

## Employee's cont'

Allowed if paid upto due date of fund

PGBP

Employer's www.StudyFromNotes.com Cont'd to EPF - Due Date upto (43B) 30th Sep, 19 (return filling)

- ① Many " Confectionary items listed in Eleventh schedule. This comp doesn't qualify for weighted ded'n u/s 35. so, Amt spent on salaries & material for scientific research & development ↓  
No add'n ded'n.

- ② VRS → 1/5 is allowed as ded'n in cy.

- ③ Regularization fee to Municipal Corp. does not qualify as ded'n. Because it's in the nature of Penalty.

- ④ Exp'n on Glow sign Boo Board — Revenue Exp'

- ⑤ closing stock includes machine spares ↓  
It means this is included in both opening stock & purchases & i.e., no adjustment is required.  
But, dep'n will be charged.

- ⑥ Dep'n on machine sold & re-acquired ↓

Dep'n on — lower of WDV or sale price of Re-acquired Price

- ⑦ Int paid in respect of capital borrowed for acq'n of asset — For the period of acq'n of asset till the date the asset is put to use is not allowed as ded'n.

⑧ Provision based on fair estimate of wages and reasonable certainty is allowed as ded^n.

⑨ The due date of depositing Employee's Cont'n to EPP is 15th of Every month.

⑩ Loan taken for Acq^n of asset. and Int from loan taken upto period of Put to use is also added to cost of asset for dep^n

⑪ Ded^n v/s 80 JJKA

$$\text{Ded}^n = \text{Addl Emp. Cost} \times 30\%$$



a) only banking channel Payment

b) Environment not more than 2500 PM

c) Empl. for 240 days in Normal business

Not Given to Casual Employee 150 days in Leathers, Footwear Apparel.

d) Audit in 44AB. (Not allowed in profession)

⑫ License Fee for franchise is intangible asset.

∴, the same has to be added back. (Not allowed as ded^n in P&L).

And dep^n @ 25% is charged.

(13) Loss of Machine due to fire is Capital

Loss Not allowed as ded'n in PCBP.

(14) Any payment by comp (closely held comp) by way of loan to sth, who is beneficial owner holding more than 10% of voting power. is deemed as dividend to the extent of Accumulated Profits. so, deemed dividend is taxable to DDs @  $(30\% + 12\% + 4\%)$  in the hands of other comp ( $10\% + 12\%$ ) (loan to R II)

(15) ICDS II  $\rightarrow$  Int & borrow. Cost which do not meet the criteria for recog'n of cost of Asset can't be included in cost of Inventory.

If included, the diff has to be added back.

(16) Cash payment exceeding 10000 to dairy farming is allowed.

(17) No ded'n of Exp<sup>n</sup> for earning income by way of carbon credits.

(18) Pension Scheme of Emp.:-

10% of salary & Dearness Allowances  $\rightarrow$  Actual contn

This is allowed as ded'n and balance amt is added back.

- (19) Exp<sup>n</sup> on dividends from FC is not (b)  
allowed as ded<sup>n</sup> from dividend.
- (20) Profit from hedging contract is adjusted  
with the cost of asset.  
 It's not credited in P&L A/c.  
 → And dep<sup>n</sup> calculate ded<sup>n</sup> time Profit ~~ded<sup>n</sup>~~  
cost  $\frac{1}{2}$  Minus  $\frac{1}{2}$  ded<sup>n</sup>
- (21) Dep<sup>n</sup> v/s 33 A/R
- ↙      ↘
- Amt deposited 40% of profits  
in NAVARD of Business
- ↙      ↘
- ↳ Net Profit after dep<sup>n</sup> v/s 33 A/R
- (+) Amt withdrawn from NAVARD which is deemed  
 as PGBP.
- [  
 (a) Purchase of office appliance for corporate  
 office.  
 (b) Amt withdrawn from NAVARD - Amt  
 ↓ invested in P&M (allowed)  
 (Excess Balance)  
 (c) Any P&M sold before expiry of 8 yrs.  
 (d) → 65% (in case of Rubber) of Total Profits.

- (22) Industrial Tariif Concession allowed from SG is allowed income.
- (23) Sales Tax not refunded to customers out of sales Tax refund is Revenue receipt. It's credited (added) to P&L.
- (23) Payment made to call centre → IIS @ 2%
- (24) CSR is not allowed expn. So it's added back.
- (25) Deferred tax is an accounting concept and provision is not allowable ded<sup>n</sup>.
- (26) Sec 44AD
- a) Turnover upto 2cr / ₹
  - b) Business Loss can be set off
  - c) All ded<sup>n</sup> o/s 30 to 38 have been deemed to be allowed. So, no ded<sup>n</sup> for-
    - ① Bad debts
    - ② Unabsorbed dep<sup>n</sup>
- (27) See 36 (1) (viii) → Eligible Business
- Ded<sup>n</sup> available to:
- ① Financial corporates including Public Sector Comp.
  - ② Banking Comp including Co-operative banks which provides long term loans.
  - ③ Housing Finance comp providing long term finance

### Amt of Ded<sup>n</sup>

20% of  
NP  
(Before any  
dedn)

200% of  
PUSC +  
R&S

Amt trans to Special  
Reserve Amt

owner

Note → 20% of NP + Balance in special Reserve > Paidup Capt + General Res

Excess Amt is not allowed as  
ded<sup>n</sup>

(28) When a asset is used by assessee for the purpose of business, later ceased to his property & then reacquired by him,

Actual cost → dep<sup>n</sup> is charged on Actual Cost

Actual cost (or)  
when he first acquired less  
its Reacquired

Now dep<sup>n</sup>

owner

(29) Where the asset used by one person is transf to another person, the cost of machine will be PMV as determined by the A.O.

(8)

44A

(9)

(7)

The deficiency arising on afc of income from members shall be set-off against p&p. If there's no income, the deficiency is set-off against [other head upto 50%].

(31) Mysore Minerals Ltd v/s C.I.T.

- > Any person having right to use the asset, must be taken as owner.
- > Regn of asset is only a formality.
- > Asset u/s 32 has a wider meaning.

(32) The ded^n of bad debt is allowed as ded^n if it's written off in the afc of asset.

In case of succession, the amt written off is allowed as ded^n if the debt has been taken into afc for computing the debt in previous owner.

(33) Repairs on P&M is allowed as ded^n.

I.C.D.B II → If Repairs (or) exp^n increase the future benefits from existing asset beyond its previous performance, then its added to actual cost.

(34) Rent includes an amt of Repairs → No Adjustment is required.

(35) Interest for delay in deposit of tax is allowed as ded<sup>n</sup>. This is not penalty.

(36) Group Free Air Ticket provided by supplier for reaching a certain volume of purchase is an income. It's to be credited to P&L.

(37) No Competing Fee

- ↳ This is chargeable to tax under PGBP.
- ↳ Allowed as ded<sup>n</sup> to company who is paying if JDS is deducted. (30% disallowed - No JDS).

(38) Secret Comm. is made for obtaining business orders. Any exp<sup>n</sup> incurred which is an offence prohibited by law shall not be deemed to be incurred for business. So, secret comm. is not allowed as ded<sup>n</sup>.

(39) Foreign Agent of Indian exporter, operates in his own country. Commission paid to NR agents is not taxable in India.

So, no disallowance will be attracted.  
Case → Maruti Suzuki India Ltd)

(40) Furnishing of Bank Guarantee can't be considered as actual payment. ∵ ded<sup>n</sup> w/s 43B can't be claimed.

(1) Investment in P&M is not eligible for additional depn :-

① Losses for transporting

② Computers installed in office Premises.

(2) Wind mills → 40% depn

(3) Income from Scutlings (or) seedlings is 100% agricultural income whether (or) not basic operations carried on land.

(4) → C.I. vs Shri Rama Multi Tech Ltd

- » Assessee comp is required to keep share Appli. money in separate A/c till the allotment of shares.
- » Any surplus money deposited with bank for earning interest is taxable under 10C.
- » But, share Appli. money was deposited due to requirement of law & not for earning interest. So, interest is incidental income.
- » Expenses incurred in issue of shares must be capitalised.
- » So, Accrued interest is allowed to be set off against public issue expense.
- » Expenses on issue of rights issue is capitalised. It results in capital creation.

(45) CIJ vs K & Co.

- 9) The interest income from deposits by the firm for the purpose of obtaining bank guarantee as well when tenders are applied is linked to business.
- 9) If firm had not furnished bank guarantee, it would not be eligible for tenders.  
 . . ., it's taxable under PCBP.

(46) Inticorin Alkali chemicals & fertilisers Ltd vs C.I.J.

- a) Int income made out of surplus funds is taxable under TOS.
- b) Because firm has deposited amt to earn interest.

(47) Issue of bonus share

There's no inflow of funds in case of bonus shares. There's no increase in capital base. So, legal expense for Bonus Issue is an allowed expn.

(47) Issue of rights shares leads to capital expansion. So, it's not allowed as ded.(48) Term loan .. for purchase of machine is not a trading liability. So, waiver of term loan for purchase of capital asset can't be treated as Renovation & can't become Income.(49) Writing off loan taken for cash credit amounts to

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Remission of trading liability & its treatment as income.

(50) Referral Fee paid to doctors by hospitals for referring patients is an offence & i.e. it's not allowed as ded<sup>n</sup>.

(51) Japaria Tools Ltd :-

- » There were 2 methods of payment of interest →
- » Deb<sup>n</sup> holders were to receive periodical interest payment (or) opt for upfront payment.
- » So, allowance of int in the first year is ok.

(52) Disallowance of dep<sup>n</sup> in case of discarded asset :-

- » Eligible asset must have been put to use for the purpose of business.
- » The discarded machine may not be used in relevant PY but dep<sup>n</sup> can be claimed as long as it was used for the purpose of business. So, dep<sup>n</sup> can be claimed.

#### CONCEPTS

- ① Sales tax liability can be converted into loan. It would amt to payment in the year of conversion.
- ② Interest on loan converted becomes payment in the year of actual payment.

(ii) where any loss is allowed as ded<sup>n</sup> & subsequently recovered is income in the year. (12)

(5) where ded<sup>n</sup> has been allowed in case of trading liability & subseq. the liability is remitted.  
so, this is income.

(6) Expected losses and mark to Market losses are accounting adjustments & they are not allowed as ded<sup>n</sup>.

only Allowed as per ICDS :-

(a) Inventory - lower of cost (or) NRV.

(b) Listed securities  
(Inventory) -

(c) Unlisted Securities - Actual Cost.

## ⑦ Sec 269SJ

No Person shall receive 20000 from a single person in a day relating to single trans. (or) occassion except by banking channels. one event

Penalty - 271DA = Equal to amt of such receipt

(8) 40(A)(3) → Disallowance for transporter upto 35000.

(9) Salary paid to NR without JDs - 40(A)(4)  
entire amt is disallowed.

(10) state Govt undertaking

- (11) Following are No's allowed as ded<sup>n</sup> :- (B)
- (A) Dividend & DDS
  - (B) Income Tax
  - (C) Provision for loss of subs. comp.
  - (D) Provision for deferred tax
  - (E) → diminution in value of assets.
  - (F) → unascertained liability.
  - (G) Prior Period expense
- (12) Salary & Perquisites paid to directors is allowed.
- (13) where Rental Income is allowed as business income, compensation paid to tenants for vacating the land is allowed as ded<sup>n</sup>.
- (14) Provision for bad & doubtful debts in case of Banks / NBFC
- (A) Indian Bank → 8.5% of total Income + 10% of Aggr. Advance made by rural branches.
  - (B) PPSL, NBFC and F Bank → 5% of total Income
- (15) No ded<sup>n</sup> is allowed for Actual Bad debt
- ⇒ Adjusted ↓ with provision created.
  - ⇒ Any excess amt is allowed.

- (16) Amt of exp<sup>n</sup> incurred by Co-operative Society for purchase of sugarcane @ a price fixed by Govt is allowed as ded<sup>n</sup>.
- (17) Commodities Trans. Tax is allowed as ded<sup>n</sup> when commo. are held as SIT.
- (18) SIT — allowed as ded<sup>n</sup> when securities are held as SIT.
- (19) Expn on Promoting family planning amongst employees is allowed — in 5 equal instalments.
- (20) Bad debt recovered is Treated as Income.
- (21) Animals used in business otherwise than SIT  
 ↓  
Diff b/wn Actual cost & Amt realised on sale  
 is allowed.
- (22) Interest paid on capital borrowed for business purpose is allowed as ded<sup>n</sup>.  
 ↗ Int is not allowed as ded<sup>n</sup> when borrowed money is loaned to directors.
- (23) Bonus (or) comm. to employee is allowed as ded<sup>n</sup>.
- (24) Premium for health Insurance of employee (except by cash) is allowed.
- (25) Premium for Insurance of stock is allowed.
- (26) • Expenses on issue of Bonus share • Expenses on alteration of MOA & AOA • Expenses on feasibility study → allowed as ded<sup>n</sup>

- ① Dep<sup>n</sup> on EPA<sub>6X</sub> and mobile phone is 15%.
- ② ⚪ Damages paid for breach of contract  
∅ Penalty in nature of compensation  
∅ Exp<sup>n</sup> on installing traffic signals so that emplo. come in time
- allowed as ded<sup>n</sup>.
- ③ Film released on 24<sup>th</sup> Dec. the returns of ded<sup>n</sup> → the cost of Prod<sup>n</sup>
- (4) Losses not allowed as per ICDS?

- Losses because of possible unfavorable outcome of pending cases.
- Expected loss in sale trans with condition of buy back.
- Provision for anticipated losses in construction contract.

④ Additional dep<sup>n</sup> - 20% - 10% (<sup>if less than 180 days</sup>)

- ⑤ No add<sup>n</sup> dep<sup>n</sup> on office appliances.
- ⑥ Excludes :- Second hand P&M, ships, aircraft or transport vehicle, P&M on which 100% ded<sup>n</sup>.

③ Add<sup>n</sup> dep @ 35% on -  
 }  
 Telangana  
 West Bengal  
 Bihar  
 Andhra Pradesh } notified Backward Areas

④ only on WDV.

⑤ sec 32AD → Investment in new P&M in notified Backward areas

⑥ 15% of Actual Cost.

⑦ Excludes → second hand machine.

⑧ → SDCCD - Pension scheme

Actual cost → 10% of salary + DA  
 cont  
 Lower - allowed  
 Balance is disallowed u/s 40A(9).

⑨ Bad debts for scheduled Banks

Ded<sup>n</sup> = 8.5% of T/o + 10% of Aggregate advance made by rural branch.

Format

:- Bad debts written off  
 (→ provision for Bad debts)  
 (→ current year Pr. for BD  
 Allowed as ded<sup>n</sup>)

① — No TDS  $\rightarrow$  30% disallowance  
40(a)(ia).

$\Rightarrow$  No threshold limit to TDS for director's Remun.

② when total J/o  $>$  100 lakhs — TDS का टोने की liability आवश्यकी



But, in case of salary v/s 192 — TDS deduct करना पड़ता even if J/o does not exceed 100 lakh.

③ Book Profit = NP

( $\rightarrow$  depn v/s 32

( $\rightarrow$  Int @ 12%)

④ — 43B — Int payable on loan is allowed as dedn only when it's paid.

$\Rightarrow$  Conversion of interest into loan does not amounts to payment.

⑤ 44AA — Maintanence of Books

- Specified Profession — When G/J/o exceeds 150000 in any 3PFY.

- Other Person carrying (Except Ind. & HUF) Business —  $\frac{\text{Total Income}}{> 120000} / \frac{\text{Total J/o}}{> 10Lakh}$  in any 3PFY.

- Ind & HUF carry. Business —  $\frac{\text{Total Income}}{> 250000} / \frac{\text{Total J/o}}{> 2500000}$  } in 3PFY.

① sec 44AD

→ total % does not exceed 2 crore.

② Rate - 8%

6% - Banking channels.

② 44AE

→ heavy vehicle

→  $1000 \times \text{per ton} \times \text{No of parts} \times \text{No of vehicle}$ .

Other than heavy vehicle

→  $7500 \times \text{month} \times \text{No of vehicle}$ .

	<u>Business</u>	<u>Agriculture</u>
- Tea -	40%	60%
<u>coffee grown &amp; cured</u> -	28%	75%
Coffee, grown, cured, roasted -	40%	60%
Rubber -	35%	65%

① Lorries - P8M @ 15% - No Add'l Dep'

② Windmills - 40%

③ Non Competing Fees - → Allowed as ded'  
→ JDS must be deducted.

④ Secret Commission - → Not allowed  
→ offence.

- 3) Survey → \* Draw Manufacturing  
 \* Diff in GIP (Br) 31/3/2011 is  
added as income.
- 4) Income Tax refund - Minus ~~20%~~ P & L  $\Rightarrow$   
 ↳ Int on Income Tax refund  
 is shown in IOS.
- 5) Int for delay in deposit of tax  $\rightarrow$  Breach of  
 Contract  
 ↓  
 Allowed.
- 6) Cash Payment  $\rightarrow$  10000  $\rightarrow$  40(A)(3)  
 100% disallowed.
- 7) 44A  $\rightarrow$   
 Income  
 (-) Exp<sup>n</sup>  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Deficiency - other Income  
 (-) 50% deficiency  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Income of Assoc.
- 8) Int paid in respect of Capital borrowed  
 for pay acquisition of asset :-  
 r Cost of Asset  
 (+) Int (Period)  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Actual Cost of Asset
- \* Int is computed from the date  
 asset is put to use.

① sec 36 1 (viii)

- Business of long term finance

⑥

max ded<sup>n</sup> allowed : 20% of Profit before claiming ded<sup>n</sup>

Balance in  
reserve +  
max ded<sup>n</sup>

twice of  
Paid up Cap & General  
Reserve

↓

If this exceed this amt → Balance  
will not be allowed as

so, Max ded<sup>n</sup> = ded<sup>n</sup>  
Allowed - Not Allowed.

② Sponsorship fee for local cricket tournament -  
for promotion of business, so allowed.

③ Advise procedural requirement

↓  
Advance Tax

Normal

4 instalment

if not paid  
interest u/s  
284 C.

Presumptive

one installement

↓  
234C - only for one month.

④ Int for TDS late payment = allowed

- ① Unrealised Rent → Income from HIP  
and not PGBP.
- ② Municipal tax of house unpaid - Add back to PSL.
- ③ Additional dep<sup>n</sup> from first year of Allow ESI
- ④ Dep<sup>n</sup> on re-acquired machine
- ✓  $\xrightarrow{\text{WDV on sale}} \text{Re-acquired Price}$   
 (or)  $\xrightarrow{\text{lower}}$
- ⑤ Repairs & Maint → Capitalise F&R  
उसमें की Dep<sup>n</sup> charge
- ⑥ Conversion of Business asset into SIS  
↓  
FMV is charged as Business Income  
PGBP
- ⑦ Shares acquired before 31.1.2018
- sale cons.  
(-) COA  
↓
- ✓  $\xrightarrow{\text{Higher Actual cost}} \text{FWIV. or PMV as of cons. on 31.1.18}$   
 ↓ lower

- ① Grant recd. from govt for [www.studyfromnotes.com](http://www.studyfromnotes.com) of assets is adjusted in actual cost.
- ② Dep @ 15% on Grant recd from state Govt + Amt paid as advance in cash  
deducted from total  
dep^n
- ③ Considerat recd. in excess of EMV of shares → 10s.
- ④ Advance Tax pay set<sup>i</sup> part<sup>d</sup>
- |      |       |      |   |                |
|------|-------|------|---|----------------|
| 234B | -     | 1%   | - | $x \times 3\%$ |
| 234C | 15.6  | 15%  | - | $x \times 3\%$ |
|      | 15.9  | 45%  | - | $x \times 3\%$ |
|      | 15.12 | 75%  | - | $x \times 3\%$ |
|      | 15.3  | 100% | - | $x \times 1\%$ |
|      |       |      |   | <hr/>          |
- ⑤ Int on short payment of advance tax is not allowable exp^n.
- ⑥ Cash payment in excess of 10000 to dairy farming is allowed.
- ⑦ carbon credit - 115BBG - No exp^n is allowed as ded^n.