

- Section 56 (x) :- Following are liable to Income Tax
- <u>any sum received</u> without a consideration exceeding Rs. 50,000/=.
  - <u>any immovable property</u> without a consideration or with inadequate consideration exceeding Rs. 50,000/=.
- <u>any property other than immovable property</u> exceeding Rs. 50,000/=.



#### **Exceptions**

Provided that this <u>clause shall not apply</u> to any sum of money or any property received :

from any <u>relative</u> (as defined).

on the <u>occasion of the marriage</u> of an individual.

under a <u>will</u> or by way of <u>inheritance</u>.



Can I receive <u>any amount of asset</u> under succession?

Sec. 56 (x) <u>does not lay down any limits</u> (upper cap) on the value of the assets that can be received

#### THEN...

What is the <u>maximum amount</u> of assets that can be received under succession ?



Taxability of Asset received in succession Provision of Sec 68 of Income Tax Act needs to be considered

Section 68 of Income Tax Act

"under any sum of fund is credited in the books of an assessee maintained for any previous year and the assessee offers no explanation about the nature and source thereof or the explanation offered by him is not in opinion of the Assessing officer satisfactory the sum so credited may be charged to income tax as the income of the assesse of that pervious year."



- Provision of Sec 68 of Income Tax Act needs to be considered
  - Rate of tax for incomes made taxable U/s. 68 has been prescribed U/s 115 BBE.
    - The prescribed rate U/s 115 BBE are :
      - 60% + 25% Surcharge = 77.25% (if disclosed in the return of income
      - 77.25% + 10% (Sec 271AAC) = 83.25% (if added during assessment
      - 83.25% + 200% Penalty (Sec 270A(8)) if it is a case of misreporting of Income



Taxability of Asset received in succession How to comply with Section 68 of the Income Tax in assets received in succession ?

- <u>Identity</u> of the person from whom credit received.
- Credit worthiness.

Genuineness of transaction.



#### Jewellery which can be considered as explained

- CBDT Circular in <u>context of search & seizure</u> proceedings provides :
  - **Gold Jewellery & ornaments**
  - 500 gms Married lady
  - 250 gms Unmarried lady
  - 100 gms per male member
- Declared in <u>wealth tax return</u> should not be seized. Applying the <u>above analogy</u>, it can be considered as <u>explained asset</u>.



### **Transfer by Gift or WILL ?**

Is it better to receive a gift of property from a close relative in <u>his / her life time</u> or <u>under a WILL</u>?

- Both are exempted from Income Tax by virtue of Sec 56 (x).
- Is the WILL <u>expected to be challenged</u> ? Deciding factor.



# Tax Planning ideas and succession With a WILL or without a WILL

If assets <u>are bequeathed</u> by way of intestate succession than, it is received by <u>defined legal</u> <u>heirs</u> and not persons / entities of choice.

Assets <u>can be received by</u> HUFs, Females, Minors etc., if assets are <u>bequeathed under</u> <u>WILL.</u>



## Tax Planning ideas and succession With a Trust under a WILL

- One discretionary Family Trust can be created as a <u>part</u> of the WILL.
- A discretionary trust is liable to tax at the maximum marginal rate (presently 30%), but if formed under a WILL is liable to be <u>taxed as a separate person at</u> <u>regular rates.</u> Even deduction U/s 80 C is available.
- The Trust can have "income from business", if used for the benefit of dependent relatives.



## Tax Planning ideas and succession With a Trust under a WILL

- Discretionary Trusts are trusts where <u>beneficiaries and</u> / <u>or shares</u> of beneficiaries <u>are not determined.</u>
- Such Trusts are useful to <u>take care of dependents</u> decisively.
- Trustees can be empowered to distribute the income among the beneficiaries & at a certain stage even dissolve the trust.

Shares of a company can also be bequeathed to such trust.



## **Nomination & Succession**

- Nomination facility can be availed for all kinds of <u>financial assets.</u>
- Nomination can be done with properties in <u>co-operative societies.</u>
- Joint holding under <u>E or S (Either or Survivor) mode</u> can be done in respect of financial assets.
- Doing this nomination is <u>extremely important</u> and should be done without fail.



# **Effects of Nomination**

- On death of the holder of such assets transmission of assets needs to be done in favour of the nominee.
- Nominee is not the owner of the assets, he is merely a custodian. The <u>real owner</u> of the asset is the one who is the owner under the <u>laws of</u> <u>succession</u> as per Testamentary Succession (where WILL is made) of Intestate Succession (WILL is not made).



## **Joint holders of Immovable Property**

In case of <u>financial assets held in joint name</u>, his / her share shall be in accordance with the investment made by each co-owner.

In case of <u>immovable assets</u> held in joint mode, share of each co-owner is as per the <u>shares</u> <u>mentioned</u> in the purchase document, if <u>nothing is specified</u> then all the joint holders will have <u>equal share</u>.



#### **Effect of Joint holding in Immovable Property**

Joint holding in Immovable property cannot be on E or S (Either or Survivor) basis.

On death of one of the joint holders, immovable property does not get transferred automatically. It has to undergo process of transfer by succession in respect of his / her name.







Self acquired properties of ancestors not HUF assets.

A family consisting of <u>only husband & wife</u> can be recognized as Hindu Undivided Family (HUF) under the present interpretation of Hindu law.



- There is <u>no Deed required</u> to form a HUF. HUF is created on happening of an event. Deed required by Bank / Income Tax are just <u>affirmation of the formation</u>.
- A HUF as such <u>cannot to be a partner</u> in a partnership firm. The <u>Karta can become partner</u> and represent the HUF.
- HUF <u>can make investment</u> and recognized in all financial assets.
- HUF <u>cannot make nomination</u> as succession process is inbuilt in HUF.



- Daughters married before 2005 are still recognized as a <u>co-parceners</u> in the HUF.
- Father & Daughter both need to be alive as & on 09-05-2005 for the daughter to be recognized as a co-parcners in a HUF. (SC judgment dt : 16/10/2015)
- The shares of each co-parceners and members of HUF are not fixed, till the time the partition is done.

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On partition, <u>all the co-parceners</u> (Husband, Son, Married / Unmarried Daughter) & <u>member</u> (wife) <u>are entitled to equal share.</u>

On <u>death of any co-parcener</u>, there is a <u>deemed partition</u> and his / her share goes to his / her legal heirs. Only <u>co-parceners can</u> make a will of his / her share.



- A member (wife) <u>cannot make WILL</u> in respect of her share. <u>She cannot claim partition</u> during her life time but she is entitled to <u>share in the</u> <u>event of partition</u>.
  - The partition of HUF <u>can be unequal</u> if mutually agreed upon by the co-parceners & member.
- A co-parceners or member can <u>release</u> himself / herself form the HUF.



- Only <u>complete partition</u> of HUF is now recognized under Income Tax Act.
- After complete partition of HUF, co-parceners / member desirous of reuniting can form a HUF without some of the co-parceners / member.
- Share received by an individual from partition of bigger HUF goes to his <u>HUF, not his individual.</u>



- When <u>only one member remains</u> in the HUF, the HUF <u>ceases to exist</u>, the same gets merged in the HUF / Individual assets.
- The <u>eldest co-parceners</u> in the family becomes the Karta. Any (adult person) other than the eldest co-parceners can become Karta by mutual agreement. <u>Mother remains a Manager</u> of the HUF on death of the Karta or till co-parcners are minors.



#### **Basic Principles relating to Taxation of HUF**

- It is recognized as a <u>separate person</u> for purpose of taxation under Income Tax Act.
- Insurance premium / PPF <u>only for members</u> can be claimed as a deduction by the HUF as a deduction U/s. 80 C.
- <u>Tuition fees of members</u> of HUF <u>cannot be</u> <u>claimed</u> by the HUF U/s. 80 C.



#### **Basic Principles relating to Taxation of HUF**

- HUF can have income earned <u>by the virtue of its</u> <u>capital</u>, supplemented by management of the affairs by the Karta.
- Incomes like Salary, Commission, Professional Fees are <u>not HUF incomes</u>.
- HUF <u>can own a business</u>, Incomes from ownership of expensive equipment / machine etc.
- Any sum received by a member from the of <u>HUF is</u> <u>tax free</u> U/s. 10(2) of the Income Tax Act.



#### **Basic Principles relating to Taxation of HUF**

Agricultural income of <u>Ancestral land is HUF</u> income.

<u>Real nature of asset important to determine</u> whose income whether that of HUF of Individual.

In case of Agriculture land holding, revenue record might not recognize HUF holding, but nature & source of income is important.



### Basic Principles relating to Taxation of HUF's Gifts to HUF

- From its : <u>Tax free in the hands of HUF</u>, members
  but income derived by the HUF on such gifted amount shall be clubbed to the donor.
- From non : <u>Taxable in the hands of the</u> members
  <u>HUF</u>. <u>No clubbing</u> provision is applicable.



#### **Basic Principles relating to Taxation of HUF Gifts from HUF**

- To relatives of its members Tax Free in the hands of recipient.
- To non relatives of its member Liable to taxation in the hands of the recipient.
- Gift by a HUF is void or voidable ?

Hindu Undivided Family – Its Succession



## **Philosophically speaking...**

## Do we all believe in life after death?

## Some would say... "Yes"

## Some would say... "No"



### **Philosophically speaking...**

# But the fact is...

# we all have assembled

# to plan affairs after death.



Hindu Undivided Family – Its Succession Process & Tax Planning **Process & Tax Planning** 



# Thanks.. Interaction ?







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#### Kothari & Co.

**Income Tax & Allied Laws Consultants** Email : lawserve@ashutoshfinserv.com Mobile: +91 937 696 2244



#### 1. S. Kothari & Co.

Chartered Accountants Email : ca.kothari@ashutoshfinserv.com Mobile: +91 704 333 4545



#### Ashutosh NRI Services

One stop destination for all Financial & Taxation matters for NRI's Email : nris1@ashutoshfinserv.com Mobile: +91 722 884 8181

Corporate Office & Correspondence : Sterling Apts., Near Jubilee Baug Chowk, Jawahar Road, RAJKOT-360 001. GUJARAT, INDIA.

Phone: +91-281-222 4499, 223 6969. Email: info@ashutoshfinserv.com

Ahmedabad Office : 903-B, Synergy Tower, Corporate Road, Behind YMCA Club, Prahladnagar,

AHMEDABAD-380 015. GUJARAT, INDIA.

www.ashutoshfinserv.com

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