# VALUE OF RENT FREE ACCOMMODATION - SEC.17(2)(i)

**A.UNFURNISHED ACCOMMODATION:** Valuation of the perquisite is as below:

| | Employee | Value of perquisite |
|---|---|---|
| **a)** | Central Government or State Government employee | License fee determined by the Government |
| **b)** | **Other than Government Employee:**<br>**i)** Where the accommodation is owned by the employer | Accommodation is provided in a place where population as per 2001 census is:<br>➢ ≤ 10 Lakhs - 7.5% of Salary<br>➢ 10 Lakhs to 25 Lakhs - 10% of salary<br>➢ > 25 Lakhs - 15% of Salary, |
| | **ii)** Where the accommodation is taken on lease by the employer and provided to the employee | The least of the following:<br>➢ Actual amount of lease rent or<br>➢ 15% of Salary |
| **c)** | Hotel accommodation | Refer to point C (next page). |

**B.FURNISHED ACCOMMODATION:**

First work out as if the accommodation is unfurnished

↓

***Add*** the below value for the benefit of furniture

↓

10% p.a. of the original cost of furniture - owned by the employer.

Actual rent if the furniture is hired by the employer.

**C.HOTEL ACCOMMODATION:**

**a.** Where the accommodation is provided to the employee in a hotel 24% of salary paid or payable for the previous year or the actual charges paid or payable to such hotel, whichever is lower shall be the value of perquisite.

**b.** The value shall be reduced by the rent, if any, actually paid or payable by the employee.

**c.** ***Exception:*** If such hotel accommodation is provided for a period not exceeding in aggregate 15 days on the transfer of the employee from one place to another place, there will be no taxable perquisite.

***Exceptions to A, B, C above:***

**a.** ***Where on account of transfer*** of an employee from one place to another, the employee is provided with accommodation at the new place of posting while retaining the accommodation at the other place, the value of perquisite shall be determined as:

ϒ For a period not exceeding 90 days, the value of perquisite shall be determined with reference to only one such accommodation which has lower perquisite value as computed above

- Where the period exceeds 90 days, the value of perquisite shall be charged for both such accommodations.

**b.** There will be no taxable perquisite where accommodation is provided to an employee working at a mining site or an on-shore oil exploration site or a project execution site, or a dam site or a power generation site or an off-shore site which:

- Being of a temporary nature and having plinth area not exceeding 800 sq.ft., is located not less than 8 kms away from the local limits of any municipality or a cantonment board; or
- Is located in a remote area. ("Remote area", means an area that is located at least 40 Kilometers away from a town having a population not exceeding 20,000 based on latest census).

***Note:***

**a.** ***Salary for which period:*** Salary is to be computed on 'due' basis for the period for which the rent free accommodation has been provided to the employee E.g. If the rent-free accommodation is provided for the period 1st of Jan., 2009 to 31st of March 2009 then only the salary due for the months of Jan., Feb, and March shall only be taken. Even if salary is received in advance it will not be included in this computation.

**b.** ***Salary from more than one employer:*** Salary from all the employers shall be considered though it is not good from the employee point of view.

**c.** Accommodation includes a house, flat, farm house (or part thereof), or accommodation through in a hotel, guest-house, caravan, mobile home, ship or other floating structure.

**d.** For all the purposes of valuation of perquisites, until page 3.17 (Except otherwise provided), the expression "**member of household"** shall include: Spouse, Children's and their spouses, Parents & Servants and dependants.

**SPECIFIC DEF.2:** It includes the Basic pay, allowances, bonus or commission or any monetary payment, from one or more employers, but it does not include the following:

**a.** Dearness allowance (But the same is included if it forms part of salary for the computation of retirement benefits of the employee).

**b.** Employer's contribution to the provident fund account of the employee.

**c.** Exempted allowances.

**d.** The value of perquisite specified in Sec.17(2).

**e.** Any benefit in the nature of medical facility to the extent exempted.

***Problem 3:*** A is working as a General Manager of P Company Ltd. The details are:

| | |
|---|---|
| Salary | 10,000 p.m. |
| Bonus | 19,200 |
| Conveyance Allowance (70% spent on official duties) | 2,000 p.m. |
| Medical Allowance | 500 p.m. |
| Employer's contribution to recognised provident fund | 20% of Salary |

He has been provided with a rent free accommodation in Delhi. Compute the value of the rent-free accommodation to be included in the salary income of A for the A.Y. 2010-11, if:

**a.** The accommodation is owned by the company.

**b.** The accommodation has been taken on rent by the company at Rs.7,000 p.m.

***Problem 4:*** In the case of Mr. X, the employer provides own accommodation well furnished at Delhi. The written down value of the furniture works out to Rs. 3,000 whereas the actual cost is Rs. 27,000. Mr. X draws Rs.15,000 p.m. basic pay and Rs.2,500 as monthly commission. (a) Calculate the value of perquisite of rent free accommodation. (b) If, instead of providing the accommodation free of rent, the employer charges Rs.2,000 p.m. as rent from Mr. X, what will be the value of taxable perquisite? (c) What is your answer if rent payable by X to his employer is Rs.4,000 p.m.?

***Problem 5:*** Calculate the value of perquisite, if any chargeable to tax in respect of free accommodation provided by the employer in a hotel to an employee:

**a.** For 10 days when he was transferred from Delhi to Mumbai.

**b.** Throughout the year as per contract of employment.

## VALUE OF CONCESSIONAL ACCOMMODATION - SEC.17(2)(ii)

Where the employer provides an accommodation (Furnished/Unfurnished) but charges certain rent, the taxable value of perquisite shall be:

| | |
|---|---|
| Value of accommodation (as rent free accomod) | XXX |
| Less: Rent paid/payable by the employee | XXX |
| Value of perquisite | XXX |

***Problem 6:*** Mr.A is under employment with a marketing company with the following emoluments: Basic - 18,500 p.m, DA (not forming part of retirement benefits) - 1500 p.m., Medical Allowance - 500 p.m., Bonus - Rs.10,000 p.a. He has been provided with an accommodation by his employer for which the employer charges him Rs.500. What is the taxable value of accommodation if it is been provided in a place:

**a)** Where population is less than 10 lakhs

**b)** Where population is between 10 lakhs to 25 lakhs.

**c)** Where population is more than 25 lakhs

***Problem 7:*** Mr.S got an employment offer in Mumbai, with a salary of Rs.20,000 p.m. DA (forming part of salary) Rs. 1500 p.m., Bonus of Rs.15,000 p.a. has been provided. Further the following options were given to him by his employer:

**a. Option A:** Flat A, the Municipal value of the property is 25,000 p.m, allotted as rent free accommodation.

**b. Option B:** Flat B near to the office, the Municipal Value of the property is 55,000 p.m. allotted at a concessional rent of 500 p.m.

Analyse the alternatives of rent free and concessional accommodation.

## PERQUISITE IN RESPECT OF DOMESTIC SERVANT

**a.** ***Chargeable in the hands of Specified employees only:*** Where the employer provides the benefit of services of a sweeper, a gardener, a watchman or a personal attendant (E.g. Cook), such benefit is chargeable in the hands of specified employees only.

**b.** ***Chargeable in the hands of all employees:*** If the employer pays salary for the domestic servants employed by the employee, such benefit is chargeable in the hands of all the employees.

**c.** ***Amount chargeable:*** It shall be the amount of salary borne by the employer.

**d.** Any amount collected from the employee shall be reduced from the answer obtained.

**e.** Domestic servant allowance given to an employee is always chargeable to tax. It is taxable even if the allowance is used for engaging a domestic servant.

## PERQUISITE IN RESPECT OF GAS, ELECTRICICITY & WATER SUPPLY

**a.** ***Chargeable in the hands of Specified employees only:*** Where the employer provides the gas etc. to the employees it is chargeable only in the hands of specified employees.

**b.** ***Chargeable in the hands of all employees:*** If the gas etc. connections are in the name of the employees & the expenses are met by the employer, it is an obligation of the employee being met by the employer, therefore taxable in the hands of all employees.

**c.** ***Amount chargeable:***

| | |
|---|---|
| Where such supply is made from employer's own resources | Manufacturing cost incurred by the employer |
| In any other case | Amount incurred by the employer. |

**d.** ***Amount collected:*** Where the employee is paying any amount in respect of such services, the amount so paid shall be deducted from the value of perquisite.

## PERQUISITE IN RESPECT OF EDUCATION FACILITIES

**a.** ***Training of employees:*** Amount spent for providing free education facilities/training to the employees, is not taxable.

**b.** ***Fixed education allowance:*** Fixed education allowance given in cash by the employer to the employee to meet the cost of education of the family members of the employee is exempt from tax to the extent of Rs.100 per month per child (up to a maximum of 2 children). Moreover, any allowance granted to an employee to meet hostel expenditure of his child is exempt from tax to the extent of Rs.300 per month per child (Up to a maximum of 2 children).

**c.** ***Payment of school fees of employee's children:*** School fees of the family members of the employees, borne (Paid/reimbursement) by the employer is taxable as a perquisite in all cases (i.e., in the hands of specified as well as non-specified employees).

**d.** ***Other cases - only specified employees:***

| | |
|---|---|
| Where the free education facilities for the children of the employee are provided in an education institution owned by the employer or in any other educational institution. | The cost of education in a similar institution in the near locality. Any amount collected from the employee shall be reduced. However, if the cost of such education or the value of benefit per child does not exceed Rs.1,000 p.m. then the perk shall be taken as nil. |
| Where such amount exceed Rs.1,000 per month per child of the employee. | Cost of such education in a similar institution (-) Rs. 1,000 p.m. per child (-) Amount recovered from the employee. |
| Where educational facility is provided to any other member of his household in an education institution owned by the employer or in other institution. | Cost of such education in a similar institution in the near locality (-) amount collected from the employee. |

## PERQUISITE IN RESPECT OF MOTOR CAR (F.ACT 2009)

**a.** Where the car is owned by the employee and the expenses are met by him the question of perquisite and its taxability does not arise.

**b.** Where the car is owned by the employer/employee and used wholly and exclusively for official purposes, there is no taxable perquisite even if the employer meets the expenses provided certain conditions are satisfied (Discussed in e point below).

**c.** ***To & Fro:*** Conveyance provided to go to office from home and to return to home from office is considered as use for official purposes and therefore not taxable as a perquisite.

**d.** ***Other cases:***

| ***Car owned by*** | ***Expenses met by*** | ***Used for wholly personal use*** | ***Used for partly personal use & partly official use*** |
|---|---|---|---|
| Employee | Employer (Met by/ Reimbursed by)<br><br>**(*)** | Actual Exp.'s incurred | Actual amount of expenditure incurred by the employer ***as reduced by*** below amounts towards official use:<br>Up to 1.6 liters cubic capacity of engine Rs. 1,200 p.m.<br>Above 1.6 liters of C.C. - 1,600 p.m. (Or as reduced by higher amount if conditions of e point are satisfied)<br>Reduce 600 p.m. for driver salary. (If provided) |
| Employer (Owned/ Hired) | Employee | Dep. (Prescribed rate is at 10% on original cost) (Or) Hire Charges, Driver Salary (If provided). | Up to 1.6 liters C.C. of engine the value of perk is Rs.400 p.m.<br>Above 1.6 liters of C.C. of engine the value of perk is Rs.600 p.m.<br>Add the Driver salary - Rs.600 p.m. (If provided) |
| Employer (Owned/ Hired) | Employer (Met by/ Reimbursed by) | Running & Maintenance expenses, Dep. (rate is at 10% on original cost) (or) Hire Charges, Driver Salary (If provided). | Up to 1.6 liters C.C. of engine the value of perk is Rs.1,200 p.m.<br>Above 1.6 liters of C.C. of engine value of perk is Rs.1,600 p.m.<br>Add the Driver salary - Rs.600 p.m. (If provided) |

***Additional Points:***

**a.** In ***** situations, perquisite is chargeable in the hands of all employees i.e. both specified & non specified employees. In other cases it is taxable for specified employees only.

**b.** Here ***month*** refers full month only.

**c.** ***Claim 1:*** Where the employer or the employee claims that the motor car is used wholly and exclusively in the performance of official duty certain conditions are required to be satisfied (Discussed in e point below).

**d.** ***Claim 2:*** Similarly, where it is claimed that the actual expenses on the running and maintenance of the motor car owned by the employee for official purposes is more than the amounts prescribed as deductible, such higher amount can be deducted if certain conditions are satisfied. (Discussed in e point below).

**e.** The ***conditions*** prescribed for c & d, are as follows:

- ϒ The employer has maintained complete details of journey undertaken for official purpose which may include date of journey, destination, mileage, and the amount of expenditure incurred thereon.
- ϒ The employee gives a certificate that the expenditure was incurred wholly and exclusively for the performance of his official duty.
- ϒ The supervising authority of the employee, wherever applicable, gives a certificate to the effect that the expenditure was incurred wholly and exclusively for the performance of official duties.

**f.** ***Car at concessional rate:*** From the answer as obtained above reduce the amount collected from employee. But as per the new valuation rules nothing is deductible from such answer in cases of 2b & 3b cases.

**g.** ***More than one car:*** Where the employee or his family members are provided with more than one car owned by the employer, otherwise than wholly and exclusively for official purposes, the value of perquisite shall be calculated as under.

- ϒ The value of perquisite in respect of one car shall be Rs.1,200 up to 1.6 liters cubic capacity of engine Rs.1,600 if such capacity exceeds 1.6 liters as increased by Rs.600 if driver is provided; and
- ϒ In respect of other car or cars the value of perquisite shall be calculated as if such car or cars have been provided exclusively for his private or personal purposes.

**h.** In the case of any other conveyance provided by employer the value of perquisite shall be as follows depending upon the usage indicated below:

| | |
|---|---|
| **a)** Private purposes | Running and maintenance expenses |
| **b)** Partly private purposes | Actual expenditure incurred by the employer as reduced by an amount of Rs.600 |

***Problem 7 (VKS):*** Find out the value of the perquisite in respect of car in the following different situations for the A.Y. 2010-11. The employees are specified employees:

**a.** X is employed by a company. He has been provided a car (1200cc) owned by the employer, cost of the car is Rs.4,26,000. The expenditure incurred by the company on maintenance of the car are-petrol: Rs.46,000, driver: Rs.36,000 and maintenance Rs.10,000. The car is used by X partly for official purposes partly for private purposes. A sum of Rs.12,000 is recovered from X.

**b.** Assume in Situation 'a' that the car is used only for private purposes.

**c.** A car (1800cc) is owned by the employer (cost of the car being Rs.4,80,000). X, an employee, can use it partly for official purposes and partly for private purposes. Expenses are, however, incurred by X. During the previous year 2009-10 the total expenditure incurred by X is Rs. 50,000 on car and Rs. 20,000 on driver.

**d.** Assume in Situation 'c' that the car is used only for private purposes.

**e.** X owns a car (1400cc). He uses it for official & private purposes. During the previous year 2009-10 he incurs a sum of Rs. 40,000 on running and maintenance of car.

Besides, he has appointed a driver (salary Rs. 24,000). The employer reimburses the entire expenditure of Rs. 64,000. Logbook of the car is not maintained.

**f.** Assume that in Situation e that the logbook of the car is maintained and 70% of the expenditure is attributable towards the official use of the car. A certificate is given by the employer & employee to this effect.

**g.** A car (1700cc) is owned by the employer. All expenses (Rs.56,000) are incurred by the employer. The employer maintains logbook of the car. X, an employee, uses the car only for official purposes. A certificate is given by the employer & employee to this effect.

***Problem 8 (VKS):*** X is employed by X Ltd. He has been provided three cars for official and personal use. The company incurs the following expenses in respect of these cars:

| | ***Car 1 (1800cc)*** | ***Car 2 (1200cc)*** | ***Car 3 (1600cc)*** |
|---|---|---|---|
| Petrol bills | 40,500 | 60,600 | 38,500 |
| Maintenance expenses | 8,100 | 7,800 | 9,200 |
| Insurance | 6,700 | 6,300 | 4,900 |
| Salary of driver | 24,000 | - | - |

Cost of cars to the employer is Rs.4,89,000, Rs.5,10,000 and Rs.3,50,000. He holds 14 % equity share capital and 50% preference share capital in the company. Remaining shares in X Ltd. are owned by the relatives of X. X is not a director in X Ltd. Find out the value of the perquisite for the assessment year 2010-11 in respect of cars if monetary emoluments of X are (a) Rs.50,000 or (b) more than Rs.50,000.

## OTHER FRINGE BENEFITS OR AMENITIES - SEC.17(2)(vi)

The following other fringe benefits or amenities are prescribed under Rule 3(7) and the manner of valuing such benefits or amenities are also provided. In computing the value of any such fringe benefit or amenity, the amount paid or recovered or borne by the employee or member of his household, as the case may be, shall be reduced and only the balance value shall be charged to tax as perquisite.

### INTEREST ON LOANS:

**a.** ***Rate of int.:*** The value of the benefit to the employee on account of interest free or concessional loan given to him or to any member of his household is equal to simple interest, at the rate of:

| **Nature of Loan** | **Rate of Interest - per annum** |
|---|---|
| Housing<br>Loan up to 30L | 0 to 5 yrs – 9.75%; 5 to 15 yrs –10%; 15 to 25 yrs – 10.25% |
| Loan above 30L to Less than 75L | 0 to 5 yrs – 10.25%; 5 – 15 yrs - 10.50%; 15 to 25 yrs - 10.75% |
| Loan above 75L | 0 to 5 yrs – 10.25%; 5 – 15 yrs - 10.50%; 15 to 25 yrs – 11% |
| Car | 0 - 3 yrs – 11.75 % (if below 7.5 lakhs) and 11.50% (if above 7.5 lakhs);<br>Above 3 yrs but less than 5 years - 11.75%; and<br>Above 5 yrs but less than 7 yrs – 12% |
| Education | Up to 4 L - 11.75%;above 4 L but less than 7.5L – 13.25% &<br>above 7.5 L -12,50% |
| Personal loan | 16.5% |
| Two wheelers | 16.25% |

**b.** ***Calculated on:*** The interest calculation shall be with reference to maximum outstanding monthly balance (MOMB).

**c.** ***"MOMB"-*** the outstanding balance for each loan as on the last day of each month.

**d.** ***Exemption from tax:***

- ϒ Where these amount of loans in the aggregate does not exceed Rs.20,000 (i.e. if the loan exceeds 20,000 the value of perk is to be calculated on full loan) Or
- ϒ No value would be charged as a perquisite if the loan is availed for medical treatment in respect of the specified deceases. However, if the employee gets reimbursement under any Medical Insurance in respect of which any such loan has been availed, then the benefit of this exemption shall not apply to such loan amount.

**e.** ***Amount recovered:*** The value of benefit is to be reduced by the amount recovered from employee towards interest.

**f.** It is clarified that even the ***existing loans*** are also covered.

**g.** It is taxable in the hands of all employees (both specified and non specified).

**Note:** CBDT Circular No.15 dt. 12.12.2001: For the purpose of this Rule housing or conveyance loans must be for "acquiring capital assets", i.e., house or conveyance, as the case may be, and not for repairs thereof, however extensive they may be.

***Problem 9:*** Determine the taxable value of the perquisite in the following cases:

**a.** X is employed by A Ltd. On June 1st, 2008, the company gives an interest-free housing loan of Rs.14,00,000. Loan is repayable after 10 years.

**b.** Y is employed by B Ltd. On April 1, 2008, he takes a loan of Rs.25,000 from B Ltd. @ 7 % per annum for purchasing a computer.

**c.** C Ltd. gives the following interest-free loan to Z, an employee of the company- Rs.15,000 for child's education and Rs.5,000 for purchasing a refrigerator.

***Problem 10:***

**a.** X Ltd. has advanced an interest free loan of Rs.5,00,000 to R for purchase of car on 1-5-2008. R has been regularly repaying loan in installments of Rs.20,000 p.m. at the end of each month. Compute the value of perquisite on account of interest.

**b.** If loan is being regularly repaid on the 1st of next month instead of end of the month.

**c.** What is your answer if such loan is given for treatment of specified disease?

## MOVABLE ASSET:

***For use - To employee or house hold - Taxable in the hands of all employees:***

| ***Circumstances*** | ***Value of benefit*** |
|---|---|
| Use of laptops and computers | Nil |
| Any other moveable assets, other than:<br>**a.** Laptops and computers &<br>**b.** Assets specified in earlier rules. | 10% per annum (Proportionately) of the actual cost of such asset, or the amount of rent incurred by the employer as the case may be. |

***For transfer (Directly or Indirectly) - Taxable in the hands of all employees:***

| ***Asset transferred*** | ***Value of benefit*** |
|---|---|
| Computes, Electronic gadgets | Actual cost of such asset to the employer as reduced by 50% of the cost to the employer for each completed year during which such asset was put to use by the employer, on the basis of reducing balance method. |
| Motor cars | 20% - WDV method, Same as above. |
| Any other asset | 10% - SLM method, Same as above. |

***Note:***

**a.** Electronic gadgets means data storage and handling devices like computers, digital dairies, printers. They do not include household appliances like washing machines, microwave ovens, mixers etc.

**b.** The value of benefit is to be reduced by the amount recovered from employee.

**c.** It is clarified that transfer of assets which are 10 years old shall not attract taxability.

**d.** Value of perquisite in the nature of providing car facility is covered by FBT and not taxable in the hands of the employee.

***Problem 11:*** Find out the taxable value of the perquisite in the following cases:

**a.** X is given a laptop by the employer for using it for office and private purpose (ownership is not transferred). Cost of the laptop to the employer is Rs.96,000.

**b.** On 15.10.2009, the company gives its music system to Y for domestic use. Ownership is not transferred. Cost of music system (in 2001) to the employer is Rs.15,000.

**c.** The employer sells the following assets to the employees on January 1, 2010:

| ***Name of employee →***<br>***Asset sold →*** | ***Z***<br>***Car*** | ***A***<br>***Computer*** | ***B***<br>***Fridge*** |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cost of the asset to employer | Rs.6,96,000 | Rs.1,17,000 | Rs.40,000 |
| Date of purchase (put to use on same day) | May 15, 07 | May 15, 2007 | May 15, 2007 |
| Sale price | Rs.2,10,000 | Rs.24,270 | Rs.1,000 |

**TRAVELING ETC (OTHER THAN LTC).**: The value of perk taxable in hands of all the employees: (F.Act 2009)

| | |
|---|---|
| The value of traveling, touring, stay and other expenses borne by the employer for any holiday availed by the employee or any member of his household. | The amount of expenditure incurred by the employer. |
| Where such facility is maintained by the employer, and is not available uniformly to all employees. | It will be the value at which such facilities are offered by other agencies to the public. |
| Where the employee is on official tour and the expenses are incurred in respect of any member of his household accompanying him/her. | The amount of expenditure so incurred in relation to accompanied person. |
| If official tour is extended as a vacation. | Expenses incurred for extended period. |

The value of benefit is to be reduced by the amount recovered from employee.

**VALUATION OF PERQUISITE IN RESPECT OF FREE TRANSPORT:** (F.Act 2009)

| **Mode of valuation** | **Employees of railways / airlines** | **Employees of any other transport undertaking** |
|---|---|---|
| Step 1 - Find out cost to the employer | Nil | Value at which such benefit is offered by the employer to the public |
| Step-2 – Less: Amount recovered from the employee | Nil | Recovery from the employee |
| Taxable value of the perquisite (Step 1 – Step 2) | Nil | Balancing amount (if it is positive) |

**VALUE OF FREE MEALS, TEA AND SNACKS:** The value of free meals provided by the employer shall be the amount of expenditure incurred by the employer. It is taxable in the hands of all the employees. However, the following shall be considered: (F.Act 2009)

| | |
|---|---|
| Free meals provided by the employer during the office hours at office or business premises. | Up to Rs.50 per meal exempted. |
| Free meals provided through paid vouchers/tokens usable only at eating canteens. | - do - |
| Free meals during working hours (including overtime/on holidays) provided in a remote area or at an offshore installation. | Nil |
| Tea/Snacks provided during working hours (including overtime/on holidays). | Nil |

The value of benefit is to be reduced by the amount recovered from employee. Free meals provided in excess of 50 per meal is chargeable to that extent in excess of 50 per meal.

***Problem 11A:*** R is provided free meals in the office, during office hours, for 300 days during the previous year. The cost of meals to the employer is Rs.65 per meal.

**a.** Determine the value of perquisite in respect of meals.

**b.** What shall be the value if the value per meal is Rs.50.

**c.** R who is working in a remote area, is provided free meal during office hours for 300 days. The cost to the employer per meal is Rs.60. Determine the value of perquisite.

**GIFTS:** (F.Act 2009)

| ***Circumstances*** | ***Value of benefit*** |
|---|---|
| The value of any gift, or voucher or token in lieu of which such gift may be received by the employee or by member of his household on functional occasions (in cash or in kind). | The sum equal to the value/amount of such gift. |
| If the value of such gift etc. is < Rs.5,000 in the aggregate during the previous year | The value of perquisite shall be taken as Nil. |

If the value of gift is ≥ 5,000, then the gift is taxable to the extent it is in excess of Rs.5,000. It is taxable in the hands of all employees (both specified and non specified). Gift allowance is fully taxable.

***Problem 11B:*** On the occasion of silver jubilee of A Ltd.:

**a.** R an employee, is given a gift of watch whose value is Rs.4,500. Is this gift taxable?

**b.** What shall be taxable value of perquisite if instead of watch, R is given a cash of 4,500.

**c.** What shall be the taxable value of perquisite if the value of watch is Rs.6,500.

**CREDIT CARD:** (F.Act 2009)

**1.** ***Perk:*** The expenses incurred by the employee or any member of his household which is charged to a credit card (including add on card) borne by the employer.

**2.** Perk ***includes*** membership fees and annual fees born by employer for such cards.

**3.** It is taxable in the hands of ***all employees*** (both specified and non specified).

4. The value of benefit is to be reduced by the amount recovered from employee.

5. However, ***no perquisite*** will be taken if the expenses incurred are for official purposes & the following conditions are satisfied:

   **a.** Complete details in respect of such expenditure is maintained by the employer.

   **b.** Employee issues a certificate that the exp's were incurred for official purposes.

   **c.** The supervising authority of the employee gives a certificate for such expenditure to the effect that the same was incurred for official purposes.

**CLUB**: (F.Act 2009)

1. If employer meets any expenditure incurred in a club by the employee or any member of household, such expenditure shall be the value of perquisite.

2. Perk includes the amount of annual or periodical fee.

3. ***Amount recovered:*** The value of benefit is to be reduced by the amount recovered.

4. ***Exceptions:***

   **a.** Where the employer has obtained ***corporate membership*** of the club and the facility is enjoyed by the employee or any member of his household, the value of perquisite shall not include the initial fee paid for acquiring such membership.

   **b.** If the employer provides ***uniformly to all employees*** the use of health club, sports and similar facilities, there will be no taxable perquisite in respect of such facilities.

   **c.** Write the 5th point of credit card.

5. The value of benefit is taxable in the hands of all the employees.