Brain

AMENDMENTS FOR THE ASSESSMENT YEAR -2015-16

Salary Income:

1. Rent free Accommodation

- 1. Government Employees: the license fees as fixed by government is the values of rent free accommodation
- 2. Other Employees:
 - a) Population size Exceeding Rs. 25 Lacs, value of Rent free accommodation = 15% of salary.
 - b) Population size between 10 Lacs 25 Lacs value of rent free accommodation = 10% of salary
 - c) Population size below 10 Lacs = 7.5% of salary
- 3. Government of other Employee, if the accommodation in hired by employer, value of rent free accommodation = Actual Hire charges paid by employer or 15% salary whichever is less.
- 2. No standard deduction u/s 16 (i) is allowed. It is discontinued.
- 3. Rebate u/s 88 is disallowed.
- 4. Employer's contribution towards RPF, exemption limit is 12% Salary
- 5. Interest on RPF exemption limit is 9.5%
- 6. Statutory limit for Gratuity is Rs.10,00,000
- 7. Statutory limit for Leave encashment is Rs.3,00,000.

II House Property:

- 1. **Letout House**: From Gross Annual Value only one deduction i.e. local taxes paid by the owner is allowed and the balance is Net Annual Value. Out of Net Annual Value the following two dedications u/s 24 are allowed.
 - i) Standard deduction 30% of NAV.
 - ii) Interest on Loan for construction/ purchase etc. of the house property.

Note: For houses constructed on or after 1-4-2010 pre-construction interest is allowed up to 1/5th of the amount.

2. Self Occupied House:

NIL

Annual Value

Less: interest on Loan – Maximum Rs. 30,000

(or 2,00,000 for the houses constructed

After 1-4-1999) or actual interest which ever is less

XXX

Loss from self occupied house

(-) XXX

Note: Any payment of business expenditure Rs. 20,000 must be paid thorough crossed cheque. Otherwise entire amount is disallowed

III. Business Income:

Depreciation on all intangible assets like parents. Trade marks and technical know – how is allowed at 25% depreciation on Motor vehicle which is not used for business purpose or running them on hire basis, rate of depreciation -15% Surgical equipments- 15%.

IV. Capital Gains:

Cost inflation Index (CII): for the year 2010 - 2011 = 711, 2011 - 12 = 785, 2012 - 13 = 852, 2013 - 14 = 939, 2014 - 15 = 1024

V. Income form other Sources: Grossing up

- (I). Listed securities = interest x100/900
- (II). Un-listed securities interest x 100/90
- (III). Lotteries = Amount x 100/70

IV. Rates of Taxes - For an individual

Tax rates on long term capital gains @ 20%. On casual income @ 30%. Short term capital gains on shares which are subject to securities transaction tax @ 10%

Other	income:	
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Individual resident aged below 60 years (i.e. born on or after 1st April 1956) Income Tax:

AAA	ome rax.	Tax Calculator: AY 2016-17	
In	come Slabs	Tax Rates	
i.	Where the taxable income does not exceed Rs.2,50,200/-	NIL	
ii.	Where the taxable income exceed Rs.2,50,000/-	10% of amount by which the taxable income exceeds Rs. 2,50,000/- Less: Tax Credit u/s 87A 10% of taxable income upto a maximum of Rs. 2000/-	
iii.	Where the taxable income exceeds Rs. 5,00,000/- but does not exceeds Rs. 10,00,00/-	Rs. $25,000/- + 20\%$ of the amount by which the	
iv.	Where the taxable income exceeds Rs. 10,00,000/-	Rs. 125,000/- + 30% of the amount by which the taxable income exceeds Rs. 10,00,000/-	

Surcharge: 12% of the Income Tax, where taxable income is more than Rs. 1 crore. (Marginal Relief in Surcharge, if applicable)

Education Cess: 3% of the total of Income Tax and Surcharge.

II. Senior Citizen (Individual resident who is of the age of 60 years or more but below the age of 80 years at any time during the previous year i.e. born on or after 1st April 1936 but before 1st April 1956)

	Income Slabs	Tax Rates	
i.	Where the taxable income does not exceed Rs. 3,00,000/-	Nil	
ii.	Where the taxable income exceeds Rs. 3,00,000/- Less: Tax Credit u/s 87A- 10% of taxable income up to a maximum of Rs.2000/- Where the taxable income exceeds	exceeds Rs. 3.00.000/-	
iv.	Rs.5,00,000/- but does not exceeds Rs.10,00,000/- Where the taxable income exceeds Rs.	taxable income exceeds Rs. 5,00,000/- Rs. 120,000/- + 30% of the amount by which	
2	10,00,000/-	the taxable income exceeds Rs. 10,00,000/-	

Surcharge: 12% of the Income Tax, where taxable income is more than Rs. 1 crore. (Marginal Relief in Surcharge, if applicable)

Education Cess: 3% of the total of Income Tax and Surcharge.

III. Super Senior Citizen (Individual resident who is of the age of 80 years or more at any time during the previous year i.e. born before 1st April 1936)

Income Tax:

Tax Calculator: AY 2016-17

Income Slabs		Tax Rates	
i.	Where the taxable income not exceed Rs.5,00,000/-	NIL	
ii.	Where the taxable income exceeds Rs.5,00,000/- but does not exceeds Rs.10,00,000/-	20% of the amount by which the taxable income exceeds Rs.5,00,000/-	
iii.	Where the taxable income exceeds Rs.10,00,000/-	Rs. 100,000/- + 30% of the amount by which the taxable income exceeds Rs.10,00,000/-	

Surcharge: 12% of the Income Tax, where taxable income is more than Rs. 1 crore. (Marginal Relief in Surcharge, if applicable)

Education Cess: 3% of the total of Income Tax and Surcharge.

1. 80 నంవత్సరాలు లేదా అంతకన్నా ఎక్కువ సంవత్సరాలు నిండిన వ్యక్తులు (సీనియర్ సిటిజెన్సు)

မက္ခလ္	పన్ను రేటు
రూ. 5,00,000 వరకు	Nil
రూ. 5,00,001 నుండి రూ. 10,00,000 వరకు	20%
రూ. 10,00,000 మించినవుడు	30%

2. 60 నంవత్సరాలు దాటి 80 నంవత్సరాల లోపు ఉన్న సీనియర్ సిటిజెన్లు

To a second	పన్ను రేటు
రూ. 3,00,000 వరకు	Nil
రూ. 3,00,001 నుండి రూ. 5,00,000 వరకు	10%
రూ. 5,00,001 నుండి రూ. 10,00,000 వరకు	20%
రూ. 10,00,000 దాటినపుడు.	30%

4. ఇతర విడి వ్యక్తులు, హిందూ నమిష్టి కుటుంబం (HUF), వ్యక్తుల సమూహం (AOP), వ్యక్తుల కూటమి (BOI).

ఆదాయం	పన్ను రేటు
రూ. 2,50,000 వరకు	Nil
రూ. 2,50,000 మండి రూ. 5,00,000	0 వరకు 10%
రూ. 5,50,001 నుండి రూ. 10,00,00	00 వరకు 20%
రూ. 10,00,000 దాటితే	30%

రిబేట్ : సెక్షన్ 87 A : వ్యక్తుల ఆదాయం రూ 5,00,000 లో పున ఉన్నపుడు అతనికి వన్ను పై రూ.2000 రిబేటు అనుమతించబడును. అనగా రూ.2,70,000 మరియు రూ.3,20,000 ల వరకు వన్ను ఉండదు.

సర్చార్జి : వ్యక్తుల ఆదాయం రూ.1 కోటి మించినపుడు, అతడు చెల్లించె పన్నుపై రూ.10% ఆధనంగా నర్ చార్జి విధించబడును ఇది మార్జినల్ రిలీపు నియమానికి అనుగుణంగా ఉంటుంది.

మార్జినల్ రిలీఫ్ : వ్యక్తి ఆదాయం కోటి మించినవుడు, అధనంగా ఉన్న ఆదాయంపై విడిగా 30% వన్నును లెక్కించి వచ్చిన నికర విల్వ లేదా మొత్తం పన్నుపై 10% వర్ చార్జి ఏది తక్కువయితే దానిని ఆదాయ పన్నుకు వర్ చార్జీగా కల్పవలెను. తర్వాత దానిపై 3% విద్యా సెన్సును లెక్కించవలెను. (మార్జినల్ రిలీఫ్ లెక్కలు ఉదాహరణల ద్వారా వివరించడమైనది.)

విద్య సెస్సు

3% విద్య సెస్సు ఆదాయపు పన్ను పై తప్పనిసరిగా లెక్కించవలెను.