

Tax Ready Reckoner 2021-22

Snapshot specific for the Schemes of UTI Mutual Fund

The rates are applicable for the financial year 2021-22 and subject to enactment of the Finance Bill, 2021

Tax on Dividend Income

	Individual / HUF (Resident In India)	Domestic Company	NRI
Equity/ Other than equity oriented schemes (Tax on dividend received)	As per slab rates	As per applicable rates	As per slab rates
Tax deduction at source (TDS):			
Equity/ Other than equity oriented schemes	10% [§]	10% [§]	20% ^{&}
Dividend distribution tax (DDT):			
Equity/ Other than equity oriented schemes (Payable by the mutual fund scheme)	Nil	Nil	Nil

[§]Tax is required to be deducted at source under section 194K of the Act.

As per the Press Release dated 13th May 2020 issued by the Ministry of Finance, for resident investors, tax on dividend is required to be deducted at source at a reduced rate of 7.5% w.e.f. 14th May 2020 to 31st March 2021 under section 194K of the Act, however, there shall be no reduction in rates of TDS, where the tax is required to be deducted or collected at higher rate due to non furnishing of PAN/Aadhaar in which case tax shall be deducted as prescribed under section 206AA of the Income Tax Act. The Press Release is subject to legislative amendments to this effect.

Tax will not be required to be deducted at source where the amount of such income or, as the case may be, the aggregate of the amounts of such income credited or paid or likely to be credited or paid during the financial year by the person responsible for making the payment to the account of, or to, the payee does not exceed five thousand rupees. However, on account of practical difficulties involved due to the unique nature of mutual fund investments, different schemes involved and irregular frequency of dividend declaration, **UTI Mutual Fund shall deduct TDS from each dividend declared i.e. even when the dividend amount paid is less than ₹ 5,000 or has not reached the aggregate threshold limit of ₹ 5,000.** In case the total TDS exceeds the actual tax liability of any investor, the investor can claim refund while filing their income-tax return.

[&]Tax to be deducted at source as per Section 196A of the Act, plus applicable surcharge (refer table on surcharge rates), if any. Also health and education cess at the rate of 4% on income tax and surcharge.

Capital Gain Tax

Tax on Short Term Capital Gains (STCG)

	Individual / HUF	Domestic Company	NRI##
Equity oriented schemes** (units held for 12 months or less)	15% + 4% Cess = 15.60%	15% + 4% Cess = 15.60%	15% + 4% Cess = 15.60%
Other than equity oriented schemes (units held for 36 months or less)	30%^ + 4% Cess = 31.20%	30%^ + 4% Cess = 31.20%	30%^ + 4% Cess = 31.20%

Tax on Long Term Capital Gains (LTCG)

	Individual / HUF#	Domestic Company#	NRI##
Equity oriented schemes** (units held for more than 12 months)	10% + 4% Cess = 10.40%	10% + 4% Cess = 10.40%	10% + 4% Cess = 10.40%
Other than equity oriented schemes (units held for more than 36 months)	20%‡ + 4% Cess = 20.80%	20%‡ + 4% Cess = 20.80%	20%‡ + 4% Cess (Listed) 10% + 4% Cess (Unlisted%) = 20.80% (Listed) = 10.40% (Unlisted)

**Securities transaction tax (STT) shall be payable on equity oriented mutual funds schemes at the time of redemption/ switch to the other schemes/ sale of units.

^ Assuming the investor falls into highest tax bracket. ^^ If total turnover or gross receipts during the financial year 2019-20 does not exceed ₹ 400 crores – 15% and for any other domestic company – 22%. For domestic companies (not claiming specified incentives and deductions) at the rate of 22% u/s 115BAA and domestic manufacturing companies (not claiming specified incentives and deductions) set-up and registered on or after October 1, 2019 at the rate of 15% u/s 115BAB.

Income-tax at the rate of 10% (without indexation) on long-term capital gains exceeding ₹1 lakh in a financial year provided redemption/ switch/ transfer of such units are of equity oriented schemes and subject to STT.

Applicable tax (along with applicable Surcharge and Health & Education Cess) will be deducted at source at the time of redemption/ switch of units in case of NRI investors.

‡ After providing for indexation. % without foreign currency fluctuation and indexation benefit

Tax Slabs

Existing Tax Regime

Income tax rates for individual / HUF / AOP/ BOI				
Total Income	Up to ₹ 2,50,000 ^{(a),(b)}	₹ 2,50,001 to ₹ 5,00,000 ^(c)	₹ 5,00,001 to ₹ 10,00,000	₹ 10,00,001 and above
Tax Rates	Nil	5%	20%	30%

a) In the case of a resident individual of the age of 60 years or more but less than 80 years, the basic exemption limit is ₹ 3,00,000.

b) In the case of a resident individual of the age of 80 years or more, the basic exemption limit is ₹ 5,00,000.

c) A resident individual (whose net income does not exceed ₹ 5,00,000) can avail rebate under section 87A. It is deductible from income-tax before calculating education cess. The amount of rebate is 100% of income-tax or ₹ 12,500, whichever is less.

New Tax Regime

Income tax rates for individual / HUF							
Total Income	Up to ₹ 2,50,000	₹ 2,50,001 to ₹ 5,00,000	₹ 5,00,001 to ₹ 7,50,000	₹ 7,50,001 to ₹ 10,00,000	₹ 10,00,001 to ₹ 12,50,000	₹ 12,50,001 to ₹ 15,00,000	₹ 15,00,001 and above
Tax Rates	Nil	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%

Under Section 115BAC an option has been provided to pay tax under the new tax regime subject to the condition that certain exemptions/ losses/ deductions cannot be claimed. In case, the individual/ HUF taxpayer intends to claim deductions / exemptions, the tax payer may choose that the existing tax rates and slabs to continue to apply. The taxpayers who are not having any business income can choose between the existing tax rates and the new tax regime every year while furnishing their Income Tax Return (ITR). For the taxpayers with business income, the taxpayers can, within the specified time period, choose to be taxed under the new tax regime only once and thereafter, the option so exercised will continue to remain valid for all the subsequent years as well. However, such taxpayers have been allowed to withdraw such an option once and thereafter; the taxpayer will not be eligible to choose the new tax regime again, provided the tax payer continues to have business income.

Surcharge Rate as a % of Income Tax:

	Income <= ₹ 50 lakhs	Income > ₹ 50 lakhs but <= ₹ 1 Crore	Income > ₹ 1 Crore but <= ₹ 2 Crores	Income > ₹ 2 Crs. but <= ₹ 5 Crores	Income > ₹ 5 Crores
Individual, HUF, AOP (Resident & Foreign)	Nil	10%	15%	25%	37%

	Income <= ₹ 1 Crore	Income > ₹ 1 Crore but <= ₹ 10 Crore	Income > ₹ 10 Crore	-	-
Partnership Firm (Domestic and Foreign)	Nil	12%	12%	-	-
Domestic Company	Nil	7%	12%	-	-
Domestic Company opting for new tax regime under Section 115BAA or Section 115BAB	10%	10%	10%	-	-
Foreign Company	Nil	2%	5%	-	-

If the taxable income includes dividend income or capital gains under section 111A and section 112A of the Act, surcharge of 15% will be applicable and enhanced surcharge of 37% and 25% is not applicable.

Securities Transaction Tax (STT)

Equity Oriented Fund:

STT on sale of a unit of equity oriented mutual fund to the mutual fund is levied at 0.001% (STT payable by the seller). No STT is chargeable on purchase of units of an equity oriented mutual fund entered into in recognized stock exchange.

STT on sale of a unit of an equity oriented mutual fund where the transaction is entered into in recognized stock exchange and the contract for sale is settled by the actual delivery is levied at 0.001% (STT payable by the seller).

Other than Equity Oriented Fund:

Purchase/ sale/ redemption of units other than equity-oriented units shall not be subject to STT.

Notes for Securities Transaction Tax

- As per Section 94(7), where any person (a) buys or acquires any units of mutual fund within a period of three months prior to the record date and (b) sells or transfers such unit within a period of nine months after such date and the dividend or income on such units received or receivable by such person is exempt, then the loss, if any, arising to such person on account of such purchase and sale of units, to the extent such loss does not exceed such amount of dividend or income received or receivable on such units, shall be ignored for the purposes of computing his income chargeable to tax.
- As per Section 94(8), where additional units have been issued to any person without any payment, on the basis of existing units held by such person then the loss on sale of original units shall be ignored for the purpose of computing income chargeable to tax, if (a) the original units were acquired within 3 months prior to the record date fixed for receipt of additional units and (b) sold within 9 months from such record date and the additional units are held on the date of sale/transfer. However, the loss so ignored shall be considered as cost of acquisition of such additional units held on the date of sale by such person.

Notes:

As per the Finance Bill 2021, a new section 206(AB) is proposed to be introduced w.e.f. 01st July 2021. As per this, where tax is required to be deducted at source, under the provisions of Chapter XVIIIB, other than sections 192, 192A, 194B, 194BB, 194LBC or 194N on any sum or income or amount paid, or payable or credited to a 'specified person' (as defined under this section) who has not filed the income tax returns for both of the two assessment years relevant to the two previous years immediately prior to the previous year in which tax is required to be deducted, for which the time limit of filing return of income under section 139 (1) has expired and the aggregate of tax deducted at source and tax collected at source is rupees fifty thousand or more in each of these two previous years, in such an event, tax shall be deducted at source at higher of the two rates as provided in section 206(AA) or 206(AB). As per this section, "Specified Person" shall not include a non resident who does not have a permanent establishment in India.

Tax rates mentioned herein are (i) also subject to surcharge on income-tax, if applicable, plus Health and Education cess @ of 4% on income-tax and surcharge (ii) also subject to Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT), if applicable (iii) subject to DTAA's for the non-resident/foreign investors who may be governed under the relevant DTAA's. Failure to furnish Permanent Account Number (PAN) to the person responsible for deducting such tax, higher tax will be payable as per section 206(AA) of the Act and/or under the income tax law.

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