

PETITIONER:
STATE BANK OF INDIA

Vs.

RESPONDENT:
COMMISSIONER OF INCOME TAX, ERNAKULAM

DATE OF JUDGMENT 31/10/1985

BENCH:
MUKHARJI, SABYASACHI (J)
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MUKHARJI, SABYASACHI (J)
TULZAPURKAR, V.D.

CITATION:
1986 AIR 680 1985 SCR Supl. (3) 694
1985 SCC (4) 585 1985 SCALE (2) 921

ACT:
Income Tax Act, 1961 - S.5 - Foreign exchange business
Devaluation of Indian rupee - Appreciation in value -
Whether trading receipts and exigible to income tax.

HEADNOTE:

The assessee-Bank amalgamated with the appellant -Bank. As part of its banking business the assessee had been dealing in foreign exchange. Consequent upon the devaluation of the Indian rupee the Amounts credited to the assessee in the foreign banks registered an increase. This excess realisation on Devaluation was treated by the Income-tax Officer as income of the assessee rejecting its plea that the profit was in the nature of a windfall.

The Income-tax Officer's order was confirmed by the Appellate Assistant Commissioner, the Appellate Tribunal and in the reference by the High Court.

Dismissing the appeal of the assessee to this Court on the question: Whether the excess sum realised on the devaluation of the Indian rupee on 6th June, 1966 was income chargeable to income-tax,

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HELD :1. The High Court was right in holding that the appreciation in value represented trading receipts of the assessee and, therefor, constituted 'revenue receipts' in its hands which were chargeable to income-tax. [697 F]

Sutlej Cotton Mills Ltd. v. Commissioner of Income-tax, West Bengal, 116 I.T.R. 1 and Commissioner of income-tax Bombay v. Mogul Line Ltd. Bombay, 46 I.T.R 590 relied upon.

2. If the foreign currency has increased in value in terms of Indian rupee and that amount has been utilised by the assessee in carrying on his business, it was incidental to the banking business. [700 A-B] . [70A A-B]

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In the instant case the profit was due to the devaluation of the rupee and was not due to any other business activities. This is an incidental income arising from the carrying on the banking business. [698 D]

Imperial Tobacco Company v. Kelly, 25 Tax Cases 292, Commissioner of Income-Tax Burma v. A.S.A. Concern Bassein, 5 I.T.R. 456 and Punjab, Co-operative Bank Ltd. v. Commissioner of Income-Tax Punjab, 8 I.T.R. 635 relied upon.

3. The way in which entries are made by the assessee in its books of account is not determinative of the question whether the assessee has earned any profit or suffered any loss. The assessee might, by making entries which were not in conformity with the proper principles of accountancy, concealed profit or showed loss and the entries made by him could not, therefore, be regarded as conclusive one way or the other. [699 C-D]

4. In this case, stock in trade of the assessee was foreign exchange. From the statements made it is evident that there was excess realisation of the foreign exchange in Indian rupee and the assessee realised their value. Under s. 5 of the Income Tax Act, 1961, it would be, in case of an assessee who was a resident and ordinarily a resident of India, assessable. The assessee showed this amount as appreciation on devaluation of the rupee. [697 G-H]

JUDGMENT:

CIVIL APPELLATE JURISDICTION : Civil Appeal No. 596 (NT) of 1974.

From the Judgement and Order dated 25.1.1973 of the Kerala High Court in Income Tax Reference No. 31 of 1971.

T.S. Krishnamoorthy Iyer and N. Sudhakaran for the Appellant.

V. Gauri Shankar, K.C. Dua and Miss A. Subhashini for the Respondent.

The Judgement of the Court was delivered by SBYASACHI MUKHARJI, J. The original appellant Bank of Cochin Ltd. has been amalgamated with the State Bank of India and on an oral application of the appellant for substitution and with the consent of the respondent, this application was allowed and the amendment was directed to be effected.

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This appeal arises by special leave against the judgment and decision of the High Court of Kerala at Ernakulam dated 25th January, 1973 in Income Tax Reference No. 31 of 1971.

The assessee, previously the Bank of Cochin Ltd., a banking company, as part of its banking business, had been purchasing cheques, payment orders, mail transfers, demand drafts, bills and other negotiable instruments drawn in foreign currencies and sometimes foreign currencies themselves from its clients. These foreign exchange assets were subsequently sold or encashed through the assessee's correspondent-banks in the foreign countries concerned and the proceeds credited to the current account of the assessee with the correspondent-banks concerned. Consequent on the devaluation of the Indian rupee on 6th June, 1966, the amounts credited to the assessee in the foreign banks registered an increase of Rs.4,65,515. The excess realisation on devaluation was treated by the Income-tax Officer as the income of the assessee during the accounting year ending 31st December, 1966, rejecting the assessee's plea that the profit was in the nature of a windfall. There was an appeal from the said decision to the Appellate Assistant Commissioner. The Appellate Assistant Commissioner rejected the assessee's contention. There was a further appeal to the Appellate Tribunal. The Tribunal also did not accept the assessee's submission. There was a further contention that as on the last day, 31st December, 1966, of the accounting year relevant to the assessment year 1967-68, the assessee had valued the Government securities held by it

at the market price and as the market price of the securities on that date was less than the cost price, the difference amounting to Rs. 52,935 was taken as loss arising from the valuation of the closing stock of securities. In the return filed for the assessment year 1967-68, a claim was made to deduct the above loss. As there was no actual 1088 arising on the sale of securities and as there was no debit to the profit and loss account of the alleged loss and as the method of valuation adopted for this year was not in accordance with the method of accounting regularly employed by the assessee, the Income-tax officer disallowed the 1088. On appeals, the Appellate Assistant Commissioner as well as the Appellate Tribunal came to the same conclusion.

Under section 256(1) Of the Income Tax Act, 1961 (hereinafter called the 'Act'), two questions were referred to the High Court :

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(i) whether, on the facts and in the circumstances of A the case, the sum of Rs. 4,65,515, being profit arising on the devaluation of the Indian rupee on 6th June, 1966, was income chargeable to income-tax?

(ii) Whether, on the facts and in the circumstances of the case, the Appellate Tribunal was right in law in rejecting the assessee's claim to deduct an amount of Rs. 52,935 being loss arising on the valuation of closing stock of Government securities, in determining its total income for the assessment year 1967-68?"

The High Court answered the first question in favour of the revenue and against the assessee and the second question was answered against the revenue and in favour of the assessee.

At the outset it may be mentioned that the second question is no longer alive before us and the second contention is therefore need not be considered- D

The appeal is restricted as mentioned hereinbefore to the first question only. The High Court held that the assessee was doing banking business and as part of banking business it was purchasing cheques, payment order, mail transfers demand drafts and other negotiable instruments, drawn in foreign currencies and sale proceeds of these constituted trading receipts. Consequent on the devaluation of the Indian rupee, the amount receivable by the assessee appreciated in its value and this represented an appreciation in the value of the sale proceeds of the assets in which the assessee was dealing in the course of its business. Therefore, the High Court was of the opinion that there was no doubt that the appreciation in value amounting to Rs.4,65,515 of all such assets represented trading receipts of the assessee and, herefore, constituted revenue receipts in its hands which were chargeable to income-tax.

Foreign exchange in this case was stock in trade of the assessee. It is evident from the statement made that there was excess realisation of the foreign exchange in Indian rupees and the assessee realised their value. If that is the position, then under section 5 of the Income Tax Act, 1961, it would be in case of an assessee who was a resident and ordinarily resident of India, assessable. The assessee showed This amount of Rs.4,65,515 as appreciation on devaluation of the rupee. It is further recorded in the findings of the Income-tax Officer as follows:

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"Shri V.O. John, learned Advocate for the bank filed its objections in his letter dated

20.12.1967. He stated "cheques, payment orders, mail transfers, demand drafts, bills drawn in India and other negotiable instruments drawn in foreign currency and sometimes foreign currency itself are purchased from various parties and sent to correspondent banks in foreign countries for credit of our account with them. These foreign bank balances are periodically transferred over here and the process is repeated."

The buying and selling rates in respect of various foreign currencies underwent a change on 6.6.1966 when the Indian rupee was devalued. The balance standing to the credit of the bank in various foreign branches like London, New York, Ottawa, Berlin " Sydney, Paris were transferred subsequent to June, 1966 on various dates resulting, in huge profit on valuation of Rs. 4,65,515 as noted above. The advocate further pleaded "banks" normal profit is the difference between the buying and selling rates of foreign exchange."

Profit was due to the devaluation of the rupee on 6th June, 1966 and was not due to any other business activities. This is an incidental Income arising from the carrying on the banking business. See in this connection the observations in Imperial Tobacco Company v. Kelly, 25 Tax Cases 292, and Commissioner of Income Tax, Burma v. A.S.A. Concern, Bassein, 5 I.T.R.456. Also see the observations of the Privy Council in the case of Punjab Co-operative Bank Ltd. v. Commissioner of Income-tax, Punjab, 8 I.T.R. 635.

The Appellate Assistant Commissioner noted in his order that in November, 1967 subsequent to the year in question, sterling was devalued and the assessee bank had suffered a loss in terms of rupee in respect of their holdings in sterling. This loss was debited by the assessee to his profit and loss account and claimed as allowable deduction in the computation of the assessee's total income for the assessment year 1968-69. Therefore, the conduct and the treatment by the assessee of the result of appreciation or depreciation in value of sterling assets held by an assessee who is a resident and ordinarily a resident of India must be considered to be the income of the assessee ancillary or incidental to the carrying on of the business of banking.

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It was held by this Court in Sulej Cotton Mills Ltd. v. A Commissioner of Income-tax, West Bengal, 116 I.T.R.1, that where profit or loss arose to an assessee on account of appreciation or depreciation in the value of foreign currency held by him, on conversion into another currency, such profit or loss would ordinarily be a trading profit or loss if the foreign currency was held by the assessee on revenue account or as a trading asset or as part of circulating capital embarked in the business. But, if on the other hand, the foreign currency was held as a capital asset or as fixed capital, such profit or loss would be of a capital nature.

The important question to be considered is the true nature of the transaction as whether in fact it had resulted in profit or loss to the assessee. In that context it is well-settled that the way in which entries are made by the assessee in its books of account is not determinative of the question whether the assessee has earned any profit or suffered any loss. The assessee might, by making entries which were in conformity with the proper principles of accountancy, concealed profit or showed loss and the entries

made by him could not, therefore, be regarded as conclusive one way or the other.

Commissioner of Income-Tax Bombay v. Mogul Line Ltd. Bombay, 46 I.T.R. 590, was a case where it was held that if a foreign fund of the assessee was allowed to remain unused where it lay, the mere circumstances that there had been fluctuation in the currency resulting in appreciation of the fund in terms of the coin of another country would not result in profit to the owner of the fund. But if the fund is utilised in the course of the business for a trading purpose, there would be realisation of the profit arising on devaluation and the profit would be taxable. If, on the other hand, the fund was not utilised for a business operation or for the purposes of trade, but for a non-business operation, like payment of income-tax in the foreign country, there was no profit and the difference in the exchange value could not be decoded to income-tax. The Division Bench of the Bombay High Court further observed that the matter of taxability could not be decided on the basis of the entries which the assessee might choose to make in his account, but had to be decided in accordance with the provisions of law. What would determine the taxability is not whether the assessee has shown a particular item as a profit or loss in the accounting year, but whether the said item could be regarded either as a profit or loss under the provisions of the Act. But as the court emphasized

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that if the foreign currency has increased in value in terms of Indian rupee and that amount has been utilised by the assessee in carrying on his business as precisely is the case here, i.e. the increased amount has been it was incidental to the banking business.

For the reasons aforesaid, the answer given by the Kerala High Court in the impugned judgment under appeal against the assessee and in favour of the revenue was right. The appeal accordingly fails and is dismissed with costs.

A.P.J.

Appeal dismissed.

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