



# UNION BUDGET 2024

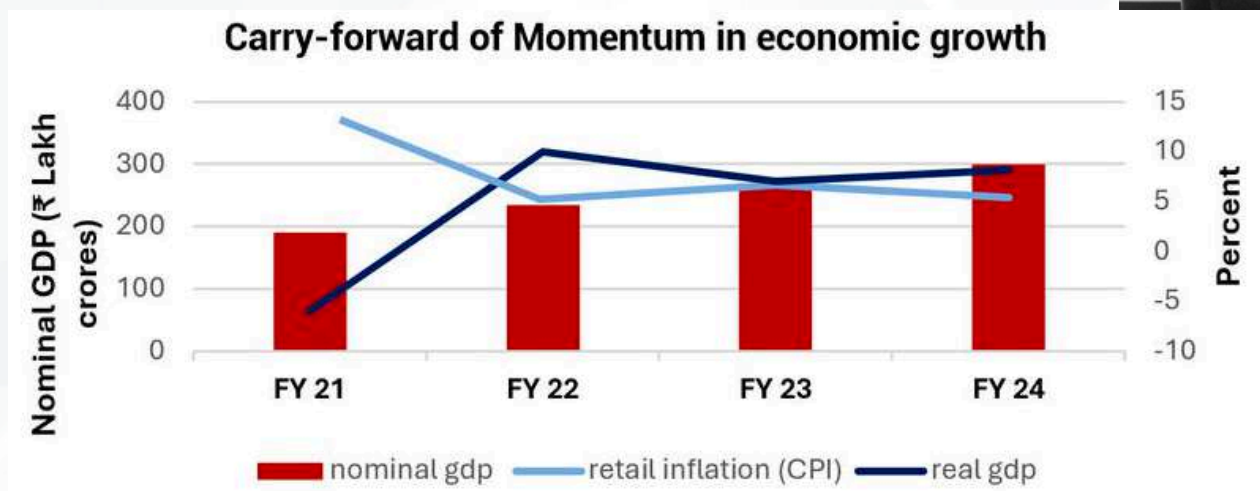
KEY UPDATES

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# Highlights Of Economic Survey 2023-2024

India's economy carried forward the momentum it built in FY23 into FY24 despite the gamut of global and external challenges. The focus on maintaining macroeconomic stability ensured that these challenges had minimal impact on India's economy. As a result, India's real GDP grew by 8.2 per cent in FY24, posting growth of over 7 per cent for a third consecutive year, driven by stable consumption demand and steadily improving investment demand. On the supply side, Gross Value Added (GVA) (2011-12) prices grew by 7.2 per cent in FY24, with growth remaining broad-based. Net taxes at constant (2011-12) prices grew by 19.1 per cent in FY24, aided by reasonably strong tax growth, both at the centre and state levels and rationalisation of subsidy expenditure. This led to the difference between GDP and GVA growth in FY24.



Source: Economic Survey 23-24 document issued by [www.indiabudget.gov.in](http://www.indiabudget.gov.in)

- The Indian economy is estimated to have grown by **8.2%** in real GDP in **FY 2024**.
- The real GDP in **FY 2024 was 20% higher** than its pre-COVID level in FY 2020, an accomplishment very rare, also indicating strong possibilities for growth in FY 2025.
- Economic growth in FY 2024 was supported by an industrial **growth rate of 9.5%**, with high growths in the manufacturing and construction industry achieving close to double-digit numbers.
- Retail inflation **fell to 5.4% in FY 2024** from 6.7% in FY 2023, driven by effective policy measures by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and the central government.
- The Indian stock market excelled, with the Nifty 50 index increasing by **26.8% in FY 2024**, a significant turnaround from the 8.2% decline in FY 2023.
- GIFT IFSC is projected to emerge as the leading hub for global capital flows, onshoring India-centric international financial services business and becoming a preferred gateway for facilitating the **movement of funds to and from India**.
- With the largest emigrant population, India is the top remittance recipient country globally, with remittances reaching a milestone of **USD 120 billion** in 2023.
- The next major developments in the coming years are expected to be in Artificial Intelligence/Machine Learning (AI/ML), Decentralized Finance (DeFi), and the Internet of Things (IoT), all of which have significant potential to transform the digital payments ecosystem.
- India envisions becoming a '**fintech nation**', with the highest number of fintech firms and top fintech adoption rates, powered by advanced digital public infrastructure.
- Net Foreign Portfolio Investment (FPI) inflows totalled **USD 44.1 billion in FY 2024**, a notable turnaround from the previous two years of outflows and the highest since FY 2015. Additionally, **India recorded the highest equity inflows** among emerging markets in FY 2024.





# Nine Priorities

## Enablers to 'Viksit Bharat' As Presented In Union Budget 2024 (II)



### Productivity and Resilience in Agriculture

- Transforming agriculture research for climate-resilient varieties.
- National Cooperation Policy
- Promoting natural farming, supported by certification and branding.
- Digital Public Interface to cover farmers and their land banks and digital survey of crops.
- Atmanirbharta for oil seeds.
- Vegetable production and supply chain for collection, storage and marketing.
- Release of 109 new high-yielding and climate-resilient varieties of 32 field and horticulture crops.



## Employment and Skilling

- PM's Package (3 schemes for employment-linked incentive) for first timers, manufacturing sector and support to employers.
- Facilitate higher participation of women in the workforce.
- Financial aid to pursue higher education in domestic institutions.
- Customised skill development programs to suit industry needs.



## Inclusive Human Resource Development & Social Justice

- Plan for endowment-rich states in the northeastern regions for the generation of economic opportunities to attain Viksit Bharat.
- Pradhan Mantri Janjatiya Unnat Gram Abhiyan for improving the socio-economic condition of tribal communities.
- Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act with financials and industrial reforms.



## Manufacturing and Services

- New assessment model and credit guarantee scheme for MSMEs in the manufacturing sector.
- MSME units for food irradiation, quality and safety testing.
- Enhancing limits of Mudra loan for MSMEs, credit support to MSMEs during stress periods.
- Twelve industrial parks under the National Industrial Corridor Development Programme.
- Critical Minerals Mission for domestic production, recycling and overseas acquisition.
- Strengthening of the tribunal and appellate tribunals to speed up insolvency resolution and additional tribunals to be established.



## Urban Development

- Stamp duty concessions for women buying properties.
- Water and waste management solutions through bankable projects.
- Transit Oriented Development (TOD) plans for large cities.
- PM Awas Yojana Urban 2.0.
- Enabling policies and regulations for efficient and transparent rental housing markets.



## Energy Sector

- Initiatives with the private sector in nuclear energy - setting up Bharat Small Reactors (BSRs) and R&D for nuclear energy.
- Pumped storage facility for electricity storage and smooth integration of renewable energy.
- Financial support for shifting micro and small industries to cleaner forms of energy.
- Facilitate investment-grade energy audits in 60 clusters.



## Infrastructure

- Provision of ₹11,11,111 crore for infrastructure (3.4% of GDP).
- ₹1.5 lakh crore to states as long-term interest-free loans to support resource allocation.
- Phase IV of PMGSY will be launched to provide all-weather connectivity to 25,000 rural habitations.
- Assistance for flood management and related reconstruction/ rehabilitation projects in specific northeastern regions.



## Innovation, Research and Development

- Operationalization of the Anusandhan National Research Fund for basic research and prototype development.
- Private sector-driven research and innovation at a commercial scale with a financing pool of ₹1 lakh crore.
- A venture capital fund of ₹1,000 crore is to be set up for the space economy.



## Next Generation Reforms

- Unique Land Parcel Identification Number (ULPIN) or Bhu-Aadhaar for all lands.
- Survey of map sub-divisions as per current ownership.
- Linkages to the farmers' registries.
- Digitised geographic mapping for urban areas.
- Taxonomy for climate finance.
- NPS Vatsalya
- Improvement of data governance, security measures and management of data and statistics in a prudent manner.

# Sectoral Analysis

Breakdown of the sector-wise key potential impact on future of the Indian economy

Stakeholders/ Industries	Budget Impact	Reason
Agriculture	Positive	Transforming agriculture research for climate resilient varieties, National Cooperation Policy and digital interface for crop survey, etc.
Energy	Positive	Initiatives with private sector in nuclear energy, pumped storage facility, financial support for shifting of micro and small industries to cleaner forms of energy.
Infrastructure	Positive	3.4% of GDP allocation, rural connectivity drive and viability funding to states, GST concessions for InvITs.
Metals and minerals	Positive	BCD cut on scraps and critical minerals, mission for boosting domestic production, recycling and overseas acquisition.
Technical Textile, Leather	Positive	BCD cut on various raw materials to reduce production cost and enhance exports of finished goods, operationalising skill training institute for technical textile applications, paid internship to skilled youth to boost employment opportunities.
Gems and Jewellery	Positive	BCD cut to promote domestic manufacturing, permission to sell rough diamonds by international miners directly in SEZs to boost small manufacturers.
Healthcare	Positive	BCD cut on critical medicines and medical equipments.
Automobiles	Neutral	No major announcements
Electronics	Positive	BCD cut on mobile phones.
E-commerce, Digital platforms, SaaS providers	Positive	Scrap of 2% Equalization Levy on ecommerce operator is in line with Pillar II reforms, digitisation of land records to boost demand for SaaS across geographies.
Shipping	Positive	Ownership, leasing and flagging reforms, simpler tax reforms.
Start ups	Positive	Angel Tax abolished, FDI norms simplification.
Manufacturing large caps	Positive	Paid internship program to boost job opportunities for skilled youths, CSR to include training cost, BCD cuts on essential raw materials, critical minerals to boost domestic production.
Manufacturing MSME	Positive	New assessment model and Credit Guarantee Scheme for MSMEs in the manufacturing sector, BCD cuts on essential raw materials, critical minerals to boost domestic production.
Education and Skilling	Positive	PM's Package (3 schemes for employment-linked incentive) to first-timers, manufacturing sector, support to employers, and financial aid to pursue higher education in domestic institutions.
Real Estate	Positive	BCD cut on metals and alloys, Stamp Duty concessions.
Investors in Financial Securities within India (Debt or Equity)	Negative	Increased LTCG/STCG, Abolition of Cost Indexation for capital Assets, debt funds costlier due to tax, tweaking buyback tax norms.
Investors in Financial Securities investing abroad or in heavy metals (Gold ETF, FoF or International Funds etc.)	Positive	Favourable LTCG rate, ODI norms, simplification to promote Indian Rupee as international currency.
Investors in Real Estate	Neutral	Stamp Duty concessions for women, increased Capital Gain Tax, abolition of cost indexation for capital assets, holding period of REITs aligned to listed equity.
BFSI	Positive	Formation of Variable Capital Company (VCC) to flip private equity and VCs to offer flexibility of investments and earnings, FDI and ODI guidelines streamlined.



# Direct Tax Proposals

- **Personal Tax**

REVISED NEW REGIME	
Tax Slab (In Rs.)	Tax Rate
0-3 Lakh	NIL
3-7 Lakh	5%
7-10 Lakh	10%
10-12 Lakh	15%
12-15 Lakh	20%
>15 Lakh	30%

- No change in slab rates for the old regime.
- The threshold of 10% towards the Pension Scheme has been increased to 14% in the new tax regime (w.e.f. 01-04-2025).
- The standard deduction from the salary Income has been increased to Rs. 75,000 from Rs. 50,000 and for family pension has been increased to Rs. 25,000 from Rs. 15,000.

## • Corporate Tax

### Simplification of Taxation of Capital Gains (w.e.f 23-07-2024)

Particulars	Long Term Capital Gain	Short Term Capital Gain
Listed Equity (including listed business trust and equity oriented mutual funds)	12.5%(HP > 12 months)	20 %(HP < 12 months)
Unlisted Equity shares	12.5%(HP > 24 months)	Applicable slab rates
Listed Debentures/Bonds	12.5%(HP > 12 months)	Applicable slab rates
Unlisted Debentures/Bonds	Deemed to be short term, hence applicable slab rates	Applicable slab rates
Other Assets (Immovable assets, gold, other unlisted assets, etc)	12.5%(HP > 24 months)	Applicable slab rates

- Further, no indexation benefit shall be available for any long-term capital gain tax on or after 23-07-2024.
- Exemption of long-term capital gains up to Rs. 1.25 lakhs (erstwhile Rs. 1 lakh) shall be allowed on which STT has been paid in respect of listed equity shares, units of equity-oriented funds and business trust.
- STT on options increased from 0.062% to 0.1% (w.e.f. 01-10-2024).
- STT on futures increased from 0.0125% to 0.02% (w.e.f. 01-10-2024).

## • Buy-Back Tax Abolished

Proceeds from the buy-back of shares are to be taxed in the hands of shareholders as dividend income at the applicable tax rate without reducing any expenses. The cost of such shares will be treated as capital loss and dividend income will be taxed in entirety (w.e.f 01-10-2024).

## **Simplification of Assessments and Litigation**

### **Search Assessments (For Search Commencing on or after 01-09-2024)**

Reintroduction of the concept of Block Assessment with key features:

- Block Assessment shall be conducted collectively for all years together.
- Income Tax shall be calculated at 60% of total income (Disclosed and Undisclosed Income) without levy of interest under Section 234A, 234B, 234C.
- There is no option to approach the Dispute Resolution Panel, an appeal needs to be preferred before the Commissioner of Income Tax Appeals.

### **Reassessment or Reopening**

- The new reopening scheme has been proposed to be implemented from 01-09-2024.
- Reduction of the time limit from 11 years to 6 years from the end of the financial year where income escaped is more than Rs. 50 lakhs.

### **Vivad Se Vishwas Scheme (VSV-2024)**

- Considering the rise in the pendency of litigation proceedings at various appellate levels, the government has proposed a Direct Tax VSV 2024 to provide the resolution for pending Income Tax disputes for specified eligible categories of persons.
- This scheme aims at settling the disputes by determining a one-time tax payment to be made by the appellant as under:

Nature of disputed amount	Particulars	Appeal filed by Assessee	Appeal filed by Department
		Amount payable on or before 31-12-2024 (amount payable on or after 01-01-2025)	Amount payable on or before 31-12-2024 (amount payable on or after 01-01-2025)
Income Tax along with interest & penalty	Appeal filed after 31st January 2020 and pending for decision	100% of Tax (110% of Tax)	50% of the tax (55% of the Tax)
	Appeal filed on or before 31st January 2020 before the same appellate authorities	110% of Tax (120% of Tax)	55% of Tax (60% of Tax)
Only Penalty or interest or fee	Appeal filed after 31st January 2020 and pending for decision	25% of Penalty/Interest/Fee (30% of Penalty/Interest/Fee)	12.5% of Penalty/Interest/Fee (15% of Penalty/Interest/Fee)
	Appeal filed on or before 31st January 2020 before the same appellate authorities	30% of Penalty/Interest/Fee (35% of Penalty/Interest/Fee)	15% of Penalty/Interest/Fee (17.5% of Penalty/Interest/Fee)

- In the case where an appeal is filed by any person concerning the issue, which is already covered in their favour, the amount payable shall be 50% of the amount determined in the above table.
- The VSV direct tax scheme shall come into effect from the date notified by the central government.

### **Other Assessment Provisions**

- Refunds shall be additionally withheld up to 60 days from the date on which the pending assessment or reassessment is completed.
- In the case of Ex-parte Assessment, the CIT(Appeals) shall have the power of setting aside the order to the file of the Assessing Officer.
- The time limit for filing an appeal before the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal has been increased from 60 days to 2 months from the end of the month in which the order is passed.

### **Charitable Organizations**

- Two regimes applicable to charitable entities are proposed to be merged into a single regime (w.e.f. 01-10-2024).
- When two registered charitable organizations merge, there would be no exit tax on satisfying prescribed conditions (w.e.f. 01-04-2025).
- The Principal Commissioner has been given powers to condone the delay in applying for re-registration.

### **Allowability of Partners Remuneration and TDS thereon**

- The partnership remuneration on the first 6,00,000 of profits is allowed to the tune of 90% and on balance profits over Rs. 6,00,000 is allowed up to 60%.
- Partnership firms paying any salary, remuneration, commission, bonus or interest to any of the partners over Rs. 20,000 during the year will have to deduct TDS at 10% at the time of credit or payment, whichever is earlier.

### **Miscellaneous Amendments**

- The limit of Rs. 50 lakhs for deduction of TDS on the acquisition of immovable property is qua property and not qua seller or buyer.
- Abolishment of angel tax provision (w.e.f 01-04-2025).
- Rental income earned by letting out residential house property will be taxable under the head income from house property, irrespective of the intent of earning such income.



## Change in TDS Rates

Section of ITA	Nature of Payment	Old Rate	New Rate	W.E.F.
193	Interest on Securities such as Floating Rate Savings Bond and notified CG/SG security	0%	10%	01-10-2024
194D	Insurance Commission	5%	2%	01-04-2025
194DA	Payment in respect of Life Insurance Policy	5%	2%	01-10-2024
194G	Commission on sale of lottery tickets	5%	2%	01-10-2024
194H	Commission or brokerage	5%	2%	01-10-2024
194IB	Payment of rent by certain individuals or Hindu undivided family	5%	2%	01-10-2024
194M	Payment of certain sums by certain individuals or Hindu undivided family	5%	2%	01-10-2024
194O	Payment of certain sums by e-commerce operator to e-commerce participant	1%	0.1%	01-10-2024
194T (Insertion of new section)	Payment to partner firms (Threshold: 20,000)	0%	10%	01-04-2025
196B	Income by way of long-term capital gains arising from the transfer of units purchased in foreign currency referred in Sec 115AB	10%	12.5%	23-07-2024
196B	Income received in respect of units purchased in foreign currency referred in Sec 115AB	10%	10%	23-07-2024
196C	Interest/dividend income on bonds and GDRs referred in Sec 115AC	10%	10%	23-07-2024
196C	Income by way of long-term capital gains arising from the transfer of bonds and GDRs referred in Sec 115AC	10%	12.5%	23-07-2024

## Black Money Act (BMA)

- No penalty under BMA will be levied for non-disclosure of the foreign assets in the Income Tax return if the value of any assets (other than immovable property) is up to Rs. 20 lakhs (w.e.f. 01-10-2024).
- Assets seized by way of search can be utilized towards the recovery of the liability under BMA (applicable from 01-10-2024).

## International Taxation And FEMA

- In the case of a foreign company, tax rate to be reduced from 40% to 35%.
- Foreign income offered to tax in India should be on a gross basis (including tax withheld outside India).
- Penal provisions were introduced for non-residents having liaison office in India on failure to furnish a statement of activities within the prescribed time limit.
- The rights of the TPO proposed to be expanded to deal with Specified Domestic Transactions which have not been referred to him by the Assessing Officer and/or Specified Domestic Transactions not reported in Form 3CEB.
- **Cruise Ships Operated by Non-Residents**
  - Presumptive taxation scheme proposed to be introduced for non-residents engaged in the business of operation of cruise ships wherein 20% of the amount received shall be deemed as Income of cruise-ship operator from this business.
  - It is proposed to provide an exemption to income to a foreign company from lease rentals if such a foreign company and the non-resident cruise ship operator (opting for the aforesaid presumptive scheme) have the same holding company.

### • Equalisation Levy

*Equalisation Levy provisions applicable to e-commerce operators are to be abolished. Consequently, the exemption provided under the Act is to be withdrawn (01-08-2024).*

# GIFT City Proposals

- Profits and gains of business or profession to the extent attributable to units held by non-residents are exempt from retail funds and Exchange-traded funds in IFSC.
- Specified income of the Core Settlement Guarantee Fund (Core SGF) set up by recognised clearing corporations in IFSC is exempt in the hands of that fund.
- Relaxation from charging of unexplained credits to Income tax in case of Venture capital Funds regulated by IFSCA.
- No Restriction to Finance Companies located in IFSC on deduction of interest in computing income under profits and gains of business or profession.
- Tax on short-term capital gain on equity shares, units of equity-oriented mutual funds and units of a business trust is increased to 20% for resident investors in IFSC.
- The rate of long-term capital gains is proposed to be 12.5% for all categories of assets listed on exchanges at IFSC. Unlisted bonds and debentures will be taxable at the respective tax rates for resident investors in IFSC, whether short-term or long-term.
- Exemption from GST compensation cess leviable on imports in Specified Economic Zone (SEZ) by SEZ unit or developer.
- For finance companies located in IFSC, payment of interest to non-residents is allowable without any limit.

# Indirect Tax Proposals

## Good and Service Tax (GST)

- Extra Neutral Alcohol (ENA) used for the manufacture of alcoholic liquor for human consumption is excluded from the preview of GST.
- The government is empowered to allow regularization of non-levy or short levy of GST due to general practice prevalent in trade.
- To determine the time of supply of services in case of reverse charge supplies, the additional parameter of the date of issue of invoice by the recipient, in the case where the invoice is to be issued by the recipient is added.

- Relaxation in Condition of Section 16(4) of the CGST Act

## ITC with respect for the financial year 2017-18 to 2020-21

The time limit to avail ITC for any tax invoice under Section 16(4) for the financial year from 2017-18 to 2020-21 is extended to 30th November 2021. This provision shall be applicable retrospectively from 1st July 2017.

## With respect to cases where returns have been filed after revocation

1. Conditional relaxation is given in time limit to claim ITC in cases where returns for the period from the date of cancellation of registration till the date of revocation of cancellation of the registration, are filed by the registered person within 30 days of the order of revocation. This is applicable where returns could not be filed up to 30th November of the following financial year or furnishing of annual return, whichever is earlier on account of cancellation of registration. This provision shall be applicable retrospectively from 1st July 2017.
2. CGST Act is being amended to incorporate an enabling provision for prescribing the period for issuance of invoices by the recipient in case of reverse charge mechanism supplies. Also, for this sub-section, a supplier registered solely for tax deduction at source shall not be considered as a registered person.
3. Every registered person who is required to deduct tax at source shall be required to file a TDS return each month irrespective of whether any deduction has been made in the said month or not.
4. No refund of unutilised Input Tax Credit (ITC) or IGST paid on account of zero-rated supplies can be claimed if goods are subjected to export duty.
5. Authorized representatives can appear on behalf of the summoned person before the proper officer in compliance with the summons issued by the said officer.



## **Introduction of New Provisions for Adjudication from F.Y. 2024-2025**

1. Starting from the fiscal year 2024-25, a new regulation is being introduced to standardize and set a consistent time limit for addressing all types of cases, whether they involve fraud or not, irrespective of the nature of the issue.
  2. Existing provisions are effective for adjudication of demands about FY 2023-24 or prior years only.
  3. The time limit to issue a notice under Section 74A of the CGST Act is 42 months from the due date for furnishing the annual return or from the date of erroneous refund.
  4. The proper officer needs to issue an order within 12 months from the date of issuance of notice or such period up to 6 months as may be extended by the Commissioner for reasons recorded in writing.
  5. Further, the time limit for taxpayers to avail the benefit of reduced penalty is increased from 30 days to 60 days.
- The maximum amount of pre-deposit to be paid for filing appeals to the Appellant Authority (First Appeals) is reduced from Rs. 25 crores to Rs. 20 crores each for CGST and SGST, respectively, and from Rs. 50 crores to Rs. 40 crores in the case of IGST.
  - Concerning the appeal to the Appellant Tribunal, the pre-deposit amount for appeals to the Appellate Tribunal has been reduced to an additional 10% of the disputed tax amount (over and above the 10% already deposited for the first appeal), subject to a maximum of Rs. 20 crores for CGST and Rs. 20 crores for SGST and Rs. 40 crores for IGST.
  - Conditional waiver of interest and penalties is provided with redoes not applicable to any notice, statement or order issued under non-fraud cases of the Act for the financial years 2017-18, 2018-19, and 2019-20. It does not apply to cases involving erroneous refunds. If interest and penalties are already paid for the above period, then no refund can be claimed for the same.
  - The retrospective amendment is proposed w.e.f 01-07-2017 to enable availing of the transitional credit of eligible CENVAT credit on account of input services received by an Input Services Distributor before July 2017 for which invoices were also received before July 2017.

- Additionally following activities or transactions are to be treated as neither supply of goods nor services.
- 1. The activity of apportionment of co-insurance premium by the lead insurer to the co-insurer for the insurance services jointly supplied by the lead insurer and the co-insurer to the insured in co-insurance agreements, subject to the condition that the lead insurer pays GST on the entire premium received.
- 2. Services by the insurer to the re-insurer for which ceding commission, or the re-insurance commission is deducted from the re-insurance premium paid by the insurer to the re-insurer, subject to the condition that GST is paid by the re-insurer on the gross re-insurance premium.

### **Customs**

- To discourage the import of (PVC) flex films, garden umbrellas, laboratory chemicals, roasted nuts and seeds, and areca nuts, the rate of BCD has been increased.
- To encourage exports in the fields of agriculture, aquafarming and marine, critical minerals, textile and leather, chemicals and plastics, cancer drugs, precious metals, medical equipment, IT and electronics, renewable energy, and shipping, the rate of BCD has been slashed or reduced.
- The time limit for export in the case of aircraft and vessels imported for maintenance, repair and overhauling has been increased from 6 months to 1 year, further extendable by 1 year.
- The period of duty-free re-import of goods (other than those under export promotion schemes) exported out from India under warranty has been increased from 3 years to 5 years, further extendable by 2 years.

## **Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) Proposals**

- A technology platform will be set up for improving the outcomes under IBC thereby leading to consistency, transparency, timely processing and better oversight for all stakeholders.
- Setting up of additional tribunals to ensure speedy resolution of pending applications under IBC.
- Dedicating specific benches of tribunals for the disposal of cases under the Companies Act.
- To reduce the closure time for LLP, the services of the Centre for Processing Accelerated Corporate Exit (C-PACE) will be utilised.

# Concluding Thoughts

The Union Budget 2024 emphasizes a futuristic approach towards '*Viksit Bharat*' with four key areas targeting the *Garib* (poor), *Mahilayen* (women), *Yuva* (youth) and *Annadata* (farmers).

It aims to reduce caste and religious discrimination, promote equality among states, and combat climate change through sustainable solutions. Key initiatives include tax reforms for capital gains, climate-resilient agriculture, enhanced education and skill development, equitable regional development, and sustainable urban projects. Investments in MSMEs, research and innovation, smart energy solutions, and rural connectivity further highlight a comprehensive strategy for inclusive growth and development in India.

Regarding the recent tax reforms, streamlining capital gains taxes by standardizing tax rates and the period of asset holding will simplify the complex tax landscape. Additionally, it is important to rethink the effects of revoking indexation against the backdrop of a lower rate for long-term capital gains tax. Further, the benefit of the indexed cost of the acquisition should be grandfathered to all the assets purchased till the date of introduction of new provisions relating to the computation of long-term capital gain in line with provisions of long-term capital gain for the sale of listed shares, equity-oriented funds or units of the business trust purchased on or before 01-02-2018 (Introduced by way of the Finance Act 2018).

Concurrently, it is imperative to review the existing caps on capital gains exemptions as per *Sections 54 and 54F* of the Income Tax Act with the proposed changes. The shift towards block assessment and adjustments in the provisions for reassessment is poised to diminish future tax disputes. The modifications in indirect taxation aim to enhance self-regulation and facilitate a smoother operational environment for businesses.

# List Of Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Full Form
<b>BCD</b>	Basic Custom Duty
<b>BMA</b>	Black Money Act, 2015
<b>CENVAT credit</b>	Central Value Added Tax Credit
<b>CGST</b>	Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017
<b>CIT (Appeals)</b>	Commissioner of Tax (Appeals)
<b>COFEPOSA</b>	Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974
<b>FEMA</b>	Foreign Exchange Management Act 1999
<b>GIFT</b>	Gujrat International Finance Tech-City
<b>GST</b>	Goods and Service Tax
<b>HP</b>	Holding Period
<b>IFSC</b>	International Financial Service Centre
<b>IFSCA</b>	International Financial Service Centre Authority
<b>IGST</b>	Integrated Good and Service Tax Act 2017
<b>ITA</b>	Income Tax Act, 1961
<b>ITC</b>	Input Tax Credit
<b>NDSPA</b>	Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985
<b>PBPT</b>	Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988
<b>PMLA</b>	Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002
<b>POCA</b>	Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988
<b>SEZ</b>	Special Economic Zone
<b>SGCT</b>	State Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017
<b>STT</b>	Security Transaction Tax
<b>TDS</b>	Tax Deducted at Source
<b>TPO</b>	Transfer Pricing Officer
<b>UAP</b>	Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967
<b>WEF</b>	With Effect From



# Budget 2024

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