

# Key Highlights of Union Budget 2019-20:

## Direct Taxes

- Tax rate reduced to 25% for companies with annual turnover up to Rs. 400 crore
- Surcharge increased on individuals having taxable income from Rs. 2 crore to Rs. 5 crore and Rs.5 crore and above. Now surcharge will be as stated below:

Income Slab	Revised Surcharge
Rs. 50L to Rs. 1Cr	10%
Rs. 1Cr to Rs. 2Cr	15%
Rs. 2Cr to Rs 5Cr	25%
Above Rs. 5Cr	37%

### **Tax Simplification and Ease of living** – making compliance easier by leveraging technology:

- **Interchangeability of PAN and Aadhaar**
  - Those who don't have PAN can file tax returns using Aadhaar.
  - Aadhaar can be used wherever PAN is required.
- **Pre-filling of Income-tax Returns** for faster, more accurate tax returns
  - Pre-filled tax returns with details of several incomes and deductions to be made available.
  - Information to be collected from Banks, Stock exchanges, mutual funds etc.
- **Faceless e-assessment**
  - Faceless e-assessment with no human interface to be launched.
  - To be carried out initially in cases requiring verification of certain specified transactions or discrepancies.

### **Affordable housing**

- Additional deduction up to Rs. 1.5 lakhs for interest paid on loans borrowed up to 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2020 for purchase of house valued up to Rs. 45 lakh.

**Boost to Electric Vehicles**

- Additional income tax deduction of Rs. 1.5 lakh on interest paid on electric vehicle loans.
- Customs duty exempted on certain parts of electric vehicles.

**Digital Payments**

- TDS of 2% on cash withdrawal exceeding Rs. 1 crore in a year from a bank account
- Business establishments with annual turnover more than Rs. 50 crores shall offer low cost digital modes of payment to their customers and no charges or Merchant Discount Rate shall be imposed on customers as well as merchants.

**Other Direct Tax measures**

- Simplification of tax laws to reduce genuine hardships of taxpayers:
  - Higher tax threshold for launching prosecution for non-filing of returns
  - Appropriate class of persons exempted from the anti-abuse provisions of Section 50CA and Section 56 of the Income Tax Act.

**Relief for Start-ups**

- Capital gains exemptions from sale of residential house for investment in start-ups extended till FY21.
- 'Angel tax' issue resolved- start-ups and investors filing requisite declarations and providing information in their returns not to be subjected to any kind of scrutiny in respect of valuations of share premiums.
- Funds raised by start-ups to not require scrutiny from Income Tax Department
  - E-verification mechanism for establishing identity of the investor and source of funds.
- Special administrative arrangements for pending assessments and grievance redressal
  - No inquiry in such cases by the Assessing Officer without obtaining approval of the supervisory officer.
- No scrutiny of valuation of shares issued to Category-II Alternative Investment Funds.
- Relaxation of conditions for carry forward and set off of losses.

**NBFCs**

- Interest on certain bad or doubtful debts by deposit taking as well as systemically important non-deposit taking NBFCs to be taxed in the year in which interest is actually received.

### **International Financial Services Centre (IFSC)**

- Direct tax incentives proposed for an IFSC:
  - 100 % profit-linked deduction in any ten-year block within a fifteen-year period.
  - Exemption from dividend distribution tax from current and accumulated income to companies and mutual funds.
  - Exemptions on capital gain to Category-III Alternative Investment Funds (AIFs).
  - Exemption to interest payment on loan taken from non-residents.

### **Securities Transaction Tax (STT)**

- STT restricted only to the difference between settlement and strike price in case of exercise of options.

## **Indirect Taxes**

### **Make In India**

- Basic Customs Duty increased on cashew kernels, PVC, tiles, auto parts, marble slabs, optical fibre cable, CCTV camera etc.
- Exemptions from Custom Duty on certain electronic items now manufactured in India withdrawn.
- End use-based exemptions on palm stearin, fatty oils withdrawn.
- Exemptions to various kinds of papers withdrawn.
- 5% Basic Custom Duty imposed on imported books.
- Customs duty reduced on certain raw materials such as:
  - Inputs for artificial kidney and disposable sterilised dialyser and fuels for nuclear power plants etc.
  - Capital goods required for manufacture of specified electronic goods.

### **Defence**

- Defence equipment not manufactured in India exempted from basic customs duty

### **Other Indirect Tax provisions**

- Export duty rationalised on raw and semi-finished leather
- Increase in Special Additional Excise Duty and Road and Infrastructure Cess each by Rs. 1 per litre on petrol and diesel
- Custom duty on gold and other precious metals increased
- Legacy Dispute Resolution Scheme for quick closure of pending litigations in Central Excise and Service tax from pre-GST regime

## Measures for Rural India

- **Ujjwala** Yojana and **Saubhagya** Yojana have transformed the lives of every rural family, dramatically improving ease of their living.
- Electricity and clean cooking facility to all willing rural families by 2022.
- **Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Gramin** (PMAY-G) aims to achieve "Housing for All" by 2022:
  - Eligible beneficiaries to be provided 1.95 crore houses with amenities like toilets, electricity and LPG connections during its second phase (2019-20 to 2021-22).
- **Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY)**
  - A robust fisheries management framework through PMMSY to be established by the Department of Fisheries.
  - To address critical gaps in the value chain including infrastructure, modernization, traceability, production, productivity, post-harvest management, and quality control.
- **Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)**
  - Target of connecting the eligible and feasible habitations advanced from 2022 to 2019 with 97% of such habitations already being provided with all weather connectivity.
  - 30,000 kilometers of PMGSY roads have been built using Green Technology, Waste Plastic and Cold Mix Technology, thereby reducing carbon footprint.
  - 1,25,000 kilometers of road length to be upgraded over the next five years under PMGSY III with an estimated cost of Rs. 80,250 crore.
- **Scheme of Fund for Upgradation and Regeneration of Traditional Industries' (SFURTI)**
  - Common Facility Centres (CFCs) to be setup to facilitate cluster based development for making traditional industries more productive, profitable and capable for generating sustained employment opportunities.
  - 100 new clusters to be setup during 2019-20 with special focus on Bamboo, Honey and Khadi, enabling 50,000 artisans to join the economic value chain.
- **Scheme for Promotion of Innovation, Rural Industry and Entrepreneurship' (ASPIRE)** consolidated.
  - 80 Livelihood Business Incubators (LBIs) and 20 Technology Business Incubators (TBIs) to be setup in 2019-20.
  - 75,000 entrepreneurs to be skilled in agro-rural industry sectors.
- Private entrepreneurship to be supported in driving value-addition to farmers' produce from the field and for those from allied activities.
- Dairying through cooperatives to be encouraged by creating infrastructure for cattle feed manufacturing, milk procurement, processing & marketing.
- 10 ,000 new **Farmer Producer Organizations** to be formed, to ensure economies of scale for farmers.
- Government to work with State Governments to allow farmers to benefit from e-NAM.
- **Zero Budget Farming** in which few states' farmers are already being trained to be replicated in other states.

- **India's water security**

- New Jal Shakti Mantralaya to look at the management of our water resources and water supply in an integrated and holistic manner
- Jal Jeevan Mission to achieve Har Ghar Jal (piped water supply) to all rural households by 2024
- To focus on integrated demand and supply side management of water at the local level.
- Convergence with other Central and State Government Schemes to achieve its objectives.
- 1592 critical and over exploited Blocks spread across 256 District being identified for the Jal Shakti Abhiyan.
- Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) fund can be used for this purpose.

- **Swachh Bharat Abhiyan**

- 9.6 crore toilets constructed since Oct 2, 2014.
- More than 5.6 lakh villages have become Open Defecation Free (ODF).
- Swachh Bharat Mission to be expanded to undertake sustainable solid waste management in every village.

- **Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan,**

- Over two crore rural Indians made digitally literate.
- Internet connectivity in local bodies in every Panchayat under Bharat-Net to bridge rural-urban divide.
- Universal Obligation Fund under a PPP arrangement to be utilized for speeding up Bharat-Net.

## **Measures for Urban India**

- **Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Urban (PMAY-Urban)-**

- Over 81 lakh houses with an investment of about Rs. 4.83 lakh crore sanctioned of which construction started in about 47 lakh houses.
- Over 26 lakh houses completed of which nearly 24 lakh houses delivered to the beneficiaries.
- Over 13 lakh houses so far constructed using new technologies.
- More than 95% of cities also declared Open Defecation Free (ODF).
- Almost 1 crore citizens have downloaded Swachhata App.
- Target of achieving Gandhiji's resolve of **Swachh Bharat** to make India ODF by 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2019.
  - To mark this occasion, the **Rashtriya Swachhta Kendra** to be inaugurated at Gandhi Darshan, Rajghat on 2nd October, 2019.
  - **Gandhi--pedia** being developed by National Council for Science Museums to sensitize youth and society about positive Gandhian values.
- Railways to be encouraged to invest more in suburban railways through SPV structures like Rapid Regional Transport System (RRTS) proposed on the Delhi-Meerut route.

- Proposal to enhance the metro-railway initiatives by:
  - Encouraging more PPP initiatives.
  - Ensuring completion of sanctioned works.
  - Supporting transit oriented development (TOD) to ensure commercial activity around transit hubs.

### Measures for Young India

- **New National Education Policy** to be brought which proposes
  - Major changes in both school and higher education
  - Better Governance systems
  - Greater focus on research and innovation.
- **National Research Foundation (NRF)** proposed
  - To fund, coordinate and promote research in the country.
  - To assimilate independent research grants given by various Ministries.
  - To strengthen overall research eco-system in the country
  - This would be adequately supplemented with additional funds.
- Rs. 400 crore provided for **"World Class Institutions"** , for FY 2019-20, more than three times the revised estimates for the previous year .
- **'Study in India'** proposed to bring foreign students to study in Indian higher educational institutions.
- Regulatory systems of higher education to be reformed comprehensively:
  - To promote greater autonomy.
  - To focus on better academic outcomes.
- Draft legislation to set up **Higher Education Commission of India (HECI)** , to be presented.
- **Khelo India Scheme** to be expanded with all necessary financial support.
- **National Sports Education Board** for development of sportspersons to be set up under Khelo India, to popularize sports at all levels
- To prepare youth for overseas jobs, focus to be increased on globally valued skill-sets including language training, AI, IoT, Big Data, 3D Printing, Virtual Reality and Robotics.
- Set of four labour codes proposed, to streamline multiple labour laws to standardize and streamline registration and filing of returns.
- A television program proposed exclusively for and by start-ups, within the DD bouquet of channels.
- **Stand-Up India Scheme** to be continued for the period of 2020-25. The Banks to provide financial assistance for demand based businesses.

### Measures related to MSMEs:

- **Pradhan Mantri Karam Yogi Maandhan Scheme**
- Pension benefits to about three crore retail traders & small shopkeepers with annual turnover less than Rs. 1.5 crore.
- Enrolment to be kept simple, requiring only Aadhaar, bank account and a self-declaration.
  - Rs. 350 crore allocated for FY 2019-20 for 2% interest subvention (on fresh or incremental loans) to all GST-registered MSMEs, under the **Interest Subvention Scheme for MSMEs** .

- **Payment platform for MSMEs** to be created to enable filing of bills and payment thereof, to eliminate delays in government payments.
- India's first indigenously developed payment ecosystem for transport, based on **National Common Mobility Card (NCMC)** standards, launched in March 2019.
- Inter-operable transport card runs on RuPay card and would allow the holders to pay for bus travel, toll taxes, parking charges, retail shopping.
- Massive push given to all forms of physical connectivity through:
  - *Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana* .
  - Industrial Corridors, Dedicated Freight Corridors.
  - *Bhartmala* and *Sagarmala* projects, *Jal Marg Vikas* and *UDAN* Schemes.
- State road networks to be developed in second phase of **Bharatmala** project.
- Navigational capacity of Ganga to be enhanced via multi modal terminals at *Sahibganj* and *Haldia* and a navigational lock at *Farakka* by 2019-20, under **Jal Marg Vikas Project** .
- Four times increase in next four years estimated in the cargo volume on Ganga, leading to cheaper freight and passenger movement and reducing the import bill.
- Rs. 50 lakh crore investment needed in **Railway Infrastructure** during 2018-2030.
- Public-Private-Partnership proposed for development and completion of tracks, rolling stock manufacturing and delivery of passenger freight services.
- 657 kilometers of Metro Rail network has become operational across the country.
- Policy interventions to be made for the development of **Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul (MRO)** , to achieve self- reliance in aviation segment.
- Regulatory roadmap for making India a hub for aircraft financing and leasing activities from Indian shores, to be laid by the Government.
- Outlay of Rs. 10,000 crore for 3 years approved for Phase-II of **FAME** Scheme.
- Upfront incentive proposed on purchase and charging infrastructure, to encourage faster adoption of Electric Vehicles.
- Only advanced-battery-operated and registered e-vehicles to be incentivized under FAME Scheme.
- **National Highway Programme** to be restructured to ensure a *National Highway Grid* , using a financeable model.
- Power at affordable rates to states ensured under '**One Nation, One Grid**' .
- Blueprints to be made available for gas grids, water grids, i-ways, and regional airports.
- High Level Empowered Committee (HLEC) recommendations to be implemented:
  - Retirement of old & inefficient plants.
  - Addressing low utilization of gas plant capacity due to paucity of Natural Gas.
- Cross subsidy surcharges, undesirable duties on open access sales or captive generation for industrial and other bulk power consumers to be removed under **Ujjwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY)** .
- Package of power sector tariff and structural reforms to be announced soon.
- Reform measures to be taken up to promote **rental housing** .

- **Model Tenancy Law** to be finalized and circulated to the states.
- *Joint development* and *concession* mechanisms to be used for public infrastructure and affordable housing on land parcels held by the Central Government and CPSEs.
- **Measures to enhance the sources of capital for infrastructure financing:**
  - **Credit Guarantee Enhancement Corporation** to be set up in 2019-2020.
  - Action plan to be put in place to deepen the market for long term bonds with focus on infrastructure.
  - Proposed transfer/sale of investments by FIIs/FPIs (in debt securities issued by IDF-NBFCs) to any domestic investor within the specified lock-in period.
- **Measures to deepen bond markets :**
  - Stock exchanges to be enabled to allow AA rated bonds as collaterals.
  - User-friendliness of trading platforms for corporate bonds to be reviewed.
- **Social stock exchange :**
  - Electronic fund raising platform under the regulatory ambit of SEBI.
  - Listing social enterprises and voluntary organizations.
  - To raise capital as equity, debt or as units like a mutual fund.
- Threshold for minimum public shareholding in the listed companies from 25% to 35%.
- Know Your Customer (KYC) norms for Foreign Portfolio Investors to be made more investor friendly .
- Government to supplement efforts by RBI to get retail investors to invest in government treasury bills and securities, with further institutional development using stock exchanges.
- **Measures to make India a more attractive FDI destination:**
  - FDI in sectors like aviation, media (animation, AVGC) and insurance sectors can be opened further after multi-stakeholder examination.
  - Insurance Intermediaries to get 100% FDI.
  - Local sourcing norms to be eased for FDI in Single Brand Retail sector.
- Government to organize an annual Global Investors Meet in India, using National Infrastructure Investment Fund (NIIF) as an anchor to get all three sets of global players (pension, insurance and sovereign wealth funds).
- Statutory limit for FPI investment in a company is proposed to be increased from 24% to sectoral foreign investment limit. Option to be given to the concerned corporate to limit it to a lower threshold.
- FPIs to be permitted to subscribe to listed debt securities issued by ReITs and InvITs.
- NRI-Portfolio Investment Scheme Route is proposed to be merged with the Foreign Portfolio Investment Route.
- Cumulative resources garnered through new financial instruments like Infrastructure Investment Trusts (InvITs), Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs) as well as models like Toll-Operate-Transfer (ToT) exceed Rs. 24,000 crore.



- **New Space India Limited (NSIL)** , a PSE, incorporated as a new commercial arm of Department of Space.
- To tap the benefits of the Research & Development carried out by ISRO like commercialization of products like launch vehicles, transfer to technologies and marketing of space products.