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Transfer of shares or other interests pursuant to a family arrangement is not a transfer and hence not liable to capital gains tax

In brief

In a recent decision in the case of Shri R. Nagaraja Rao¹ (assessee), the Karnataka High Court has held that shares transferred to a family member pursuant to a family arrangement/partition cannot be construed as **a transfer under section 2(47) of the Income-tax Act, 1961** (the Act) for the purpose of capital gains and hence not liable to capital gains tax.

¹ CIT v. R Nagaraja Rao [TS-222-HC-2012(KAR)]

Facts

- The assessee was a party to a family arrangement. The family arrangement was reached through a deed dated 21 December 1992.
- Each of the parties to the arrangement held personal properties as well as
 family properties and shares in different business concerns and each of the
 family business has been independently managed by one of the parties.
- Dispute arose between the parties, which was referred to arbitration. The arbitrator suggested a settlement, to which the parties agreed.

- As per the terms of the settlement, the assessee had to transfer his shares. In turn, the other family member also transferred shares held by them in favor of the assessee.
- The Assessing officer (AO) treated the above family arrangement as a 'transfer' and held that the assessee was liable to pay capital gains tax.
- The Commissioner of Income-tax (Appeals) confirmed the order of the AO.
- The Income-tax Appellate Tribunal (the Tribunal), after considering the judgment of Supreme Court in the case of Ram Charan Das² and also of the Gauhati High Court in the case of Ziauddin Ahmed³, ruled in favour of the assessee and held that the family arrangement made between the assessee and other family members on the suggestions made by the arbitrator is not a 'transfer', and therefore, the assessee is not liable to pay any capital gains tax.

Issue

- Whether the transfer of shares by virtue of a family arrangement was not a 'transfer' as there was a family dispute and such arrangement took place at the instance of the arbitrator?
- Consequently, whether the sale proceeds received by the assessee out of sale of shares can be treated as income and brought to capital gains tax?

Assessee's contentions

The assessee claimed that there was no 'transfer' which gives rise to any capital gains tax.

There was a 'transfer' and therefore, the assessee is liable to pay capital gains tax.

High Court ruling

- The referred to its own decision in the case of K.N. Madhusudhan⁴, wherein it was held that:
 - The word 'transfer' does not include partition or family settlement as defined under the Act.
 - It is well settled that a partition is not a transfer. What is recorded in a family settlement is nothing but a partition.
 - Every member has an anterior (i.e. pre-existing) title to the property which is the subject matter of a transaction, that is, partition or a family arrangement. So there is adjustment of shares, crystallization of the respective rights in family properties and therefore it cannot be construed as a transfer in the eyes of law.
- It is further observed that the Tribunal, on a proper consideration of entire material on record, has categorically held that the transaction in question was a family arrangement.
- Thus, it is concluded that there was no 'transfer' and therefore, no capital gains and no liability to pay capital gains tax.

Revenue's contentions

 $^{^2}$ Ram Charan Das v. Girija Nandini Devi [AIR 1963 DC 323] 3 Ziauddin Ahmed v. Commissioner of Gift Tax [1975] 102 ITR 253

⁴ Commissioner of Gift Tax v. K.N. Madhusudhan [Gift Tax Appeal Nos. 1& 2/2008]

Conclusion

The Court held that family arrangement/partition entails adjustment of shares and crystallisation of respective rights in family properties and therefore, the same cannot be treated as a transfer under the Act.

The ruling is relevant for assessees who transfer shares and other assets pursuant to a family arrangement or partition.

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