

1. Bank of Rajasthan Ltd. vs. CIT [2014] [SC]

Can the Interest
paid by Banks
for the Broken period
on purchase of securities
be claimed as
Revenue Expenditure?

Fact of the Case

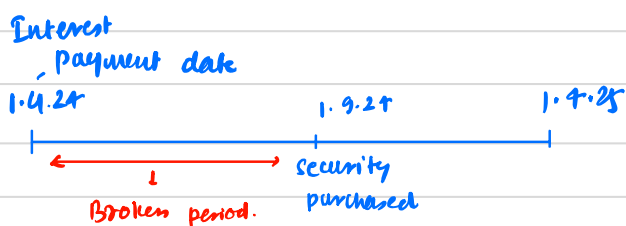
↓
Bank used to treat broken
period interest as Revenue
Expenditure and used to
set it off against Interest
Income.

↓
Because Bank held
Securities as Stock in Trade

↓
But CIT ne Revision
order pass kar diya
vis 263

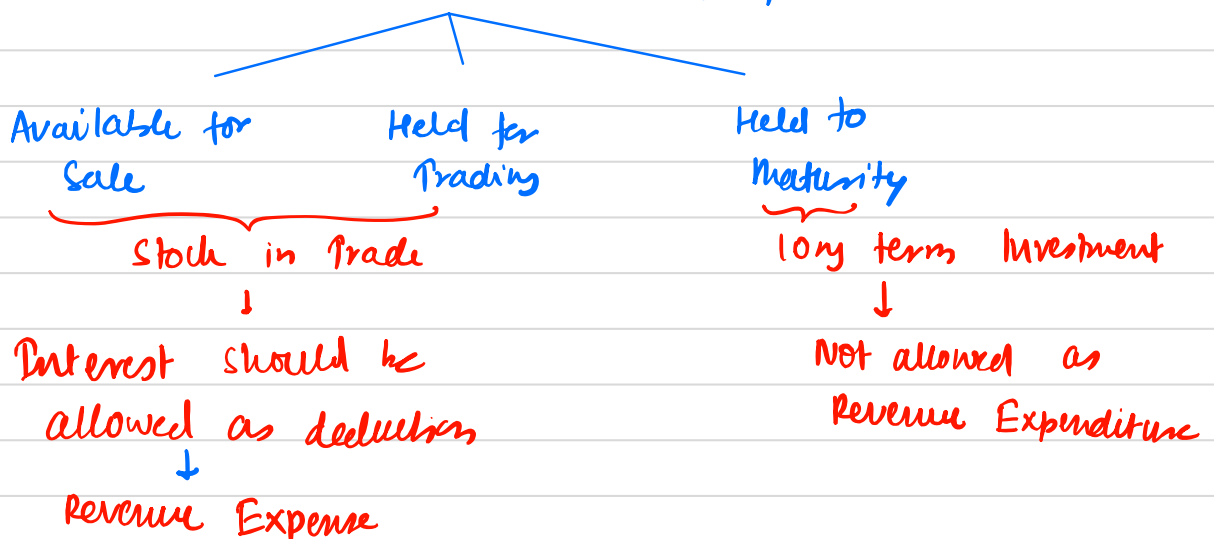
↳ that this Interest
will become part of
Cost of Acquisition
and will not be allowed
as deduction.

Broken period Interest



↓
As Scheduled Bank security purchase
hasti hai bet Int. payment dates,
It has to pay interest for Broken period.

Conclusion: Bank Securities ko 3 category me rakhta hai:



Since, in the above case. Securities are held as stock in Trade

↓

The Interest Expenditure will be allowed as Revenue Expenditure

2. PCIT vs Adadyn Technologies (P.) Ltd (2024) [SC]

Whether Expense

Incurred by an Assessee towards

→

Conclusion:

↓

Development of Software

↳

which was abandoned

because of technological development

↓

Can be claimed as Revenue Expenditure?

Assessee ne 2

saal kharcha kiya

to make software

for its customers.

↓

But obsolete ho gaya because of technological development.

↓

So Assessee did not get any Enduring Benefit

↓

Therefore, the expenditure shall be treated as Revenue Expenditure

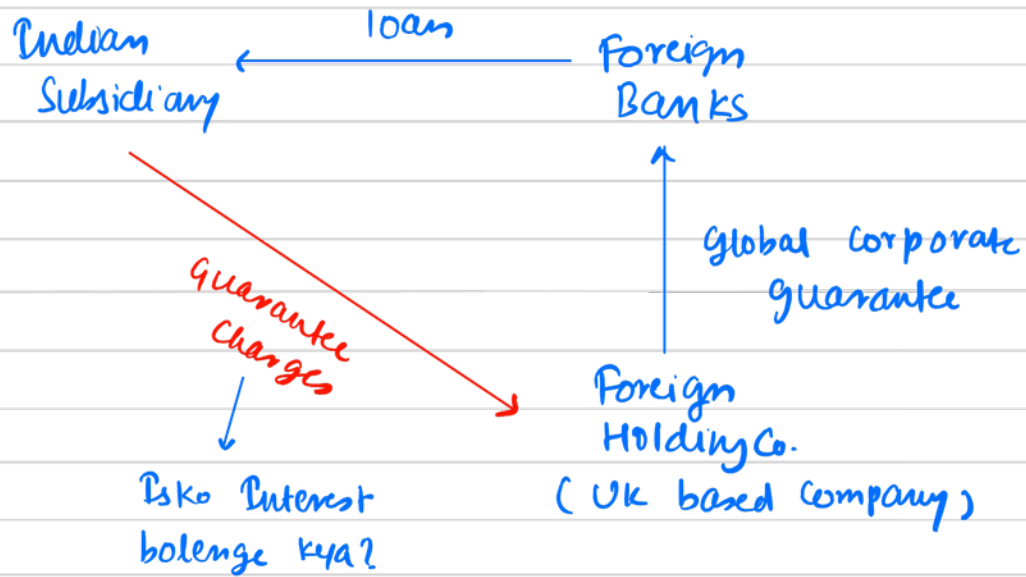
3. Johnson Matthey Public limited Company vs CIT (2024)

Whether the amount paid as:

by Indian Subsidiary "Guarantee Fees" → Foreign Co.

↓

will fall within the definition of Interest?



Conclusion: The Word "Interest" does not take into its fold any payment made to Stranger to the Privy of loan Transactions,

↳ though such payments have to be made incidentally in relation to such loan.

Jisse loan liya, usko payment karenge to **Interest** bolenge, par third party ko pay karenge to usko Interest nahi bolenge.

High court held that it would not be treated as Interest