from India Tax & Regulatory Services

# **Profit on sale of rural agricultural land to be excluded from book profit for calculating MAT**

## 13 June 2014

# In brief

The Cochin Income-tax Appellate Tribunal (Tribunal), in the case of **The Nilgiri Tea Estate Limited**, held that capital profit on sale of rural agricultural land had to be excluded for computing minimum alternate tax (MAT), having observed that section 115JB contained in Chapter XII-B did not extend to cover section 5 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (the Act). Chapter XII-B only provided an alternate mechanism for computation of tax and could not be invoked to cover transactions which were not intended to be taxed.

# In detail

## The facts

The Nilgiri Tea Estate Limited<sup>1</sup> (Nilgiri Limited or taxpayer), sold agricultural land which formed part of one of its estates and credited the profit in its profit and loss account.

The gain on transfer was not taxable as per the normal provisions because rural agricultural land was excluded from the definition of capital assets under section 2(14) of the Act. The taxpayer had also excluded the profit when computing book profit for the purpose of MAT under section 115JB of the Act.

However, during the course of assessment proceedings, the Tax Officer (TO) added the

<sup>1</sup> The Nilgiri Tea Estate Ltd v. ACIT [TS-345-ITAT-2014 (COCH)] profit on sale of rural agricultural land in computing book profits. The TO took the view that since the profit was credited to the profit and loss account and there was no provision in section 115JB of the Act to exclude such profit when computing MAT, it should not have been excluded.

The taxpayer relied on the Cochin Tribunal judgement in Harrisons Malayalam<sup>2</sup>, in which profit on transfer of rural agricultural land was excluded for the purpose of both, normal provisions and MAT.

The taxpayer preferred an appeal before the Commissioner of Income-tax (Appeals) [CIT(A)]. The CIT(A) deleted the TO's addition.

<sup>2</sup> Harrisons Malayalam Ltd *v.* ACIT [2009] 32 SOT 497 (Cochin-Tribunal) The revenue filed an appeal before the Cochin Tribunal against this order.

## Issue before the Tribunal

Whether the capital profit on the sale of rural agricultural land which had been credited to profit and loss account could be excluded for the purpose of computing book profit under section 115JB of the Act?

## **Revenue's contention**

The revenue argued that gain on sale of rural agricultural land is not in the nature of agricultural income and there was no express provision in section 115JB of the Act to exclude such profit.



#### Taxpayer's contention

The taxpayer contended that gains on the sale of rural agricultural land was not taxable under the normal provisions of the Act in the first place and should not be included in the computation of book profit under section 115JB of the Act.

## **Tribunal ruling**

The Tribunal dismissed the revenue's appeal and held as follows:

- Section 115JB of the Act could not operate beyond its scope and override section 5 of the Act, which was the charging section.
- Section 115JB only provided a mechanism which was an alternative to the normal provisions, and it could not go beyond the legislative intention and tax income which was out of the purview of income tax itself.

## The takeaway

It is important to note that section 115JB of the Act begins with a non-obstante clause and deems the book profit of the company to be the total income under the Act. Computation of book profit under section 115JB of the Act is a self-contained code. In this context, the ruling is a bold, welcome one which reiterates the view of the coordinate bench in the taxpayer's own case and the Jaipur Tribunal's ruling in Shree Cement Ltd<sup>3</sup> that a capital receipt that is not taxable under the normal provisions of the Act cannot be taxed under section 115JB of the Act.

While the issue of taxability of capital receipts under section 115JB of the Act is pending before higher forums, the ruling is significant for taxpayers currently in litigation.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> ACIT *v*. Shree Cement Ltd [2012-TIOL-02-ITAT-Jaipur]

## Let's talk

For a deeper discussion of how this issue might affect your business, please contact:

#### Tax & Regulatory Services – Direct Tax

Shyamal Mukherjee, *Gurgaon* +91-124 330 6536 shyamal.mukherjee@in.pwc.com

#### Ahmedabad

President Plaza 1st Floor Plot No 36 Opp Muktidham Derasar Thaltej Cross Road, SG Highway Ahmedabad, Gujarat 380054 +91-79 3091 7000

#### Hyderabad

Plot no. 77/A, 8-2-624/A/1, 4th Floor, Road No. 10, Banjara Hills, Hyderabad – 500034, Andhra Pradesh Phone +91-40 44246000

#### Gurgaon

Building No. 10, Tower - C 17th & 18th Floor, DLF Cy ber City, Gurgaon Haryana -122002 +91-124 330 6000 Ketan Dalal, *Mumbai* +91-22 6689 1422 <u>ketan.dalal@in.pwc.com</u>

#### Bangalore

6th Floor Millenia Tower 'D' 1 & 2, Murphy Road, Ulsoor, Bangalore 560 008 Phone +91-80 4079 7000

#### Kolkata

56 & 57, Block DN. Ground Floor, A- Wing Sector - V, Salt Lake Kolkata - 700 091, West Bengal +91-033 2357 9101/ 4400 1111

#### Pune

GF-02, Tower C, Panchshil Tech Park, Don Bosco School Road, Yerwada, Pune - 411 006 +91-20 4100 4444 Rahul Garg, *Gurgaon* +91-124 330 6515 rahul.garg@in.pwc.com

#### Chennai

8th Floor Prestige Palladium Bayan 129-140 Greams Road Chennai 600 006 +91 44 4228 5000

#### Mumbai

PwC House Plot No. 18A, Guru Nanak Road(Station Road), Bandra (West), Mumbai - 400 050 +91-22 6689 1000

#### For more information

Contact us at pwctrs.knowledgemanagement@in.pwc.com

## About PwC

PwC helps organisations and individuals create the value they're looking for. We're a network of firms in 157 countries with more than 184,000 people who are committed to delivering quality in Assurance, Tax and Advisory services.

PwC India refers to the network of PwC firms in India, having offices in: Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Chennai, Delhi NCR, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Mumbai and Pune. For more information about PwC India's service offerings, please visit www.pwc.in.

\*PwC refers to PwC India and may sometimes refer to the PwC network. Each member firm is a separate legal entity. Please see www.pwc.com/structure for further details. Tell us what matters to you and find out more by visiting us at <u>www.pwc.in</u>









For private circulation only

This publication has been prepared for general guidance on matters of interest only, and does not constitute professional advice. You should not act upon the information contained in this publication without obtaining specific professional advice. No representation or warranty (express or implied) is given as to the accuracy or completeness of the information contained in this publication, and, to the extent permitted by law, PwCPL, its members, employees and agents accept no liability, and disclaim all responsibility, for the consequences of you or anyone else acting, or refraining to act, in reliance on the information contained in this publication or for any decision based on it. Without prior permission of PwCPL, this publication may not be quoted in whole or in part or otherwise referred to in any documents.

© 2014 PricewaterhouseCoopers Private Limited. All rights reserved. In this document, "PwC" refers to PricewaterhouseCoopers Private Limited (a limited liability company in India having Corporate Identity Number or CIN : U74140WB1983PTC036093), which is a member firm of PricewaterhouseCoopers International Limited (PwCIL), each member firm of which is a separate legal entity.