limit. It applies to the category of donations which are subjected to a limit.

**Step 4:** Categorise Donations into the following categories:

- 100% deduction without limit (a)
- 50% deduction without limit (b)
- 100% deduction subject to qualifying limit (c)
- 50% deduction subject to the qualifying limit (d)

1. the National Defence Fund set up by the Central Government
2. the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund or the Prime Minister's Citizen Assistance and Relief in Emergency Situations Fund (PM CARES FUND)
3. the Prime Minister's Armenia Earthquake Relief Fund
4. the Africa (Public Contributions - India) Fund
5. the National Children's Fund
6. the National Foundation for Communal Harmony
7. a university or any educational institution of national eminence as may be approved by the prescribed authority in this behalf
8. the Maharashtra Chief Minister's Relief Fund during the period beginning on the 1st day of October, 1993 and ending on the 6th day of October, 1993 or to the Chief Minister's Earthquake Relief Fund, Maharashtra
9. any fund set up by the State Government of Gujarat exclusively for providing relief to the victims of earthquake in Gujarat
10. any Zila Saksharta Samiti constituted in any district under the chairmanship of the Collector of that district for the purposes of improvement of primary education in villages and towns in such district and for literacy and post-literacy activities
11. National Blood Transfusion Council or any State Blood Transfusion Council
12. any fund set up by a State Government to provide medical relief to the poor
13. The Army Central Welfare Fund, Indian Naval Benevolent Fund, Air Force Central Welfare Fund
14. Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister's Cyclone Relief Fund
15. National Illness Assistance Fund
16. Chief Minister's Relief Fund or Lieutenant Governor's Relief Fund (any State/UT)
17. the National Sports Development Fund set up] by the Central Government
18. the National Cultural Fund set up by the Central Government
19. the Fund for Technology Development and Application set up by the Central Government
20. the National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities constituted under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999 (44 of 1999)
21. the Swachh Bharat Kosh, set up by the Central Government, other than the sum spent by the assessee in pursuance of Corporate Social Responsibility under sub-section (5) of section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013
22. the Clean Ganga Fund, set up by the Central Government, where such assessee is a resident and such sum is other than the sum spent by the assessee in pursuance of Corporate Social Responsibility under sub-section (5) of section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 (18 of 2013)
23. The National Fund for Control of Drug Abuse
24. any sums paid by the assessee, during the period beginning on the 26th day of January, 2001 and ending on the 30th day of September, 2001, to any trust, institution or fund to which this section applies for providing relief to the victims of earthquake in Gujarat.]