

FINANCE ACT 2024

Income Tax Ordinance - Assessment and Appeal



Presenter: Sohail Malik

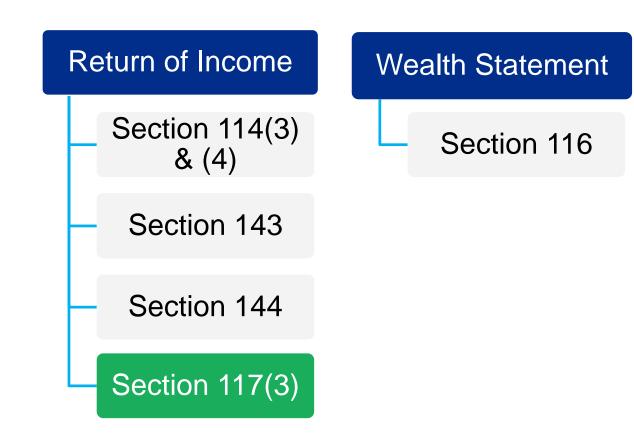
Session Content

Impact Analysis

Best Juagment Assessment
Pecuniary Jurisdiction in Appeals
Appeal to Appellate Tribunal
Reference to High Court
Alternative Dispute Resolution



Best Judgment Assessment



Record / Information

Section 177



Best Judgment Assessment

Sectoral Benchmarks

- Commissioner may use Sectoral Benchmarks
- Sectoral Benchmarks to be prescribed by FBR
- Financial and operational ratios



- Section 126A overrides
- Value of Assessment of Tax
- Appeal transfer from CIR(A) to ATIR
- Commencement of ATIR's appeal decision timeline



Section 126A now has a 'Notwithstanding' clause

Implication:

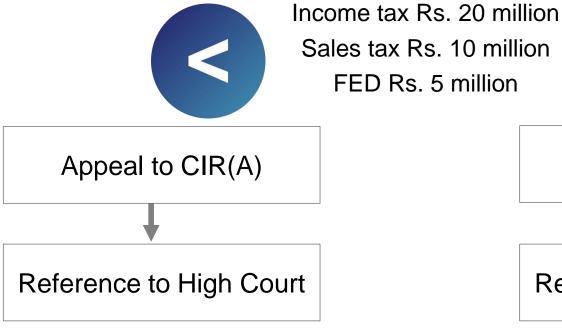
The newly inserted wordings give Section 126A overriding affect on all other provisions of the Income Tax Ordinance 2001. In other words, the monetary thresholds and appellate forums specified in Section 126A will prevail and other sections can not impede its operation





Net increase in tax liability

Net decrease in tax refund





Reference to High Court





Assessment order reduces tax loss without generating tax liability



Deadline to transfer appeals to ATIR by December 31, 2024

ATIR's decision timeline (of 90 days) begins from transfer of appeal from CIR(A) – Not from June 16, 2024



Appellate Tribunal

"Commissioner (Appeals)" omitted

Implication:

The amendment clarifies that an appeal against the order of the CIR(A) cannot be filed with the ATIR. It aligns Section 131 with other appeal-related sections, including pecuniary jurisdictions



Appellate Tribunal

Filing time	Within 30 days (Previously 60 days)
Appeal decision	Pending with ATIR – 180 days New appeals - 90 days
Adjournment fee	Rs. 50,000 (at least) – For taxpayer and tax department



Reference to High Court

Filing time	Within 30 days (Previously 90 days)
Fee	Rs. 50,000 – For Taxpayer and Tax Department
Submission of record	By applicant, from ATIR and CIR(A)
Stay	Payment of at least 30% of the tax determined by ATIR or CIR(A)



Reference to High Court

Retroactive Application

Reference to High Court against CIR(A) orders issued on or after May 3

No right of appeal to ATIR – Against CIR(A) order issued on or after May 3

Can appeal to ATIR –
Against CIR(A) order issued
before May 3



Recovery of Tax

After the order of CIR(A) or ATIR tax cannot be recovered for 30 days



Alternative Dispute Resolution

Monterey threshold	SOEs – No amount Others – Rs. 50 million
Mandatory for SOEs	Mandatory to approach ADR Committee Withdraw pending litigations ADR Committee decision is binding Can file appeal – If dispute not resolved by ADR committee within 60 days
Decision time	60 days



Assessment order by tax officer

Value of Assessment of Tax is <u>LESS</u> than

Rs. 20 million for income tax/ Rs. 10 million for sales tax/ Rs. 5 million for FED

Assessment order passed
before May 3 and appeal
filed with CIR (A)

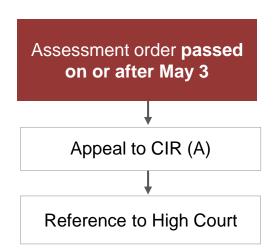
Appeal to be decided
by CIR (A)

Reference to High Court

Assessment order passed
before May 3 and appeal
YET to be filed

Appeal to CIR (A)

Reference to High Court





Assessment order by tax officer

Value of Assessment of Tax is MORE than

Rs. 20 million for income tax, Rs. 10 million for sales tax, Rs. 5 million for FED

Assessment order passed before May 3 and appeal filed with CIR (A)

Discussed on next slide

Assessment order passed before May 3 and appeal YET to be filed

Appeal to Tribunal

Reference to High Court

