

## TEST 3: INCOMES EXEMPT FROM TAX

### **Illustration 1**

Mr. Suresh has set up an Undertaking in SEZ (Unit A) and another Undertaking in DTA (Unit B) in Financial Year 2017 - 2018. In the Previous Year 2021 - 2022, Total Turnover of the Unit A is ₹ 180 Lakhs and Total Turnover of Unit B is ₹ 120 Lakhs. Export Turnover of Unit A for the year is ₹ 150 Lakhs and the Profit for the Unit A is ₹ 60 Lakhs. Calculate the deduction available, if any, to Mr. Suresh u/s 10AA for Assessment Year 2022 - 2023, if the manufacturing started in Unit A in Financial Year 2017 - 2018.

### **Illustration 2**

Rudra Ltd has one unit at Special Economic Zone (SEZ) and other unit at Domestic Tariff Area

Particulars	Rudra Ltd ( ₹ )	Unit in DTA ( ₹ )
<b>Total Sales</b>	6,00,00,000	2,00,00,000
<b>Export Sales</b>	4,60,00,000	1,60,00,000
<b>Net Profit</b>	80,00,000	20,00,000

Calculate the eligible deduction u/s 10AA of Income-Tax Act, for the Assessment Year 2022 - 2023, in the following situations:

- (i) If both the units were set up and start manufacturing from 22-05-2013.
- (ii) If both the units were set up and start manufacturing from 14-05-2017.

### **Illustration 3**

Computation of Tax for various Assesseees having Agricultural Income for the Assessment Year 2022-2023, Net Agricultural Income of an Assessee is ₹ 2,58,000 and Non-Agricultural Income is ₹ 4,95,000. Find out the tax if the Taxpayer is - (a) an Individual, (b) an HUF, (c) a Firm, and (d) an Indian Company.

### **Illustration 4**

For the assessment year 2022 - 2023, net agricultural income of Mrs. X (age 37 years) is Rs.8,10,000 and non-agricultural income is Rs.4,78,300. Mrs. X pays Rs. 20,000 as life insurance premium (sum assured: Rs.3,00,000) on the life of her major son. Determine her tax liability. Ignore section 115BAC pertaining to alternative tax regime.

**Illustration 5**

For the assessment year 2022 - 2023, X an individual (Age 62 years), submits the following information:

	Rs.
House property income	6,25,000
Income from the business of growing and manufacturing coffee in India (gross)	5,00,000
Expenditure on earning coffee income	2,000

Determine the tax liability of X for the assessment year 2022 - 23 on the assumption that he contributes Rs.60,000 towards public provident fund. Ignore section 115BAC pertaining to alternative tax regime.

**Illustration 6**

XYZ is a wholly charitable trust. During the previous year 2021 - 2022, it reports the following income and expenditure:

	Income Rs.	How much is applied for charitable purposes Rs.
Income from property held for charitable purposes	15,00,000	6,00,000
Voluntary contribution for corpus of the trust (names and addresses of donors available)	80,00,000	Nil
Voluntary contribution without any direction (names and addresses of donors available)	40,00,000	12,75,000
Voluntary contribution without any direction (names and address of donors not available)	30,00,000	26,00,000

In this case, Rs.80,00,000 (being voluntary contribution for corpus of the trust) is not chargeable to tax. Anonymous donation is Rs.30,00,000 (names and addresses of donors are not available). In respect of anonymous donation, exemption under section 11 is not available. Taxable income and tax liability will be calculated as follows:

	Rs.
Income from property held for charitable purposes	15,00,000
Voluntary contribution for corpus of the trust (not taxable)	
Voluntary contribution without any direction	40,00,000
Anonymous donation	30,00,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>85,00,000</b>
<b>Less:</b> Anonymous donation taxable under section 115BBC @ 30% (as calculated below)	26,50,000

Income subject to exemption under section 11	58,50,000
<b>Less:</b> Exemption under section 11 (15% of Rs.58,50,000 + Rs.6,00,000 + Rs.12,75,000)	27,52,500
Balance	30,97,500
<b>Add:</b> Anonymous donation (taxable @ 30% under section 115BBC)	26,50,000
Taxable income	57,47,500
Computation of tax	
Tax on anonymous donation (total donation is Rs.40,00,000 + Rs.30,00,000, i.e. Rs.70,00,000. 5% of total donation is Rs.3,50,000. 5% of total donation or Rs.1,00,000, whichever is higher, is Rs.3,50,000.	
Anonymous donation in excess of Rs.3,50,000 is Rs.26,50,000 which will be taxable @ 30%	7,95,000
Tax on income other than anonymous donation (i.e. normal tax on rs.30,97,500)	7,41,750
Total	15,36,750
<b>Add:</b> Surcharge @ 10%	1,53,675
Tax and surcharge	16,90,425
<b>Add:</b> Health and education cess	67,617
Tax liability	15,58,040

**Note:** The above calculation are applicable only if the trust is wholly charitable entity (or it is partly religious and partly charitable and anonymous donations are received for educational / medical institution run by such entity). In other cases, section 115BBC is not applicable and taxable income and tax liability will be calculated as under:

	Rs.
Income from property held for charitable purposes	15,00,000
Voluntary contribution for corpus of the trust (not taxable)	
Voluntary contribution without any direction	40,00,000
Voluntary contribution without any direction (names and addresses of donors not available)	30,00,000
Total	85,00,000
<b>Less:</b> Exemption under section 11 (15% of Rs.85,00,000) + Rs.6,00,000 + Rs.12,75,000 + Rs.26,00,000)	57,50,000
Taxable income	27,50,000