



Financial Planning & Wealth Management

Tax Reckoner 2019-20

Snapshot of Tax rates specific to Mutual Funds

The rates are applicable for the financial year 2019-20 (based on interim budget).

Tax Implications on Dividend received by Unit holders.

	Individual/ HUF	Domestic Company	NRI
Dividend			
Equity oriented schemes	Nil	Nil	Nil
Debt oriented schemes	Nil	Nil	Nil
Tax on distributed income (payable by the scheme) rates**			
Equity oriented schemes*	10% + 12% Surcharge + 4% cess = 11.65%	10% + 12% Surcharge + 4% cess = 11.65%	10% + 12% Surcharge + 4% cess = 11.65%
Money market and Liquid schemes	25% + 12% Surcharge + 4% cess = 29.12%	30% + 12% Surcharge + 4% Cess = 34.94%	25% + 12% Surcharge + 4% Cess = 29.12%
Debt schemes (other than Infrastructure Debt Fund)	25% + 12% Surcharge + 4% Cess = 29.12%	30% + 12% Surcharge + 4% Cess = 34.94%	25% + 12% Surcharge + 4% Cess = 29.12%
Infrastructure Debt Fund	25% + 12% Surcharge + 4% Cess = 29.12%	30% + 12% Surcharge + 4% Cess = 34.94%	5% + 12% Surcharge + 4% Cess = 5.82%

* Securities transaction tax (STT) will be deducted on equity funds at the time of redemption/ switch to the other schemes/ sale of units.

** With effect from 1st October 2014, for purpose of determining tax payable on distributed profits, the amount of distributed income has to be increased to such amount as would, after deduction of tax from such increased amount, be equal to the income distributed by Mutual Fund (Grossing up). Hence, effective rate will be different. Rate mentioned above is without considering the rate arrived at by grossing up.

Note: Surcharge stated above is payable on base tax. Health and education cess of 4% will be levied on aggregate of base tax and surcharge.

Capital Gains Taxation

	Individual/ HUF\$	Domestic Company@	NRI\$ / #
Equity Oriented Schemes			
• Long Term Capital Gains (units held for more than 12 months) • Short Term Capital Gains (units held for 12 months or less)			
Long Term Capital Gains	10%##	10%##	10%##
Short Term Capital Gains	15%	15%	15%
Other Than Equity Oriented Schemes - For the period July 11, 2014 onwards			
Long Term Capital Gains (units held for more than 36 months) • Short Term Capital Gains (units held for 36 months or less)			
Long Term Capital Gains	20%&	20%&	Listed - 20%& Unlisted - 10%*
Short Term Capital Gains	30%^	30% / 25%^	30%^
Tax Deducted at Source (Applicable only to NRI Investors)			
		Short term capital gains	Long term capital gains
Equity oriented schemes		15%	10%
Other than equity oriented schemes		30%^	10%* (for unlisted)& 20%& (for listed)

** Surcharge at the rate of 12% is applicable on domestic companies where the income exceeds INR 10 Crores and where income exceeds 1 crores but is less than 10 crores surcharge of 7% is applicable.

** Surcharge on individual /HUF is applicable at the rate of 10% if total income exceeds 50 lakhs but less than 1 Crore and at the rate of 15% if total income exceeds 1 crore but less than 2 Crore .

Surcharge at the rate of 25% is applicable on individual/HUF having total income exceed 2 crore but less than 5crore and surcharge at the rate of 37% is applicable to individual/HUF having total income exceed 5 crore.

* Short term/long term capital gain tax (along with applicable surcharge and education cess) will be deducted at the time of redemption of units in case of NRI investors only.

& After providing indexation.

* Without indexation

^ Assuming the investor falls into highest tax bracket.

^^ If total turnover or gross receipts during the financial year 2017-18 does not exceed ₹ 250 crores.

Exemption granted w.r.t. equity oriented fund u/s 10(38) of the income tax act is proposed to be withdrawn and tax at 10% (without indexation) will be charged on capital gain exceeding ₹ 1 lakh provided that transfer of such units is subject to STT.

Health and Education cess @4% would apply on aggregate of tax and surcharge.

Transfer of units upon consolidation of mutual fund schemes of two or more schemes of equity oriented fund or two or more schemes of a fund other than equity oriented fund in accordance with SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 is exempt from capital gains.

Transfer of units upon consolidation of plans within mutual fund schemes in accordance with SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 is exempt from capital gains.

Dividend Stripping: The loss due to sale of units in the schemes (where dividend is tax free) will not be available for set off to the extent of tax free dividend declared; if units are: (A) bought within three months prior to the record date fixed for dividend declaration; and (B) sold within nine months after the record date fixed for dividend declaration.

Bonus Stripping: The loss due to sale of original units in the schemes, where bonus units are issued, will not be available for set off; if original units are: (A) bought within three months prior to the record date fixed for allotment of bonus units; and (B) sold within nine months after the record date fixed for allotment of bonus units. However, the amount of loss so ignored shall be deemed to be the cost of purchase or acquisition of such unsold bonus units.



1. Income Tax Rates

For Individuals, Hindu Undivided Family, Association of Persons, Body of Individuals and Artificial Juridical persons

Total Income	Tax Rates
Up to ₹ 250,000 ^{(a)(b)}	NIL
₹ 250,001 to ₹ 500,000 ^{(d)(e)}	5%
₹ 500,001 to ₹ 1,000,000 ^(d)	20%
₹ 1,000,001 and above ^{(c)(d)}	30%

- (a) In the case of a resident individual of the age of 60 years or above but below 80 years, the basic exemption limit is ₹ 300,000.
- (b) In case of a resident individual of age of 80 years or above, the basic exemption limit is ₹ 500,000.
- (c) Surcharge at 15%, is applicable where income exceeds ₹ 1 crore. Surcharge at 10% to be levied where income exceeds ₹ 50 lakhs but does not exceed ₹ 1 crore.
- (d) The said Health and Education Cess at 4% will apply on aggregate tax and surcharge.
- (e) Finance Bill 2019 has proposed a rebate of actual tax liability or ₹ 12,500 (whichever is lower) in case of individuals having income not exceeding ₹ 5,00,000.

2. Securities Transaction Tax (STT)

STT is levied on the value of taxable securities transactions as under.

Transaction	Rates	Payable By
Purchase/Sale of equity shares	0.1%	Purchaser/Seller
Purchase of units of equity oriented mutual fund	Nil	Purchaser
Sale of units of equity oriented mutual fund	0.001%	Seller
Sale of equity shares, units of equity oriented mutual fund (non-delivery based)	0.025%	Seller
Sale of an option in securities	0.05%*	Seller
Sale of an option in securities, where option is exercised	0.125%	Purchaser
Sale of a future in securities	0.010%	Seller
Sale of unit of an equity oriented fund to the Mutual Fund	0.001%	Seller
Sale of unlisted equity shares and units of business trust under an initial offer	0.2%	Seller

*with effect from 1 June, 2016

3. Special rates for non-residents

(1) The following incomes in the case of non-resident are taxed at special rates on gross basis:

Transaction	Rates ^(a)
Dividend ^(b)	20%
Interest received on loans given in foreign currency to Indian concern or Government of India	20%
Income received in respect of units purchased in foreign currency of specified Mutual Funds / UTI	20%
Royalty or fees for technical services ^(c)	10%
Interest income from a notified Infrastructure Debt Fund	5%
Interest on FCCB, FCEB / Dividend on GDRs ^(b)	10%

- (a) These rates will further increase by applicable surcharge and health and education cess.
- (b) Other than dividends on which DDT has been paid.
- (c) In case the non-resident has a Permanent Establishment (PE) in India and the royalty/fees for technical services paid is effectively connected with such PE, the same could be taxed at 40% (plus applicable surcharge and health and education cess) on net basis.
- (2) Tax on non-resident sportsmen or sports association on specified income @ 20% plus applicable surcharge and health and education cess.

4. Capital Gains

Transaction	Short Term Capital Gains ^(a)	Long Term Capital Gains ^{(a)(b)}
Sale transactions of equity shares/unit of an equity oriented fund which attract STT	15%	10%*
Sale transaction other than mentioned above:		
Individuals (resident and non-resident)	Progressive slab rates	20% / 10% ^(c)
Partnerships (resident and non-resident)	30%	
Resident companies	30% ^(d) / 25% ^(e)	10%
Overseas financial organisations specified in section 115AB	40% (corporate) 30% non corporate	
FIs	30%	10%
Other Foreign companies	40%	20% / 10% ^(c)
Local authority	30%	20% / 10%
Co-operative society rates	Progressive slab	

*Finance Bill, 2018 proposes to withdraw exemption provided u/s 10 (38) to LTCG taxability. Accordingly, long term capital gains exceeding Rs. One Lakh will be taxable at 10% (without indexation).

- (a) These rates will further increase by applicable surcharge & education cess.
- (b) Indexation benefit, as applicable.
- (c) Long term capital gains arising to a non-resident from transfer of unlisted securities or shares of a company, not being a company in which the public are substantially interested, subject to 10 per cent tax (without benefit of indexation and foreign currency fluctuation).
- (d) This rate applies to companies other than companies engaged in manufacturing business who are to be taxed at lower rate subject to fulfillment of certain conditions.
- (e) If total turnover or gross receipts of the financial year 2017-18 does not exceed ₹ 250 crores.

5. Dividend Income

Additional tax of 10% (plus applicable surcharge and health and education cess) is applicable in case of all resident taxpayers except domestic companies and some other specified entities for dividend income of more than ₹ 10,00,000 received from a domestic company or companies.

Personal Tax Scenarios (Amount in Rupees)

Individual	Income Level		
	10,00,000	55,00,000	1,10,00,000
Tax in FY 2018-19	1,17,000	16,73,100	37,22,550
Tax in FY 2019-20	1,17,000	16,73,100	37,22,550
Effective Tax (Saving)/Burden	NA	NA	NA
Effective Tax (Saving)/Burden(%)	NA	NA	NA

Resident Senior Citizen (age of 60 years but below 80 years)	Income Level		
	10,00,000	55,00,000	1,10,00,000
Tax in FY 2018-19	1,14,400	16,70,240	37,19,560
Tax in FY 2019-20	1,14,400	16,70,240	37,19,560
Effective Tax (Saving)/Burden	NA	NA	NA
Effective Tax (Saving)/Burden(%)	NA	NA	NA

Resident very Senior Citizen (age of 80 years and above)	Income Level		
	10,00,000	55,00,000	1,10,00,000
Tax in FY 2018-19	1,04,000	16,58,800	37,07,600
Tax in FY 2019-20	1,04,000	16,58,800	37,07,600
Effective Tax (Saving)/Burden	NA	NA	NA
Effective Tax (Saving)/Burden(%)	NA	NA	NA

Marginal relief as applicable would be available.

The tax rates mentioned above are those provided in the Income tax Act, 1961 and amended as per Finance Bill, 2019, applicable for the FY 2019-20 relevant to AY 2020-21. In the event of any change, we do not assume any responsibility to update the tax rates consequent to such changes. The tax rates mentioned above may not be exhaustive rates applicable to all types of assesses /taxpayers. The information contained herein is neither a complete disclosure of every material fact of Income tax Act, 1961, nor does constitute tax or legal advice.

Disclaimer: The tax rates mentioned above are only intended to provide general information and are neither designed nor intended to be a substitute for professional tax advice. Applicability of the tax rates would depend upon nature of the transaction, the tax consequences thereon and the tax laws in force at the relevant point in time. Therefore, users are advised that before making any decision or taking any action that might affect their finances or business, they should take professional advice.

A non-resident tax payer has an option to be governed by the provisions of the Income tax Act, 1961 or the provisions of the relevant DTAA, whichever is more beneficial. As per the provisions of the Income tax Act, 1961, submission of tax residency certificate ("TRC") along with Form No. 10F will be necessary for granting DTAA benefits to non-residents. A taxpayer claiming DTAA benefit shall furnish a TRC of his residence obtained by him from the Government of that country or specified territory. Further, in addition to the TRC, the non-resident may be required to provide such other documents and information subsequently, as may be prescribed by the Indian Tax Authorities, from time to time.

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Mutual Fund investments are subject to market risks, read all scheme related documents carefully.

