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Old vs New Tax Regime: Which Is Better New Or Old Tax Regime For Salaried Employees?

By [Ektha Surana](#)

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| 51 min read

The [Budget 2023](#) caused a lot of confusion among taxpayers regarding the choice between the old and new tax regimes. The government introduced various incentives in the 2023 Budget to encourage the adoption of the new regime.

These changes show that the government intends to have taxpayers transition to the new regime and eventually phase out the old one. Though the new regime is now the default tax regime, the old tax regime will continue to exist.



Interim Budget 2024-2025 Updates:

No changes were made in direct taxes in the Interim Budget 2024-2025.

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New Tax Regime

A [new tax regime](#) was introduced in Budget 2020 wherein the [tax slabs](#) were altered, and taxpayers were offered concessional tax rates. However, those who opt for the new regime cannot claim several exemptions and deductions, such as [HRA](#), [LTA](#), [80C](#), [80D](#), and more. Because of this, the new tax regime did not have many takers. The government in the Budget 2023 introduced 5 key changes, which remain the same even for FY 2024–2025 since no changes were made in the Interim Budget 2024, to encourage taxpayers to adopt the new regime. They are:

- **Higher Tax Rebate Limit:** Full tax rebate on an income up to ₹7 lakhs has been introduced. Whereas this threshold is ₹5 lakhs under the old tax regime. This means that taxpayers with an income of up to ₹7 lakhs will not have to pay any tax at all under the new tax regime!
- **Streamlined Tax Slabs:** The tax exemption limit has been increased to ₹3 lakhs, and the new tax slabs are:

Total Income	Rate of Tax
up to ₹3,00,000	Nil 
₹3,00,001- ₹6,00,000	5%

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₹9,00,001- ₹12,00,000	15%
₹12,00,001- ₹15,00,000	20%
₹15,00,001 and above	30%

- The tax rates under both regimes are compared as below:

Income Slab	Old Tax Regime	New tax Regime (until 31st March 2023)	New Tax Regime (From 1st April 2023)
₹0 - ₹2,50,000	-	-	-
₹2,50,000 - ₹3,00,000	5%	5%	-
₹3,00,000 - ₹5,00,000	5%	5%	5%
₹5,00,000 - ₹6,00,000	20%	10%	5%



₹7,50,000 - ₹9,00,000	20%	15%	10%
₹9,00,000 - ₹10,00,000	20%	15%	15%
₹10,00,000 - ₹12,00,000	30%	20%	15%
₹12,00,000 - ₹12,50,000	30%	20%	20%
₹12,50,000 - ₹15,00,000	30%	25%	20%
>₹15,00,000	30%	30%	30%

- **Standard Deduction and Family Pension Deduction:**
- **Salary income:** The standard deduction of ₹50,000, which was only available under the old regime, has now been extended to the new tax regime as well. This, along with the rebate, makes ₹7.5 lakhs as your tax-free income under the new regime.
- **Family pension:** Those receiving a family pension can claim a deduction of ₹15,000 or 1/3rd of the pension, whichever is lower.
- **Reduced Surcharge for High Net Worth Individuals:** The surcharge rate on income over ₹5 crores has been reduced from 37% to 25%. This move will bring down their effective tax





- **Default Regime:** Starting from FY 2023-24, the new income tax regime will be set as the default option. If you want to continue using the old regime, you must submit the income tax return along with Form 10IEA before the due date. You will have the option to switch between the two regimes annually to check the tax benefits.

Old Tax Regime

The old regime is the tax system that prevailed before the introduction of the new regime. Under this regime, there are over 70 exemptions and deductions available, including HRA and LTA, that can reduce your taxable income and lower tax payments. The most popular and generous deduction is Section 80C, which allows for a reduction of taxable income up to Rs.1.5 lakh. The taxpayers are given a choice between the old and the new tax regime.

Difference Between Old Vs New Tax Regime: Which is Better?

The decision to switch to the new or remain in the old tax regime or which regime is better for you shall be based on the tax savings deductions and exemptions you are eligible for in the old tax regime. To make it easier, we have calculated a breakeven point for various income levels (refer to the table below) for a salaried individual below 60 years of age. This can be used to determine which regime to choose.



The breakeven threshold for deciding between New vs Old tax regimes

The Breakeven point is that amount where there will be no difference in tax liability between the two tax regimes.

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hand, if the breakeven threshold is higher, then moving to the new tax regime is more beneficial.

If you have salary income:

Deductions Gross Income	Zero	₹1,00,000	₹1,50,000	₹1,38,500	₹1,87,500	₹2,12,500	₹2,37,500	₹2,50,000	₹2,62,500	₹2,87,500	₹3,12,500	₹3,25,000	₹3,50,000	₹3,75,000
₹5,50,000	SAME	SAME	SAME	SAME	SAME	SAME	SAME	SAME	SAME	SAME	SAME	SAME	SAME	SAME
₹6,50,000	New	SAME												
₹7,00,000	New	SAME	SAME	Old										
₹8,00,000	New	New	New	SAME	Old									
₹8,50,000	New	New	New	New	SAME	Old								
₹9,00,000	New	New	New	New	New	SAME	Old							
₹9,50,000	New	New	New	New	New	New	SAME	Old						
₹10,00,000	New	New	New	New	New	New	SAME	Old						
₹10,50,000	New	New	New	New	New	New	New	SAME	Old	Old	Old	Old	Old	Old
₹11,50,000	New	New	New	New	New	New	New	New	SAME	Old	Old	Old	Old	Old
₹12,50,000	New	New	New	New	New	New	New	New	New	SAME	Old	Old	Old	Old
₹14,00,000	New	New	New	New	New	New	New	New	New	New	SAME	Old	Old	Old
₹14,50,000	New	New	New	New	New	New	New	New	New	New	New	SAME	Old	Old
₹15,50,000	New	New	New	New	New	New	New	New	New	New	New	New	New	SAME
₹16,00,000	New	New	New	New	New	New	New	New	New	New	New	New	New	SAME

Income Level	Less: Standard Deduction	Net Income	Tax under both regimes	Additional Deductions (over & above standard deduction) required in Old Regime to Break Even	Which Regime to choose old or new tax regime
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₹7,00,000	₹50,000	₹6,50,000	₹0	₹1,50,000	only in new regime.
₹8,00,000	₹50,000	₹7,50,000	₹36,400	₹1,38,500	Old regime: if deductions > Rs 1,38,500 New regime: if deductions < Rs 1,38,500
₹9,00,000	₹50,000	₹8,50,000	₹41,600	₹2,12,500	Old regime: if deductions > Rs 2,12,500 New regime: if deductions < Rs 2,12,500
₹10,00,000	₹50,000	₹9,50,000	₹54,600	₹2,50,000	Old regime: if deductions > Rs. 2,50,000 New regime:  if deductions < Rs 2,50,000
₹12,50,000	₹50,000	₹12,00,000	₹93,600	₹3,12,500	Old regime: if

					deductions < Rs 3,12,500
₹15,00,000	₹50,000	₹14,50,000	₹1,45,600	₹3,58,000	Old regime: if deductions > Rs. 3,58,000 New regime: if deductions < Rs 3,58,000
₹15,50,000	₹50,000	₹15,00,000	₹1,56,000	₹3,75,000	Old regime: if deductions > Rs. 3,75,000 New regime: if deductions < Rs 3,75,000
₹16,00,000	₹50,000	₹15,50,000	₹1,71,600	₹3,75,000	Old regime: if deductions > Rs. 3,75,000 New regime: if deductions < Rs 3,75,000



Deductions*	Zero	₹1,00,000	₹1,50,000	₹1,62,500	₹1,87,500	₹2,12,500	₹2,37,500	₹2,50,000	₹2,62,500	₹2,87,500	₹3,12,500	₹3,25,000	₹3,50,000	₹3,75,000
Gross Income														
₹5,00,000	SAME	SAME	SAME	SAME	SAME	SAME	SAME	SAME	SAME	SAME	SAME	SAME	SAME	SAME
₹6,00,000	New	SAME												
₹6,50,000	New	SAME	SAME	Old										
₹7,50,000	New	New	New	SAME	Old									
₹8,00,000	New	New	New	New	SAME	Old								
₹8,50,000	New	New	New	New	New	SAME	Old							
₹9,00,000	New	New	New	New	New	New	SAME	Old						
₹9,50,000	New	New	New	New	New	New	New	SAME	Old	Old	Old	Old	Old	Old
₹10,00,000	New	New	New	New	New	New	New	New	SAME	Old	Old	Old	Old	Old
₹11,00,000	New	New	New	New	New	New	New	New	New	SAME	Old	Old	Old	Old
₹12,00,000	New	New	New	New	New	New	New	New	New	New	SAME	Old	Old	Old
₹13,50,000	New	New	New	New	New	New	New	New	New	New	New	SAME	Old	Old
₹14,25,000	New	New	New	New	New	New	New	New	New	New	New	New	SAME	Old
₹15,00,000	New	New	New	New	New	New	New	New	New	New	New	New	New	SAME

Tax under Old vs New Regime

Here are a few calculations that will help you decide between the old vs the new tax regime:

- When total deductions are ₹1.5 lakhs or less: The new regime will be beneficial
- When total deductions are more than ₹3.75 lakhs: The old regime will be beneficial
- When total deductions are between ₹1.5 lakhs to ₹3.75 lakhs: will depend on your income level.

When total deductions are ₹1.5 lakhs or less: The new tax regime will be beneficial



Gross Total Income	Tax as per Old Regime		Tax as per New Regime		Difference (B-D)	Which regime is better?
	Pre-Budget 2023	Post-Budget 2023	- Standard deduction: ₹50,000 - No deductions or exemptions - Rebate on income up to ₹5,00,000	- Standard deduction: ₹50,000 - Rebate on income up to ₹7,00,000		
₹5,00,000	₹0	₹0	₹0	₹0	₹0	Any
₹6,00,000	₹0	₹22,500	₹0	₹0	₹0	Any
₹7,00,000	₹0	₹32,500	₹0	₹0	₹0	Any
₹7,50,000	₹22,500	₹37,500	₹0	₹22,500	₹22,500	New
₹8,00,000	₹32,500	₹45,000	₹30,000	₹2,500	₹2,500	New
₹9,00,000	₹52,500	₹60,000	₹40,000	₹12,500	₹12,500	New
₹10,00,000	₹72,500	₹75,000	₹52,500	₹20,000	₹20,000	New
₹13,00,000	₹1,42,500	₹1,37,500	₹1,00,000	₹42,500	₹42,500	New
₹15,00,000	₹2,02,500	₹1,87,500	₹1,40,000	₹62,500	₹62,500	New
₹15,50,000	₹2,17,500	₹2,02,500	₹1,50,000	₹67,500	₹67,500	New
₹17,00,000	₹2,62,500	₹2,47,500	₹1,95,000	₹67,500	₹67,500	New
₹20,00,000	₹3,52,500	₹3,37,500	₹2,85,000	₹67,500	₹67,500	New
₹30,00,000	₹6,52,500	₹6,37,500	₹5,85,000	₹67,500	₹67,500	New

When total deductions are more than ₹3.75 lakhs: The old tax regime will be beneficial

When total deductions are more than ₹3.75 lakhs						
A	B	C	D	E	Which regime is better?	
		Tax as per Old Regime	Tax as per New Regime	Pre-Budget 2023	Post-Budget 2023	
Gross Total Income	- Standard deduction: ₹50,000 - Others u/s 80C+80D+NPS+Home loan interest (available up to ₹2,00,000) etc = Considered: ₹3,80,000 = ₹1,50,000+₹55,000+₹25,000+₹1,50,000 - Rebate on income up to ₹5,00,000	- No deductions or exemptions - Rebate on income up to ₹5,00,000	- Standard deduction: ₹50,000 - Rebate on income up to ₹7,00,000	₹0	₹0	Any
₹5,00,000	₹0	₹0	₹0	₹0	₹0	Any
₹6,00,000	₹0	₹22,500	₹0	₹0	₹0	Any
₹7,00,000	₹0	₹32,500	₹0	₹0	₹0	Any
₹7,50,000	₹0	₹37,500	₹0	₹0	₹0	Any
₹8,00,000	₹0	₹45,000	₹30,000	₹0	₹30,000	Old
₹9,00,000	₹0	₹60,000	₹40,000	₹0	₹40,000	Old
₹10,00,000	₹26,500	₹75,000	₹52,500	₹0	₹26,000	Old
₹13,00,000	₹86,500	₹1,37,500	₹1,00,000	₹0	₹13,500	Old
₹15,00,000	₹1,33,500	₹1,87,500	₹1,40,000	₹0	₹6,500	Old
₹15,50,000	₹1,48,500	₹2,02,500	₹1,50,000	₹0	₹1,500	Old
₹17,00,000	₹1,93,500	₹2,47,500	₹1,95,000	₹0	₹1,500	Old
₹20,00,000	₹2,83,500	₹3,37,500	₹2,85,000	₹0	₹1,500	Old

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When total deductions are between ₹1.5 lakhs and ₹3.75 lakhs					
A	B	C	D	E	F
Gross Total Income	Tax as per Old Regime	Tax as per New Regime		Difference (B-D)	Which regime is better?
		Pre-Budget 2023	Post-Budget 2023		
₹5,00,000	₹0	₹0	₹0	₹0	Any
₹6,00,000	₹0	₹22,500	₹0	₹0	Any
₹7,00,000	₹0	₹32,500	₹0	₹0	Any
₹7,50,000	₹0	₹37,500	₹0	₹0	Any
₹8,00,000	₹12,500	₹45,000	₹30,000	-₹17,500	Old
₹9,00,000	₹32,500	₹60,000	₹40,000	-₹7,500	Old
₹10,00,000	₹52,500	₹75,000	₹52,500	₹0	Any
₹13,00,000	₹1,12,500	₹1,37,500	₹1,00,000	₹12,500	New
₹15,00,000	₹1,72,500	₹1,87,500	₹1,40,000	₹32,500	New
₹15,50,000	₹1,87,500	₹2,02,500	₹1,50,000	₹37,500	New
₹17,00,000	₹2,32,500	₹2,47,500	₹1,95,000	₹37,500	New
₹20,00,000	₹3,22,500	₹3,37,500	₹2,85,000	₹37,500	New
₹30,00,000	₹6,22,500	₹6,37,500	₹5,85,000	₹37,500	New

What deductions and exemptions are allowed under the new tax regime?

Here is a comparison between the deductions and exemptions available under the new and the old tax regime:

Particulars	Old Tax Regime	New tax Regime (until 31st March 2023)	New Tax Regime (From 1st April 2023)

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Standard Deduction	₹ 50,000	-	₹ 50,000
Effective Tax-Free Salary income	₹ 5.5 lakhs	₹ 5 lakhs	₹ 7.5 lakhs
Rebate u/s 87A	₹12,500	₹12,500	₹25,000
HRA Exemption	✓	X	X
Leave Travel Allowance (LTA)	✓	X	X
Other allowances including food allowance of Rs 50/meal subject to 2 meals a day	✓	X	X
Standard Deduction (Rs 50,000)	✓	X	✓
Entertainment Allowance and Professional Tax	✓	X	X



▼

occupied or vacant property	▼	^	^
Interest on Home Loan u/s 24b on: Let-out property	✓	✓	✓
Deduction u/s 80C (EPF LIC ELSS PPF FD Children's tuition fee etc)	✓	X	X
Employee's (own) contribution to NPS	✓	X	X
Employer's contribution to NPS	✓	✓	✓
Medical insurance premium - 80D	✓	X	X
Disabled Individual - 80U	✓	X	X
Interest on education loan - 80E	✓	X	X
Interest on Electric vehicle loan - 80EEB	✓	X	X



▼

Savings Bank Interest u/s 80TTA and 80TTB	✓	X	X
Other Chapter VI-A deductions	✓	X	X
All contributions to Agniveer Corpus Fund – 80CCH	✓	Did not exist	✓
Deduction on Family Pension Income	✓	X	✓
Gifts upto Rs 50,000	✓	✓	✓
Exemption on voluntary retirement 10(10C)	✓	✓	✓
Exemption on gratuity u/s 10(10)	✓	✓	✓
Exemption on Leave encashment u/s 10(10AA)	✓	✓	✓



Transport Allowance for a specially-abled person	✓	✓	✓

How to choose between old and new tax regimes?

When deciding between the two tax regimes, it is important to take into account the tax exemptions and deductions available under the old tax regime. After deducting all eligible exemptions and deductions, the net taxable income can be determined. By calculating the tax liability based on this net taxable income under the old tax regime, it becomes possible to compare it with the tax liability under the new tax regime.

Choosing the regime with the lower tax liability is the logical approach, and it is essential to inform the employer about this choice so that the appropriate Tax Deducted at Source (TDS) can be deducted from the salary.

If you have a loss from house property, capital gains, or business & profession, you need to consider them as well while making informed decisions on the selection of regime. Along with the current year's losses, even the previous year's losses eligible to set off will get lapsed as  Ineligibility to carry forward such losses may impact your future income determination and taxes thereon.

Conclusion



personal commitments such as repayment of personal/vehicle loans, medical treatment of parents or dependents, or wish to avoid the burden of extensive tax preparation or have minimal tax deductions due to their ineligibility for section 10 exemptions, standard deductions, tax on employment, employer contribution to pension scheme etc., Conversely, the old tax regime can yield more tax savings for senior citizens, who derive a substantial portion of their income from interest, can benefit from Section 80TTB, which allows them to claim Rs.50,000 as interest income deduction and feel more secure under the old tax regime.

Both the old and new tax regimes possess advantages and disadvantages. The previous tax structure encourages taxpayers to cultivate a habit of saving, while the new tax structure favours employees with lower earnings and investments, resulting in fewer deductions and exemptions. The new tax system is considered safer and simpler, involving fewer records and reducing the potential for tax evasion fraud. However, due to the unique nature of individual deductions and exemptions, a thorough comparison of the two regimes is necessary to determine the best fit for each person.

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Frequently Asked Questions



What is the old tax regime?

The old tax regime is the existing tax structure under which taxpayers can claim various deductions and exemptions under different sections of the Income Tax Act. It has a higher tax rate but allows taxpayers to claim tax benefits on various investments and expenses.



What is the new tax regime?

The new tax regime is a simplified tax structure introduced in Budget 2020, under which taxpayers can pay lower taxes but have to forego maximum deductions and exemptions.

The new tax regime has lower tax rates than the old regime but eliminates the tax benefits of various investments and expenses.



Can I switch between the old and new tax regime?

Yes, taxpayers can switch between the old and new tax regimes every year at the time of filing their tax returns. However, once you opt for the new tax regime for a year, you cannot claim any tax benefits available in the old tax regime. However, if the individuals with income from business and profession once opted for the new tax regime in any of the previous FYS and in the current FY opts for the old tax regime then it is not allowed to switch back to the new tax regime in any of the subsequent FYS.





If you have an income of Rs 7 lakhs, the new tax regime will benefit you.

Which tax regime is better for a 10 lakhs salary? ^

If you have an income of Rs 10 lakhs, the old tax regime will benefit you only if you have made tax savings investments (deductions other than standard deductions) of over Rs 2,62,500.

If these deductions are less than Rs 2,62,500, then the new regime will be better for you.

Which tax regime is better for a 12 lakhs salary? ^

The old tax regime is good for you if you have invested more than Rs 3,12,500 in tax-saving schemes. If you have invested or spent less than Rs 3,12,500, then the new regime will be better for you.

Which tax regime is better for 15 lakhs salary? ^

Which regime is better for you will depend on the amount of tax-saving investments you have made:



- **Old regime:** if tax-saving investments > Rs. 3,75,000
 - **New regime:** if tax-saving investments < Rs 3,75,000
-



If you have an income of Rs 20 lakhs, the best regime for you will depend on the tax deductions you are eligible for:

- **Old regime:** if tax-saving investments > Rs. 3,75,000
 - **New regime:** if tax-saving investments < Rs 3,75,000
-



Which tax regime is better for 25 lakhs salary?

If you have an income of Rs 25 lakhs, the best regime for you will depend on the tax deductions you are eligible for:

- **Old regime:** if tax-saving investments > Rs. 3,75,000
 - **New regime:** if tax-saving investments < Rs 3,75,000
-



Which tax regime is better for a 30 lakhs salary?

If you have an income of Rs 30 lakhs, the new regime will benefit you if your tax deductions are less than Rs 3,75,000. Otherwise, opt in for the old tax regime.



Which tax regime is better for a 50 lakhs salary?

If you have an income of Rs 50 lakhs, the old regime will be beneficial for you if your total tax saving deductions are Rs 3,75,000 or more. Otherwise, opt-in for the new tax regime.



Particulars	Tax under new regime	Tax under old regime
Salary	50,00,000	50,00,000
Standard Deduction	(50,000)	(50,000)
Deductions	(3,75,000)	-
Taxable Income	45,75,000	49,50,000
Tax due on above	12,32,400	12,32,400

What deductions are allowed in the new tax regime? ^

One can claim few selective deductions under the new tax regime for FY 2023-24 such as standard deduction of Rs.50,000, interest on Home Loan u/s 24b on let-out property, employer's contribution to NPS u/s 80CCD, Contributions to Agniveer Corpus Fund u/s 80CCH, Deduction on Family Pension Income (lower of 1/3rd of actual pension or 15,000) is applicable for the FY 23-24.

Is HRA exemption available in the new tax regime?



No, HRA exemption u/s10(13A) is not allowed in the new tax regime. Along with that most claimed exemptions are also NOT allowed such as Leave Travel Allowance (LTA), Exemption on voluntary retirement 10(10C), Exemption on gratuity u/s 10(10), Exemption on Leave



Ektha Surana

Content Marketer

Multitasking between pouring myself coffees and poring over the ever-changing tax laws. Here, I've authored 100+ blogs on income tax and simplified complex income tax topics like the intimidating crypto tax rules, old vs new tax regime debate, changes in debt funds taxation, budget analysis and more. Some combinations I like- tax and content, finance & startups, technology & psychology, fitness & neuroscience. [Read more](#)

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Secion 80 Deductions

Income tax for NRI

ClearGST

GST

GST Login

GST software

New GST returns

e-invoicing

Enterprises

ClearGST

ClearE-Waybill

e-Invoicing Software

ClearTDS

eWay Bill Registration





CA partner program	ClearGST
ClearGST	ClearOne
ClearTDS	Billing Software
ClearTaxCloud	Invoicing Software
ClearPro App	Services for businesses
	ClearOne App

ClearServices

- Tax filing for professionals
- Tax filing for traders
- Clear Launchpad
- Trademark Registration
- Company Registration
- TDS returns
- MSME Registration

HSN Lookup

- HSN Code Finder
- Cement HSN Code
- Transport HSN Code
- Plastic HSN Code
- Cloth GST Rate
- Books GST Rate

RESOURCES & GUIDES

GST Resources

- GST Registration
- GST Returns
- GST Procedure
- GST News & Announcement
- GSTR 9 Annual Returns
- GST Payments & Refunds
- Invoicing Under GST
- GSTR-2B
- GSTR-3B

ITR Resources

- Income Tax Slab
- Form 26AS
- What is Form 16
- Salary Income
- How to File TDS Returns
- New Income Tax Portal
- Incometax.gov.in
- Income from Selling Shares
- Income Tax Due Dates



Mutual Fund Resources

Business Resources

[Hedge Funds](#)[Debt Funds](#)[NFO](#)[What is AMFI](#)[What is NAV](#)

TOOLS

[Income tax calculator](#)[EMI Calculator](#)[Mutual fund calculator](#)[HSN Code Finder](#)[SIP calculator](#)[GST calculator](#)[HRA calculator](#)[RD Calculator](#)[FD Calculator](#)[Gold Rates Today](#)[Currency Converter](#)[Compound Interest Calculator](#)[Succession Certificate](#)[Solvency Certificate](#)[Debt Settlement Agreement](#)[Rental Agreement](#)[Letters Of Credit](#)[PPF Calculator](#)[GST number search](#)[IFSC Code Search](#)[Generate rent receipts](#)[Home Loan EMI Calculator](#)[NPS Calculator](#)[Find HSN code](#)[Tax Saving Calculator](#)[Get IT refund status](#)[Salary Calculator](#)[EPF Calculator](#)[GST Number Search by Name](#)

TRENDING MUTUAL FUNDS

[ICICI Prudential Technology Fund Direct Plan Growth](#)[Tata Digital India Fund Direct Growth](#)[Axis Bluechip Fund Growth](#)[ICICI Prudential Technology Fund Growth](#)[Aditya Birla Sun Life Tax Relief 96 Growth](#)[Aditya Birla Sun Life Digital India Fund Direct Plan Growth](#)[Quant Tax Plan Growth Option Direct Plan](#)[SBI Technology Opportunities Fund Direct Growth](#)



SBI Mutual Fund | Nippon India mutual fund | HDFC Mutual Fund | UTI mutual fund
 Kotak Mahindra Mutual Fund | ICICI Prudential Mutual Fund | Aditya Birla Mutual Fund
 Axis mutual fund

STOCK MARKETS

Stock Market Live | Yes Bank Share Price | SBI Share Price | IRCTC Share Price
 ITC Share Price | TCS Share Price | Tata Motors Share Price | Infosys Share Price
 Idea Share Price | HDFC Bank Share Price

BEST FUNDS

Best Mutual Funds | Best Tax Savings Mutual Funds | Best Index Funds
 Best Equity Mutual Funds

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