



Income Tax

Maintenance of proper books of accounts

IMPORTANCE

- ✓ Compliance of Provisions of Section 44AA read with Rule 6F of Income Tax Act.
- ✓ What do I actually earn?
- ✓ What do I actually spend?
- ✓ How do I limit my expenses?
- ✓ How do I increase my income?
- ✓ Show financial capacity.





Presumptive taxation U/s. 44AD

Income for business turnover / receipts	Rs. 2 Cr.	8% 6% (Payment received by bank / digital transaction
Professional Receipts U/s. 44ADA	Rs. 50 Lakh	50%

✓ No audit required even when turnover exceeds Rs. 1 Cr. if U/s 44AD adopted.

Important

In case of a firm, 8% (or 6%) to be maintained after deduction of Interest & Remuneration to partners.



Payments to relatives (claimed as an expense)

- ✓ Salary.
- ✓ Commission.
- Interest.
- ✓ Purchase of goods.
- ✓ Payment of fees.
- At fair market value.
- For needs of the business.
- Benefit has been derived.



Deduction of interest paid

Interest bearing funds should not be used to give interest free loan / deposit

✓ Borrowed funds having nexus with interest free loans.

✓ No specific nexus between borrowed funds & interest free loans.



Concept of block of depreciable assets Sec. 32 of the Income Tax Act

15% Block (Motor Car)

3,76,000/-Op. Balance

5,00,000/-Less : Car Sold

Add: Car Purchased 12,00,000/-

10,76,000/-

10% Block (Building)

Op. Balance 22,00,000/-

Less: Building Sold 1,36,00,000/-3,00,00,000/-

Add: New Building

Constructed

1,86,00,000/-

10% Block (Building)

Op. Balance 22,00,000/-

Less: Building Sold 1,36,00,000/-

Capital Gain U/s. 50 1,14,00,000/-

Can be invested in Capital gain bonds U/s. 54EC. - Limit 50 Lakh.



Payment in Cash

- ✓ U/s 40 A(3) any <u>expenses</u> in cash above Rs. 10,000/= shall not be allowed as a deduction.
- ✓ Cash payment of <u>Capital Expenses</u> above Rs. 10,000/= shall not be considered as a part of actual cost of asset U/s 43(1).



Payment in Cash

- ✓ Payments for <u>purchase of any immovable</u> property cannot be made by cash in excess of Rs. 20,000/=. (Sec. 269T). Provision for 100% Penalty.
- ✓ U/s 269SS & 269T, <u>loan</u> of Rs. 20,000/= and above can be <u>received or repaid</u> only by A/c Payee cheque or ECS.

Accounts having a <u>balance of Rs. 20,000/= or more</u>, no cash receipt / payment allowed.



Insertion of new section 269ST. Mode of undertaking transactions – From AY 2017 – 18.

- √ 269ST. No person shall receive an amount of two lakh rupees or more—
 - in aggregate from a person in a day; or
 - in respect of <u>a single transaction</u>; or
 - in respect of transactions <u>relating to one</u> <u>event or occasion</u> from a person, otherwise than <u>by</u> <u>an account payee cheque</u> or an account payee bank draft or use of electronic clearing system through a bank account:

Penalty U/s 271 DA equivalent to amount received.



Real Estate & Cash Economy

- ✓ Restriction on cash transactions.
- ✓ Shifting of base year from 1981 to 2001 for computation of Capital Gain.
- ✓ Gain on immovable property held for 24 months shall qualify for long term capital gain.



Tax planning related to Gifts

 \checkmark Gifts to the extent of Rs. 50,000/= is exempted.

Gifts from relatives without any upper limit is exempted. Relative means :

- In case of an individual
 - (A) Spouse of the individual.
 - (B) Bother or Sister of the individual.
 - (C) Bother or Sister of the spouse of the individual.
 - (D) Bother or Sister of either of the parents of the individual.
 - (E) Any lineal ascendant or descendant of the individual.
 - (F) Any lineal ascendant or descendant of the spouse of an individual.
 - (G) Spouse of the person referred to in items (B) to (F).
- In case of a Hindu Undivided Family, any member thereof



Tax planning related to Gifts

✓ Provision of Section 68 needs to be kept in mind. Identity, Genunity, Credit worthiness needs to be proved.

✓ Some interesting instances of Tax Planning.

Are we operating with a right business format?

- ✓ Proprietorship.
- ✓ Partnership.
- ✓ LLP.

✓ Pvt. Ltd.









Scrutiny Proceedings by Income Tax

Why is a case selected for scrutiny?

- ✓ Computer Aided Scrutiny Selection (CASS) form
 Data furnished in your return of Income.
- ✓ Annual Information Return (AIR) verification. For instance : Cash Deposit in Savings / Current Account etc. etc.
- ✓ Search & Survey cases.



Ideal tax planning for a family

All the assesses of the family should be taxed in the same rate.





Investment





Save Regularly Invest Regularly





There are only 4 avenues of investment in the world

Equity ✓ Direct Equity ✓ Equity Mutual Funds ✓ Foreign Equity ✓ PMS ✓ ULIP / Pension

Debt – Fixed Income Investments Bank FD Pvt. Company FD Debt based Mutual Funds Tax Free Bonds ULIP / Pension

Real Estate Precious Metals ✓ Plot or Land ✓ Gold ✓ Commercial Property ✓ Residential Property ✓ Rented Property ✓ Agricultural Land



Factors to be considered in taking investment decision on asset allocation

- ✓ No asset class is good or bad.
- ✓ What is important is, does it suit me?
- ✓ Consult a Financial Advisor <u>not an</u> <u>investment or insurance agent</u> but having knowledge of Debt, Equity, Real Estate, Taxation and Financial Laws.



Concept of Family Office

It is difficult for families & business groups to co-ordinate their financial affairs for Taxation + Investments + Accounts & Audit + Succession Planning etc.

Under the **concept of Family Office** there is one entity which takes care of all the financial affairs & does optimal co-ordination.



OUR BELIEF: Fixed Deposits are the best

Sleep peacefully – Relax – No tensions

What is the real rate of return?

Rate of Return - Rate of Inflation = Real Return





FD & Bonds with high rates of interest

✓ Pure Finance companies.



✓ Finance company backed with an diversified group.



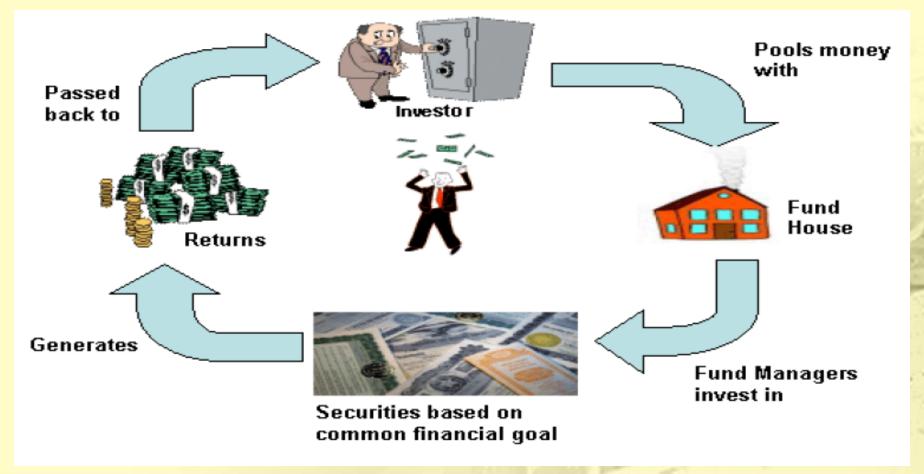
Tax Free Bonds

An attractive option for highest tax bracket investors.



Mutual Fund – A Vehicle for Investment in Debt, Equity

How does it operate?





Advantages of Mutual Funds

- 1.Professional Management
- 2.Diversification
- 3.Convenient Administration
- 4.Return potential
- 5.Low cost
- 6.Liquidity
- 7. Transparency
- 8.Flexibility
- 9.Choice of schemes
- 10.Well regulated
- 11.Tax benefits





Mutual Funds outperforms the BSE Sensex

24/02/2015	02/03/2017	Difference in %					
29130.67	29145.62	0.05					
Mutual Fund Scheme							
Large Cap							
NAV (Rs.)	NAV (Rs.)	Difference in %					
28.2810	32.2261	12.24					
43.8840	49.3415	11.06					
356.0313	399.4454	10.87					
Mutual Fund Scheme							
Multi / Flexi Ca	эр						
NAV (Rs.)	NAV (Rs.)	Difference in %					
293.4100	355.3500	17.43%					
146.9180	183.2000	19.80%					
678.3395	849.8039	20.18%					
	29130.67 utual Fund Sch Large Cap NAV (Rs.) 28.2810 43.8840 356.0313 utual Fund Sch Multi / Flexi Ca NAV (Rs.) 293.4100 146.9180	29130.67 29145.62 utual Fund Scheme Large Cap NAV (Rs.) NAV (Rs.) 28.2810 32.2261 43.8840 49.3415 356.0313 399.4454 utual Fund Scheme Multi / Flexi Cap NAV (Rs.) NAV (Rs.) 293.4100 355.3500 146.9180 183.2000					



Mutual Funds outperforms the BSE Sensex

24/02/2015	1 1								
24/02/2015	02/03/2017	Difference in %							
29130.67	29145.62	0.05							
Mutual Fund Scheme									
Mid Cap									
NAV (Rs.)	NAV (Rs.)	Difference in %							
23.7910	30.9380	23.10							
35.9190	46.5120	22.77							
Mutual Fund Scheme									
Small Cap									
NAV (Rs.)	NAV (Rs.)	Difference in %							
14.2990	19.8830	28.08							
23.9431	32.1201	25.46							
	29130.67 utual Fund School Mid Cap NAV (Rs.) 23.7910 35.9190 utual Fund School Small Cap NAV (Rs.) 14.2990	29130.67 29145.62 utual Fund Scheme Mid Cap NAV (Rs.) NAV (Rs.) 23.7910 30.9380 35.9190 46.5120 utual Fund Scheme Small Cap NAV (Rs.) NAV (Rs.) 14.2990 19.8830							



Advantages of Mutual Funds Tax Benefits

- ✓ Long term capital gain (holding period 12 months) & <u>Dividends</u> from **Equity Oriented** Mutual Funds is <u>totally tax free</u>.
- ✓ Long term capital gain (holding period 36 months) from **Debt Oriented** Mutual Funds is liable to indexation & thereafter taxed at the rate of 20%.



Advantages of Mutual Funds

HOW OVER DRAFT AGAINST DEBT MUTUAL FUND IS BETTER THAN OVER DRAFT AGAINST FIXED DEPOSIT ?

Head	Rate	FD	FD Debt		
LTCG-Debt	20.6%	Gross Return	8.75%	Gross Return	8.50%
Income Tax	30.9%	Deduction in Yield	2.70%	Deduction in Yield	0.60%
Lending rate	10.0%	Post Tax Yield	6.05%	Post Tax Yield	7.90%
Rate of Inflation p.a	5.6%				

Particular	FD Tenure in Days	Years	Quarter	Rate Of Return FD	Amount Invested	Interest Received	Particular	Tenure Days	Years	Rate Of Return OD	Amount Invested	Interest Paid	Net Intrest
Fixed Deposit	1095	3	12	6.05%	65,00,000	12,82,148	OD	150	0.41	9.75%	65,00,000	2,60,445	10,21,703
Particular Any Good Debt	Tenure Days	Years		Rate Of Return	Amount Invested	Interest Received	Particular	Tenure Days	Years	Rate Of Return LAS	Amount Invested	Interest Paid	Net Intrest
Product	1095	3		7.90%	65,00,000	16,65,995	OD	150	0.41	10.00%	65,00,000	2,67,123	13,98,871
Proccessing Fee								9,750					
	Difference - Absolute									3,67,418			
	Difference - Per Year									1,22,473			



Investment in Mutual Funds through SIP

SIP – Systematic Investment Planning

...it is a method of investing a fixed sum, at a regular interval, in a mutual fund.

It is very similar to monthly saving schemes like a <u>recurring</u> monthly deposit / post office deposit

Advantages of Systematic Investment Planning

- Encourages Regular Investments (just like recurring deposit schemes)
- A Convenient way to invest regularly
 - Lower initial investment without cutting into regular expense
- Long term perspective
- Rupee Cost Averaging Benefit to counter volatility it brings down the average cost of your Investments
- No timing the market!!!
- Meet investment objective with investment needs

Insignificant amounts would not help.





Power of Compounding

Year of Investment

Rate of Return

Savings Per	Total Amount	For	Value of Investment						
Month	Saved	Years	8%	12%	15%	20%			
Rs. 10,000	Rs. 6,00,000	5	7,39,675	8,24,864	8,96,817	10,34,554			
Rs. 10,000	Rs. 12,00,000	10	18,41,698	23,23,391	27,86,573	38,23,735			
Rs. 10,000	Rs. 24,00,000	20	59,29,769	99,91,479	1,51,59,550	3,16,16,708			
Rs. 10,000	Rs. 36,00,000	30	1,50,04,175	3,52,99,138	7,00,98,206	23,36,31,069			

Power of compounding is the 8th Wonder of the World - Albert Einstein



Returns of PPF Vs. ELSS

Amount invested Every Year

100000

Period	Amount Deposited Every	Total	PPF In	ivesments	HDFC T	Sensex		
	Year	Investments	Rate of Interest	Valuation in PPF	NAV	Valuation		
29-Mar-1996	1,00,000.00	1,00,000.00		1,00,000.00	10.00	1,00,000.00	3,367	
31-Mar-1997	1,00,000.00	2,00,000.00	12.00%	2,12,000.00	9.04	1,90,400.00	3,361	
31-Mar-1998	1,00,000.00	3,00,000.00	12.00%	3,37,440.00	12.40	3,61,168.14	3,893	
31-Mar-1999	1,00,000.00	4,00,000.00	12.00%	4,77,932.80	19.84	7,74,260.86	3,740	
31-Mar-2000	1,00,000.00	5,00,000.00	11.00%	6,30,505.41	41.56	22,95,333.78	5,001	
30-Mar-2001	1,00,000.00	6,00,000.00	9.50%	7,90,403.42	15.72	18,54,130.77	3,604	
28-Mar-2002	1,00,000.00	7,00,000.00	9.00%	9,61,539.73	19.86	24,42,432.38	3,469	
31-Mar-2003	1,00,000.00	8,00,000.00	8.00%	11,38,462.91	18.64	23,92,393.74	3,049	
31-Mar-2004	1,00,000.00	9,00,000.00	8.00%	13,29,539.94	40.12	52,49,678.86	5,591	
31-Mar-2005	1,00,000.00	10,00,000.00	8.00%	15,35,903.14	67.56	89,39,002.69	6,493	
31-Mar-2006	1,00,000.00	11,00,000.00	8.00%	17,58,775.39	131.22	174,63,413.32	11,280	
30-Mar-2007	1,00,000.00	12,00,000.00	8.00%	19,99,477.42	133.88	179,17,278.23	13,072	
31-Mar-2008	1,00,000.00	13,00,000.00	8.00%	22,59,435.61	152.02	204,44,666.48	15,644	
31-Mar-2009	1,00,000.00	14,00,000.00	8.00%	25,40,190.46	97.06	131,53,681.50	9,901	
31-Mar-2010	1,00,000.00	15,00,000.00	8.00%	28,43,405.70	205.68	279,72,990.30	17,692	
31-Mar-2011	1,00,000.00	16,00,000.00	8.00%	31,70,878.15	232.90	317,75,131.84	19,445	
30-Mar-2012	1,00,000.00	17,00,000.00	8.60%	35,43,573.67	223.70	306,19,952.74	17,478	
28-Mar-2013	1,00,000.00	18,00,000.00	8.80%	39,55,408.16	225.33	309,43,066.39	18,865	
31-Mar-2014	1,00,000.00	19,00,000.00	8.70%	43,99,528.67	276.79	381,10,274.34	22,386	
31-Mar-2015	1,00,000.00	20,00,000.00	8.70%	48,82,287.66	404.76	558,29,774.07	28,504	
31-Mar-2016	1,00,000.00	21,00,000.00	8.70%	54,07,046.69	354.03	489,31,259.11	25,270	
31-Mar-2017	1,00,000.00	22,00,000.00	8.10%	59,45,017.47	472.69	654,31,748.36	29,910	
Valuation as	31/03/2017	22,00,000.00	8.10%	59,45,017.47	472.69	654,31,748.36	29,910.22	



Plan Investment in Income Tax Friendly manner

In Equities : - Equity based mutual funds with dividend option.

In Debt

Debt based mutual funds with

(Fixed Income : - growth option.

Securities)

Tax Free Bonds.

In Real Estate : - Let out property.

Agricultural land.





Tax planning & Investments

✓ Fixed Deposit. Vs Debt Based Mutual Fund.

✓ Gold bars. Vs Gold Deposit with monitisation scheme.

✓ Equity Shares. Vs Equity Based Mutual Fund.

✓ Land. Vs Let out property.



Tax planning & Investments

✓ Urban Land. Vs Agricultural Land.

✓ Investments Vs Equity Linked
U/s- 80C Savings Scheme
PPF, 5 Years FD,
Life Insurance (ELSS).

✓ Traditional Vs Life Insurance Life Insurance.
Term Plan.

✓ Profit on Capital Asset – Investment Option.

Effective Planning on Income Tax, Investment & Succession

Premium.



Succession



Possibility – I

A Hindu dies without executing a WILL

- ✓ Hindu Male : Class I heirs

 Mother, Widow, Daughters, Sons, Heirs of the deceased son / daughter. (father not included).
- ✓ Hindu Female: Class I heirs Sons, daughters, Children of predeceased son/daughter and the husband. (Father, mother, Father-in-law, Mother-in-law not included).
- ✓ What happens in case of:
 - Immovable Assets
 Assets in which nominees provided
 - Movable Assets
 HUF Property



Possibility – II A Hindu dies after executing a WILL

- ✓ His / Her WILL expressed in the WILL shall be the basis for the distribution of the assets.
- ✓ What happens in case of:
 - Immovable Assets
 Assets in which nominees provided
 - Movable Assets
 HUF Property



Procedure on death

(immovable assets)

In case a Hindu dies intestate
(without executing a Will)

Heirship Certificate.

Property bequeathed to all or any of the legal heirs.

In case a Hindu dies after executing a Will

Letter of Administration with Will (Probate).

Property bequeathed to the beneficiaries of the Will.



Points which we should not miss at the time of drafting of a Will

- ✓ Does the Will take care of all <u>possible</u> <u>eventualities</u>?
- ✓ Does the Will leave any room for conflict?
 - Will should be <u>explicit</u> about making certain provisions.
 Property <u>bequeathed</u> jointly.
 - Loose ends in distributions of assets.

HZOIDHZA

Message in these lines

छोड़ो कल की बातें कल की बात पुरानी... नए दौर में लिखेंगे मिलकर नयी कहानी... हम हिंदुस्तानी...



Thank you...

Questions?



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