

Unit 3 — Tax Planning, Authorities & Procedures

Tax Planning & Management | BMB FM 02 / KMB FM 02

Unit 3: Tax Planning, Management and Administration

Syllabus: Tax avoidance, tax planning and tax evasion; income tax authorities — appointment, jurisdiction, powers and functions; provisions relating to collection and recovery of tax; refund of tax; offences, penalties and prosecutions; appeals and revisions; advance tax; TDS; advance rulings; avoidance of double taxation agreements.

Exam Blueprint (2025-26 paper)

Topic	2025-26 paper	Marks
Tax Avoidance vs Evasion vs Planning	Section B	7
Income tax authorities and their powers	Section C	7
TDS and Refund of tax (short notes)	Section C	7
Advance tax	Section A	2
Tax evasion	Section A	2

YE QUESTION BAAR-BAAR AAYA HAI

Is unit se **paanch questions** aaye 2025-26 me. **Tax avoidance vs evasion vs planning** ka comparison lagbhag pakka hai — ye har paper me kisi na kisi roop me aata hai.

1. Tax Planning, Tax Avoidance and Tax Evasion — the flagship comparison

1.1 The Three Concepts

DEFINITION - RATTA MAARO

Tax Planning is the **arrangement of one's financial affairs within the framework of the law** so as to **minimise tax liability by making full use of the exemptions, deductions, rebates and reliefs deliberately provided by the statute**. It is **fully legal and encouraged** by the legislature.

DEFINITION - RATTA MAARO

Tax Avoidance is the **reduction of tax liability by taking advantage of loopholes, gaps or ambiguities in the law** — complying with the **letter of the law** while **defeating its spirit and intent**. It is **technically legal but ethically questionable**.

DEFINITION - RATTA MAARO

Tax Evasion is the **illegal reduction of tax liability by deliberately concealing income, inflating expenses, falsifying records or suppressing facts**. It is **illegal, fraudulent and punishable** by penalty and prosecution.

(Tax evasion was a 2-mark question in 2025-26.)

1.2 The Comparison Table — learn this exactly

Basis	Tax Planning	Tax Avoidance	Tax Evasion
Meaning	Using the provisions of the law to reduce tax	Using loopholes in the law	Illegally escaping tax
Legality	Fully legal	Legal in form , but against the intent	Illegal
Morality	Ethical and moral	Immoral / unethical	Immoral and criminal
Intention	To avail of the benefits the law provides	To defeat the intention of the legislature	To conceal and deceive
Method	Investing in 80C, 80D; choosing a tax-efficient structure	Artificial transactions, shell companies, treaty shopping	Not declaring income, fake bills, two sets of books, bogus expenses
Disclosure	Full and honest disclosure	Facts disclosed, but arranged artificially	Concealment and misrepresentation
Timing	Done before the income arises — forward-looking	Usually before the transaction	Usually after the income arises
Consequence	No penalty — it is encouraged	May be struck down under GAAR; no penalty if genuine	Penalty + interest + prosecution and imprisonment
Effect on economy	Encourages savings and investment	Erodes the tax base unfairly	Creates black money ; deprives the exchequer
Example	Investing Rs. 1.5 lakh in PPF under 80C	Routing an investment through a tax-haven company solely to avoid tax	Showing personal expenses as business expenses; not reporting cash sales

YAAD RAKHNE KA JUGAAD

Teeno ko ek line me: **Tax planning = kanoon ke saath chalna. Tax avoidance = kanoon ke chhed dhundhna. Tax evasion = kanoon todna.**

1.3 GAAR — General Anti-Avoidance Rules

DEFINITION - RATTA MAARO

GAAR (Chapter X-A, Sections 95–102) empowers the tax authorities to **declare an arrangement as an "impermissible avoidance arrangement"** and deny the tax benefit, where the **main purpose** of the arrangement is to obtain a tax benefit and it lacks **commercial substance**.

An arrangement lacks commercial substance if it involves **round-trip financing**, an **accommodating party**, elements that **offset or cancel each other**, or a transaction conducted in a manner **not ordinarily employed for bona fide purposes**.