

Capital gain credited to capital reserve account instead of profit and loss account cannot be considered while computing book profit under the provisions of MAT

Background

Recently, the Bombay High Court in the case of Bhagwan Industries Ltd¹ (the taxpayer) while upholding the order of the Tribunal held that capital gain directly credited to capital reserve account instead of Profit and Loss Account cannot be considered while computing book profit under Section 115JB of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (the Act).

Facts of the case

- During the Assessment Year (AY) 2004-05, the taxpayer earned a capital gain of INR28.48 million which was directly credited to a capital reserve account in the balance sheet rather than routing it through Profit and Loss Account in the manner provided as per Part II and Part III of Schedule VI to the Companies Act, 1956.
- During the course of assessment proceedings, the AO reworked the book profits under the provisions of Section 115JB of the Act. While computing book profit under Section 115JB of the Act, the AO added the sum of INR28.48 million in the book profit.
- The Commissioner of Income-tax (Appeals) [CIT(A)] and the Tribunal deleted the addition made by the AO.

High Court decision

 The Tribunal referring to the decision of the Supreme Court in a case of Apollo Tyres Ltd.² and the decision of the Bombay High Court in the case of Akshay Textiles Trading and Agencies Pvt.Ltd.³ did not find any infirmity in the order of the CIT(A) for deleting the addition made under Section 115JB of the Act. The High Court while upholding the order of the Tribunal observed that the Tribunal had not committed any error while deleting the addition made by the AO under Section 115JB of the Act. Accordingly, the appeal filed by the tax department is liable to be dismissed.

Our comments

The issue with respect to computation of book profit under the provisions of MAT vis-à-vis routing of capital receipts through profit and loss account has been a subject matter of debate before the Courts/Tribunal.

On one hand, some of the Courts/Tribunal⁴ have held that the AO has no powers to go behind accounts of a company to see as to whether same have been prepared in accordance with requirements of Parts II and III of Schedule VI of Companies Act. He has no power to embark upon a fresh enquiry in regard to the entries made in the books of account of the company. The only power vested with the AO is to make increases and deductions as provided in the Explanation to Section 115JB. Therefore, the capital gain should not be included for the purpose of computing book profit under Section 115JB of the Act.

 $^{^{\}rm 1}$ Pr.CIT v. Bhagwan Industries Ltd (ITA No. 436 of 2015, 18 July 2017) – itatonline.com

² Apollo Tyres Ltd v. CIT [2002] 255 ITR 273 (SC)

³ CIT v. Akshay Textiles Trading and Agencies Pvt. Ltd. [2008] 304 ITR 401 (Bom)

⁴ Sri Hariram Hotels (P.) Ltd. v. CIT [2016] 66 taxmann.com 233 (Kar), New Oriental Trawlers (P.) Ltd. v. DCIT [2011] 10 taxmann.com 252 (Hyd), Sutlej Cotton Mills Ltd v ACIT [1993] 45 ITD 22 (Cal) (SB)

However, on the other hand, the Courts/Tribunal⁵ have held that while computing the book profits under the Companies Act, the taxpayer has to include capital gains for computing the book profits. Even under clause 3(xii)(b) of Part II of Schedule VI to the Companies Act, 1956, profits or losses in respect of transactions or transactions of an exceptional or non-recurring nature are to be disclosed.

It would be interesting to see MAT implications on such transactions when it would be disclosed under Ind AS regime.

⁵ Indo-Marine Agencies Pvt. Ltd. v. ACIT [1995] 51 TTJ 18 (Coch), CIT v. Veekaylal Investment Co. P. Ltd. [2001] 249 ITR 597 (Bom), Sumer Builders (P.) Ltd. v. DCIT [2012] 19 taxmann.com 43 (Mum), Kopran Pharmaceuticals Ltd. v. DCIT [2009] 119 ITD 355 (Mum)



www.kpmg.com/in

Ahmedabad

Commerce House V, 9th Floor, 902 & 903, Near Vodafone House, Corporate Road, Prahlad Nagar, Ahmedabad – 380 051

Tel: +91 79 4040 2200 Fax: +91 79 4040 2244

Bengaluru

Maruthi Info-Tech Centre 11-12/1, Inner Ring Road Koramangala, Bengaluru – 560 071 Tel: +91 80 3980 6000 Fax: +91 80 3980 6999

Chandigarh

SCO 22-23 (Ist Floor) Sector 8C, Madhya Marg Chandigarh – 160 009 Tel: +91 172 393 5777/781 Fax: +91 172 393 5780

Chennai

No.10, Mahatma Gandhi Road Nungambakkam Chennai – 600 034 Tel: +91 44 3914 5000 Fax: +91 44 3914 5999

Gurugram

Building No.10, 8th Floor DLF Cyber City, Phase II Gurugram, Haryana – 122 002 Tel: +91 124 307 4000

Fax: +91 124 254 9101

Hyderabad

Reliance Humsafar, 4th Floor 8-2-618/2, Road No.11, Banjara Hills Hyderabad – 500 034 Tel: +91 40 3046 5000 Fax: +91 40 3046 5299

Jaipur

Regus Radiant Centres Pvt Ltd., Level 6, Jaipur Centre Mall, B2 By pass Tonk Road Jaipur, Rajasthan, 302018. Tel: +91 141 - 7103224

Kochi

Syama Business Center 3rd Floor, NH By Pass Road, Vytilla, Kochi – 682019 Tel: +91 484 302 7000 Fax: +91 484 302 7001

Kolkata

Unit No. 603 – 604, 6th Floor, Tower – 1, Godrej Waterside, Sector – V, Salt Lake, Kolkata – 700 091 Tel: +91 33 4403 4000 Fax: +91 33 4403 4199

Mumbai

Lodha Excelus, Apollo Mills N. M. Joshi Marg Mahalaxmi, Mumbai – 400 011 Tel: +91 22 3989 6000

Fax: +91 22 3983 6000

Noida

Unit No. 501, 5th Floor, Advant Navis Business Park Tower-B, Plot# 7, Sector 142, Expressway Noida, Gautam Budh Nagar, Noida – 201305 Tel: +91 0120 386 8000

Fax: +91 0120 386 8999

Pune

9th floor, Business Plaza, Westin Hotel Campus, 36/3-B, Koregaon Park Annex, Mundhwa Road, Ghorpadi, Pune – 411001 Tel: +91 20 6747 7000 Fax: +91 20 6747 7100

Vadodara

iPlex India Private Limited, 1st floor office space, No. 1004, Vadodara Hyper, Dr. V S Marg Alkapuri, Vadodara – 390 007 Tel: +91 0265 235 1085/232 2607/232 2672

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