











STUD/NATE



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DIRECT

INTERNATIONAL TAXATION

CA Rahul Satija

Applicable for Jan 26 Attempt and Onwards













INDEX-

Direct Taxes & International Taxation

Chapter No.	Page No.
01 Basics, Normal Tax Rates, Alternate Tax Regimes & Special To	ax Rates
02 Income from Capital Gain	2.18 - 2.50
03 Income From Other Sources (Including Deemed Dividend)	3.51 - 3.57
04 Profit & Gain from Business & Profession (PGBP)	4.58 - 4.91
05 Income Computation & Disclosure Standards (ICDS)	5.92 - 5.97
06 Clubbing of Income	6.98 - 6,100
Set Off & Carry Forward of losses	7,101 - 7,105
Deductions From Gross Total Income & Exempt Income (Chapter VI A, 10AA & Exempt Income)	8,106 - 8,123
Assessment of various Entities (Firm, AOP/BOI, Local Authority, MAT, AMT, Buyback, Tonnage, Business Trust, Investment fund, Securitisation Trust, Life Insurance Companies)	9.124 - 9.146
Taxation of Charitable Trust & Political Parties	10,147 - 10,162
TDS, TCS, Advance Tax & Refunds	11.163 - 11.189
12 Income Tax Authorities, Return filing & Assessment Procedure	
13 Appeals & Revisions	13.225 - 13.231
14 Tax Planning, Tax Avoidance & GAAR	14.232 - 14.234



INDEX-

Direct Taxes & International Taxation

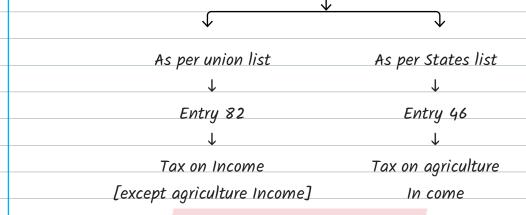
Chapter No.	Page No.
Dispute Resolution Committee (DRC)	15.235 - 15.237
Penalties & Prosecutions	16.238 - 16.243
Miscellaneous Provision (cash loans, SFT'S, undisclosed Incomes etc's)	17.244 - 17.251
Tax Audit & Ethical Compliances	18.252 - 18.258
19 Black Money Law	19.259 - 16.263
20 Non Resident Taxation	20,264 - 20,292
21 Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTAA)	21.293 - 21.296
22 Transfer Pricing	22.297 - 22.315
23 Equalisation levy	23,316 - 23,318
24 Advance Ruling	24,319 - 24,321
25 Fundamental of BEPS	25,322 - 25,328
26 Application & Interpretation of Tax Treaties	26,329 - 26,334
27 Overview of Model Tax Convention	27.335 - 27.339
28 Latest Developments in International Taxation	28.340 - 28.342
Annexure: Convernsion of Foreign Currency	343



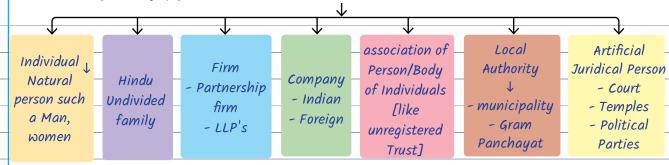
BASICS, NORMAL TAX RATES, ALTERNATE TAX REGIMES & SPECIAL TAX RATES

Part 1 Overview of Direct Taxes

- I. Taxes means unilateral payment in the form of compulsory finance charge to Govt & Direct Taxes means taxes on Income on the person who earns such income.
- Constitutional Right to Tax



- 3. Source of Income Tax laws.
 - I. Income Tax Act 1961; attempt success tutorials
 - 2. Income Tax Rules, 1962
 - 3. Annual finance Act, [Finance Act 1, 2024, Finance Act 2, 2024]
 - 4. Circulars by CBDT (Binding to AO)
 - 5. Notifications by CBDT [due date extention, forms]
 - 6. Supreme Court, High Court Judgments
- 4. Basic Definition
 - A. Person [sec 2(31)]



R	Assessee
$\boldsymbol{\nu}$.	713363366

It means any person who is liable to pay any tax or any other sum under IT Act, 1961. It includes person in respect of which any proceeding initiated, deemed assessee or assessee in default.

C. Assessment Year.

Year of tax payment, stearing from 1 April to 31 march following the Previous year.

D. Previous year.

year in which income is earned is previous Year. It is preceding to Assessment Year. It generally starts with 1st April & ends with 31st March. But in case of new established business, PY will commence from date of establishment of such business

- E. Certain cases where income is taxed in Previous Year Itself.
 - 1. Shipping Business of Non Resident
 - 2. Income of person leaving for long duration without any intention of returning (marriage)

AY xx

- 3. AOP / BOI / AJP formed for particular event / purpose
- 4. person trying to escape taxes by transferring assets.
- 5. Income of discontinued Business

5. Steps to Calculate Total Income, ttempt success tutorials

	PY xx
Particulars	₹
Income from Salary.	XX
Income from House Property	XX
Income from Business & profession.	XX
Income from Capital Gain	XX
Income from other sources	XX

Clubbing of Income

Set off & Carry forward of loss

gross total Income xx xx

(-) Deduction U/C VI A

Net Total Income / Total Income xx xx

(xx)

	\ Basics, Normal Tax Rates, Al	ternate Tax Regimes & Special Tax Rate
	Tax payable on such Income	XX
	Add Surcharge [on Tax payable]	xx
	Add Health & Education cess [4% of (Tax + So	c)] xx
	Total Tax liability	xx
	(-) TDs/TCS Credit	(xx)
	(-) Advance Tax	(xx)
	(-) Releif U/S 89/90/91	_(xx)_
	Net Tax payable / Refundable.	XX
		\leftarrow
		This rounded of to nearest 10
Pai	rt 2 General Tax Rates for Assesment Year 2025	5-26
1	for Individual, Huf, AOP, BOI, Artificial Juridical	Person
	(Resident or Non Resident)	
	If Total Income (NTI)	Rate
	Upto ₹ 2,50,000 (Basic exemption limit)	Nil
	from ₹ 2,50,000 upto ₹ 5,00,000	5%
	from ₹ 5,00,000 upto ₹ 10,00,000	20%
	above ₹ 10,00,000 first attempt success tu	torial:30%
2.	for Senior citizen who is 60 years of age but le	ss than 80 years.
	[Birthday on 1 April 2025. means 60 age comp	pleted on 31 march] [only Resident]
	It total income (NTI)	Rate
	Upto ₹ 3,00,000 [Basic exemption limit]	Nil
	from ₹ 3,00,000 upto ₹ 5,00,000	5%
	from ₹ 5,00,000 upto ₹ 10,00,000	20%
	above ₹ 10,00,000	30%
3.	Senior Citizen of 80 years of age or above [Res	sident]
	If Total Income (NTI)	Rate
	Upto ₹ 5,00,000 [Basic exemption limit]	Nil

20%

30%

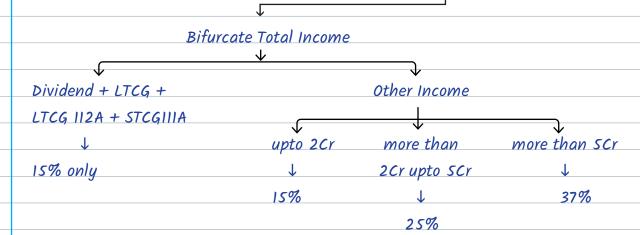
From ₹ 5,00,000 upto ₹ 10,00,000

Above ₹ 10,00,000

Common Point for 1,2,3

Surcharge for Assessee being Individual, HUF, AOP, BOI, AJP

- S NO. Total Income Surcharge
- (i) Total Income upto & so lacks Nil
- (ii) Total Income more than 50 lakh upto 1 crores. 10%
- (iii) Total Income more than I crores upto 2 crores. 15%
- (iv) Total Income more than 2Cr. upto 5 Crore.
- (V) Total Income is more than 5 crore



Crux:- Once Total Income of 2 Cr is crossed remove dividend, LTCG 112A, LTCG STCG

111 A & then check whether exceeds 2 Cr or 5 Cr limit] rials

Example Mr. Rahul

-	Case	CG &	Other	Total	Surcharge Rate	Surcharge Rate
		Dividend Income	Income	Income	on Tax on CG & Dividend	on Tax on other Income
	1.	15 Lacs	25 Lacs	40 lacs	-	-
╣	2.	45 Lacs	50 Lacs	95 lacs	10%	10%
_	3,	55 Lacs	65 Lacs	120 lacs	15%	15%
_	4.	2.3 Cr	25 Lacs	2.55 Cr	15%	15%
4	5,	1 Cr	2.6 Cr	3.6 Cr	15%	25%.
\dashv	6.	4 Cr	3 Cr	7 Cr	15%	25%
┨	7.	4 CR	6 Cr	10 Cr	15%	37%
-	8.	10 Cr	10 Cr	20 Cr	15%	37%

firm / Local Authority / LLP 4. Flat Rate =Surcharge T Upto 1 Cr more than I Cr Nil 12% 5. Company a. Domestic company [having Turnover of PY 2022-23 upto 400 Cr] 25% b. Domestic company other than above 30% c. Foreign company 35% Surcharge in case of Company Domestic co foreign co. Total Income > 1 Crore upto 10 Cr 7% 2% Total Income > 10 Crores 12% 5% Cooperative Society Total Income Tax Rate Upto 10,000 10% > 10,000 upto 20,000 20% >20,000 30% Surcharge Total Income > 1 crore upto 10 Cr 7 % Total Income > 10 crores. 12 % In all cases Health & education less @ 4%. shall be added to Tax including Surcharge. Example Mr. Rahul Age 30. Total income for PY 2024-25 in as follows i) Capital Gain U/S 112A 1.2Cr ii) Capital Gain U/S 112 40 lakhs iii) Capital Gain U/S IIIA 3 Cr iv) Dividend Income 20 lakhs v) Other Income 3 Crores

(asset transferred before 23-7-2024)
computation of Tax liability for AY 2025-26 [Normal Provision]

Solution :-

Particular	Tax Rate	Income	Tax
LTCG 112A	10 %	1.2 Cr	11,87,500
LTCG 112	20 %	40L	8,00,000
STCG IIIA	15 %	3 Cr	45,00,000
Other Income [3 Cr + 20 L]	slab Rate	3.2 Cr	94,12,500
		7.8 Cr	
	Total Tax		1,59,00,000

Surcharge @ 15%. on LTCG/STCG $[11,87,500 + 8,00,000 + 45,00,000] \times 15\%.$ 9,73,125 Surcharge @ 15% on Dividend Income 588281 x 15%. 88242 [201/3.2Cr x 94,12,500] Surcharge @ 25%. On Balance Income 22,06,054 88,24,219 x 25% [9412500 - 588281] 1,91,67,421 fi Add education Cess @ 4% rials 7,66,696 Net Tax liability 1,99,34,117 0r 1,99,34,120

Marginal Relief in Surcharge.

This relief Is given in case where there is significant rise to total taxes due change
In surcharge Bracket with little increase in Income.

Eg. person earning 4.99 Cr pays 25% Surcharge

person earning 5.01 Cr Pays 37% Surcharge

calculation of Marginal Relief

Step 1: Calculate Tax on Original Total Income [without cess]

Step 2: Calculate Tax on

- ₹ 50 lacs/1 cr./2 cr./5 cr. [Individual etc.]
- ₹ 1 cr. [Firm etc.]

• ₹ 1 cr./10 cr. [Company]

as per case [without Cess]

Step 3: Tax to be paid = Step 2 + Extra Income

Step 4: Marginal Relief = Step 1 - Step 3 [Original Tax - Tax to be paid]

3. Eg. total Income of Mr. Lavish [Age 33] Is ₹ 5,01,00,000/- calculate Tax liability

Calculation of tax liability

Tax on Total Income

Upto 2,50,000 -

from 2,50,000 to 5,00,000 @ 5% 12,500

from 5,00,000 to 10,00,000 @ 20% 1,00,000

from 10,00,000 to 5,01,00,000 @ 30%. <u>1,47,30,000</u>

1,48,42,500

₹

Add Surcharge @ 37% 54,91,725

2,03,34,225

Above amount shall be restricted to 1,86,15,625

Tax on 5,00,00,000 & [Total Income – 5 Cr]

= 1,85,15,625 + 1,00,000

[Surcharge @ 25% will still be applicable]

Marginal relief 17,18,600

Tax payable = first attempt success tutorials1,86,15,625

Add Education cess @ 4% 7,44,625

Total tax liability 1,93,60,250

Sec 87A:- Tax Rebate

For Resident Individuals whose Total Income is upto ₹5,00,000 Tax rebate of

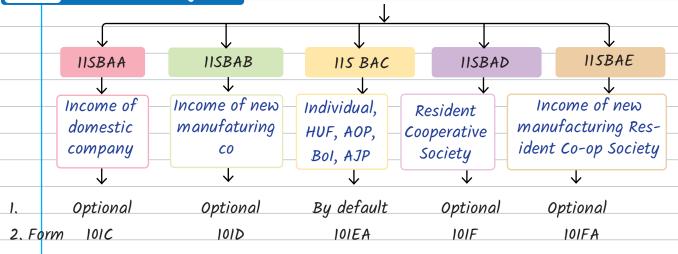
- i) 100% of tax payable or
- ii) 12500

Whichever is lower

Notes

- 1) Rebate shall be calculated on Gross tax liability ie Tax +
- 2) Rebate U/S 87A is available against all income except (LTCG U/S 112A)
- 3) If Income exceeds even by I rupee from 5 lakhs then rebate u/s 87A not allowed.

Part 3 Alternate Tax Regimes



Sec IISBAA: Tax on Income of Certain Domestic Companies

I. Tax Rate =
$$22\%$$

2) Income like LTCG 112, STCG 111A, LTCG 112A. shall continue to be taxed as per their respective rates [special rate + 10%. Surcharge +4%. HEC]

Sec 115 BAB: - Tax on Income of certain new domestic manufacturing

[company setup & registored on or after 1 Oct 2019 & commences manufacturing on or before 31 march 2024].

1. Tax Rate on manufacturing Income = 15%

Surcharge = 10% [compulsory]

HEC = 4%

Effectively = 17.16%

- 2. Income like LTCG 112, STCG 111A, LTCG 112A shall continue to be taxed as per their respective rates [special rate + 10%. Surcharge +4%. HEC]
- 3. If Income compute by AO on account of profit shifting from high tax paying entity to this entity then tax rate shall be [30+10+4] = 34.32%.
- 4. Income of Transfer of Non Depreciable STCG shall be taxed [22+10+4] = 25.168%
- 5. Other Income like Ifos, HP, non manufacturing Income etc shall be taxed @ [22+10+4] = 25.168%.

[In short 15% benefit is available to manufacturing Business Income]

Basics, Normal Tax Rates, Alternate Tax Regimes & Special Tax Rates

0.1	1	
Other	cond	itions

a. Company should not be formed by splitting up or reconstruction of an existing business.

20% second hand allowed

b. P&M should be New.

Imported shall be treated as new

- c. Does not use any building previously used as a Hotel.
- d. Not engaged in any business other than manufacturing and research relating to, or distribution of such article manufactured by it.
- # Business of Manufacture does not include business of:
 - Development of Computer software
 - Mining
 - Conversion of marble block into slabs
 - Bottling of gas into cylinder
 - Printing books or production of film
 - Note: Business of power generation shall be treated as manufacturing business.
- e. Benefit of this section shall be allowed only of form 101D furnished before 1St Return of Income.
- f. If transaction > 20 Cr with AE, it shall be specified domestic Transaction & transfer pricing provisions will apply.

Sec 115 BAD Tax On Resident Co-operative Societies

I. Tax Rate = 22%

Surcharge = 10% [Compulsory]

Education Cess = 4%.

Effectively = 25.168%

2. Income like LTCG 112, STCG 111A, LTCG 112A. shall continue to be taxed as per their respective rates [special rate + 10%. Surcharge +4% HEC]

Sec 115BAE [Completely similar to 115BAB] (Amendment)

Tax on new manufacturing Co-operative societies

[Co-ops. setup & registered on or after I-April-2023. & Commences manufacturing on or before 31 march 2024].

CHAPTER I

- tax Rate on manufacturing Income = 15%
 - Surcharge = 10% [compulsory]
 - HEC = 4%
 - Effectively = 17.16%
- 2. Income like LTCG 112, STCGIIIA, LTCG 112A shall continue to be taxed as per their respective rates [special rate + 10%. Surcharge +4%. HEC]
- 3. If Income compact by AO, on account of profit shifting from high tax payent entity to this entity then tax rate shall be [30+10+4] = 34.32%
- 4. Income of Transfer of Non Depreciable STCG shall be taxed [22+10+4] = 25.168%
- 5. Other Income like IFOS, HP, mon manufacturing Income ete shall be taxed @ [22+10+4] = 25-1681%.

[In short 15%. benefit is available to manufacturing Business Income]

Other Conditions

a. Should not be formed by splitting up or reconstruction of an existing business.

/ 20% second hand allowed.

b. P&M should be New.

Imported shall be treated as new

- c. Does not use any building previously used as a Hotel
- d. Not engaged in any business other than manufacturing and research relating to, or distribution of such article manufactured by it.
- # Business of Manufacture does not include business of:
 - Development of Computer software
 - Mining
 - Conversion of marble block
 - Bottling of gas into cylinder
 - Printing books or production of film
 - Note: Business of power generation shall be treated as manufacturing business.
- e. Benefit of this Section shall be allowed only if form 10 IFA furnished before 1St Return of Income.
- f. If transaction > 20Cr with AE, it shall be specified domestic Transaction & transfer pricing provisions will apply.





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