**MCQ on Stay of Demand\_ Class Date – 29.09.2024**

1. **What does Section 220(6) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 provide for?**
   1. Waiver of tax demand
   2. Reduction of tax demand
   3. **Stay of tax demand during the pendency of appeal**
   4. Interest on delayed tax payment
2. **Under Section 220(6), who has the power to grant a stay on demand?**
3. Income Tax Officer
4. Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)
5. **Assessing Officer**
6. Central Board of Direct Taxes
7. **Stay of demand under Section 220(6) is applicable when:**
8. **The taxpayer has filed an appeal against an order of assessment**
9. The taxpayer has filed a rectification application
10. The taxpayer has filed a revision petition
11. The taxpayer has requested for a waiver of penalty
12. **Which of the following is true about the stay of demand under Section 220(6)?**
13. It is automatically granted once an appeal is filed.
14. **It can be granted by the Assessing Officer, based on their discretion.**
15. The taxpayer must deposit 100% of the demand before a stay is granted.
16. It is mandatory for the taxpayer to apply to the ITAT for a stay.
17. **If a stay of demand is not granted under Section 220(6), within how many days is the taxpayer required to pay the tax demand?**
18. 15 days
19. **30 days**
20. 60 days
21. 90 days
22. **Stay of demand under Section 220(6) is granted until:**
23. The appeal is dismissed.
24. The final assessment is made.
25. **The appeal is decided.**
26. The taxpayer withdraws the appeal.
27. **Interest under Section 220(2) continues to accrue on the outstanding demand even if:**
28. **The demand is stayed under Section 220(6).**
29. The taxpayer has filed for a stay but it is not granted.
30. The taxpayer has paid the demand in full.
31. The taxpayer has withdrawn the appeal.
32. **In order to obtain a stay of demand under Section 220(6), which of the following is NOT required?**
33. Filing an appeal before a higher authority
34. Proof of financial hardship
35. Submission of an application to the Assessing Officer
36. **Payment of the entire demand upfront**
37. **Which of the following factors is NOT typically considered by the Assessing Officer when deciding on a stay of demand under Section 220(6)?**
38. Prima facie case of the taxpayer
39. Balance of convenience
40. Likelihood of irreparable injury to the taxpayer
41. **The amount of tax paid by the taxpayer in the previous financial year**
42. **In case the taxpayer fails to pay the tax demand within 30 days, the Assessing Officer may treat the taxpayer as:**
43. **An assessee in default**
44. A willful defaulter
45. A tax evader
46. An appellate respondent