





#### **Foreword**

With a steady eye on the upcoming General Election 2019, the Interim Budget of the BJP government for 2019 was expected to be strong on optics and populist measures and it delivered.

The Interim Budget 2019 gives a lot to the low income group. The bigger gainers are all individuals with net taxable income up to INR 5 lakh who will not have to pay any tax as per Budget 2019 proposals. Farmers with small landholdings promised income support of INR 6,000 per year is being viewed as the biggest announcement of the NDA government's last budget before elections.

Increase in investment in one residential house to two residential houses with the benefit of rollover of capital gain tax up to INR 2 crore, once in a lifetime is a great reform for the housing and construction sector. This would enhance the employment opportunities for the unskilled, semi-skilled and skilled workforce in the country. Extension in the period of exemption from levy of tax on notional rent, on unsold inventories, from one year to two years, from the end of the year in which the project is completed is encouraging as it will give an impetus to the real estate sector.

Increase in allocation to INR 64,587 crore for capital expenditure in railways would not only modernize the railways but would give an impetus to Make in India and create employment opportunities. Digitalization of one lakh villages in the next five years would enhance speed of the economy and spread awareness of the policy environment at the grass root level. Further, the increased allocations for MGNREGA to INR 60,000 crores in 2019-20 would enhance rural employment and rural demand. Separate department of Fisheries would provide sustained and focused attention to the sector which would improve the standards of living of people employed in the fisheries sector. The self-employment schemes including MUDRA, Start-up India and Stand-up India would create employment opportunities as well as harness energy of the youth.

The ten dimensional vision for the next decade really shows the confidence of the government to transform India to the next level with the strong and sustainable growth trajectory. Vision for social infrastructure and to provide ease of living are the well-thought reforms for the next

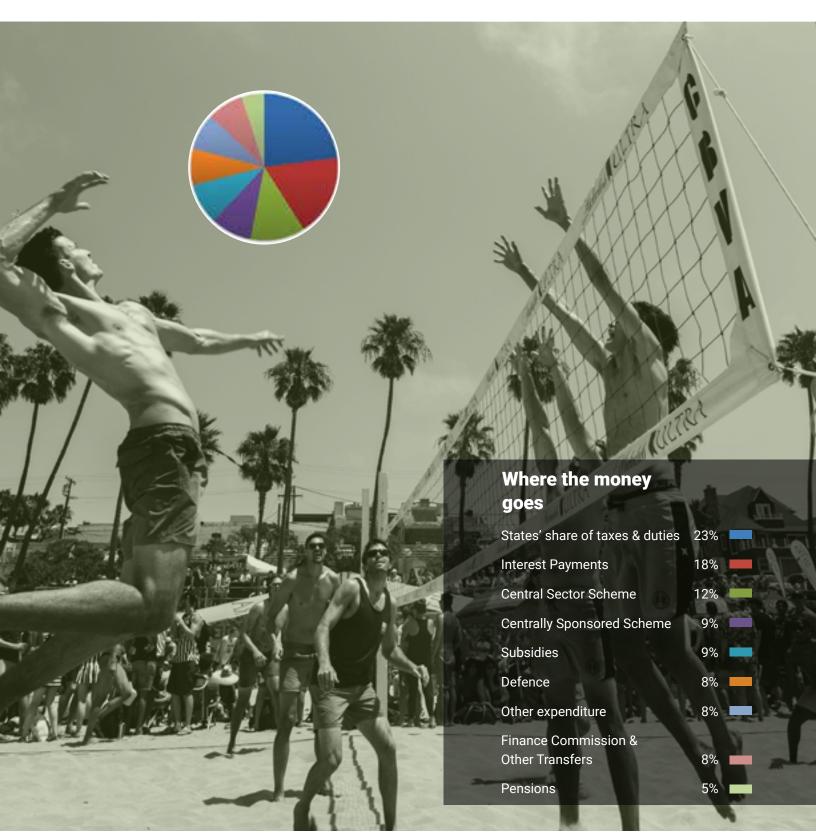


10 years to enhance the human development and standards of living. The other dimensions such as Digital India, Pollutionfree India, rural industrialization, cleaning of the rivers, self-sufficiency in food, vision of a healthy society among others are inspiring and promising in building confidence of the people.

Overall, the budget is clearly farm-focused, with elections on the mind. Farmers, age-old, unorganized sector, MSME and middle class; all finding favor, with the agricultural sector getting the biggest support. It's more of performance reporting and aspirations than any big-ticket changes. This was expected as it is an interim Budget valid for a few months. Thus a positive feel good budget which was expected given the 2019 elections.

Verendra Kalra & Co.





## **Budget Financials**

/ A .		INID	1.00	i. \
(Amount	ın	INK	DII	lion)

			(AIII	Out it in a billio	(ווכ
	Particulars	2017-18 Actuals	2018-189 BE	2018-19 RE	2019-20 BE
1	Revenue Receipts (2+3)	14,352	17,257	17,297	19,777
2	Tax Revenue(Net to Centre)	12,425	14,806	14,844	17,050
3	Non-tax revenue	1,927	2,451	2,453	2,726
4	Capital Receipts(5+6+7)	7,067	7,165	7,276	8,065
5	Recoveries of loans	156	122	132	125
6	Other receipts	1,000	800	800	900
7	Borrowings & other liabilities	5,911	6,243	6,344	7,040
8	Total Receipts (1+4)	21,420	24,422	24,572	27,842
9	Scheme Expenditure (10+13)	21,420	24,422	24,572	27,842
10	On Revenue account	18,788	21,418	21,406	24,479
11	Interest Payments	5,290	5,758	5,876	6,651
12	Grants in aid for creation of capital assets	1,910	1,953	2,003	2,007
13	On Capital account	2,631	3,004	3,166	3,363
14	Revenue deficit (10-1)	4,436	4,160	4,109	4,702
		(2.60)	(2.20)	(2.20)	(2.20)
15	Effective Revenue deficit (14-12)	2,526	2,207	2,106	2,695
		(1.50)	(1.20)	(1.10)	(1.30)
16	Fiscal deficit {9-(1+5+6)}	5,911	6,243	6,344	7,040
		(3.50)	(3.30)	(3.40)	(3.40)
17	Primary deficit (16-11)	621	485	468	389
		(0.40)	(0.30)	(0.20)	(0.20)

Capital receipts = (Recoveries of loans + Disinvestment Receipts + Borrowings and other liabilities)

Revenue Deficit = (Revenue Receipts - Revenue Expenditure)

Effective Revenue Deficit = (Capital Expnediture – Grants of creation of capital assets)

Fiscal deficit = (Total Receipts – Borrowings and other liabilities – Total Expenditure)

Primary Deficit = (Fiscal Deficit - Interest Payments)

BE = Budget Estimates RE= Revised Estimates

#### **Economic Indicators**

#### **GDP** Growth

(Market prices, 2011-12 as base year)



Year	%
2015-16*	8.2
2016-17 #	7.1
2017-18 (PE)	6.7
2018-19 (AE)	7.2

<sup>\*2</sup>nd revised Estimate | # 1st revised Estimate | \*\*Advance Estimate PE: Provisional Estimates

#### **Growth in GVA**

(Market prices, 2011-12 as base year)



	Agriculture & Allied	try 🔳	ces	
Year	Agrica Allied	Industry	Services	GVA
2015-16*	0.6	9.8	9.6	8.1
2016-17 #	6.3	6.8	7.5	7.1
2017-18 (PE)	3.4	5.5	7.9	6.5
2018-19 (AE)	3.8	7.8	7.3	7.0
*2nd revised Estimate	#1st revis	ed Esti	imate	



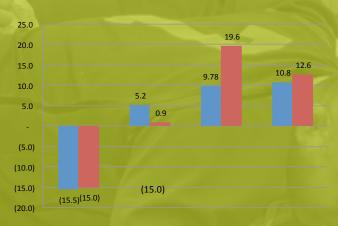
### **Inflation CPI and WPI**

[Average] %		
Year	Inflation CPI [Average]	Inflation (WPI) [Average]
2015-16	5.90	(3.69)
2016-17	4.90	1.73
2017-18	2.50	2.96
2018-19*	4.86	3.80

<sup>\*</sup> Inflation CPI-November 2018 \* Inflation WPI-December 2018

<sup>\*\*</sup>Advance Estimate | PE: Provisional Estimates

### **Economic Indicators**



# Growth in Foreign Trade [Average] %

Year	Exports Growth	Imports Growth
2015-16	(15.5)	(15.0)
2016-17(RE)	5.2	0.9
2017-18(RE)	9.78	19.6
2018-19(RE)	10.8	12.6

<sup>\*</sup> April-December 2018



### **Forex Reserves**

In USD billion

Year	In USD billion
2015-16	341.60
2016-17	346.90
2017-18	360.00
2018-19	409.37

<sup>\*</sup> December 2018



### **Exchange Rate**

(INR per USD)

Year	Exchange Rate (INR per USD)
2015-16	65.47
2016-17	67.07
2017-18	64.45
2018-19*	68.74
*.lulv 2018	

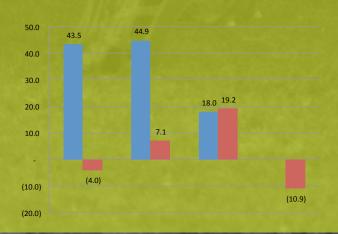
## **Deficit Trends (% of GDP)**

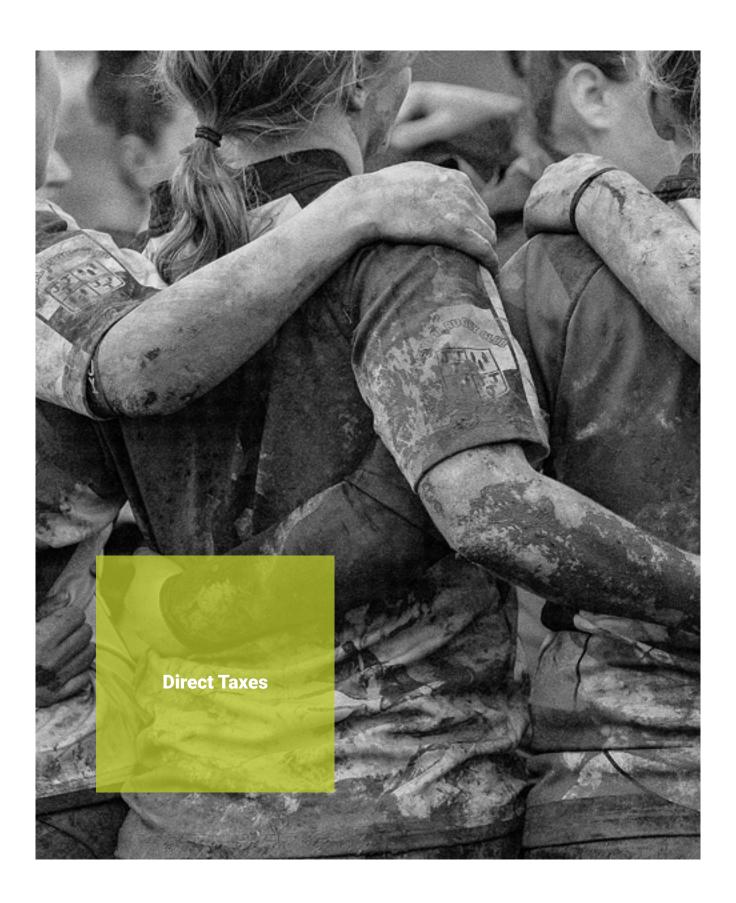


Year	Gross Fiscal Deficit	Revenue Defici
2015-16	3.9	2.5
2016-17	3.5	2.1
2017-18 (RE)	3.5	2.6
2018-19 (BE)	3.3	2.2

<sup>\*</sup>Provisional Actuals \*\* Budget Estimates

Foreign Investment in USD billion				
Year	FDI (Inflows)	Net FII		
2015-16	55.56	(4.0)		
2016-17	43.5	7.1		
2017-18	44.9	19.2		
2018-19*	18.0	(10.9)		
* August 2018				





#### **RATES OF INCOME TAX**

#### Individual - Taxes & Surcharge

There are no changes in the tax rates, except that rebate under section 87A of the Income-tax

Act has been enhanced from INR 2,500 to INR 12,500 resulting in zero taxes in case of persons whose total taxable income is

below INR. 500,000 (INR 0.50 million).

	Total Inc	Existing tax rate (AY	
Total Income	Taxable income <= INR 0.5 million	Taxable income > INR 0.5 million	2019-20)
Up to INR 2,50,000 (INR 0.25 million)	Nil	Nil	Nil
INR 2,50,000 to INR 5,00,000 (INR 0.25 million to INR 0.50 million)	Nil	05%	05%
INR 5,00,000 to INR 10,00,000 (INR 0.50 million to INR 1 million)	-	20%	20%
Above INR 10,00,000 (INR 1 million)	-	30%	30%

Education cess and surcharge as applicable

Basic exemption limit for resident individuals above 60 years but less than 80 years of age at any time during the FY is INR 300,000 (INR 0.30 million) and for resident individuals 80 years of age or more is INR 500,000 (INR 0.50 million), remains unchanged. Surcharge continues

to be applicable on persons having a total income exceeding INR 5,000,000 (INR 5 million), but not exceeding INR 1,000,000 (INR 10 million), at the rate of 10% and on those having a total income exceeding INR 1,000,000 (INR 10 million), at the rate of 15%, subject to marginal relief. Additional surcharge, the Health and Education Cess on income-

tax continues to be levied at the rate of 4% on the amount of tax computed, inclusive of surcharge (wherever applicable), in all cases. No marginal relief shall be available in respect of such cess.

#### Domestic company

There are no changes in the tax rate. Effective tax rates are as under.

Particulars	Taxable income < INR 10 million	INR 10 million < taxable income < INR 100 million	Taxable income > INR 100 million
	Proposed Rates	Proposed Rates	Proposed Rates
Domestic Company (Turnover not exceeding INR 250 crores (INR 2.5 billion)	26.00%	27.82%	29.12%
Domestic Company (Compliant with conditions of section 115BA)	26.00%	27.82%	29.12%
Domestic Company (Others)	31.20%	33.38%	34.94%
Foreign Company	41.60%	42.43%	43.68%

# Standard deduction on salary income enhanced

Section 16 of the Act, inter-alia, provides for certain deduction in computing income chargeable under the head Salaries. A standard deduction upto INR 40,000 (INR 0.04 million) or the amount of salary received, whichever is less was allowed from the last year, withdrawing the exemptions available in respect of Transport Allowance (except in case of differently abled persons) and reimbursement of medical expenses. It is proposed to amend the section to provide relief to the salaried taxpayers by way of increasing the amount of deduction from salary income, from existing INR 40,000 (INR 0.04 million) to INR 50,000 (INR 0.05 million).

### Increase in period exempting Notional Income charge on unsold inventory

As per the existing provisions of section 23 of the Act, where house property consisting of any building and land appurtenant thereto, is held as stock-in-trade and the property or any part of the property is not let during the whole or any part of the previous year, the annual value of such property or part of the property, for the period upto one year from the end of the financial year in which the certificate of completion of construction of the property is obtained from the competent authority, is taken to be Nil. It is proposed to provide relief to the taxpayers to effect that notional rent in respect of such unsold inventory, shall not be charged to tax up to two

years, instead of the existing period of one year, from the end of the financial year in which the certificate of completion is obtained from the competent authority.

### Benefit of Section 23 for selfoccupied house property extended

As per the existing provisions of section 23 of the Act, annual value of house or part of the house is taken to be Nil if such house is occupied by the owner for the purpose of his own residence or cannot actually be occupied by reason of his employment or business or profession carried on at any other place, and when he has to reside at that other place in a building not belonging to him. This benefit however, is restricted





to one house property only. It is proposed to amend the section so as to provide relief to the taxpayer by allowing him an option to claim Nil annual value in respect of any two houses, declared as self-occupied, instead of one such house as currently provided. It is also proposed to amend section 24 of the Income-tax Act to provide that the monetary limit of deduction on account of interest payable on borrowed capital shall continue to apply to the aggregate of the amounts of deduction in case of more than one selfoccupied houses.

# Expanding the benefit of Section 54

Section 54 of the Act provides for exemption from levy of capital gains tax in case where, within a period of one year before or two years after the date on which the transfer took place, the assessee purchases, or within a period of three years after that date constructs, one residential house in India. It is proposed to amend the section so as to provide relief to the taxpayers having long-term capital gains up to INR 2 crores (INR. 0.20 billion), arising from transfer of a residential house, by

affording the assessee a one-time opportunity, at his option, to utilize the said amount for the purchase or construction of two residential houses in India instead of one residential house as currently provided.

# Extension of eligibility period for deductions in respect of profits and gains from housing projects

Section 80-IBA of the Act provides that where the gross total income of an assessee includes any profits and gains derived from the business of developing and building housing projects, a deduction of an amount equal to 100% of the profits and gains derived from such business shall be allowed. The prescribed conditions, inter alia, provide for the project to be approved by the competent authority after the June 01, 2016, but on or before March 31, 2019. It is proposed to amend the section so as to augment the supply of affordable houses by extending the time limit from March 31, 2019 to March 31, 2020 for obtaining approval of the housing project for availing deduction.

## Enhancement of rebate under section 87A

As per the existing provisions of section 87A of the Act, an individual resident whose total income does not exceed INR 350,000 (INR 0.35 million), is entitled to a deduction to 100% of the Income-tax, subject to INR. 2,500. It is proposed to amend the section to provide relief to the individual taxpayers by increasing the maximum amount of tax rebate to INR. 12,500. The tax rebate shall now be admissible to taxpayers having total income up to INR 500,000 (INR 0.50 million), instead of existing INR 350,000 (INR 0.35 million).

# Increase in threshold for TDS in case of Interest income

The existing provisions of section 194A of the Act provide for deduction of tax at source by any person, not being an individual or a Hindu undivided family, who is responsible for paying to a resident any income by way of interest other than income by way of interest on securities, at the time of credit of such income to the account of the payee or at the time of payment thereof in cash or by issue of a cheque

or draft or by any other mode, whichever is earlier, at the rate of 10%. A banking company, cooperative society or a post office are to deduct such tax provided the amount so paid is in excess of INR. 10,000. It is proposed to amend the section so as to ease the burden of compliance by way of increasing the threshold limit from INR. 10,000 to INR. 40,000 in such cases.

# Increase in threshold for TDS in case of Rent

The existing provisions of section 194-I of the Act provide for deduction of tax at source at the rate of 2% for use of any machinery, plant or equipment; and at the rate of 10% for use of land, building, furniture or fittings, provided 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 exceeds INR. 180,000 (INR 0.18 million). It is proposed to amend the section to rationalize the threshold limit from INR. 180,000 (INR 0.18 million) to INR. 240,000 (INR 0.24 million), for deduction of tax at source on rental income.

# Amendments proposed to the Indian Stamp Act, 1899

The Finance Bill seeks to amend various provisions of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 for levy and administration of stamp duty on securities market instruments by the States at one place through one agency, viz., through Stock Exchanges or its Clearing Corporation or Depositories on one instrument, and for appropriately sharing the same with respective State Governments based on State of domicile of the ultimate buying client.

#### Amendments proposed to the Prevention of Money-Laundering Act, 2002

The Finance Bill seeks to amend sub-section (3) of section 8 of the Prevention of Money-laundering Act, 2002 so as to extend the time limit of 90 days for which the attachment shall remain valid during the period of investigation to 360 days and also to provide that in computing the period of 360 days, the period during which the investigation is stayed by any court shall be excluded.

### **SECTOR WISE IMPACT**

#### **AGRICULTURE SECTOR**

- Pradhan Mantri KIsan SAmman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) launched to provide income support at the rate of INR 6,000 per year to be transferred directly into the bank accounts of beneficiary farmers. The programme to entail an annual expenditure of INR 75,000 crore (INR 750 billion)
- Setting up of "Rashtriya Kamdhenu Aayog" to upscale sustainable genetic up-gradation

- of cow resources and to enhance production and productivity of cows
- A separate Department of Fisheries to be set up
- Benefit of 2% interest subvention to the farmers pursuing the activities of animal husbandry and fisheries, who avail loan through Kisan Credit Card. Additional 3% interest subvention on timely repayment of loan





#### INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR

- Under the UDAN Scheme, number of operational airports has crossed 100 with the commissioning of the Pakyong airport in Sikkim
- Sagarmala project along the coastal areas of the country to develop ports for faster handling of import and export cargo.
- Container freight movement started on inland waterways from Kolkata to Varanasi
- Safest year of Indian Railways. Introduction of the first indigenously developed and manufactured semi high-speed "Vande Bharat Express" to give Indian passengers world class experience with speed, service and safety.
- Capital support from the budget for railways is proposed at INR 64,587 crore (INR 645.87 billion) in 2019-20
- Allocation for the infrastructure development North Eastern Areas proposed to be increased by 21% to INR 58,166 crore (INR 581.66 billion) in 2019-20 over 2018-19.
- The Government to make 1 lakh villages into Digital Villages over next five years
- New National Artificial Intelligence portal to support National Program on Artificial Intelligence Achievements during 2014-19
- Defence budget to cross INR 3,00,000 crore (INR 3000 billion) for the first time ever

#### **RURAL SECTOR**

- 10% reservation in educational institutions and Government services for the poor.
- INR 60,000 crores (INR 600 billion) crores allocated for MGNREGA in BE 2019-20
- Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) allocated INR 19,000 crores (INR 190 billion) in BE 2019-20
- Under 'Saubhagya Yojna', by March, 2019, all willing families to get electricity connection
- 98% rural sanitation coverage and 5.45 lakh villages declared "Open Defecation Free" under the Swachh Bharat Mission
- A new committee under NITI Ayog to identify all the remaining De-notified nomadic and semi-Nomadic tribes. New Welfare development Board under Ministry of social justice and empowerment for development and welfare of De-notified nomadic and semi nomadic tribes





#### **SOCIAL SECTOR**

- The New Pension Scheme (NPS) liberalized keeping the contribution of the employee at 10%, the Government contribution increased by 4% making it 14%.
- Maximum ceiling of the bonus given to the labourers has been increased from INR 3,500 pm to INR 7,000 pm and the maximum ceiling of the pay has been increased from INR 10,000 pm to INR 21,000 pm.
- The ceiling of payment of gratuity has been enhanced from INR 10 lakhs to INR 20 lakhs.
- The ceiling of ESI's eligibility cover has been increased from INR 15,000 pm to INR 21,000 pm.
- Minimum pension for every labourer has been fixed at INR 1,000 per month. In the event of death of a labourer during service, the amount to be paid by EPFO has been enhanced from INR 2.5 lakh to INR 6 lakh.
- Under Anganwadi and Asha Yojana honorarium has been enhanced by about 50% for all categories of workers.
- 'Pradhan Mantri Shram-Yogi Maandhan' for the unorganised sector workers with monthly income upto INR 15,000. This pension yojana shall provide them an assured monthly pension of INR 3,000 from the age of 60 years on a monthly contribution of a small affordable amount during their working age. A sum of INR 500 crore (INR 5 billion) has been allocated for the Scheme.
- Allocation for Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) increased from INR 23,357 crore (INR 233.57 billion) in RE 2018-19 to INR 27,584 crore (INR 275.84 billion) in BE 2019-20.
- The allocation of INR 56,619 crore (INR 566.19 billion) made in BE of 2018-19 for Scheduled Caste, further increased to INR 62,474 crore (INR 624.74 billion) in RE is proposed to be enhanced to INR 76,801 crore (INR 768.01 billion) in BE for 2019-20. For the Scheduled Tribes also, proposed allocation in 2019-20 BE is INR 50,086 crore (INR 500.86 billion)
- Allocation for National Education Mission increased from INR 32,334 crore (INR 323.34 billion) in RE 2018-19 to INR 38,572 crore (INR 385.72 billion) in BE 2019-20.

AAR	Authority for Advance Ruling	FCEB	Foreign Currency Exchangeable Bonds	NSE	National Stock Exchange
AAI	Airport Authority of India	FCI	Food Corporation of India	ONGC	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation
: AE	Associated Enterprise	FDI	Foreign Direct Investment	OTS	One Time Settlement
AIF	Alternative Investment Funds	FEMA	Foreign Exchange Management Act	PAN	Permanent Account Number
AIIM		FIF	Financial Inclusion Fund	PDMA	Public Debt Management Agency
AMT		FII	Foreign Institutional Investor	PCBA	Printed Circuit Board Assembly
l AO	Assessing Officer	FIPB	Foreign Investment Promotion Board	PE	Permanent Establishment
AOP	Association of Persons	FMV	Fair Market Value	POEM	Place of Effective Management
APA		FOB	Free on Board	POS	Point of Sales
	Advance Pricing Agreement	FPO		PDS PPA	
AY	Assessment Year		Follow-on Public Offer		Power Purchase Agreement
B2B	Business-to-Business	FTP	Foreign Trade Policy	PPP	Public Private Partnership
BCD	Basic Custom Duty	GAAR	General Anti Avoidance Rules	PSU	Public Sector Undertaking
BE	Budget Estimate	GCF	Gross Capital Formation	PY	Previous Year
BEPS	ű –	GDP	Gross Domestic Product	QFI	Qualified Foreign Investors
BHIN	· ·	GDR	Global Depository Receipt	QIB	Qualified Institutional Buyer
BOD	Board of Directors	GST	Goods & Services Tax	QIP	Qualified institutional Placement
BOI	Body of Individuals	GSTN	Goods & Services Tax Network	R&D	Research & Development
BPL	Below Poverty Line	GTA	Goods Transport Agency	RBI	Reserve Bank of India
BSE	Bombay Stock Exchange	HEFA	Higher Education Financing Agency	REIT	Real Estate Investment Fund
CbC	County-By-Country	HSD	High Speed Diesel	RHF	Rural Housing Fund
CBU	Completely Built Unit	HUF	Hindu Undivided Family	RPF	Recognised Provident Fund
CBD.	Central Board of Direct Taxes	ICD	Inland Container Depot	RRB	Regional Rural Bank
CDT	Commodities Transaction Tax	ICDS	Integrated Child Development Services	RSE	Recognised Stock Exchange
CEA	Central Excise Duty	ICT	Information & Communication Technology	RSP	Retail Sale Price
CEN'	VAT Central Value Added Tax,1944	IDR	Indian Depository Receipts	RTE	Right to Education
CER	Central Excise Rules, 1944	IDS'16	Income Declaration Scheme, 2016	SAD	Specific Advaloram Duty
CETA	*	Ind-AS	Indian Accounting Standards		SI The Securitisation and Reconstruction
CFS	Consolidated Financial Statements	IEO	Independent Evaluation Officer	O/ II II / IEC	of Financial Assets and Enforcement of
CGS		IFSC	International Financial Services Centre		Security Interest Act, 2002
CIF	Cost Insurance Freight	IIFCL	India Infrastructure Finance Company	SC/ST	Scheduled Cast/Scheduled Tribe
CIT	Cost insurance Freight  Commissioner of Income Tax	III-CL	. ,		Securities & Exchange Board of India
		ICCT	Limited	SEBI	~
CKD	Completely Knock Down	IGST	Integrated Goods and Service Tax	SETU	Self-Employment and Talent Utilization
COA	Cost of Acquisition	IIM	Indian Institute of Management	SEZ	Special Economic Zones
COI	Cost of Improvement	IIT	Indian Institute of Technology	SFC	State Finance Corporations
CPSI	•	IISc	Indian Institute of Science	SGST	State Goods and Service Tax
CSI	Continental Shelf of India	IMR	Infant Mortality Rate	SHB	State Housing Bank
CST	Central Sales Tax	INR	Indian National Rupee	SHG	Self Help Groups
CVD	Counter Vailing Duty	Invit	Infrastructure Investment Fund	SIDBI	Small Industries and Development Bank of
DAVI	Directorate of Advertising and Visual	IP0	Initial Public Offer		India
	Publicity	IPTV	Internet Protocol Television	SITP	Software Information Technology Park
DDT	Dividend Distribution Tax	IRDA	Insurance Regulatory and Development	SLBC	State Level Bankers Committee
DEP	B Duty Entitlement Pass Book		Authority	SPV	Special Purpose Vehicle
DGC		IT	Information Technology	SSI	Small Scale Industry
DIN	Document Identification Number	ITAT	Income Tax Appellate Tribunal	STT	Securities Transaction Tax
DISC			Joint Venture/Wholly Owned Subsidiary	TAN	Tax Collection/ Deduction Account number
DOT	Department of Telecommunications	KCC	Kisan Credit Card	TCS	Tax Collected at Source
DRI	Differential Rate of Interest	LCD	Liquid Crystal Display	TDS	Tax Deducted at Source
DRP	Dispute Resolution Panel	LLP	Limited Liability Partnership	TIES	Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme
DTA	Domestic Tariff Area	LPG	Liquified Petroleum Gas	TP	Tansfer Pricing
			·		•
DTA	Ţ.	LTCG	Long-term Capital Gain	TPO	Transfer Pricing Officer
DTC	Direct Tax Code	MAT	Minimum Alternate Tax	TReDS	Trade Receivables Discounting System
DTH		MCA	Ministery of Corporate affaires	UID	Unique Identification
DUG		MRP	Maximum Retail Price	UIDAI	Unique Identification Authority of India
ECB	External Commercial Borrowings	MS	Motor Spirit	ULIP	Unit Linked Insurance Plan
ECG	·	MSE	Micro and Small Enterprises	UTGST	Union Territory Goods and Service Tax
ECS	Electronic Clearing System	MSME	Micro Small and Medium Enterprises	USD	US Dollar
EDF	Electronic Development Fund	MSP	Maximum Selling Price	VAT	Value Added Tax
EEFC		MUDRA	Micro Units Development Refinance Agency	VCC	Venture Capital Company
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zones	NABARD	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural	VCF	Venture Capital Funds
EHT	Electronic Hardware Technology Park		Development	VCU	Venture Capital Undertaking
EOU	Export Oriented Unit	NCD	Non-convertible Debentures	VRS	Voluntary Retirement Scheme
EPC		NHAI	National Highways Authority of India	WPI	Wholesale Price Index
EPFS	·	NHB	National Housing Bank	WTO	World Trade Organization
ESOF		NPS	National Pension Scheme	-	<b>J</b>
FCCI		NRI	Non-Resident Indian		
. 001	. croigh dancing donivertible bonds				

This document summarises the important provisions of the Interim Budget 2019 proposals as placed before the Parliament. Topics presented are grouped into chapters and sections to facilitate an understanding of the proposals. These are, however, not mutually Unless otherwise stated, Direct Tax Proposals will be applicable from AY 2020-2021. The proposals are subject to amendment as the Finance Bill passes through the Parliament. All reasonable care has been taken in preparing this document. M/s Verendra Kalra & Co., Chartered Accountants, accepts no responsibility for any errors, if it may contain, whether caused by negligence or otherwise or for any loss, howsoever caused or sustained by the person who relies on it.

This document is not an offer, invitation or solicitation of any kind and is meant for use of clients and firm's personnel.

# VERENDRA KALRA & CO

 75/7 Rajpur Road, Dehra Dun - 248001, Uttarakhand, INDIA
 T+91.135.2743283, 2747084, 2742026
 F+91.135.2740186

W www.vkalra.com E info@vkalra.com

80/28, Malviya Nagar,
 New Delhi, 110017 INDIA
 W www.vkalra.com
 E info@vkalra.com

For private circulation to clients and associates only. The information contained herein is of general nature and is not intended to address the circumstances of any particular individual or entity. © Copyright: Verendra Kalra & Co