

**MOCK TEST PAPER 2**  
**INTERMEDIATE COURSE**  
**PAPER – 4: TAXATION**  
**SECTION – A: INCOME TAX LAW**  
**SOLUTIONS**

**Division A – Multiple Choice Questions**

MCQ No.	Sub-part	Most Appropriate Answer	MCQ No.	Most Appropriate Answer
1.	(i)	(d)	2.	(c)
	(ii)	(b)	3.	(b)
	(iii)	(a)	4.	(a)
	(iv)	(b)	5.	(d)
	(v)	(b)		

**Division B – Descriptive Questions**

1. **Computation of total income of Mr. Anmol for A.Y. 2022-23**

	Particulars	₹	₹	₹
I	<b>Income from business or profession</b>			
	Net profit as per profit and loss account		3,95,11,290	
	<b>Add: Items of expenditure debited but not allowable while computing business income</b>			
	(a) Donation to Gurudwara in cash [not allowable as deduction since it is not incurred wholly and exclusively for business purpose. Since the amount is already debited, the same has to be added back while computing business income]	15,000		
	(b) Contribution to an university approved and notified u/s 35(1)(ii) for scientific research [Eligible for deduction @100%. Since, 100% of the expenditure is already debited to profit and loss account, no adjustment is required]	-		
	(c) Interest on loan taken for purchase of e-vehicle [Interest on loan for purchase of e-vehicle for personal purpose is not allowed as deduction from business income since the same is not incurred wholly and exclusively for business purpose. Since it is already debited, the same has to be added back while computing business income]	1,75,000		
	(iii) Sale of goods to brother at less than FMV [The provisions of section 40A(2) are not applicable in case of sale transaction, even if the same is to a related party. Therefore, no adjustment is necessary in respect of difference of ₹ 3 lakh]	-	1,90,000	
			<u>3,97,01,290</u>	

	<b>Less: Items of income credited but not taxable or taxable under any other head of income</b>			
	(i) Royalty on patent [Not taxable as business income since Mr. Anmol is engaged in manufacturing business. Since the amount is already credited to profit and loss account, the same has to be reduced while computing business income]	3,50,000		
	(ii) Bad debt recovered [Actual bad debt is ₹ 1 lakhs i.e., ₹ 4 lakhs less ₹ 3 lakh, being the amount of bad debt recovered. Bad debt written off is ₹ 2.50 lakhs. Bad debt recovered to the extent of ₹ 1.50 lakh being excess of bad debt recovered over actual bad debt would be deemed to be business income. Since the entire ₹ 3 lakhs is credited to the profit and loss account, ₹ 1.50 lakhs has to be reduced]	<u>1,50,000</u>	<u>5,00,000</u>	
			3,92,01,290	
	<b>Less: Allowable expenditure</b>			
	7. Depreciation on car [₹ 14 lakh x 15%, since car is put to use for more than 180 days in the P.Y.2021-22]		<u>2,10,000</u>	
				3,89,91,290
<b>II</b>	<b>Capital Gain</b>			
	Long term capital gain on sale of house property		55,00,000	
	<b>Less:</b> Exemption under section 54 [Since whole amount of long term capital gain is invested in construction of house within the stipulated time limit.]		<u>55,00,000</u>	-
	[Capital gain of ₹ 20 lakhs in capital gain account scheme is not taxable in P.Y. 2021-22, since the same is withdrawn and invested in construction of house within the stipulated time limit. The remaining amount of ₹ 80 lakhs invested in construction of house is eligible for exemption u/s 54, subject to a maximum of ₹55 lakhs being long-term capital gain on sale of house property during the P.Y.2021-22]			
<b>III</b>	<b>Income from Other Sources</b>			
	Royalty on patent [Taxable as "income from other sources", since he is engaged in business of manufacturing]			<u>3,50,000</u>
	<b>Gross Total Income</b>			<b>3,93,41,290</b>
	<b>Less: Deduction under Chapter VI-A</b>			
	<b>Deduction under section 80D</b>			
	- Medici claim premium for self and spouse [In case of lump sum premium for medical policy, deduction is allowed for equally for each relevant previous years. [₹ 1,20,000/6 years,	20,000		

being relevant previous years in which the insurance is in force]			
- Preventive health check up of self and spouse [Preventive health check up paid in cash allowed to the extent of ₹ 5,000]	<u>5,000</u>	25,000	
<b>Deduction under section 80EEB</b>		1,50,000	
[Since the loan is sanctioned by Bank during the P.Y. 2021-22, interest on loan taken for purchase of e-vehicle is allowed to the extent of ₹ 1,50,000]			
<b>Deduction under section 80G</b>		-	
[Donation of ₹ 15,000 to Gurudwara not allowable as deduction since amount exceeding ₹ 2,000 paid in cash]			
<b>Deduction under section 80RRB</b> [Deduction in respect of royalty on patent registered under the Patent Act subject to a maximum of ₹ 3 lakh]		<u>3,00,000</u>	<u>4,75,000</u>
<b>Total income</b>			<b><u>3,88,66,290</u></b>

**Computation of tax payable by Mr. Anmol for A.Y.2022-23**

Particulars	₹	₹
<b>Tax on total income of ₹ 3,88,66,290</b>		
Upto ₹3,00,000	Nil	
₹3,00,001 – ₹ 5,00,000 [@5% of ₹2 lakh]	10,000	
₹5,00,001 – ₹10,00,000 [@20% of ₹5,00,000]	1,00,000	
₹10,00,001- ₹ 3,88,66,290 [@30% of ₹ 3,78,66,290]	<u>1,13,59,887</u>	1,14,69,887
Add: Surcharge @ 25%, since total income exceeds ₹ 2,00,00,000 but does not exceed ₹ 5,00,00,000		<u>28,67,472</u>
		1,43,37,359
Add: Health and education cess@4%		<u>5,73,494</u>
<b>Total tax liability</b>		<b><u>1,49,10,853</u></b>
Less: TCS u/s 206C(1) @ 2.5% on ₹ 25 lakh i.e., timber	62,500	
TCS u/s 206C(1F)@1% of ₹14 lakh i.e., sale of motor car where consideration exceeds ₹10 lakh	14,000	
TDS u/s 194-IA@1% of ₹1 crore i.e., sale of immovable property where consideration is ₹ 50 lakh or more	<u>1,00,000</u>	<u>1,76,500</u>
<b>Tax payable</b>		<b><u>1,47,34,353</u></b>
<b>Tax payable (rounded off)</b>		<b><u>1,47,34,350</u></b>

2. (a) (i) As per section 9(1)(iii), salaries (*including, inter alia, allowances*) payable by the Government to a citizen of India for services rendered outside India shall be deemed to accrue or arise in India.

Thus, salary received from Government by Mr. Akash, being a non-resident of ₹ 7,50,000 for rendering services in Japan would be taxable in his hands, after allowing standard deduction of ₹ 50,000.

However, any allowance or perquisites paid or allowed outside India by the Government to a citizen of India for rendering services outside India will be fully exempt u/s 10(7). Hence, ₹ 2,40,000, being the allowance would be exempt.

- (ii) In the case of a non-resident, no income shall be deemed to accrue or arise in India to him through or from operations which are confined to the purchase of goods in India for the purpose of export.

Thus, income of ₹ 3,50,000 arising in the hands of Ms. Ahana would not be taxable in her hands in India, since her operations are confined to purchase of goods in India for the purpose of export.

- (iii) Royalty payable by a non-resident would be deemed to accrue or arise in India in the hands of the recipient only when such royalty is payable in respect of any right, property or information used for the purposes of a business or profession carried on by such non-resident in India or earning any income from any source in India.

In the present case, since Mr. Vikas, a non-resident, paid the royalty of ₹ 4,00,000 for a patent right used for development of a product in India, the same would be taxable in India in the hands of the recipient, Mr. Sumit, a non-resident, irrespective of the fact that only 50% of the royalty is received in India.

- (iv) Interest payable by a non-resident on the money borrowed for any purpose other than a business or profession in India, would not be deemed to accrue or arise in India.

In the present case, since Mr. Jimmy, a non-resident borrowed the money for investment in shares of an Indian company, the interest on such borrowing of ₹ 1,20,000 (₹ 10,00,000 x 12%) payable to Mr. Naveen, a non-resident would not be deemed to accrue or arise to him in India. Hence, the same would not be taxable in India in the hands of Mr. Naveen.

#### **(b) TDS implications**

##### **(i) On payments made to contractor**

Tax is deductible @5% under section 194M, since payments to Mr. Madan, a contractor, for reconstruction of his residential house exceeds ₹ 50 lakhs in aggregate during the F.Y.2021-22.

Amount of tax to be deducted = 5% of ₹ 60 lakhs = ₹ 3,00,000

##### **(ii) Payment to transporter who has not furnished PAN**

Under section 194C, no tax is deductible in respect of payments to a transporter, who owns ten or less goods carriages at any time during the year and furnishes a declaration to that effect along with his PAN to the person paying or crediting such sum.

However, in this case, this exemption from TDS would not be available, since Ramesh has not furnished his PAN to XYZ Ltd. As per section 206AA, due to non-furnishing of PAN, tax would be deductible at a higher rate of 20% and not @1% provided under section 194C.

Amount of tax to be deducted = ₹ 2,00,000 x 20% = ₹ 40,000

#### **(c) Conditions when a person is required to furnish return of income on or before the due date even if he is otherwise not required to furnish return under section 139(1)**

Any person, other than a company or a firm, who is not required to furnish a return under section 139(1), is required to file income-tax return in the prescribed form and manner on or before the due date if, during the previous year, such person

- (i) has deposited an amount or aggregate of the amounts exceeding ₹ 1 crore in one or more current accounts maintained with a banking company or a co-operative bank; or
- (ii) has incurred expenditure of an amount or aggregate of the amounts exceeding ₹ 2 lakh for

- himself or any other person for travel to a foreign country; or
- (iii) has incurred expenditure of an amount or aggregate of the amounts exceeding ₹ 1 lakh towards consumption of electricity; or
- (iv) fulfils such other prescribed conditions.

Rule 12AA provides that a person, other than a company or a firm, who is not required to furnish a return under section 139(1), and who fulfils any of the following conditions during the previous year has to file their return of income on or before the due date in the prescribed form and manner -

- (a) if his total sales, turnover or gross receipts, as the case may be, in the business > ₹ 60 lakhs during the previous year; or
- (b) if his total gross receipts in profession > ₹ 10 lakhs during the previous year; or
- (c) if the aggregate of TDS and TCS during the previous year, in the case of the person, is ₹ 25,000 or more; or

However, a resident individual who is of the age of 60 years or more, at any time during the relevant previous year would be required to file return of income only, if the aggregate of TDS and TCS during the previous year, in his case, is ₹ 50,000 or more.

- (d) the deposit in one or more savings bank account of the person, in aggregate, is ₹ 50 lakhs or more during the previous year.

3. (a) **Computation of Capital Gain of Mr. Suresh for A.Y. 2022-23**

Particulars	₹
<b>Capital Gains on sale of residential house</b>	
Actual sale consideration ₹ 80 lakhs	
Value adopted by Stamp Valuation Authority ₹ 92 lakhs	
[As per section 50C, where the actual sale consideration is less than the value adopted by the Stamp Valuation Authority for the purpose of charging stamp duty and such stamp duty value exceeds 110% of the actual sale consideration, then, the value adopted by the Stamp Valuation Authority shall be taken to be the full value of consideration.	
In a case where the date of agreement is different from the date of registration, stamp duty value on the date of agreement can be considered provided the whole or part of the consideration is paid by way of account payee cheque/bank draft or by way of ECS through bank account or through such other electronic mode as may be prescribed, on or before the date of agreement.	
In this case, since 25% of ₹ 80 lakhs is paid through account payee bank draft on the date of agreement, stamp duty value on the date of agreement can be adopted as the full value of consideration]	
<b>Full value of consideration</b> [Stamp duty value on the date of agreement, since it exceeds 110% of the actual sale consideration]	92,00,000
<b>Less: Indexed cost of acquisition of residential house</b>	
[₹ 21 lakhs x 317/100]	<u>66,57,000</u>
<b>Long-term capital gains</b> [Since the residential house property was held by Mr. Suresh for more than 24 months immediately preceding the date of its transfer]	<b>25,43,000</b>
<b>Less: Exemption under section 54</b>	22,00,000

The capital gain arising on transfer of a long-term residential property shall not be chargeable to tax to the extent such capital gain is invested in the purchase of residential house property in India within one year before or two years after the date of transfer of original asset.	
<b>Long-term capital gains chargeable to tax</b>	<b>3,43,000</b>

(b) **Computation of deduction under section 10AA for A.Y. 2022-23**

Since A.Y. 2022-23 is the 6 <sup>th</sup> assessment year from A.Y. 2017-18, relevant to the previous year 2016-17, in which the SEZ unit began manufacturing of articles or things, it shall be eligible for deduction of 50% of the profits derived from export of such articles or things, assuming all the other conditions specified in section 10AA are fulfilled.				
=	Profits of Unit in SEZ	x	$\frac{\text{Export turnover of Unit in SEZ}}{\text{Total turnover of Unit in SEZ}}$	x 50%
=	40,00,000	x	$\frac{80,00,000}{1,60,00,000}$	x 50% = ₹ 10,00,000

**Working Note:**

	₹
<b>Export Turnover</b>	
Sale proceeds received in India	90,00,000
Less: Freight and insurance for delivery of goods outside India to be excluded from export turnover	<u>10,00,000</u>
	<b>80,00,000</b>
<b>Total turnover</b>	1,70,00,000
Less: Freight and insurance not includible [Since freight and insurance has been excluded from export turnover, the same has to be excluded from total turnover also].	<u>10,00,000</u>
	<b>1,60,00,000</b>

- (c) (i) Any movable property received for inadequate consideration by any person is chargeable to tax under section 56(2)(x), if the difference between aggregate Fair Market Value of the property and consideration exceeds ₹ 50,000.

Thus, share received by Moksh Pvt. Ltd. from Mr Koshi for inadequate consideration is chargeable to tax under section 56(2)(x) to the extent of ₹ 2,00,000.

As per section 50CA, since, the consideration is less than the fair market value of unquoted shares of Style Pvt. Ltd., fair market value of shares of the company would be deemed to be the full value of consideration. It is presumed that the shares of Style Pvt. Ltd are unquoted shares.

The full value of consideration (₹ 5,00,000) less the indexed cost of acquisition (₹ 4,45,000) would result in a long term capital gains of ₹ 55,000 in the hands of Mr. Koshi.

- (ii) The provisions of section 56(2)(x) would not apply to any sum of money or any property received from any trust or institution registered under section 12AB. Therefore, the cash gift of ₹ 1 lakh received from Help Charitable Trust, being a trust registered under section 12AB, for meeting medical expenses would not be chargeable to tax under section 56(2)(x) in the hands of Mr. Chetan.

4. (a)

**Computation of total income of Mr. Mihir for A.Y.2022-23**

Particulars	₹	₹
<b>Salaries</b>		4,70,000
<b>Profits and gains from business or profession</b>		
Profit from speculation business Y	80,000	
Less: Loss of ₹ 90,000 from speculation business X set-off against profit from speculation business Y to the extent of such profit	<u>(80,000)</u>	
Loss of ₹ 10,000 from speculation business X to be carried forward to A.Y. 2023-24 for set-off against profits from speculation business.		
Income from trading and manufacturing business @8%	5,50,000	
Less: Brought forward business loss of A.Y. 2018-19 set-off since a period of eight assessment years has not expired. Balance loss of ₹ 2,00,000 to be carried forward to A.Y. 2023-24	<u>(5,50,000)</u>	Nil
<b>Capital Gains</b>		
Enhanced compensation received from government for compulsory acquisition [Taxable in P.Y. 2021-22 since enhanced compensation is taxable on receipt basis]	4,00,000	
Long term capital gain on sale of vacant site	1,10,000	
Less: Short term capital loss on sale of jewellery	<u>(1,90,000)</u>	
	3,20,000	
Less: Loss from house property can be set-off to the extent of ₹ 2,00,000 as per section 71(3A) [since long-term capital gains would be chargeable to tax @20%, it would be beneficial to set-off the loss from house property against LTCG]. Balance loss of ₹ 80,000 to be carried forward to A.Y. 2023-24.	<u>(2,00,000)</u>	1,20,000
<b>Income from Other Sources</b>		
Interest on PPF deposit	95,000	
Less: Exempt under section 10(11)	<u>(95,000)</u>	Nil
<b>Gross Total Income</b>		<b>5,90,000</b>
Less: Deduction under Chapter VI-A		
<b>Deduction under section 80C</b>		
Investment in tax saver deposit on 31.3.2022	50,000	
<b>Deduction under section 80G</b>		
Donation to recognized and approved charitable trust [Donation of ₹ 1,10,000 to be first restricted to ₹ 42,000, being 10% of adjusted total income of ₹ 4,20,000 i.e., [₹ 5,90,000 – ₹ 1,20,000 – ₹ 50,000]. Thereafter, deduction would be computed at 50% of ₹ 42,000.	<u>21,000</u>	71,000
<b>Total Income</b>		<b>5,19,000</b>

- (b) In the given case, Mr. Raja gifted a sum of ₹ 8 lakhs to his brother's minor son on 14.5.2021 and simultaneously, his brother gifted debentures worth ₹ 10 lakhs to Mr. Raja's wife on the same date. Mr. Raja's brother's minor son invested the gifted amount of ₹ 8 lakhs in fixed deposit with SBI.

These transfers are in the nature of cross transfers. Accordingly, the income from the assets transferred would be assessed in the hands of the deemed transferor because the transfers are so intimately connected to form part of a single transaction and each transfer constitutes consideration for the other by being mutual or otherwise.

If two transactions are inter-connected and are part of the same transaction in such a way that it can be said that the circuitous method was adopted as a device to evade tax, the implication of clubbing provisions would be attracted<sup>1</sup>.

As per section 64(1A), all income of a minor child is includible in the hands of the parent, whose total income, before including minor's income is higher. Accordingly, the interest income arising to Mr. Raja's brother's son from fixed deposits would be included in the total income of Mr. Raja's brother, assuming that Mr. Raja's brother's total income is higher than his wife's total income, before including minor's income. Mr. Raja's brother can claim exemption of ₹ 1,500 under section 10(32).

Interest on debentures arising in the hands of Mrs. Raja would be taxable in the hands of Mr. Raja as per section 64(1)(iv).

This is because both Mr. Raja and his brother are the indirect transferors of the income to their spouse and minor son, respectively, with an intention to reduce their burden of taxation.

In the hands of Mr. Raja, interest received by his spouse on debentures of ₹ 8 lakhs alone would be included and not the entire interest income on the debentures of ₹10 lakhs, since the cross transfer is only to the extent of ₹ 8 lakhs.

Hence, only proportional interest (i.e., 8/10<sup>th</sup> of interest on debentures received) ₹ 64,800 would be includible in the hands of Mr. Raja.

The provisions of section 56(2)(x) are not attracted in respect of sum of money transferred or value of debentures transferred, since in both the cases, the transfer is from a relative.

(c) Interest under section 201(1A) would be computed as follows –

Particulars	₹
1% on tax deductible but not deducted i.e., 1% on ₹ 5,000 for 5 months	250
1½% on tax deducted but not deposited i.e. 1½% on ₹ 11,000 for 6 months <sup>2</sup>	990
	1,240

<sup>1</sup> It was so held by the Apex Court in *CIT vs. Keshavji Morarji* (1967) 66 ITR 142.

<sup>2</sup> As per TRACES, interest is computed for 7 months



## SECTION B - INDIRECT TAXES (40 MARKS)

### SUGGESTED ANSWERS

#### Division A - Multiple Choice Questions

Question No.	Answer
1	(b) ₹ 8,08,000
2	(d) 5 <sup>th</sup> September; 5 <sup>th</sup> September
3	(d) ₹ 3,00,000
4	(d) not a supply as per Schedule I of the CGST Act, 2017
5	(d) Nil
6	(a) trucks purchased by a company for transportation of its finished goods

#### Division B - Descriptive Questions

##### 1. Computation of GST payable on outward supplies

S. No.	Particulars	CGST (₹)	SGST (₹)	IGST (₹)	Total (₹)
<b>GST payable under forward charge</b>					
(i)	Intra-State supply of goods [Note-1]	36,000	36,000	Nil	72,000
(ii)	Services provided to a foreign diplomatic mission located in India [Note-2]	9,000	9,000	Nil	18,000
(iii)	Services provided to Dhruv Ltd. in respect of a business exhibition held in Delhi [Note-3]	Nil	Nil	1,800	1,800
(iv)	Inter-State security services provided to Torrent higher secondary school for their annual day function to be held in Katyani Auditorium. [Note-4]	Nil	Nil	2,700	2,700
	<b>Total GST payable under forward charge</b>	<b>45,000</b>	<b>45,000</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>94,500</b>
<b>GST payable under reverse charge</b>					
	GTA services availed [As per Notification No. 13/2017 CT(R) dated 28.06.2017, GST is payable by the recipient on reverse charge basis on the receipt of services of transportation of goods by road from a goods transport agency (GTA), provided GST is not payable @ 12% and services have been received by the specified recipient. Since in the given case, services have been received from a GTA where GST is payable @ 5% and recipient is one of the specified recipients, reverse charge provisions will be applicable.]	Nil	Nil	10,000	10,000

#### Notes

- Intra-State supply of goods is leviable to CGST and SGST.

2. Services by a foreign diplomatic mission located in India are exempt vide *Notification No. 12/2017 CT(R) dated 28.06.2017*. However, no exemption is available with respect to the services provided to a foreign diplomatic mission located in India.
3. Services by an organiser to any person in respect of a business exhibition are exempt vide *Notification No. 12/2017 CT(R) dated 28.06.2017*, only if such business exhibition is held outside India. Thus, in the given case, said service is taxable.
4. Security services provided to Torrent higher secondary School for Annual Day function organised outside the school campus will be taxable as only the security services performed within the premises of the higher secondary school are exempt vide *Notification No. 12/2017 CT(R) dated 28.06.2017*.

#### Computation of total ITC available

Particulars	CGST (₹)	SGST (₹)	IGST (₹)
Opening ITC	57,000	Nil	50,000
Add: Purchase of goods destroyed due to fire before being put into the production process [ITC is blocked on lost goods, stolen goods, destroyed goods and goods that are written off]	Nil	Nil	Nil
Add: Purchase of food items for being served to the customers, free of cost [Blocked credit]	Nil	Nil	Nil
Add: Goods transport services received from GTA [ITC is available for the services received from GTA since it is used in course or furtherance of business.]	Nil	Nil	10,000
Add: Inputs to be received in 3 lots, out of which 2 <sup>nd</sup> lot was received during the month [In case of goods received in lots, ITC can be taken only upon receipt of the last lot]	Nil	Nil	Nil
<b>Total ITC</b>	<b>57,000</b>	<b>Nil</b>	<b>60,000</b>

#### Computation of minimum GST payable from electronic cash ledger

Particulars	CGST (₹)	SGST (₹)	IGST (₹)	Total (₹)
<b>GST payable under forward charge</b>	45,000	45,000	4,500	94,500
Less: ITC [First ITC of IGST should be utilized in full - first against IGST liability and then against CGST and SGST liabilities in a manner to minimize cash outflow]	(10,500) IGST (3)	(45,000) IGST (2)	(4,500) IGST (1)	60,000
	(34,500) CGST			34,500
GST payable under reverse charge on GTA services [Payable in cash since tax payable under reverse charge, being not an output tax, cannot be set off against ITC and thus, will have to be paid in cash]			10,000	
<b>Minimum GST payable in cash</b>	<b>Nil</b>	<b>Nil</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>Nil</b>

**Note:** Since sufficient balance of ITC of CGST is available for paying CGST liability and cross utilization of ITC of CGST and SGST is not allowed, ITC of IGST has first been used to pay SGST (after paying IGST liability) and then CGST to minimize cash outflow.

2. (a) **Computation of GST payable**

Particulars	Amount (₹)	GST payable @ 18% (₹)
Fees charged for 'Swasthya Yoga Camp' conducted by Chandra Prakash Charitable Trust, registered under section 12AB of the Income-tax Act, 1961 [Note-1]	Nil	Nil
Amount charged by business correspondent from Wealthy Banking Company for the services provided to the rural branch of a bank with respect to Savings Bank Accounts [Note-2]	Nil	Nil
Amount charged by cord blood bank for preservation of stem cells [Note-3]	Nil	Nil
Service provided by selectors to a recognized sports body [Note-4]	5,20,000	5,20,000

**Notes:**

1. Services by an entity registered under section 12AB of the Income-tax Act, 1961 by way of charitable activities are exempt from GST. The activities relating to advancement of yoga are included in the definition of charitable activities. So, such activities are exempt from GST.
  2. Services by business facilitator or a business correspondent to a banking company with respect to accounts in its rural area branch have been exempted from GST.
  3. Services provided by cord blood banks by way of preservation of stem cells/any other service in relation to such preservation are exempt from GST.
  4. Services provided to a recognized sports body only by an individual as a player, referee, umpire, coach or team manager for participation in a sporting event organized by a recognized sports body are exempt from GST. Thus, services provided by selectors are liable to GST.
- (b) (i) GST on supply of services by director of a company to the said company located in the taxable territory is payable on reverse charge basis.
- Therefore, in the given case, person liable to pay GST is the recipient of services, i.e., Universe Pvt. Ltd.
- (ii) In case of services provided by any person by way of sponsorship to any body corporate or partnership firm, GST is liable to be paid under reverse charge by such body corporate or partnership firm located in the taxable territory.
- Further, for the reverse charge purposes, Limited Liability Partnership formed and registered under the provisions of the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008 is also be considered as a partnership firm. Therefore, in the given case, Virat Cricket Academy is liable to pay GST under reverse charge.
- (iii) GST on legal services supplied by an advocate [Mr. Gaba] to any business entity [M/s Naveen Consultants] located in the taxable territory is payable on reverse charge basis.
- Therefore, in the given case, person liable to pay GST is the recipient of services, i.e., M/s. Naveen Consultants.
3. (a) As per section 22 read with *Notification No. 10/2019 CT dated 07.03.2019*, a supplier is liable to be registered in the State/Union territory from where he makes a taxable supply of goods and/or services, if his aggregate turnover in a financial year exceeds the threshold limit. The threshold limit for a person making exclusive intra-State taxable supplies of goods is as under:-

- (a) ₹ 10 lakh for the Special Category States of Mizoram, Tripura, Manipur and Nagaland.
- (b) ₹ 20 lakh for the States, namely, States of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Puducherry, Sikkim, Telangana and Uttarakhand.
- (c) ₹ 40 lakh for rest of India except persons engaged in making supplies of notified products.

Aggregate turnover includes the aggregate value of:

- (i) all taxable supplies,
- (ii) all exempt supplies,
- (iii) exports of goods and/or services and
- (iv) all inter-State supplies of persons having the same PAN.

CGST is not leviable on five petroleum products i.e. petroleum crude, motor spirit (petrol), high speed diesel, natural gas and aviation turbine fuel. Exempt supply includes non-taxable supply. Thus, supply of high-speed diesel in Delhi, being a non-taxable supply, is an exempt supply and is, therefore, includible while computing the aggregate turnover.

In the backdrop of the above-mentioned discussion, the aggregate turnover of Madhav Oils for the month of April is computed as under:

S. No.	Particulars	Amount (in ₹)
(i)	Supply of machine oils in Delhi	15,00,000
(ii)	Add: Supply of high speed diesel in Delhi	10,00,000
(iii)	Add: Supply of machine oil made by Madhav Oils from its branch located in Punjab	<u>10,00,000</u>
	<b>Aggregate Turnover</b>	<b>35,00,000</b>

Madhav Oils is making exclusive supply of goods and hence the threshold limit for registration would be ₹ 40,00,000. Since the aggregate turnover does not exceed ₹ 40,00,000, Madhav Oils is not liable to be registered.

- (b) The amount available in the electronic credit ledger, i.e. ITC may be used for making any payment towards output tax. Output tax in relation to a taxable person, means the tax chargeable on taxable supply of goods or services or both made by him or by his agent but excludes tax payable by him on reverse charge basis.

Therefore, ITC cannot be used to pay the tax liability under reverse charge. The same is always required to be paid through electronic cash ledger and not electronic credit ledger. Thus, Rajul is wrong and she will need to pay the GST of ₹ 2,700 on security service through electronic cash ledger.

4. (a) A person applying for registration can take input tax credit of inputs held in stock and inputs contained in semi- finished or finished goods held in stock on the day immediately preceding the date of grant of registration. If the person was liable to take registration and he has applied for registration within thirty days from the date on which he became liable to registration, then ITC of inputs held in stock and inputs contained in semi- finished or finished goods held in stock on the day immediately preceding the date on which he became liable to pay tax can be taken.

In case of voluntary registration, ITC of such goods held in stock on the day immediately preceding the date of registration can be taken.

- (b) In GST since the returns are built from details of individual transactions, there is no requirement for having a revised return. Any need to revise a return may arise due to the need to change a set of invoices or debit/ credit notes.

Instead of revising the return already submitted, the system allows amendment in the details of those individual details of those transactions (invoices or debit/credit notes) that are required to be amended. They can be amended in any of the future GSTR- 1 in the tables specifically provided for the purposes of amending previously declared details.

Omission or incorrect particulars discovered in the returns filed under section 39 of the CGST Act, 2017 can be rectified in the return to be filed for the month during which such omission or incorrect particulars are noticed. Any tax payable as a result of such error or omission will be required to be paid along with interest. The rectification of errors/omissions is carried out by entering appropriate particulars in "Amendment Tables" contained in GSTR-1. However, no such rectification of any omission or incorrect particulars is allowed after the due date for furnishing of return for the month of September or second quarter (in case of quarterly filers) following the end of the financial year to which such details pertain, or the actual date of furnishing of relevant annual return, whichever is earlier