INCOME FROM CAPITAL GAIN

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INTRODUCTION

- It is one of the **fourth head of income**.
- Profit and loss arising from the transfer of capital assets in the previous year is taxable
- Essential elements of capital gain are:
- 1.Capital assets
- 2.Transfer of capital assets
- 3. Computation of capital gain

CAPITAL ASSETS

- •Property of any kind held by an assessee, whether connected with business and profession or not.
- Any security held by FII
- •It may be movable, immovable, tangible or intangible.
- Vehicle used in business is treated as capital assets.
- **•EXCEPTION:**
- Commercial goods
- Movable assets for personal use (except jewelry, painting etc)
- Stock in trade
- Agricultural land in India.

TRANSFER OF CAPITAL ASSETS

- Sale exchange of any assets.
- Compulsory acquisition under any law.

EXCEPTIONS:

- Assets given as a gift
- Transfer of assets from subsidiary to holding company

COMPUTATION OF CAPITAL GAIN

Capital gain is divided under two parts:

- •A) short term capital gain
- •B)long term capital gain

NATURE OF ASSETS FOR TAX PURPOSE:

- •If sale of listed security is done which is hold for less than 12 months then it is treated as STCG other wise LTCG and on the contrary if it is a non listed security or any other immovable assets then if it holds less than 24 months it is treated as STCG otherwise LTCG
- •Any other assets treated as STCG if it holds less than 36 months other wise it is treated as LTCG.

In case of **short-term capital gai**n,

•capital gain = final sale price –(the cost of acquisition + house improvement cost + transfer cost).

•In case of long-term capital gain,

•capital gain = final sale price –(transfer cost + indexed acquisition cost + indexed house improvement cost).

Cost Inflation Index(CII) for x Cost of acquisition the year of transfer (sale)

Of = Acquisition

CII for the first year in which asset was held by assessee or year 2001-02, whichever is later

