MAY 2019

THEWEALTHWISHER

RIGHT PLAN...RIGHT LIFE

TW2

TITLE	PAGE NO.
15 Sutra of Portfolio Management	2-4
Can US Canada NRI invest in Mutual Funds – Complete List?	5-7
Am I Supposed to Tell You This?	8-11
Know Your DEMAT – First Step to E-Investing	12-14
Term Insurance – Can You Afford to Miss One?	15-17
Budget 2019 – Analysis for Investors & Taxpayers	18-21
How to Cope in Times of Financial Difficulty	22-24
Can NRI Invest in Property? FAQs	25-29
What is ASBA?	30-32
Latest Mutual Fund Taxation FY 2019-2020	33-36

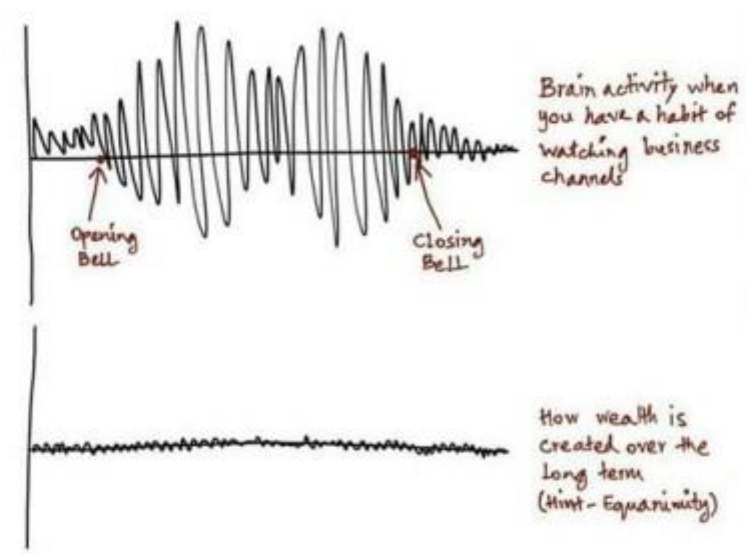
15 Sutra of Portfolio Management

By Madhupam Krishna

How To Construct Portfolio, How To Make A Portfolio, Objectives Of Portfolio Management,Principals Of Portfolio Management, Process Of Portfolio Management, Rules Of Portfolio Management,What Is Portfolio Management

It is a general perception that we financial advisors just eat, drink, talk & think investments or stock markets. Most of the financial planners including me do not even watch markets on Business Channels. It is not that they are bad, but these are a waste of time and learning is very less in proportion to time invested. Portfolio Management is not a cup of tea for TV anchors & specialist who change daily.

For us portfolio management is philosophy- We revolve our thought process around it.



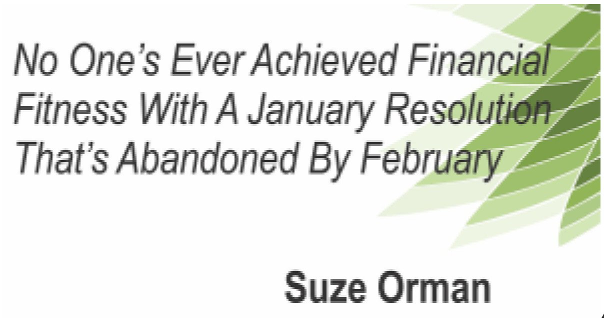
So, we work on a few principals which guide in recommending investments in particular equity investments. Most of them are behavioral but many are just plain fact emerging out of history. Here are a dozen principles that have served me & my firm well over the years.

Portfolio Management Principals – Our Core Philosophy

1. Markets are never insane. They are sum total of what information & emotions are in them. They are like dough for bread. You mix in correct proportion. Moment flour (liquidity), or water (fear & greed) is imbalanced it looks like dancing. So at any point in time, all shares are priced correctly- relative to information fed in the markets.
2. Since point one is true (historically & numerically)- actively churning never add valuethrough either security selection or market timing. All markets are good if you have done your homework. (Read Our Previous Post on Churning)
3. The market is efficient but they face few anomalies These exist in all markets (Indian & International, all types of assets). They exist most of the time too. This shortcoming produces 2 vital things – value and momentum. It's our choice we chose to play with momentum or value.
4. It appears Equities are more safe then Bonds (Debt) if you look at the additional risk, cost, inflation, price fluctuations & tax benefits.
5. It also looks like Penny Stocks don't outperform Larger Companies. This is when you leave isolated examples and adjust for the huge risk involved in investing in penny stocks.
6. But it is a fact that value and momentum are easy to find among smaller companies—which is why we also prefer smaller companies to be part of the portfolio.
7. Once you invest, both diversification and cost control are crucial. We use mutual funds (Direct & Regular), Direct Equity & other Debt Products to ensure these. PMS, ULIPs & heavy front-loading options still need to satisfy us!
8. Investing in 2 sectors is not diversification. You need to have more than 1 asset class (debt, gold, real estate) and more than 1 geography. If not during market turmoil, the benefit of diversification largely vanishes, because in one class all decline together. So if you have a real estate portfolio and there is a slow down both residential & commercial sector are hammered.
9. If everything in your portfolio is going up or everything is going down – you aren't diversified.
10. In the US stocks declined between 45% and 55% in 1973-74, 2000-02 and 2007-09. Ours also has a similar story for 1992-93, 2001-02 & 2008-09. In the bad phase, the risky portion of their portfolios can decline by roughly half. (Read Previous Post on this)

You may call it "a fire drill" or "an expectation" or "necessary pain" to achieve the higher returns that are expected from risky assets.

11. If shares or NAVs do not occasionally experience losses, they would reflect the artificial price. They need to fall enough to generate superior returns. As financial advisors, it's our job to make sure client portfolios in align to the level of risk, and clients neither increase their risk when things look rosy (e.g. 2017) nor decrease it when things are bad. (e.g. 2018).
12. For international exposure, we invest in larger companies and emerging markets like ours. The reason: Large-cap international and emerging markets offer much greater diversification as we already own "developing nation equity".
13. For additional diversification, we generally encourage NPS, PPF, International Funds & Structured Products.
14. While we review portfolios (Quarterly), schemes we recommend (Monthly) and the market environment frequently, we make changes very infrequently.



As Warren Buffett has said, "Much success can be attributed to inactivity. Most investors cannot resist the temptation to constantly buy and sell." He also stated, "Lethargy, bordering on sloth, should remain the cornerstone of an investment style."

Once a client's portfolio is invested appropriately, we will not encourage or suggest trading or churning or adding. ***<u>This is a sign of prudence and patience, not inattention.</u>***

Can US Canada NRI invest in Mutual Funds – Complete List

By Madhupam Krishna

Can Us Based Nri Invest In Mutual Funds In India, Can Us Nri Invest In Mutual Funds, NRI Mutual Fund Taxation, Us Canada Nri Mutual Fund Investments, US NRI Investment, US NRI Investment In Mutual Funds, US NRI Investment In Mutual Funds In India

Beware of the incomplete lists on the internet on "Can US Canada NRI invest in mutual funds?" Everyone seems to be confused around USA & Canadian NRI – if they can invest in Indian Mutual Funds or not? Let's check the updated details – Can US-based NRI invest in mutual funds in India.

If you leave out SAARC countries, USA Dubai & Canada has maximum Visa's issued & travelers keep visiting these countries. Many of them settle there for jobs. Many go decided that they will come back, many let it go on time to decide.

But the accumulation phase is limited. And, we all know **savings do not make you wealthy – Investment Does**. One of the options is Indian Equities.

You can invest directly or through mutual funds. Let's discuss mutual funds today and leave direct equity for future explorations.

Complete Check List before becoming an NRI

First of all – Can US Canada NRI invest in Mutual Funds?

This documentation can be general means applying to all NRIs. It can be specific also.

Specific for NRIs belonging to certain countries or specific documentation or conditions to be met as per Mutual Fund chose to invest.

What about US & Canadian NRIs?

18 mutual funds allow USA & Canada (less than 18) based NRI to invest in their Mutual Fund schemes. The list is produced below.

List of Mutual Fund Companies that accept investments from NRIs based in US and Canada

Sr No	AMC Names	Who can Invest		Declaration by			Physical Presence By Investor	Transactions		
		US Citizen	Canada Citizen	Investor	Adviser	RM		Lumpsum	SIP	STP
1	Aditya Birla SL Mutual Fund	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Not Required	Yes	Yes	Yes
2	Axis Mutual Fund	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Required	Yes	Yes	Yes
3	DSP Black Rock Mutual Fund	Yes	No	Yes			Required	Yes	No	No
4	Edelweiss Mutual Fund	Yes	No	Yes			Required	Yes	Yes	Yes
5	Essel Mutual Fund	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Required	Yes	Yes	Yes
6	HDFC Mutual Fund	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Required	Yes	No	No
7	ICICI Pru Mutual Fund	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Required	Yes	Yes	Yes
8	IDFC Mutual Fund	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Not Required	Yes	No	Yes
9	Kotak Mutual Fund	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Required	Yes	Yes	Yes
10	L&T Mutual Fund	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Not Required	Yes	Yes	Yes
11	Mahindra Mutual Fund	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Not Required	Yes	No	No
12	Motilal Oswal Mutual Fund	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Required	Yes	No	No
13	PPFAS Mutual Fund	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Required	Yes	Yes	Yes
14	Reliance Mutual Fund	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Not Required	Yes	Yes	Yes
15	SBI Mutual Fund	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Not Required	Yes	Yes	Yes
16	Sundaram Mutual Fund	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Not Required	Yes	Yes	Yes
17	Taurus Mutual Fund	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Required	Yes	Yes	Yes
18	UTI Mutual Fund	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Not Required	Yes	Yes	Yes

www.thewealthwisher.com

These mentioned AMC have different conditions to accept investments from the US or Canada based NRIs. Some accept investments only in paper application forms. Majority accept online application through transaction platforms (MFU, BSE Star MF & NSE NMF). Some Mutual Funds expects the investor to be in India when investment is made.

Aditya Birla Sunlife MF wants a declaration (on paper) for every transaction that you make. Even if you make the online investment the declarations have to be filed in physical paper form.

ICICI Prudential Mutual Fund wants physical presence for purchase & add purchase. No online transactions allowed.

SBI MF requires a one-time physical form application along with a declaration, the format of which is available on its website. Subsequently, you can invest online.

Sundaram MF, PPFAS MF, and L&T MF do not need any additional documentation. You can invest in any of their funds even using the online channel.

These rules may or may not change while making investments.

Repatriation

The investment can be on both repatriation or non-repatriation – as per FEMA (Foreign Exchange Management Act) Rules. If you want repatriation, it is better to invest using NRE a/c. If not you may use NRO a/c.

Specific Documentation

Some MFs have a specific declaration for NRI from US & Canada. These need to be filled while making investments. Also, FATCA is mandatory to be filled.

What if you are already investing and then attains NRI status for US & Canada?

If you as a resident is already investing in MFs mentioned in the list above and now acquiring NRI status for the USA or Canada, – You should not invest further. This means no additional purchase or SIP. You must request mutual fund to stop SIP. There is no need to withdraw immediately as you can redeem afterward as per requirement subject to reporting when you in US (NRI, Green Card or Citizen).

Mutual Funds also stop or terminate further investment when you modify your KYC and status changes to NRI (US / Canada).

Further after settling in US/Canada, you may resume SIPs or investments in the funds of the above Mutual Fund companies.

Am I Suppose to Tell You This?

By Madhupam Krishna

Behavioral Mistakes In Investing, Behavioural Finance, Equity For Long Term, Equity Investing, Volatility

"Captivity never makes a Lion anything less"… The videos & images spread by irresponsible hands but his firm answer "Am I Suppose to Tell You This?" speaks very high about the person, his professionalism & his training. He was ready… like a soldier is … always. Here are a few of my thoughts that we can use in our line of work – Equity Investing.

WealthWisher salutes **Wing Commander Abhinandan, IAF, his family & our leadership**. I have always said – let's not be taken or impressed by a Person… Let's learn and get impressed by events, examples. The person may change but history remains permanent.

We faced or are facing a situation when mind – RAISES QUESTIONS. It can be satisfied with ANSWERS only.

As an advisor, I am also bombed (no comparison to what our forces did with terrorists) with questions on email, WhatsApp & phone? These are:

1. Should I stop my SIP?
2. Should we move to Debt?
3. Should we stop investing for a few months?
4. You said election should not be a reason to stop investing, what about WAR?
5. What should by my (your) strategy, if geopolitical tensions escalate. We've already answered this question in a previous post.

5 things mutual fund investors should remember in the current scenario

Many mutual fund investors are concerned about the escalating tension between India and Pakistan, say mutual fund advisors.

Should you sell your equity mutual fund investments because of Indo-Pak conflict?

Some mutual fund investors are planning to sell their investments because of India-Pakistan conflict.

By Avneet Kaur, ET Online | Updated: Feb 28, 2019, 12.25 PM IST

What returns to expect from SIP after one year? My portfolio performance is in negative after a year

Answer   Follow · 3   Request

My Response "Am I suppose to tell you that… Investor?"

It is also true that the Indian markets have not seen a full-fledged war (Kargil categorized as a conflict). So yes many of us don't know what will happen.Wars are known to drink up economic growth… this is sure – looking at the wars and impact on other countries. But again can we forecast them?

Equity Investing

Equity investing itself demands preparedness like a war.

Can you or ARE YOU INVESTING without:

1. Knowing your Goals? Horizon, time in hand to achieve the goal, amount required to achieve the goal and what returns the goal (s) will be achieved?
2. Knowing your Risk Appetite?
3. You do not follow asset allocation?
4. Do you invest in fancy products aiming high returns?
5. Invest in low diversified and illiquid portfolio?
6. You have little or no knowledge of Asset properties (Volatility or Credit Risk)?

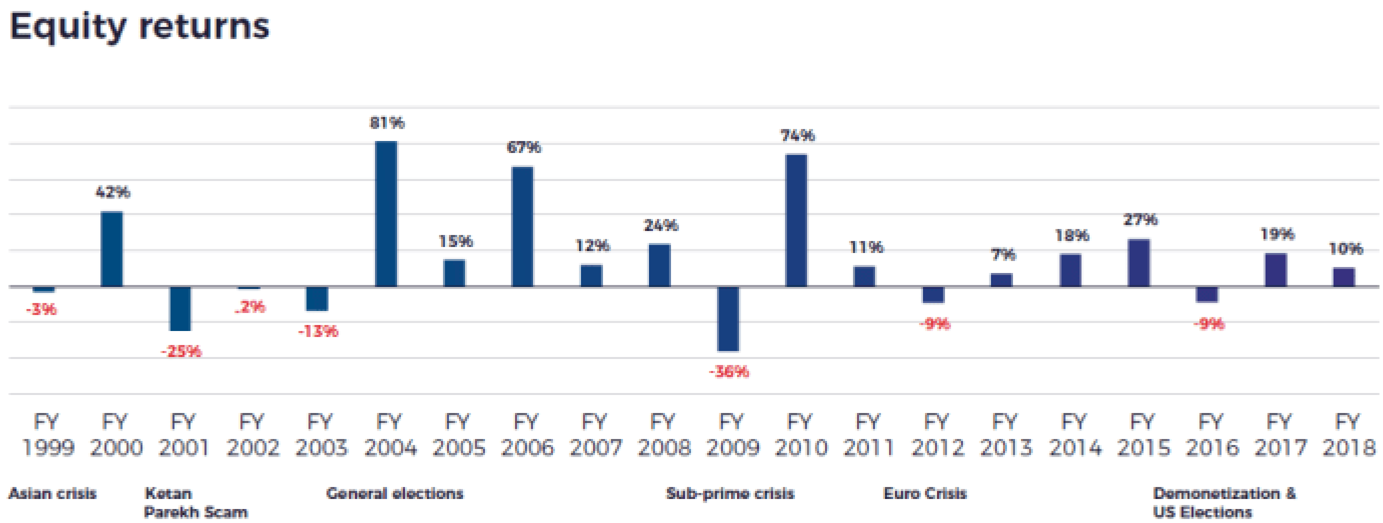
I am sure you have all this in your hand or your advisor is managing these for you.

So, don't look for trouble when there ain't one.

Every event or every news is not to be seen with the **lens of your INVESTMENT PLAN**. The world is not going to suit as per your Investment Needs.

Don't lose focus

Do you know, yesterday the quarterly data suggested that Indian GDP slipped down to 6.6% from the last quarter of 7.1%? Many missed this simple – because we are too focused on frenzy.



Tough Times Demands Tough Action

What should you do when times are tough?

Display – Your ideal behavior.

In equity investing –

“More wealth has been lost by hasty actions rather than in-actions”.

But In-Actions are uncomfortable. It is hard to develop a thick skin and a peaceful mind.

So, let the time pass. Yes, equity markets will get bruised – hit, but they have one job –**Showcase Corporate Growth.**

And, they have been honest for the last 34 years, despite many events which hit sentiments & economy.

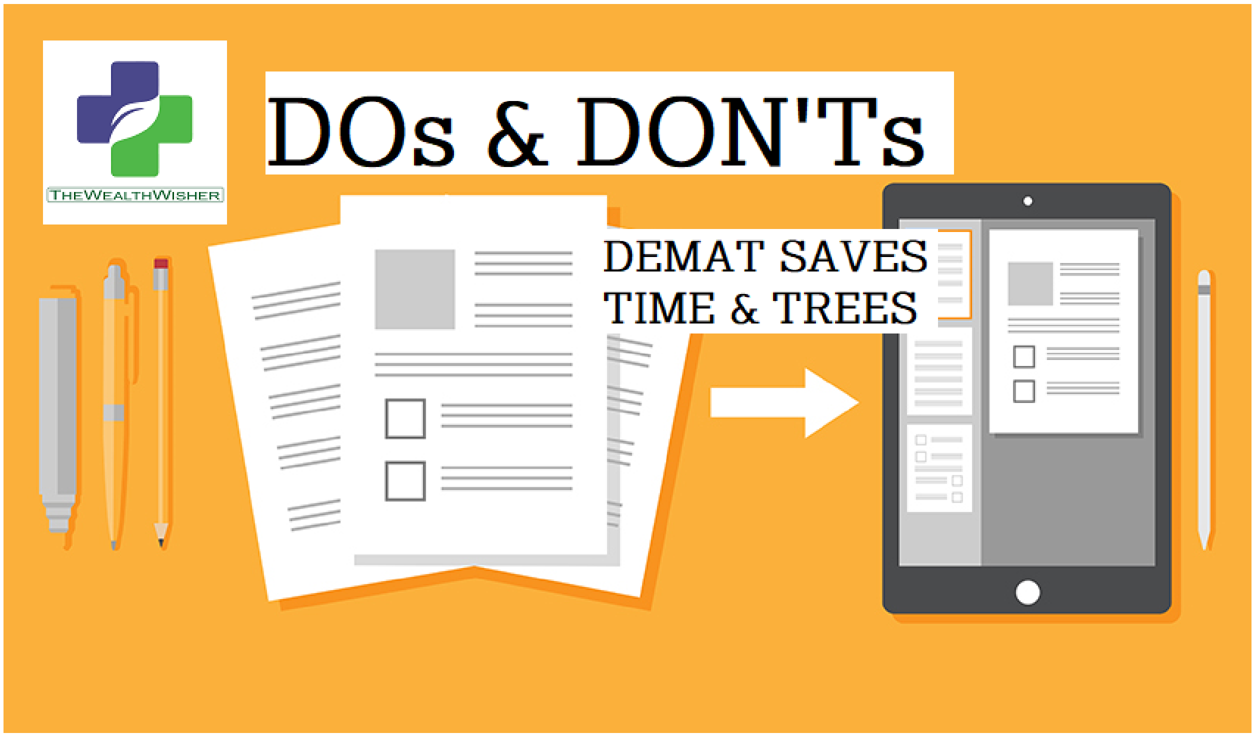
Here is a picture that shows that no one has lost investing in equity if you have invested for 10 Years Plus and very rarely in between 5 to 10 years.

Understanding MARKETS

YEAR END (1)	SENSEX (2)	ROLLING 1 YR GROWTH (3)	ROLLING 3 YR GROWTH (4)	ROLLING 5 YR GROWTH (5)	ROLLING 10 YR GROWTH (6)	ROLLING 15 YR GROWTH (7)	ROLLING 20 YR GROWTH (8)
Mar-79	100						
Mar-80	129	29%					
Mar-81	173	35%					
Mar-82	218	26%	30%				
Mar-83	212	-3%	18%				
Mar-84	245	16%	12%	20%			
Mar-85	354	44%	18%	22%			
Mar-86	574	62%	39%	27%			
Mar-87	510	-11%	28%	19%			
Mar-88	398	-22%	4%	13%			
Mar-89	714	79%	8%	24%	22%		
Mar-90	781	9%	15%	17%	20%		
Mar-91	1168	50%	43%	15%	21%		
Mar-92	4285	267%	82%	53%	35%		
Mar-93	2281	-47%	43%	42%	27%		
Mar-94	3779	66%	48%	40%	31%	27%	
Mar-95	3261	-14%	-9%	33%	25%	24%	
Mar-96	3367	3%	14%	24%	19%	22%	
Mar-97	3361	0%	-4%	-5%	21%	20%	
Mar-98	3893	16%	6%	11%	26%	21%	
Mar-99	3740	-4%	4%	0%	18%	20%	20%
Mar-00	5001	34%	14%	9%	20%	19%	20%
Mar-01	3604	-28%	-3%	1%	12%	13%	16%
Mar-02	3469	-4%	-2%	1%	-2%	14%	15%
Mar-03	3049	-12%	-15%	-5%	3%	15%	14%
Mar-04	5591	83%	16%	8%	4%	15%	17%
Mar-05	6493	16%	23%	5%	7%	15%	16%
Mar-06	11280	74%	55%	26%	13%	16%	16%
Mar-07	13072	16%	33%	30%	15%	8%	18%
Mar-08	15644	20%	34%	39%	15%	14%	20%
Mar-09	9709	-38%	-5%	12%	10%	6%	14%
Mar-10	17528	81%	10%	22%	13%	12%	17%
Mar-11	19445	11%	8%	12%	18%	12%	15%
Mar-12	17404	-10%	21%	6%	18%	12%	7%
Mar-13	18836	8%	2%	4%	20%	11%	11%
Mar-14	22386	19%	5%	18%	15%	13%	9%
Mar-15	27957	25%	17%	10%	16%	12%	11%
Mar-16	25342	-9%	10%	5%	8%	14%	11%
Mar-17	29621	17%	10%	11%	9%	15%	11%
Mar-18	32969	11%	6%	12%	8%	17%	11%
Probability Of Gain		**26/39**	**31/37**	**32/35**	**29/30**	**25/25**	**20/20**

To Sum Up

- Markets are volatile in the short term.
- As the investment horizon increases, the probability of loss goes down. E.g. the table shows that, in the last 39 years of SENSEX, the likelihood of losing money for periods of 15 years or more has been nil.
- In the long run, markets have given CAGR of 17.1%; representing India's nominal GDP growth (Real growth + inflation).
- SENSEX has compounded wealth at 17.1% over the long run. At this rate, an investment in the stock market has historically doubled every 4.5 years (which is equal to 330x).
- **Am I Suppose to Tell You That?**



Know Your DEMAT – First Step to E-Investing

By Madhupam Krishna

Demat Account Details, Demat Charges, Demat Donts, Demat Dos, Demat Faqs, Free Demat Account, What Is Demat Account

DEMAT Account is very common nowadays and they are no more only connected to share markets. Now you can buy Mutual Fund, Exchange Traded Funds, Gold Bonds & NCDs etc in Demat form. Many of these issues are compulsory to be in demat form only. Demat is a facility where all these securities can be kept, accounted and traded with ease.

In India, only two agencies are allowed to open Demat account – NSDL (National Securities Depository Limited) & CDSL (Central Depository Services (India) Ltd. These are also called Depository Participants or just DPs.

Future of investing lies in understanding the functioning of DEMAT Account. The scope of Demat is widening and soon you will find Property related documents and transactions through Demat route.

Since the function of Demat account is to hold securities in paperless form, it becomes a valuable thing. One has to be careful in dealing with it.

Do’s & Don’ts of Demat

We will glance through the Do’s & Don’ts of dematerialization that an investor should look for.

Remember – In most cases the Demat Accounts come as a bundled with Trading Account (eg ICICI Direct or Motilal Oswal), but these are separate mechanisms, wholly managed by the two DPs. You can transact, interact, modify information independently using online or offline services directly with the DPs.

To begin with, an investor holding a demat account should keep the following Do's & Don'ts in mind for safety & enjoy the convenience of his demat account.

Do's of Demat Account

¬ Accept the DIS (Delivery Instruction Slip Booklet) book from your Depository Participant (DP) only if each DIS slip has been pre-printed with a serial number & client id is pre-stamped.

¬ Keep the DIS book in safe custody just as you keep your cheque book in your locker.

¬ In case of a Joint account, ensure that all demat account holder(s) sign on the DIS.

¬ Please strike out any empty spaces on the DIS slip while making use of it.

¬ Cancellations or corrections on the DIS should be initialed or signed by all the account holder(s).

¬ Submit the DIS ahead of the delivery date for all type of market transactions. DIS can be issued with a future execution date.

¬ Scrutinize thoroughly both the transaction and holding statement that you receive. You can opt to receive online alerts by registering with NSDL or CDSL.

¬ Always mention the details like International Securities Identification Number (ISIN), number of securities accurately. (ISIN details can be checked on NSDL & CDSL website).

¬ Intimate any change of address or change in bank account details to your DP immediately.

¬ Register for internet-based facilities to transact & monitor your demat account yourself. You can contact your DP for getting it registered.

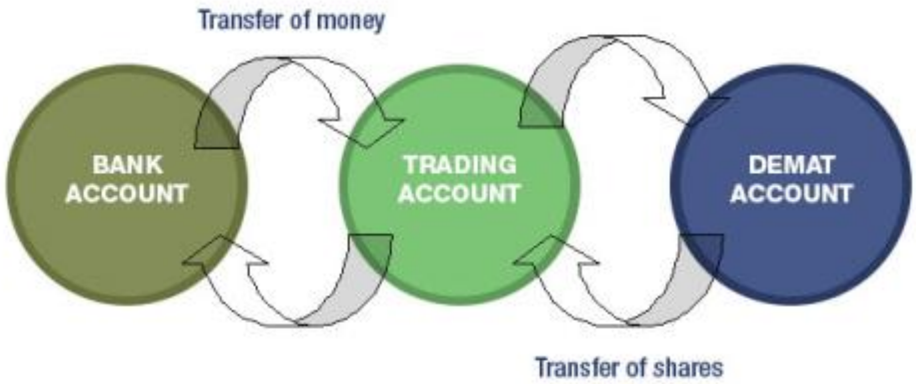
¬ Register for SMS Alert facility to receive alerts for debit transfers, credits for IPO, bonus & sub-division, failed instructions, Overdue instructions, change of mobile number, change of address, debit of Mutual Fund units, alerts upon invocation of pledged securities to Pledgor Clients, registration and de-registration of Power of Attorney & modification / cancellation of Nominee name in your demat account.

¬ Before sending securities for demat, record the distinctive numbers of the securities sent.

¬ Before giving Power of Attorney to anyone to operate your demat account, carefully examine the scope & implications of powers being granted.

¬ The demat account has a nomination facility and it is advisable to appoint a nominee, in case of sole account holders.

¬ Ensure that, both, your holding and transaction statements are received periodically as instructed to your DP. You are entitled to receive a transaction statement every month if you have any transactions and once in two quarters if there have been no transactions in your demat account.



Don’ts of Demat Account

¬ Never leave your Delivery Instruction Slip (DIS) book with anyone else.

¬ You should never sign blank DIS as it is equivalent to a bearer cheque.

¬ Do not issue demat Delivery Instruction Slip from any other family members, friend’s accounts. Issue the DIS only from your own demat account.

¬ Avoid over-writing, cancellations, misspellings, changing of the name and quantity of securities.

¬ Do not give general Power of Attorney (POA). Be specific while giving your POA.

¬ Do not share your password with anyone. Do not part with your password and other sensitive account information to anyone. This will preserve the security of your account and of your transactions.

Hope the article will help you embrace the changes that the investment world is going through. As usual, if you have doubts reach out to us – Your WealthWisher on email (madhupam@thewealthwisher.com) or the comments section below.

Term Insurance – Can You Afford to Miss One?

By Madhupam Krishna

Term Insurance Benefits, Term Insurance Calculator, Term Insurance Details, Term Insurance Hdfc, Term Insurance Icici, Term Insurance LIC, Term Insurance Max Life, Term Insurance Meaning, Term Insurance SBI, Term Plan, Term Plan Details

"The future depends on what we do in present" is a very famous quotation by Mahatma Gandhi & quietly related with a Term Insurance Plan or Term Plans as they are called. Imagine, if a person is only earning member in his family & any uncertainty happen with him? Obviously, his family will face a financial crisis. Term Plan is made for such extreme life situations.

In simple words, the Term Plan is an insurance plan which provides financial coverage to the policyholder for a predefined period. If the policyholder dies before the maturity of the policy, the death benefit is paid by the insurance company to his/her nominee.

Term Plans offer higher coverage in comparison to various other policies like Moneyback or endowment in low cost (premium).Followings are the benefit & eligibility criteria of a Term Insurance Plan

Cost Effective – Term Plan is the cheapest insurance plan amongst the all available insurance plans. There is no investment component & the entire amount goes into life cover only, hence the charges are very low.

Higher Sum Assured – Term Plan is the only insurance product which is precisely designed for life cover only. There is no capping of any maximum amount under a term plan. If you qualify under the underwriting process of the company you may avail sum assured of 10 Lakh or 5 Crore as required by you.

Life Stage Protection Benefit – It's a special feature of a term plan which allows you to increase your sum assured when you reach a key milestone of your age without any medical check-up. If you are a young married & blessed with a kid or young bachelor getting married recently than you must feel an extra sum assured for your new dependent.

This feature gives you the freedom to increase your sum assured. This is to remember that the feature is available after fulfilling the conditions which are mentioned under policy guideline by the insurer.

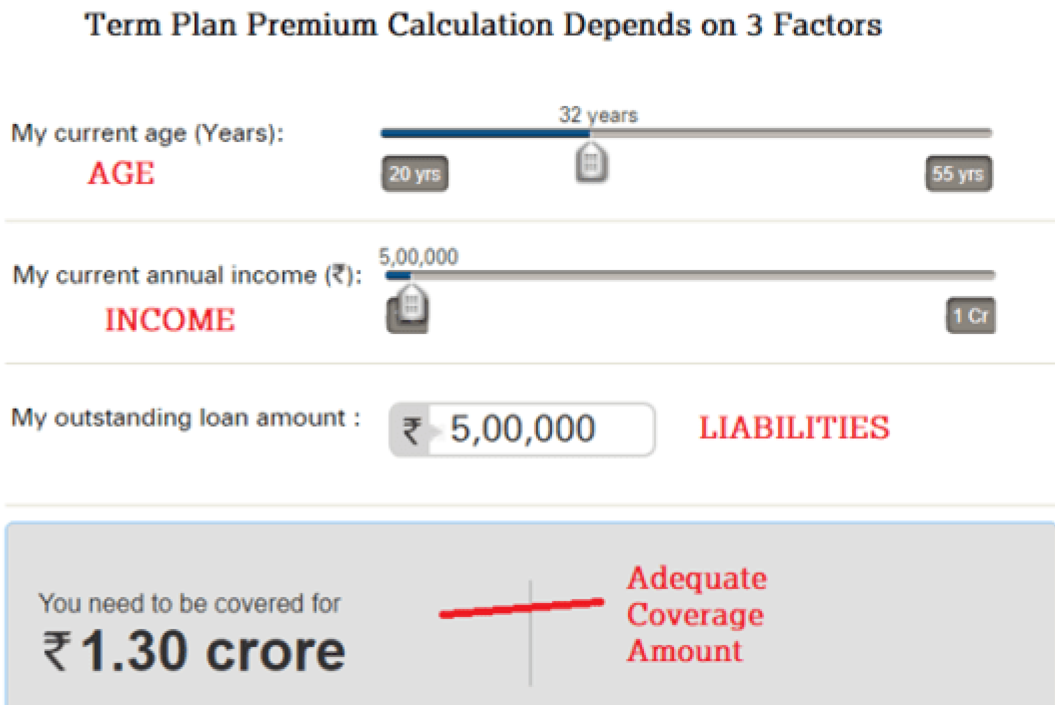
Tax Benefit – Premium paid for all life insurance is exempted for up to maximum Rs. 1,50,000/- under section 80(C) of Income Tax Act. The claim amount received by the nominee in case of death of policyholder is also tax-free under section 10 (10D) of Income Tax Act. **Calculate your Income Tax here** and see how Term Insurance Plans can help you save income tax.

Eligibility Criteria – The eligibility criteria for a term plan is vary from company to company. In general, the minimum age is 18 year & maximum age limit is 65 year. It is advised to avail at lower age as premiums are directly linked to mortality and hence rise at a higher age.

Following points are needed to be considered before selecting a Term Plan

Claim Settlement Ratio – Before buying a term plan it's important to check the claim settlement ratio of the insurance companies. It is very essential as your nominee will go through the claim process in case of your sudden demise. Hence, it's necessary to compare the claim settlement ratio of the companies & choose that one which has the highest claim settlement ratio & hassle free settlement process. To know more about the claim settlement ratio, click here.

Cover Amount – Only having a term plan will not solve your purpose. One actually needs to calculate the sum assured amount of plan before buying a term plan. It's the amount which will be received by your nominee or family members. To choose the right amount that one require one needs to add basic expenses that will be incurred by the family. These could be children's education, marriage, personal liabilities such as home loan & vehicle loan. So, go for that term plan which provides adequate cover.



Tenure – After selecting the adequate amount, it's also important to choose the right tenure of term plan. Take a term plan for the time, until you plan to work. Don't go for a short period of time to 15 to 20 years which will be mature while you complete that age of 40 or 45 years. So select the tenure of the term plan as per your need and which provide cover till you require it.

Exceptions – Before going for any term plan, thoroughly check the exceptions to the term plan policy.

Add on cover – Several term plans provide add on cover riders such as critical illness & waiver of premium along with basic life cover. You can add these riders with your term plan. Compare all available plans and go for a plan which provides the same cover with minimum charges.

Charges – Opt for that term plan which has lowest charges as it will provide you same cover amount with a minimum period.

May go online – It is the technology era and all companies are offering term plans online also. Now it has become less time consuming, convenient & paperless also. The premium is much cheaper also as there is no mediator costs involve to it & benefit directly goes to the policyholder.

Hope the points will benefit you to choose a right term plan for you.

Budget 2019 – Analysis for Investors & Taxpayers

By Madhupam Krishna

Budget 2019, Budget 2019 Changes, Budget 2019 Clarifications, Budget 2019 Details, Budget Details

Piyush Goyal cuts the cake that Jaitley baked! Budget 2019, is an Interim Budget as our country goes for General Election in April-May 2019. But it did not lack the attention as it is a race to be popular among political parties. We must look at it in a more refined way. It is not wrong to have expectations but a balance is what a good Budget sets to achieve.

Budget 2019 looks like a picture of India we all want to see. Let us check how it is framing up. Here is analysis & details of Budget 2019 – both form Investor Point of View and a general overview for the society.

A budget has a huge canvass – Right from farming to Electric Vehicles. So it is like taming wild horses- tied to one chariot.

Farmers to Business owners, Salaried to Millenials all need be kept in the loop!

Well, Budget 2019 had “something of everyone”.

Important Announcements in Budget 2019

Change in Taxation in Budget 2019

1. Lower Slab of Rs 5 Lakhs rationalized

No- THEY HAVEN'T CHANGED THE BASIC EXEMPTION LIMIT
They have just made changes in sec 87A i.e. Rebate which was earlier available for Assessee's whose Total Income was up to Rs.3,50,000 now raised to Assessee's whose Total Income would be up to Rs. 5,00,000 and Amount of Rebate raised from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 12,500.

A person whose total income is above Rs.5,00,000/- will not get any tax advantage. In fact, they will be governed by existing slab rates of Rs. 2,50,000 and so on . The change is on the rebate that you get after tax.

We give you some income scenarios to compare pre-budget and post-budget changes.

Income between ₹2.5 lakh and ₹5 lakh

Particulars	Pre-budget	Post-budget
Income from salary	3,60,000	3,60,000
Less: Standard deduction	40,000	50,000
Taxable salary	3,20,000	3,10,000
Tax on above	1,040	0
Less: Rebate u/s 87A	1,040	0
Final tax payable (including cess)	0	0
Tax saved	1,040	

Income between ₹5 lakh and ₹6 lakh

Particulars	Pre-budget	Post-budget
Income from salary	5,50,000	5,50,000
Less: Standard deduction	40,000	50,000
Taxable salary	5,10,000	5,00,000
Tax on above (including cess)	15,080	0
Tax saved	15,080	

All figures in ₹

Income between ₹6 lakh and ₹10 lakh

Particulars	Pre-budget	Post-budget
Income from salary	8,50,000	8,50,000
Less: Standard deduction	40,000	50,000
Taxable salary	8,10,000	8,00,000
Tax on above (including cess)	77,480	75,400
Tax saved	2,080	

Income above ₹10 lakh

Particulars	Pre-budget	Post-budget
Income from salary	10,50,000	10,50,000
Less: Standard deduction	40,000	50,000
Taxable salary	10,10,000	10,00,000
Tax on above (including cess)	1,20,120	1,17,000
Tax saved	3,120	
For income above ₹50 lakh	3,432	
For income above ₹1 crore	3,588	

Calculations by: Cleartax.com

2. TDS limit for FD or Post Office Schemes increased from Rs 10000 to Rs 40000.

3. Standard Deduction increased to Rs 50000 from Rs 40000.

4. TDS threshold on rent to be raised to Rs 2.4 lakh.

5. Capital tax Benefit u/s 54 has increased from investment in one residential house to two residential houses. Rollover of capital gains to be increased from investment in one residential house to two houses for capital gains up to INR 2 crore .

Explanation: the long-term capital gains tax arising out of the sale of a property up to Rs 2 crore could be used to buy two properties in the lifetime on an individual.

6. TDS for rent raised from Rs 1.8 Lakhs to Rs 2.4 Lakhs.

7. Within 2 years all assessments/scrutiny will be done online. No role of the tax officer. This is a welcome move to bring transparency and corruption.

8. No tax on notional rent of second house.

Change in Investments in Budget 2019

1. Nothing changes in MF or Equity related investments.
2. Tax-Free Gratuity limit raised to Rs 30 Lakhs from existing Rs 20 Lakhs.
3. New Pension Scheme (NPS) was liberalized and the Government contribution is increased by 4% making it 14%.

Changes in General in Budget 2019 – Long Term Impact

1. ***Pradhan Mantri Shram-Yogi Maandhan***

   Pradhan Mantri Shram-Yogi Maandhan for the unorganized sector workers with monthly income up to Rs.15,000 has been announced. This scheme shall provide them an assured monthly pension of Rs.3,000 from the age of 60 years. Contribution range from Rs 55 to 100 as per joining age.

   Pradhan Mantri Shram-Yogi Maandhan after implementation can be one of the largest pension schemes of the world.

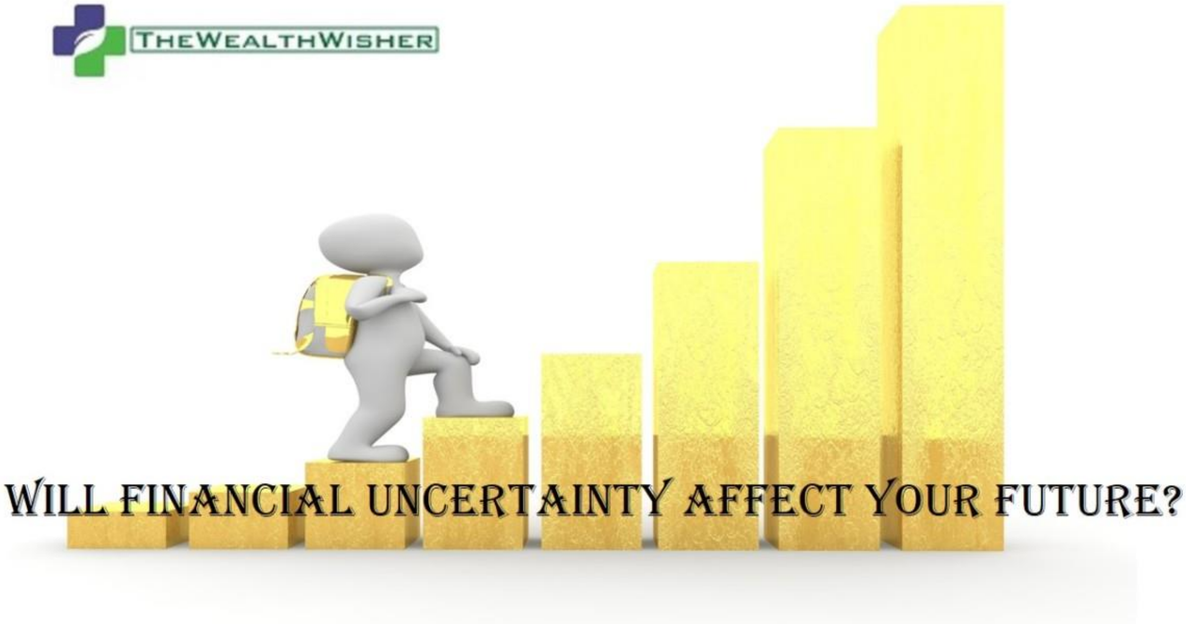
2. **Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi** (direct income support of Rs 6000 pa for cultivable landowners below 2 Acres) = Rs. 20,000cr in FY19 (0.11% of GDP) and Rs. 75,000cr in FY20 (0.36% of GDP) = Rs. 95,000 crores

Will update more details when clarification comes.

Every year when the FM presents the Union Budget, there are hopes and fears of the changes one needs to make in their investment and savings portfolio to get tax benefits. Our advice to investors is that it is best to stay focused on their goals and follow a disciplined asset allocation path and not be perturbed by market noises.

Events like the Budget remain mere events when seen from a long term Wealth Creation journey. The achievement of long term goals is what the retail investors should endeavor to achieve.

Happy Investing!!!



How to Cope in Times of Financial Difficulty

By Madhupam Krishna

Avoiding Financial Difficulties, Budgeting Issues, Coping Financial Difficulaty, Coping Financial Stress, Financial Loss, Financial Scams, Financial Stress, Managing Financial Stress, Strategies To Manage Financial Difficulties, Strategies To Manage Financial Stress Leave A Comment

Daily we are reading news about Jet Airways, Cognizant, IBM & Siemens cutting jobs. At some point, financial uncertainty can affect anyone. That is why in Financial Planning our motto is – Contingency Fund First, then Investments. But is that it? No, there are few more steps a person can take Financial Difficulties to avoid further complications.

When we are in prosperous times we cannot imagine the times comprising financial difficulty. These can lead to a stressful environment at home and spoil relationships too. *It makes you compromise the life you are used to living.*

Let us go through some fundamental personal steps that you can practice during financial turmoil. Some are habits, some practice & some decision making.

Steps to avoid & fight Financial Difficulty

1. Reduce your use of debt.

There is a whole industry who says "buy now, pay later".

Then someone inside you also yells "you aren't getting younger. If not today then when?"

And you have a boss who is shallow, and always talk about upgrades & brands.

While you may be tempted to pay for various items with a credit card, make every attempt to resist that action. Avoid additional debt in times of financial uncertainty.

2. Reduce spending.

Difficult times require difficult actions. Decide which budget items can be eliminated or reduced.

It's no compulsions to eat out in a 5 star every anniversary. Swiggy & a Picnic can work wonders.

This action will allow you to better control your short-term and long-term financial situation.

3. Review the safety & liquidity of your savings.

Make sure your existing investments are liquid and part of them are in safe. You may need them for an indefinite time. Speak to your Financial Advisor and discuss with him.

4. Evaluate insurance coverages.

While you may be tempted to reduce spending by reducing insurance costs, be sure you have adequate coverage for life, health, and motor vehicles.

Vehicles insurance is a mandatory thing. Also, life & health insurance are must and in active mode.

Savings can be gained by comparing various insurance companies and choosing a low-cost product.

5. Avoid financial scams.

People are desperate to bounce back when faced with financial difficulties.

This can make them more vulnerable to investment frauds, Ponzi schemes & mis-selling. Obtain complete information before taking action. Don't rush into a "too good to be true" situation.

6. Communicate with family members.

Talking about financial difficulties can reduce anxiety. These discussions can have benefits during the crisis and can help prepare children for financial situations they will likely encounter in their lifetime. Involve them in decisions that might be necessary to reduce family spending.

7. Get Social

Do not avoid friends, relatives & gatherings. Financial Difficulty is a bad time that will pass, but friends & family is forever.

Fighting or snapping is a common response when we are in stress. You need to keep yourself calm and self assure. ***Remember – ALL IS WELL… ALL IS WELL.***

8. Upgrade

Use this time to learn new things which you been resisting due to a filled schedule. Every time economic activity may not be a reason and skills degradation may also lead to financial stress situations. Bridge the gap!

Can NRI Invest in Property? FAQs

By Madhupam Krishna

Can Nri Inherit Property, Can NRI Invest In Agriculture Land, Can NRI Invest In Flats, Can NRI Invest In Plot, Can NRI Invest In Property, Can NRI Invest In Real Estate, Can Nri Rent Property In India,Procedure For Nri To Buy Property In India Leave A Comment

Here's a list of FAQ's on Can NRI invest in Property in India? It's a question that bothers every NRI. Also with this article, you can DOWNLOAD – NRI Property Guide to help you make the RIGHT decision.

Who is an NRI?

A Non-Resident Indian (NRI) is a citizen of India, who stays overseas for employment/carrying on business or vocation or stays abroad under circumstances indicating an intention of staying abroad for an uncertain duration. Details

Who is a PIO?

A person of Indian Origin (PIO) (not being a citizen of Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Afghanistan, China, Iran, Nepal and Bhutan) is one, who at any time held an Indian passport or one, whose father or grandfather was a citizen of India. Details

Who is an OCI?

Any person of full age and capacity, who is not or had been a citizen of Pakistan and Bangladesh shall be eligible for registration as an Overseas Citizen of India, if;

- he/she is a citizen of another country, but was a citizen of India at the time of, or at any time after, the commencement of the constitution.
- he/she is a citizen of another country, but was eligible to become a citizen of India at the time of the commencement of the constitution.

- he/she is a citizen of another country, but belongs to a territory that became a part of India after the 15th Day of August, 1947.
- who is a child of such a citizen.

A person, who is a minor child of a person mentioned in the above clauses is also an OCI. Details

Can NRI Invest in Property

First- Should NRI Invest in Property in India?

Yes, why not? Like a resident, NRI/PIO/OCI also own India and should own real estate. Reason to buy or sell off property can be personal – like Investment for future, Leaving Inheritance or providing a place for family members. If the reason is pure investments one must not go by stories of greed. A decent return above inflation is meaningful to assume. Rest depends on quality, location & development fo surrounding. The realistic returns that NRI can look are:

Residential	
Property Segment	**Expected ROI**
Affordable	8-10%
Mid-segment	6-8%
Luxury	3-5%
Ultra-luxury	2-3%

Commercial		
Property type	**Projected Rental Yield**	**Projected Capital Appreciation**
Grade A office	8-10%	10-12%
Garde B office	5-7%	6-8%

Retail		
Property type	Projected Rental Yield	Projected Capital Appreciation
High-Grade Mall Space	9-11%	10-12%
Regular Shopping Centre	5-7%	5-7%
High-street shops	9-12%	10-13%

Warehousing		
Property type	Projected Rental Yield	Projected Capital Appreciation
Warehousing	4-6%	5-7%

Who is eligible to buy immovable property in India?

Any Person of Indian Origin (PIO), an individual not being a citizen of Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Afghanistan, China, Iran, Nepal and Bhutan, can buy immovable properties in India if

- he/she, at any time, held Indian passport or
- whose father or whose grandfather was a citizen of India.

What are the documents required by NRI to buy a property in India?

The documents required are

(a) Pan card (Permanent account number)

(b) OCI/PIO card (In case of OCI/PIO)

(c) Passport (In case of NRI)

(d) Passport size photographs

(e) Address proof

Can NRI Invest in Property in Joint with a Resident?

Yes, One can buy a joint property. 2 NRIs in Joint or 1 NRI + 1 Resident Indian Is possible.

Can NRI Invest in Property by availing Home Loan? Can this be Joint?

Yes, NRIs can avail Home Loan/ Mortgage Loan. It can be joint with a resident. Up to 80% of the property value can be loaned.

Can NRI Invest in Property or real estate through Foreign Currency?

No, all transaction to be done in Indian Currency with proper Banking Channels.

What are the kind of properties an NRI/PIO cannot buy?

An NRI/PIO cannot usually buy agricultural land/plantation property/farmhouses in India. Proposals to buy such land have to be specifically approved by RBI, in consultation with the Government of India.

The only way they can acquire an agricultural land is by inheritance.

Can NRI buy land in India or a Plot?

Yes. It should not be agricultural in usage.

Are there any limits to the number of properties to be bought by NRIs?

No, NRI can buy any number of properties. But an NRI/PIO can repatriate sales proceed of only 2 two properties. Hence in case you wish to settle out of Indian later on, it is advisable to restrict the number to 2.

How can an NRI make the transaction while buying a property?

While making the payment for purchasing a property, funds can be remitted to India from abroad through regular banking channels or through the balance in the NRE, NRO or FCNR account.

Can an NRI sell residential or commercial property in India?

An NRI can sell residential or commercial property in India to any resident Indian, an NRI or Person of Indian origin (PIO).

However, agricultural, plantation land or a farmhouse can be sold only to a person who is resident in and citizen of India.

How is income tax applicable in the case of properties owned in India?

If you are an NRI and have only one global property which is in India, then you are not liable to pay any income tax.

However, if you own a property abroad and property in India, then whether or not you rent out the property in India, you would have to pay income tax on deemed rental income on the property.

How is capital gains tax applicable in the case of an NRI?

The profit on sale of a property is part of capital gains. Hence, Capital Gains Tax (CGT) –both short term and long term is payable on the part of an NRI as and when he/she sells off the house or part of it.

How does Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement work in case of NRIs?

In case of sale of immovable property, the Double Tax Avoidance Agreement (DTAA) with most countries state that capital gains will be taxed in the country where the immovable property is situated.

Is rental income from property repatriable?

Rental income from the property is repatriable as per the norms of RBI. Rental income is subject to an income tax deduction and certification from a chartered accountant. The tenant has to deduct TDS and deposit. He should have a TAN number for records.

NRI/PIO can remit rental income from India to NRE account when certain documents are in place.

The documents include a request letter, Form A2, FEMA declaration, original copies of 15 CA and CB duly signed by the remitter and CA, rent agreement and proof of rent amount remitted to NRE account, proof of tax payment, etc.

Can NRI repatriate rental income freely?

Yes, rental income can be repatriated freely. No RBI permission is required.

Download Property Guide for NRIs – Download Here

Avail WealthWisher Services – Financial Planning Wealth Management NRIs

What is ASBA?

By Madhupam Krishna

Asba Axis Bank, Asba Bank List, Asba Benefits, Asba Bob, Asba Hdfc Bank, Asba Icici Bank, Asba Pnb, Asba Sbi

What is ASBA? A simple innovation to help investors save some paperwork & money. With the advancement in processes & technology, ASBA has become a very popular tool subscribe for IPO, NFO or NCDs. If you are still writing cheques for these and losing interest till the new scheme opens, you need to learn – What is ASBA facility? Go ahead and see how cheques no longer required.

What is ASBA?

ASBA means "Application Supported by Blocked Amount".

ASBA is an application containing an authorization to block the application money in the bank account, for subscribing to an issue.

If an investor is applying through ASBA, his application money shall be debited from the bank account only if his/her application is selected for allotment after the basis of allotment is finalized.

It is a supplementary process of applying in Initial Public Offers (IPO), New Fund Offers (NFO) by Mutual funds & Non-Commercial Debentures (NCD) or Bonds issued by Financial Institutions. It is also used while applying for right issues and Follow on Public Offers (FPO) made through book building route and co-exists with the current process of using cheque as a mode of payment and submitting applications.

Benefits of ASBA

- The investor need not pay the application money by cheque rather block his / her bank account to the extent of the application money, thus continue to earn interest on application money.
- The investor does not have to bother about refunds, as in ASBA only an amount proportionate to the securities allotted is taken from the bank account when his / her application is selected for allotment after the basis of allotment is finalized.
- The application form is simpler.
- The investor deals with the known intermediary i.e. his or her own bank.
- No loss of interest, since the application amount is not debited from the savings account on application.
- Customer can revise/withdraw the bid before the end of the Issue in the prescribed format with the Bank.
- Helps to maintain or increase Monthly or Quarterly Average Balance.

Eligibility Criteria for Using ASBA

First of all your bank should be a member of Syndicate Banks (Most of the banks are). These are Self-certified Syndicate Bank (SCSB). SCSB is a bank recognized by SEBI as a bank which is allowed to provide ASBA services to customers.

You can check if your bank is part of SCCB list in SEBI’s Website Here. This is the bank list for ASBA.

SEBI has also specified the investors who can apply through ASBA.

In public issues with effect from May 01, 2010, all the investors have been applying through ASBA. In rights issues, all shareholders of the company as on record date are permitted to use ASBA for making applications provided he/she/it:

- is holding shares in dematerialized form and has applied for entitlements or
- has additional shares in the issue in dematerialized form;
- has not renounced its entitlements in full or in part;
- is not a renouncee;

Who is applying through blocking of funds in a bank account with the Self Certified Syndicate Bank (SCSB).

An “ASBA investors”, at the time of submitting ASBA application should provide correct information related to:

1. PAN
2. DP ID
3. Client ID
4. Bid quantity
5. Bank account number

Can NRI invest through ASBA?

Yes, they can do so from their NRI or NRO Account.

How to apply for ASBA?

Application forms for Application Supported by Blocked Amount is part of the form for Equity or NCD.

In Mutual Funds, a separate form, supplementary to the main form can be used.

In fact, it is the duty of MF, syndicate members in an IPO to provide ASBA form to the investor.

Application Supported by Blocked Amount for Online Subscriptions

Nowadays, since you can apply online for most of these new issues, you can use ASBA here also. Generally, when you apply, this option appears on the online form screen and the user just need to click it to avail this facility.

So ASBA is the future.

Latest Mutual Fund Taxation FY 2019-20

By Madhupam Krishna

Debt Mutual Fund Taxation, Equity Mutual Fund Taxation, Latest Mutual Fund Taxation, Mutual Fund Taxation Ay 2020-21, Mutual Fund Taxation For Nris, Mutual Fund Taxation Fy 2019-20, Mutual Fund Taxation Nri, NRI Mutual Fund Taxation

So April 2019, has started and this means changes in Budget 2019 on Mutual Taxation for FY 2019-20 or AY 2020-21 will commence. Let us see what has changed in Mutual Fund Taxation for Resident, NRIs, Corporates & other categories of Investors.

We will discuss, Mutual Fund Taxation applicable for FY 2019-20, taxation on Dividend, Dividend Distribution Tax, Capital Gains taxes for mutual funds. Also, we shall discuss Equity Mutual Fund Taxation & Debt Mutual Fund Taxation applicable from now on.

Mutual Fund Taxation

Income from Mutual Fund is generated in 2 Ways:

- Dividend
- Capital Gain (Growth in NAV, which can be Profit or Loss. Tax becomes due if you chose to withdraw this profit/loss)

Let's start with Dividend Income…

Download the PDF Version of Tax Reckoner for FY 2019-20 & AY 2020-21

Dividend Distribution Tax in Mutual Funds

Congratulation Dividend is still tax-free… But! They come with a tax called Dividend Distribution Tax (DDT). So an amount equivalent to the tax is pre-deducted, so it is not completely tax-free. But yes the net (after DDT) is tax-free in your hand.

Dividend Income		
	Equity schemes	Debt schemes (including Infrastructure Debt Funds)4
All assessees	Tax free	Tax free

Dividend Distribution Tax ('DDT')			
From April 1, 2019 to March 31, 2020			
Dividend Distribution Tax on Grossed up value of Dividend - Equity Oriented Schemes			
Income in the hands of	**Resident Individual & HUF**	**Domestic Company/Firms/AOP/BOI**	**NRIs**
Equity Schemes	10% basic tax on grossed up basis + surcharge + Health & education cess (as applicable)	10% basic tax on grossed up basis + surcharge + Health & education cess (as applicable)	10% basic tax on grossed up basis + surcharge + Health & education cess (as applicable)
Dividend Distribution Tax on Grossed up value of Dividend - Other than Equity Oriented Funds			
In Money market and Liquid schemes:	25% basic tax on Grossed up + surcharge + Health & education cess (as applicable)	30% basic tax on Grossed up + surcharge + Health & education cess (as applicable)	25% basic tax on Grossed up + surcharge + Health & education cess (as applicable)
In Other schemes (other than infrastructure Debt Fund)	25% basic tax on Grossed up + surcharge + Health & education cess (as applicable)	30% basic tax on Grossed up + surcharge + Health & education cess (as applicable)	25% basic tax on Grossed up + surcharge + Health & education cess (as applicable)
In infrastructure Debt Fund	25% basic tax on Grossed up + surcharge + Health & education cess (as applicable)	30% basic tax on Grossed up + surcharge + Health & education cess (as applicable)	5% basic tax on Grossed up + surcharge + Health & education cess (as applicable)

Now, what about Capital Gain or Profit?

Capital Gain Tax in Mutual Funds

Capital Gain is further Divided as Short Term Capital Gain (STCG) & Long Term Capital Gain (LTCG). Based on your holding period & type of mutual fund (Equity & Debt), this can be decided.

Equity Mutual Fund: If held more than 12 months of more than it is LTCG otherwise STCG.

Debt Mutual Fund: If held than 36 months of more than it is LTCG otherwise STCG.

Fund of Funds (FOFs) & Gold Funds qualify as debt funds.

Now, when you know whether the profits you have made is LTCG or STCG, you can know the tax amount by this table.

Capital Gains				
From April 1, 2018 to March 31, 2019				
	Short Term Capital Gains[5]		Long term Capital Gain[5]	
	Equity schemes (Units held for not more than 12 months)	Debt schemes (including Infrastructure Debt Funds)[4] (Units held for not more than 36 months)	Equity schemes (Units held for more than 12 months)	Debt Schemes (including Infrastructure Debt Funds)[4] (Units held for more than 36 months)
Resident Individuals/HUF/ AOP/BOI	15%	As per slab rates	10% without Indexation **	20% with indexation
Domestic Companies/Firms	15%	30%/25%[11]	10% without Indexation **	20% with indexation
NRIs	15%	As per slab rates	10% without Indexation **	Listed Units - 20% with indexation Unlisted Units - 10% without indexation[7]
FPIs	15%	30%	10% without Indexation **	10% without indexation

** Exemption of tax on Long Term capital gain on equity oriented scheme units u/s 10(38) withdrawn and tax @ 10% (without indexation) will be charged on capital gain exceeding Rs 1 Lakhs, provided that such is subject to STT on the transfer of units – Means you need to pay LTCG on equity if it is more than INR 100000/- in a financial year. Otherwise below 1 Lakh, it is tax-free.

In addition to the above rate, there would be an additional applicable surcharge, if any, and Health & Education Cess at the rate of 4% on income-tax and surcharge.

** Also, in equity mutual funds the gains upto, 31.01.2018 have been "grandfathered" (waived). To understand Grandfathering Principal Click Here & Here.

The Surcharge applicable for FY 2019-20:

Assessee	below Rs. 0.50 crore	exceeds Rs. 0.50 crore but less than Rs. 1 crores	ceeds Rs. 1 crore but less than Rs. 10 crores	If income exceeds Rs.10 crores
	Surcharge	Surcharge	Surcharge	Surcharge
Individual (including proprietor-ships), Hindu Undivided Family (HUF), As- sociation of Persons (AOP) and Body of Individual (BOI)	Nil	10%	15%	15%
Co-operative Society, Local Authority and Partnership Firms (including LLPs)	Nil	Nil	12%	12%
Indian Corporates	Nil	Nil	7%	12%
Foreign Companies	Nil	Nil	2%	5%

Securities Transaction Tax in Mutual Funds

Equity Oriented Fund – STT on sale of a unit of equity oriented mutual fund to the mutual fund is levied at 0.001%.

Other than Equity Oriented Fund – Purchase/ sale/ redemption of units other than equity-oriented units shall not be subject to STT.

Mutual Fund Taxation for NRIs – Some Additional Points

1. Non-resident investors / FPIs shall be entitled to be governed by provisions of the applicable Tax Treaty (DTAA & others), which India has entered with the country of residence of the NRI, if that is more beneficial than the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961('the Act'), subject to certain conditions.
2. As per section 90(4) of the Act, a non-resident shall not be entitled to claim treaty benefits, unless the non-resident obtains a Tax Residency Certificate ('TRC') from their home country, containing such particulars as may be prescribed.
3. The short term/long term capital gain tax will be deducted (TDS) at the time of redemption of units in case of non-resident investors only.

TDS Rates for NRIs for Investment in Mutual Funds in India

	Short Term Capital Gains		Long term Capital Gains	
	Equity schemes	Debt schemes (including Infrastructure Debt Funds)	Equity schemes	Debt Schemes (including Infrastructure Debt Funds)
NRIs	15%	30%	10% Without Indexation	Listed Units- 20% with indexation Unlisted Units- 10% (without indexation)
FPIs	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

www.thewealthwisher.com

4. The rate of TDS is: With these TDS rates, a surcharge is also applicable as mentioned above.

Wish to Read Some more Advanced Details on Mutual Fund Taxation? Click Here

Download the PDF Version of Tax Reckoner for FY 2019-20 & AY 2020-21

Mutual Fund Taxation is important as information as it helps planning investment in better ways. If you have any question feel free to reach out to me using the comments section below or my email madhupam@thewealthwisher.com.

<u>Mutual Fund taxation is also subject to changes by the regulator. Please consult your tax consultant before making a decision based on the information produced here.</u>

Please let us know regarding your views and avail or services.

Seek Professional
Help Of An
Investment Advisor

[Contact Us for Financial Planning & Wealth Management]

Call: 9929145054/0141-2811004

drop an email to

support@thewealthwisher.com

Get in touch with us through other social media's also-

FB page

Linked In

Google+

Twitter

www.thewealthwisher.com