

# S&J

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## QUICK VIEW ON BUDGET 2020

As introduced by the Finance Bill, 2020 in the Lok Sabha on 01/02/2020

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## Budget at Glance

Particulars	Crores Rs			
	2018-19 Actuals	2019-20 Budget Estimates	2019-20 Revised Estimates	2020-21 Budget Estimates
<b>Revenue Receipts</b>	Rs 15,52,916	Rs 19,62,761	Rs 18,50,100	Rs 20,20,926
<b>Capital Receipts*</b>	Rs 7,62,197	Rs 8,23,588	Rs 8,48,450	Rs 10,21,304
<b>Total Receipts</b>	Rs 23,15,113	Rs 27,86,349	Rs 26,98,551	Rs 30,42,230
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	Rs 23,15,113	Rs 27,86,349	Rs 26,98,551	Rs 30,42,230
<b>Revenue Defecit</b>	Rs 4,54,483	Rs 4,85,019	Rs 4,99,545	Rs 6,09,219
<b>Effective Revenue Deficit</b>	Rs 2,62,702	Rs 2,77,686	Rs 3,07,808	Rs 4,02,ss719
<b>Fiscal Deficit</b>	Rs 6,49,418	Rs 7,03,760	Rs 7,66,848	Rs 7,96,337
<b>Primary Defecit</b>	Rs 66,770	Rs 43,289	Rs 1,41,743	Rs 88,134
*Excluding receipts under Market Stabilisation Scheme				
*Includes drawdown of Cash Balance				

## Fund allocations to different sectors

Particulars	Amount
Rural Department	Rs 1,22,398 Crores
Housing & Urban Affairs	Rs 50,040 Crores
Health and Family Welfare	Rs 67,112 Crores
Human Resource and development	Rs 99,312 Crores
Railways	Rs 72,216 Crores
Road Transport and Highway	Rs 91,823 Crores
Customer affairs, Food & Public Distribution	Rs 1,24,535 Crores
Agriculture & Farmer's welfare	Rs 1,42,762 Crores
Home Affairs	Rs 1,67,250 Crores
Defence	Rs 4,71,378 Crores

## 1. RESIDENTIAL STATUS

### Section 6(1)

#### - Residents of India

Particulars	Existing	Proposed
1) Any Individual is called resident in any previous year if he/she stays in India for :- (whether Indian/Foreign Citizen)	<u>Any of Two conditions</u> (A) 182 days or more in previous year  <b>( OR )</b> (B) (i) 60 days or more in previous Year AND (ii) 365 days or more in preceding 4 previous years prior to previous year	No Changes
2) Any Indian citizen leaving India for employment outside India then he/she is called resident if he/she stays in India for :-	182 days or more in previous year (Condition B does not apply here)	No Changes
3) Any Indian Citizen or Person of Indian Origin comes on visit to India then he is called resident if he/she stays in India for :-	182 days or more in previous year (Condition B does not apply here)	120 days or more in previous year

**Note:** He/she is called Non-Resident if above conditions does not satisfy

#### - Ordinarily Resident

Particulars	Existing	Proposed
A Resident Individual can further be said "Ordinarily Resident" if he/she is :-  (whether Indian/Foreign Citizens) who is	(A) Resident in India for at least <b>2 out of 10</b> preceding previous years prior to previous year  <b>AND</b> (B) has been in india for 729 days in 7 preceding previous years prior to previous year	Resident in India for at least <b>4 out of 10</b> preceding years prior to previous year  (Condition B removed here)

**Note:** If above conditions does not satisfy then he/she is called "Resident but not ordinarily resident".

**W.e.f. 01<sup>st</sup> April, 2020**

## 2. RATES OF TAXES (W.E.F. 01<sup>ST</sup> APRIL, 2020)

### A. For Individual & HUF

Total Income	Existing	Proposed (Optional)
0 - 2,50,000	Nil	Nil
2,50,001 – 5,00,000	5%	5%
5,00,001 – 7,50,000	20%	10%
7,50,001 – 10,00,000		15%
10,00,001 – 12,50,000	30%	20%
12,50,001 – 15,00,000		25%
More than 15,00,000		30%

Senior Citizens (60 & above years of age but less than 80 years of age)		
Total Income	Existing	Proposed (Optional)
0 - 3,00,000	Nil	Nil
3,00,001 – 5,00,000	5%	5%
5,00,001 – 7,50,000	20%	10%
7,50,001 – 10,00,000		15%
10,00,001 – 12,50,000	30%	20%
12,50,001 – 15,00,000		25%
More than 15,00,000		30%

Very Senior Citizens (80 years & above of age)		
Total Income	Existing	Proposed (Optional)
0 – 5,00,000	Nil	Nil
5,00,001 – 7,50,000	20%	10%
7,50,001 – 10,00,000		15%
10,00,001 – 12,50,000	30%	20%
12,50,001 – 15,00,000		25%
More than 15,00,000		30%

Surcharge & Cess will be additional on above tax, which is given as below: - (No Change)

Income	Surcharge (On Basic Tax)	Cess (On Basic Tax + Surcharge)
Less than Rs 50 Lakhs	Nil	4%
Rs 50 Lakhs to Rs 1 Crore	10%	4%
Rs 1 Crore to Rs 2 Crore	15%	4%
Rs 2 Crore to Rs 5 Crore	25%	4%
More than Rs 5 Crore	37%	4%

**Note:**

- ❖ Rebate: A Resident individual is entitled for rebate u/s 87A if his/her total income does not exceeds Rs. 5,00,000. Rebate Amount would be 100% of income tax or Rs. 12,500 W.I.L.
- ❖ Individual & HUF has the option of paying tax either at current tax regime or as per new tax regime ( As declared in Budget)
- ❖ Individual & HUF opting for new tax regime can't avail deductions & exemptions as below:
  - Standard Deduction of Rs.50,000 available to salaried tax payers
  - Leave Travel Allowance
  - House Rent Allowance
  - Entertainment Allowance and Professional Tax u/s 16
  - Deduction of Rs.15,000 from Family Pension
  - Set off of House Property Loss against any other head of income (Interest u/s 24(b) in respect of self-occupied house property)
  - All Chapter-VI A Deductions from sec 80C to 80U (except deduction u/s 80CCD(2) and u/s 80JJAA)
  - No set off of Brought Forward Loss or Unabsorbed Depreciation
  - No deduction for Additional Depreciation
  - No deduction or exemption u/s 10/10AA/24(b)/32AD/33AB/33ABA/35AD/35CCC
  - No deduction or exemption for allowances or perquisites

**Note:** TA/DA/ Conveyance Reimbursement etc. not to be considered in above list.

❖ **Other condition under new tax regime are as follows:**

➤ **Individual & HUF with business Income**

- Option once exercised for a previous year shall be valid for that previous year and all subsequent years.
- The option can be withdrawn only once for a previous year other than the year in which it was exercised and thereafter, the individual or HUF shall never be eligible to exercise option under this section.

➤ **Individual & HUF without business Income and Professional**

- Option to be exercised for every previous year.
- Depreciation shall be allowed for any subsequent year so however, that where there is a depreciation allowance in respect of a block of asset which has not been given full effect to prior to the assessment year beginning on 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2021, corresponding adjustment shall be made.

**B. Co-operative Society**

Slab	Tax Rate	Proposed Tax Rate
Up to Rs 10,000	10.40%	25.168%
Rs 10,000 to Rs 20,000	20.80%	
Rs 20,000 to Rs 1 Crore	31.20%	
More than Rs 1 Crore	34.94%	

**Note:** To select the proposed tax rate of 25.168% the society will not be allowed to claim any exemptions or deduction as per The Income Tax Act, 1961. All such societies shall not require to pay Alternate Minimum Tax (AMT). Once opting for new proposed tax rate, the society cannot exercise for old tax rates.

### C. Firm/Local Authority – No Change

Particulars	Taxable income Less than Rs 1 Crore	Taxable income More than Rs 1 Crore
Tax	30.00%	30.00%
Surcharge	-	12.00%
Tax + Surcharge	30.00%	33.60%
Education Cess thereon	4.00%	4.00%
Effective tax rate	30.12%	34.944%

### D. Tax Rate for Company :-

#### 1. Indian Domestic Companies:

#### Option : A (Normal Income Tax Rate) – No Change

Particulars	Turnover / Gross Receipts ≤ Rs 400 Crores in F.Y. 2017-18			Turnover / Gross Receipts > Rs 400Crores in F.Y. 2017-18		
	Taxable income <Rs1 Crore	Taxable income > Rs1 Crore, but <Rs 10 Crore	Taxable income > Rs 10 Crore	Taxable Income < Rs1 Crore	Taxable income> Rs 1 Crore, but <Rs 10 Crore	Taxable income > Rs 10 Crore
Corporate tax	25.00%	25.00%	25.00%	30.00%	30.00%	30.00%
Surcharge	-	7.00%	12.00%	-	7.00%	12.00%
Corporate Tax + Surcharge	25.00%	26.75%	28.00%	30.00%	32.10%	33.60%
Education Cess there on	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%
Effective tax rate	26%	27.82%	29.12%	31.20%	33.38%	34.94%

## **Option: B (Taxation Law Amendment Ordinance 2019)**

### **(i) Section 115BAA**

Any domestic company having turnover of any amount has an option to pay tax @ 25.17% (Basic 22% + Surcharge & Cess) under section 115BAA.

#### **Note:**

- To select this option the company will not be allowed to claim any exemptions/incentive as per The Income Tax Act, 1961.
- Company also not required to pay Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) in this option.

### **(ii) Section 115BAB**

- Any new domestic manufacturing company having turnover of any amount has an option to pay tax @ 17.16% (Basic 15% + Surcharge & Cess) under section 115BAB.
- As per budget 2020, new domestic Power Generation Company can also have option to pay tax @ 17.16% (Basic 15% + Surcharge & Cess) under section 115BAB.

#### **Note:**

- To select this option the company will not be allowed to claim any exemptions/tax incentive as per the Income Tax Act, 1961.
- The new domestic company has to incorporate on or after 01<sup>st</sup> October, 2019.
- The production has to be start on or before 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2023.
- The company must use fresh and new machinery only for production.
- The company should not be form by splitting up or reconstructing of an existing business.
- All such companies shall not require to pay Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT).

#### **General Note:**

- Once the company is opting for the **Option B**, then it shall not be allowed to opt for **option A**.

## **2. Foreign Companies:**

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Taxable income &lt;Rs 1 Crore</b>	<b>Taxable income &gt; Rs1 Crore, but &lt;Rs10 Crore</b>	<b>Taxable Income &gt;Rs10 Crore</b>
Corporate tax	40.00%	40.00%	40.00%
Surcharge	-	2.00%	5.00%
Corporate tax + Surcharge	40.00%	40.80%	42.00%
Education Cess thereon	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%
Effective tax rate	41.60%	42.432%	43.68%

**W.e.f. 01<sup>st</sup> April, 2020**



### 3. DIVIDEND DISTRIBUTION TAX

#### Section – 115O

Existing Provision	Proposed Provision
Currently, companies are required to pay Dividend Distribution Tax (DDT) on the dividend paid to its shareholders at the rate of 15% plus applicable surcharge and cess. (In addition to the tax payable by the company on its profits)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-It has been proposed to remove the DDT.</li> <li>-The dividend shall be taxed to equity shareholders at their applicable rate.</li> <li>-Company need to deduct TDS now as per Sec 194 @10% on payment of dividend to Equity Shareholders if the dividend amount exceeds Rs. 5000 per Equity Shareholders.</li> </ul>

**W.e.f. 01<sup>st</sup> April, 2020**

#### 4. TDS RATE CHART

Section	Nature of Payment	For the A.Y. 2021-22 (F.Y. 2020-21)		
		Threshold Limit	Individual /HUF	Others
192	Salaries	AS PER SLAB RATE ( Page 3)		
193	Interest on securities	Rs 10,000	10%	10%
	Interest on debentures	Rs 5,000	10%	10%
194	<b>Dividends</b>	<b>Rs 5,000</b>	10%	10%
194A	Interest other than interest on securities		10%	10%
	-Bank/Post offices	Rs 40,000		
	-Others	Rs 5,000		
	For Senior Citizens		10%	10%
	-Bank/Post offices	Rs 50,000		
	-Others	Rs 5,000		
194B	Lottery/Cross word Puzzle	Rs 10,000	30%	30%
194BB	Winning from Horse Race	Rs 10,000	30%	30%
194C	Payment to contractors			
	-Single	Rs 30,000	1%	2%
	-Aggregate	Rs 1,00,000	1%	2%
194D	Insurance Commission	Rs 15,000	5%	5%
194DA	Payment in Respect of Life Insurance Policy (w.e.f. 01/01/2014)	Rs 1,00,000	1%	-
194EE	Payment in respect of NPS Deposit	Rs 2,500	10%	-
194G	Commission on sale of lottery tickets	Rs 15,000	5%	5%
194H	Commission or Brokerage	Rs 15,000	5%	5%
194I	Rent on Land, building, or furniture	Rs 2,40,000	10%	10%
	Rent on Plant /Machinery / Equipments		2%	2%
194IA	Transfer of immovable property other than agricultural Land	Rs 50,00,000	1%	1%
194IB	Rent Income (other than those covered under 44AB of IT Act) (per month)	Rs 50,000	5%	-
194J	Payment for professional services & royalty	Rs 30,000	10%	10%
	<b>Payment for technical services</b>	<b>Rs 30,000</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>2%</b>
	Payment of Professional services for person engaged only in the business of operation of call center. (w.e.f 01/06/2017)	Rs 30,000	2%	2%
194LA	Compensation on acquisition of immovable property	Rs 2,50,000	10%	10%
<b>194O</b>	<b>Sales done by the participants through e-commerce platform</b>	<b>Rs 5,00,000*</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>1%</b>

\*The limit of Rs 5,00,000 is only for individual & HUF. For other than Individual & HUF there is no limit.  
**W.e.f 01<sup>st</sup> April, 2020**

## 5. TAX DEDUCTED AT SOURCE

### Section 194C, 194J & 194O

Section	Particular	Existing	Proposed
194C	Payment to the Contractors for Job Work	'Work' include supply according to requirements of the manufacturer, if raw material is supplied by such customer.	'Work' expanded to include supply according to requirements of the manufacturer, even if raw material is supplied by by such customer or by its associate concern also.
194J	Any person who is liable for tax audit u/s 44AB	Professional Service, Royalties, Technical Services : TDS 10%	Professional Service, Royalties : TDS 10% Technical Services : TDS 2%
194O	Sale of goods or Provision of services by individual /HUF made through E-commerce platform.	—	TDS @1% on gross amount if the amount exceeds Rs. 5,00,000.
	Sale made by other than individual/HUF through E-commerce Platform	—	TDS @1% of the gross amount.

#### Note:

- Professional services meaning to be considered as per section 44AA.
- Technical services meaning to be considered as per section 9(1)(viii).

**W.e.f 01<sup>st</sup> April, 2020**

## 6. TAX COLLECTION AT SOURCE

### Section 206C

#### A) TCS@5% to collect by :-

- Every person being an authorized dealer, who receives an amount, or an aggregate of amounts, of more than Rs. 7 lakhs in a financial year for remittance out of India from any Indian resident under the liberalized Remittance Scheme of the Reserve Bank of India ,shall at the time of debiting the amount payable by the buyer or at the time of receipt of such amount from the said buyer, by any mode, whichever is earlier.

- Every person being tour operator, who receives an amount, or an aggregate for an overseas tour program package for any amount from a buyer, being the person who purchases such package, shall, at the time of debiting the amount payable by the buyer or at the time of receipt of such amount from the said buyer, by any mode, whichever is earlier.

**B) TCS @ 0.1% to collect by :-**

Every person whose turnover in P.Y. exceeds Rs. 10 Crores, receives any amount as consideration for sale of any goods of the value or aggregate of such value exceeding Rs. 50 lakhs in any previous year from a single buyer. If that buyer does not have PAN then TDS rate is 1%.

**W.e.f 01<sup>st</sup> April, 2020**

## 7. STARTUPS TAX INCENTIVES

### Section 80 IAC

Particulars	Existing	Proposed
Period For Claiming income tax Deduction of 100% on Net Profit for 3 Consecutive Assessment	Within 7 Years from the Incorporation	Within 10 Years from the Incorporation
Turnover Limit for availing of Deduction	Up to 25 Crore	Up to 100 Crore

**W.e.f 01<sup>st</sup> April, 2020**

## 8. EMPLOYEE STOCK OPTION PLAN (ESOP) TAXABILITY FOR EMPLOYEE (FOR STARTUP COMPANIES ONLY)

### Section 17(2)

Particular	Existing	Proposed
ESOPs taxed as perquisites under Section 17(2).	Tax on perquisite is required to be paid at the time of exercising of option	Tax on such income should be paid within fourteen days— (i) after the expiry of forty eight months from the end of the relevant assessment year; or (ii) from the date of the sale of such specified security or sweat equity share by the assessee; or (iii) from the date of which the assessee ceases to be the employee of the person Whichever is the Earliest

**W.e.f 01<sup>st</sup> April, 2020**

## 9. CONTRIBUTION TO NPS, APPROVED SUPERANNUATION FUND, AND RECOGNIZED PROVIDENT FUND

### Section 17(2)

Any contribution in a Previous Year in excess of Rs.7,50,000/- jointly in respect of employer's contribution to NPS, Approved superannuation fund and Recognized Provident Fund is proposed to be taxable now which was exempted earlier.

In addition, it is also proposed that any annual accretion by way of interest, dividend or any other amount of similar nature during the P.Y to the balance at the credit of the fund or scheme may be treated as perquisite to the extent it relates to the employer's contribution which is included in total income.

**W.e.f 01<sup>st</sup> April, 2020**

## 10. INCREASE IN THE LIMIT OF TAX AUDIT

### Section 44AB

Turnover or gross Receipt Rs.	NP % Over sales	Existing Tax Audit Applicable	Proposed Tax Audit Applicable	
			≤ 5% of Total receipts or payments made in cash*	> 5% of Total receipts or payments made in cash*
1–2 Crores	< 8% (or 6% if not by cash)	Yes (44AD)	Yes (44AB)	Yes (44AB)
	8% (or 6% if not by cash) or more	No	No	No
2 –5 Crores	NA	Yes (44AB)	No	Yes (44AB)
> 5 Crores	NA	Yes (44AB)	Yes (44AB)	Yes (44AB)

**Note:** \*Any kind of revenue/capital expenditure or receipts is to be considered for 5% limit

**W.e.f 01<sup>st</sup> April, 2020**

## 11. DUE DATE FOR FILLING OF RETURN OF INCOME

### Section 139(1)

Sr No	Type of Assessee	Due Date	
		Existing	Proposed
1	i)Company	30th September	31 <sup>st</sup> October
	ii)Any Person whose accounts required to be audited under this act or any other law for time being in force		
	iii)Working partner of a firm whose accounts liable for audit under this act		
2	Any Person having international transaction need to furnish report in Form 3CEB u/s 92 E	30 <sup>th</sup> November	30 <sup>th</sup> November
3	All other persons not covered in Sr. No. 1 and 2 above	31 <sup>st</sup> July	31 <sup>st</sup> July

#### Note:

1. The word “Working” has been removed now in budget 2020. Thus, any partner need to be consider for Sr No. -1(iii)
2. Tax audit Report and all relevant certificates/report by Chartered account need to submit one month before the due date of return filing as above.

**W.e.f 01<sup>st</sup> April, 2020**

## 12. VALUE ADOPTED FOR THE PURPOSE OF DETERMINATION OF STAMP DUTY VALUE

### Section 43CA

The consideration received or receivable on transfer of asset is less than the value adopted or assessed or assessable by any authority of State Government for the purpose of stamp duty in respect of such transfer, the value so adopted or assessed or assessable shall, for the purpose of computing profits and gains from transfer of such asset, be deemed to be the full value of the consideration received or accruing as a result of such transfer.

Provided that where the value adopted or assessed or assessable by the authority for the purpose of payment of stamp duty does not exceed 110% (earlier it was 105%) of the consideration received or accruing as a result of the transfer, the consideration so received or accruing as a result of the transfer shall, for the purposes of computing profits and gains from transfer of such asset, be deemed to be the full value of the consideration.

**W.e.f 01<sup>st</sup> April, 2020**

## 13. COST OF ACQUISITION (ASSETS ACQUIRED BEFORE 01.04.2001)

### Section 55

Existing	Proposed
Fair Market Value as on 1-4-2001 or Actual cost at the option of the assessee	Fair Market Value as on 1-4-2001 or Actual cost at the option of assessee subject to Fair Market Value shall not exceeds Stamp Value as on 1-4-2001.

W.e.f 01<sup>st</sup> April, 2020

## 14. DEDUCTION OF CERTAIN EXPENDITURE AGAINST DIVIDEND

### Section 57(i)

In case of dividend or interest on securities, any reasonable sum paid by way of commission or remuneration to a banker or any other person for the purpose of realizing such dividend or interest on behalf of the assessee will be allowed as deduction.

Maximum 20% of Dividend income/ units of Mutual fund allowed as a deduction for Interest expenses on loan taken for such purpose.

W.e.f 01<sup>st</sup> April, 2020

## 15. CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS

### Section 11 & 12

- Now the fresh registration of trust/institution is being made u/s 12AB of the Income Tax Act, 1961.
- Under the new registration procedure prescribed from 1 June, 2020, tax exemptions registration and donor tax benefit exemption registration for all charitable entities restricted to five years requiring renewal on expiry of such registration.
- Existing charitable entities holding valid registrations under the current provisions are required to reapply for registration, valid for five years, by 31<sup>st</sup> August, 2020.
- Under the new registration procedure, an entity making fresh application for specified tax exemption/eligible charitable entity approval to be granted provisional registration for three years on the basis application without any detailed enquiry even where the activities of the entity are yet to begin. Thereafter, application for registration will need to be made atleast six months prior to the expiry of the provisional registration and within six months from the start of the activities whichever is earlier. This scheme is also extended to pending applications also.

- The deductions for eligible donations to a donor to be allowed only if a statement in respect of donation is furnished by the donee, which contain the amount of donation and PAN details of the donor. Failure to file such statement to attract penalty.
- The deduction of cash donation for scientific research or rural development restricted to INR2,000/-like other eligible donations.

**W.e.f 01<sup>st</sup> April, 2020**

## 16. AFFORDABLE HOUSING

### Section 80EEA

Particulars	Existing	Proposed
Additional Deduction up to Rs.1,50,000 in respect of Payment of Interest on loan taken for Affordable housing allowed to Individual assessee.	Loan sanctioned up to 31st March, 2020.	Loan sanctioned upto 31st March, 2020.

**Note:**

- Amount of Loan/Stamp duty value must not exceed Rs 45 Lakhs.
- This deduction is available in addition to Sec 24b for Rs 2 Lakhs.
- The provision of this section shall only be applicable to those assessee who opts to pay tax as per the existing tax regime.

Particulars	Existing	Proposed
Deduction of an amount equal to 100% of the profits and gains derived from Building and developing Affordable Housing	Project approved by the competent authority up to 31st March, 2020	Project approved by the competent authority upto 31st March, 2021

## 17. FACELESS APPEALS - SECTION 250

### Section 250

- In The Central Government may make a scheme, by notification in the Official Gazette, for the purposes of disposal of appeal by Commissioner (Appeals), so as to impart greater efficiency, transparency and accountability in line with faceless assessment already introduced in last budget

**W.e.f 01<sup>st</sup> April, 2020**



## 18. PENALTY

### Section 271AAD & 271K

Section	Particulars	Penalty
271AAD	Book of accounts found to have - False Entry - Omission of entry to evade tax liability	Equal to the aggregate amount of such false or omitted entry
271K	Failure to furnish Statement (With reference to section 35, 80G)	Rs 10,000 to 1,00,000

W.e.f 01<sup>st</sup> April, 2020

## 19. NO DISPUTE BUT TRUST SCHEME – ‘VIVAD SE VISHWAS’ SCHEME

- Currently, there are 4,83,000 direct tax cases pending in various appellate forums i.e. Commissioner (Appeals), ITAT, High Court and Supreme Court. It has been proposed to bring a scheme similar to the indirect tax Sabka Vishwas for reducing litigations even in the direct taxes. Taxpayers in whose cases appeals are pending at any level can benefit from this scheme.
- Under the proposed ‘Vivad Se Vishwas’ scheme, a taxpayer would be required to pay only the amount of the disputed taxes and will get complete waiver of interest and penalty provided he pays by 31st March, 2020.
- Those who avail this scheme after 31st March, 2020 will have to pay some additional amount. The scheme will remain open till the date notified by CG in official gazette.

## 20. INSTANT PAN THROUGH ADHAAR

- In order to further ease the process of allotment of PAN, soon the government will launch a system under which PAN shall be instantly allotted online on the basis of Aadhar without any requirement for filling up of detailed application form.

W.e.f 01<sup>st</sup> April, 2020

## 21. DEPOSIT INSURANCE COVERAGE

Particulars	Existing	Proposed
Security amount with insurance and credit guarantee corporation (DICGC) on any fixed deposit	Rs.1,00,000	Rs. 5,00,000

W.e.f 01<sup>st</sup> April, 2020

# S&J

# Shah & Jhalawadia

Chartered Accountants

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# Thank You

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