

Mock Test Paper - Series I: July, 2024

Date of Paper: 31st July, 2024

Time of Paper: 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

INTERMEDIATE COURSE: GROUP - I

PAPER – 3: TAXATION

Time Allowed – 3 Hours

Maximum Marks – 100

SECTION – A: INCOME TAX LAW (50 MARKS)

Working Notes should form part of the answer. Wherever necessary, suitable assumptions may be made by the candidates and disclosed by way of a note. However, in answers to Questions in Division A, working notes are not required.

The relevant assessment year is A.Y.2024-25.

Division A – Multiple Choice Questions

Write the most appropriate answer to each of the following multiple choice questions by choosing one of the four options given. All questions are compulsory.

1. Mr. Rudra is engaged in the business of trading since 2018. His turnover for the P.Y. 2022-23 was ₹ 6 crores. His minor daughter's marriage is fixed in December, 2023. He planned destination wedding in Goa for his minor daughter. For the wedding, he withdrew ₹ 40,00,000 cash in the month of September, 2023 and ₹ 65,00,000 cash in the month of October, 2023 from Hamara Paisa Bank.

He booked 30 rooms for 5 days for the accommodation of his relatives in Raho Hotel and paid ₹ 40,000 in cash as advance and balance by account payee cheque. He took the catering services of Tasty Caterers, a sole Proprietor, for the wedding for which he paid ₹ 10,20,000 on 15.10.2023. For her wedding, he gifted his daughter a house property, purchased from SK Builders on 10.10.2023 by account payee cheque for ₹ 15,00,000. The stamp duty value of the property on 10.10.2023 is ₹ 16,00,000 and on the date of transfer to minor daughter is ₹ 20,00,000.

Mr. Rudra paid ₹ 45,000 in cash and balance in cheque to travel agent for the return ticket of some of his relatives to US. He regularly files his return of income.

Based on the above information, choose the most appropriate option of the following Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs):-

- (i) The amount of tax to be deducted by Hamara Paisa Bank on cash withdrawals by Mr. Rudra is -
- (a) ₹ 10,000
- (b) ₹ 25,000

(c) ₹ 1,70,000

(d) ₹ 1,85,000

(2 Marks)

(ii) The amount of tax to be deducted by Mr. Rudra on payment made to Tasty Caterers is -

(a) ₹ 10,200

(b) ₹ 20,400

(c) ₹ 51,000

(d) Nil

(2 Marks)

(iii) What shall be the amount taxable and in whose hands with respect to purchase of immovable property by Mr. Rudra from SK Builders and gift of the same to his daughter?

(a) ₹ 1,00,000 in the hands of Mr. Rudra and ₹ 20,00,000 in the hands of minor daughter

(b) Nothing is taxable in the hands of Mr. Rudra and Minor daughter

(c) ₹ 1,00,000 in the hands of Mr. Rudra and nothing is taxable in the hands of minor daughter

(d) Nothing is taxable in the hands of Mr. Rudra but ₹ 20,00,000 is taxable in the hands of minor daughter

(2 Marks)

2. Mr. Mayank had bought a residential house worth ₹ 2.5 crores at South Extension, Delhi in 2018 and let out the house on rent to Mr. Rihaan. The property was funded through loan from PNB. The interest due for F.Y. 2023-24 to PNB is ₹ 25 lakhs, out of which he paid only ₹ 20 lakhs during the year. Mr. Mayank then took a loan of ₹ 1.5 crores from SBI on 1.7.2023 for construction of first floor in that house for self-occupation. The construction is in progress as on 31.3.2024. Mr. Mayank started repaying EMIs due to SBI. During the P.Y. 2023-24, he repaid principal amount of ₹ 25 lakhs and ₹ 5 lakhs to PNB and SBI, respectively. He also paid interest of ₹ 8 lakhs to SBI out of ₹ 10 lakhs, being interest due for the period from 1.7.2023 to 31.3.2024.

Mr. Mayank owns another house in Haryana. He transferred that house to his minor daughter Miss Sia on her birthday as her birthday gift. Miss Sia gave the said house to the local Panchayat from September, 2023 at a rent of ₹ 5,000 per month. Mrs. Mayank's total income for A.Y.2024-25 is higher than that of Mr. Mayank. This is the first year when Miss Sia has any source of income.

Mr. Mayank bought electric vehicle worth ₹ 50 lakhs on loan from BSM Bank which it sanctioned on 1.4.2022. BSM Bank charged interest of ₹ 7 lakhs on electric vehicle for the P.Y.2023-24. Mr. Mayank has also taken loan from ABC Bank for his daughter's higher education. He paid ₹ 50,000 as interest to ABC Bank. He also paid mediclaim of ₹ 20,000 to New India Assurance Scheme for insuring his health.

From the information given above, choose the most appropriate answer to the following questions -

- (i) What is the amount of interest allowable as deduction u/s 24 to Mr. Mayank for A.Y.2024-25?
- (a) ₹ 2 lakhs
(b) ₹ 25 lakhs
(c) ₹ 28 lakhs
(d) ₹ 35 lakhs **(2 Marks)**
- (ii) What is the amount of deduction permissible to Mr. Mayank under Chapter VI-A of Income-tax Act, 1961 for A.Y. 2024-25 if he has opted out of the default tax regime?
- (a) ₹ 1,70,000
(b) ₹ 2,20,000
(c) ₹ 3,70,000
(d) ₹ 9,20,000 **(2 Marks)**
- (iii) In whose hands would Sia's rental income from house property at Haryana be taxable and how much income would be taxable?
- (a) In Sia's hands; ₹ 24,500
(b) In Mr. Mayank's hands; ₹ 24,500
(c) In Mrs. Mayank's hands; ₹ 23,000
(d) It would change every year depending on the parent whose income is higher in that year. **(2 Marks)**

3. Mr. Arpan (aged 35 years) submits the following particulars for the purpose of computing his total income:

Particulars	₹
Income from salary (computed)	4,00,000
Loss from let-out house property	(-) 2,20,000
Brought forward loss from let-out house property for the A.Y. 2023-24	(-)2,30,000
Business loss	(-)1,00,000
Bank interest (FD)	80,000

Compute the total income of Mr. Arpan for the A.Y.2024-25 and the amount of loss that can be carried forward for the subsequent assessment year under normal provisions of the Act?

- (a) Total income ₹ 2,00,000 and loss from house property of ₹ 2,50,000 and business loss of ₹ 20,000 to be carried forward to subsequent assessment year.

- (b) Total income ₹ 1,60,000 and loss from house property of ₹ 2,30,000 to be carried forward to subsequent assessment year.
 - (c) Total income ₹ 4,00,000 and business loss of ₹ 20,000 to be carried forward to subsequent assessment year.
 - (d) Total income is Nil and loss from house property of ₹ 70,000 to be carried forward to subsequent assessment year. **(2 Marks)**
4. Mr. Raja, aged 64 years, was not able to provide satisfactory explanation to the Assessing Officer for the investments of ₹ 7 lakhs not recorded in the books of accounts. What shall be the tax payable by him on the value of such investments considered to be deemed income as per section 69?
- (a) ₹ 2,18,400
 - (b) ₹ 55,000
 - (c) ₹ 5,46,000
 - (d) ₹ 54,600 **(1 Mark)**

Division B – Descriptive Questions

Question No. 1 is compulsory.

*Attempt any **two** questions from the remaining **three** questions.*

1. Mr. Ayush, a resident individual, aged 54 years, is engaged in the business of manufacturing textiles. He earned profit of ₹ 82,45,000 as per profit and loss account after debiting and crediting the following items:
- (i) Depreciation ₹ 15,40,000
 - (ii) Short term capital gains on transfer of listed equity shares in a company on which STT is paid ₹ 10,00,000
 - (iii) He received income-tax refund of ₹ 15,550 which includes interest on refund of ₹ 4,550.
 - (iv) Dividend income from Indian companies ₹ 15,00,000. Dividend received from each company is less than ₹ 5,000.

Additional information –

- (i) Mr. Ayush installed new plant and machinery for ₹ 65 lakhs on 1.10.2023 which was put to use on 1.1.2024. Depreciation (including additional depreciation) on this amount of ₹ 65 lakhs is included in the depreciation debited to profit and loss account which has been computed as per Income-tax Rules, 1962.
- (ii) Mr. Ayush took a loan from SBI of ₹ 50 lakhs on 1.9.2023 @10.5% p.a. to purchase such plant and machinery. Total interest upto 31.3.2024 has been paid on 31.3.2024 and the same has been debited to profit and loss account.
- (iii) Advance tax paid during the year is ₹17,50,000

- (iv) Ayush purchased goods for ₹ 40 lakhs from Mr. Ram, his brother. The market value of the goods is ₹ 35 lakhs.
- (v) He paid ₹ 40,000 as life insurance premium taken on the life of his married daughter who is not dependent on him. The sum assured is ₹ 5,00,000 and the policy was taken on 1.4.2016.
- (vi) He paid ₹ 45,000 by cheque towards health insurance policy covering himself, his spouse and his children.
- (vii) On 1.7.2023, Mr. Ayush withdrew ₹ 1.5 crores in cash from three current accounts maintained by him with SBI. There are no other withdrawals during the year. He regularly files his return of income.

You are required to compute the total income and tax payable by Mr. Ayush for the A.Y. 2024-25 assuming that he has shifted out of the default tax regime under section 115BAC. **(15 Marks)**

2. (a) Miss Geeta, a citizen of India, got married to Mr. Peter of Australia and left India for the first time on 20.8.2023. She has not visited India again during the P.Y. 2023-24. She has derived the following income for the year ended 31-3-2024:

	Particulars	₹
(i)	Income from sale of centrifuged latex processed from rubber plants grown in kanyakumari.	1,50,000
(ii)	Income from sale of coffee grown, cured, roasted and grounded in Colombo. Sale consideration was received in Chennai.	5,00,000
(iii)	Income from sale of tea grown and manufactured in West Bengal.	12,00,000
(iv)	Income from sapling and seedling grown in a nursery at Cochin. Basic operations were not carried out by her on land.	2,00,000

You are required to determine the residential status of Miss Geeta and compute the business income and agricultural income of Miss. Geeta for the Assessment Year 2024-25. **(6 Marks)**

- (b) Briefly discuss the provisions of tax deduction at source under the Income-tax Act, 1961 and determine the amount, if any, of TDS in respect of the following payments:
- (i) Mr. Vikas received a sum of ₹ 10,20,000 on 28.02.2024 as premature withdrawal from Employees Provident Fund Scheme before continuous service of 5 years on account of termination of employment due to ill-health.
 - (ii) Indian Bank sanctioned and disbursed a loan of ₹ 12 crores to B Ltd. on 31-12-2023. B Ltd. paid a sum of ₹ 1,20,000 as service fee to Indian Bank for processing the loan application. **(4 Marks)**

3. (a) Mr. Jain and his wife Mrs. Jain are partners in a partnership firm holding 25% share each. During the F.Y. 2023-24, the firm paid ₹ 2,50,000 to each of them as remuneration. Apart from this, they provide you the following information in respect of F.Y. 2023-24:
- (i) Salary received by Mr. Jain from his employer ₹ 12,50,000.
 - (ii) Interest on fixed deposit earned by Mrs. Jain ₹ 14,00,000. (The fixed deposit was opened by using her "Stridhan")
 - (iii) Income of their three minor children Neeta, Meeta and Seeta was ₹ 15,000; ₹ 10,000 and ₹ 2,000 respectively.

You are required to compute the gross total income of Mr. and Mrs. Jain as per the provisions of Income-tax Act for the A.Y. 2024-25 assuming that they have shifted out of the default tax regime.

(4 Marks)

- (b) Mr. Ram, an employee of the Central Government is posted at New Delhi. He joined the service on 1st February, 2021. Details of his income for the previous year 2023-24, are as follows:
- (i) Basic salary: ₹ 3,80,000
 - (ii) Dearness allowance: ₹ 1,20,000 (40% forms part of pay for retirement benefits)
 - (iii) Both Mr. Ram and Government contribute 20% of basic salary to the pension scheme referred to in section 80CCD.
 - (iv) Gift received by Ram's minor son on his birthday from friend: ₹ 70,000. (No other gift is received by him during the previous year 2023-24)
 - (v) On 25.03.2023, Mr. Ram gifted a sum of ₹ 6,00,000 to Mrs. Ram to start a business by introducing such amount as her capital. On 1st April, 2023, her total investments in business was ₹ 10,00,000 which includes ₹ 6,00,000 gifted by Mr. Ram. During the previous year 2023-24, she has loss from such business ₹ 1,30,000.
 - (vi) Mr. Ram deposited ₹ 70,000 in Sukanya Samridhi account on 23.01.2024. He also contributed ₹ 40,000 in an approved annuity plan of LIC to claim deduction u/s 80CCC.
 - (vii) He has taken an educational loan from SBI for his major son who is pursuing MBA course from Gujarat University. He has paid ₹ 15,000 as interest on such loan.

Determine the total income of Mr. Ram for the assessment year 2024-25. Ignore provisions under section 115BAC. **(6 Marks)**

4. (a) Determine the capital gains/loss on transfer of listed equity shares (STT paid both at the time of acquisition and transfer of shares) and units of equity oriented mutual fund (STT paid at the time of transfer of units) for the A.Y.2024-25 and tax, if any, payable thereon, in the following cases, assuming that these are the only transactions covered

under section 112A during the P.Y.2023-24 in respect of these assessees:

- (i) Mr. Shagun purchased 300 shares in A Ltd. on 20.5.2017 at a cost of ₹ 400 per share. He sold all the shares of A Ltd. on 31.5.2023 for ₹ 1200. The price at which these shares were traded in National Stock Exchange on 31.1.2018 is as follows –

Particulars	Amount in ₹
Highest Trading Price	700
Average Trading Price	680
Lowest Trading Price	660

- (ii) Mr. Raj purchased 200 units of equity oriented fund, Fund A on 1.2.2017 at a cost of ₹ 550 per unit. The units were not listed at the time of purchase. Subsequently, units of Fund A were listed on 1.1.2018 on the National Stock Exchange. Mr. Raj sold all the units on 3.4.2023 for ₹ 900 each. The details relating to quoted price on National Stock Exchange and net asset value of the units are given hereunder:

Particulars	Fund A
	Amount in ₹
Highest Trading Price	750 (on 31.1.2018)
Average Trading Price	700 (on 31.1.2018)
Lowest Trading Price	650 (on 31.1.2018)
Net Asset Value on 31.1.2018	800

(4 Marks)

OR

- (a) Mr. Aman has furnished the following particulars relating to payments made and expenditure incurred towards scientific research for the year ended 31.3.2024:

Sl. No.	Particulars	₹ (in lakhs)
(i)	Payment made to AB University, an approved University	15
(ii)	Payment made to Siya College	17
(iii)	Payment made to IIT, Bangalore (under an approved programme for scientific research)	12
(iv)	Machinery purchased for in-house scientific research	25

Compute the deduction available under section 35 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for A.Y. 2024-25, while computing his income under the head

“Profits and gains of business or profession” under default tax regime under section 115BAC. **(4 Marks)**

(b) Mr. Sailesh is a Marketing Manager in Smile Ltd. From the following information, you are required to compute his income chargeable under the head Salary for assessment year 2024-25.

- (i) Basic salary is ₹ 70,000 per month.
- (ii) Dearness allowance @ 40% of basic salary
- (iii) He is provided health insurance scheme approved by IRDA for which ₹ 20,000 incurred by Smile Ltd.
- (iv) Received ₹ 10,000 as gift voucher on the occasion of his marriage anniversary from Smile Ltd.
- (v) Smile Ltd. allotted 800 sweat equity shares in August 2023. The shares were allotted at ₹ 450 per share and the fair market value on the date of exercising the option by Mr. Sailesh was ₹ 700 per share.
- (vi) He was provided with furniture during September 2019. The furniture is used at his residence for personal purpose. The actual cost of the furniture was ₹ 1,10,000. On 31st March, 2024, the company offered the furniture to him at free of cost. No amount was recovered from him towards the furniture till date.
- (vii) Received ₹ 10,000 towards entertainment allowance.
- (viii) Housing Loan@ 4.5% p.a. provided by Smile Ltd., amount outstanding as on 01.04.2023 is ₹ 15 Lakhs. ₹ 50,000 is paid by Mr. Sailesh every quarter towards principal starting from June 2023. The lending rate of SBI for similar loan as on 01.04.2023 was 8%.

(ix) Facility of laptop costing ₹ 50,000

(6 Marks)

SECTION B – GOODS AND SERVICES TAX (50 MARKS)

QUESTIONS

- (i) *Working Notes should form part of the answers. However, in answers to Questions in Division A, working notes are not required.*
- (ii) *Wherever necessary, suitable assumptions may be made by the candidates, and disclosed by way of notes.*
- (iii) *All questions should be answered on the basis of position of the GST law as amended by provisions of the CGST Act, 2017 and the IGST Act, 2017 as amended by the Finance Act, 2023, including significant notifications and circulars issued, up to 29th February, 2024.*

Division A –Case Scenario based MCQs (15 Marks)

Write the most appropriate answer to each of the following multiple choice questions by choosing one of the four options given. All questions are compulsory.

Himadri started providing a bouquet of goods and services in the month of April of the current financial year under the regular scheme in the State of Telangana and obtained voluntary registration under GST before starting the business.

In the month of April, she availed the services of construction of a godown for the business from her brother-in-law who was financially dependent on him. She also availed professional consultancy services in April for her business from her son who is a well settled Chartered Accountant in Telangana. Himadri did not pay any consideration for both these services as both of them were her relative/ family member respectively.

In April, she supplied 1,000 packages to Natraj Traders each consisting of a pen holder, a pen and a pencil box at a single price of ₹ 150. Rates of GST for pen holder, pen and pencil box are 5%, 12% and 18% respectively.

She received following payments during the month of May:

- earned ₹ 1,60,000 by providing services as business facilitator to YYY Bank with respect to accounts in its urban area branch
- earned ₹ 50,000 by providing services by way of renting of residential dwelling for use as a boutique to Supriya, an unregistered person.
- received ₹ 70,000 for supply of manpower for cleanliness of roads, public places, architect services, etc., not involving any supply of goods, to Municipality.

Himadri made supply of taxable Product A during June, details of which are as follows-

- Basic price of Product A before TCS under Income-tax Act, 1961– ₹ 45,000
- Tax collected at source under Income-tax Act, 1961 – ₹ 2,500

- She received a subsidy of ₹ 55,000 from Habitat Foundation Pvt. Ltd. for usage of green energy and the subsidy was linked to the units of green energy and not the aforesaid product.

Himadri provides the following information regarding receipt of inward supplies during July-

- purchased buses (seating capacity of 24 persons) for transportation of her employees from their residence to office and back. Depreciation is claimed on the GST component under the Income tax Act, 1961.
- purchased a truck having GST component of ₹ 1,50,000 for transportation of finished goods. No depreciation claimed on the GST component under the Income tax Act, 1961.
- availed outdoor catering services for a marketing event organised for her prospective customers.

All the amounts given above are exclusive of taxes, wherever applicable. Further, all the supplies referred above are intra-State supplies unless specified otherwise. Conditions necessary for claiming input tax credit (ITC) have been fulfilled subject to the information given above. The opening balance of input tax credit for the relevant tax period of Himadri is Nil.

Based on the facts of the case scenario given above, choose the most appropriate answer to Q. Nos. 1 to 6 below:-

1. Supply of package made by Himadri to Natraj Traders is a _____ and is taxable under GST @ _____.
 (a) composite supply; 12%
 (b) mixed supply; 18%
 (c) composite supply; 18%
 (d) mixed supply; 12%
2. Out of payments received by Himadri in month of May, value of exempt supply is _____.
 (a) ₹ 50,000
 (b) ₹ 70,000
 (c) ₹ 1,20,000
 (d) ₹ 1,60,000
3. Compute the value of supply under section 15 of the CGST Act, 2017 made by Himadri in the month of June.
 (a) ₹ 45,000
 (b) ₹ 47,500
 (c) ₹ 48,500

- (d) ₹ 51,000
4. Compute the amount of input tax credit that can be claimed by Himadri in July.
- (a) ₹ 30,000
(b) ₹ 37,000
(c) ₹ 1,50,000
(d) ₹ 1,57,000
5. In respect of services availed by Himadri in April, which of the following is a correct statement?
- (a) Godown construction service availed from her brother-in-law free of cost is considered as a deemed supply.
(b) Professional service availed from her son free of cost is considered as a deemed supply.
(c) Neither of the two services availed by her is a deemed supply.
(d) Both services availed by her are deemed supply.
6. Out of payments received by Himadri in month of May, the value of supply on which tax payable by the recipient under reverse charge is _____.
(a) ₹ 50,000
(b) ₹ 70,000
(c) ₹ 1,20,000
(d) ₹ 1,60,000
- (6 x 2 Marks = 12 Marks)**
7. Suvidha Enterprises issued invoices pertaining to two independent outward supplies, where in one invoice value of supply was understated by ₹ 75,000 and in another invoice, value was overstated by ₹ 45,000. Which of the following is correct in respect of document to be issued by the firm for understatement and overstatement of invoice value?
- (i) Debit note is to be issued for ₹ 75,000.
(ii) Credit note is to be issued for ₹ 75,000.
(iii) Debit note is to be issued for ₹ 45,000.
(iv) Credit note is to be issued for ₹ 45,000.
- (a) (i) & (iii)
(b) (ii) & (iii)
(c) (i) & (iv)
(d) (ii) & (iv)
- (2 Marks)**

8. Riya & Co., a partnership firm, is engaged in retail trade since 1st April. The firm became liable for registration on 1st October. However, it applied for registration on 10th October and was granted certificate of registration on 5th November.

Determine the effective date of registration of Riya & Co.?

- (a) 1st April
- (b) 1st October
- (c) 10th October
- (d) 5th November

(1 Mark)

PART II - Descriptive Questions (35 Marks)

Question No. 1 is compulsory.

Attempt any two questions out of remaining three questions.

1. (a) M/s. ABC & Co., a chartered accountancy firm, has its office in Bengaluru. It is registered under GST in the State of Karnataka. In the month of April, it supplied statutory audit services to Dhruv Manufacturers of Karnataka for ₹ 1,20,000. Further, it charged ₹ 1,60,000 for the ITR filing services provided to the recipients located within Karnataka in said month. It also received ₹ 1,80,000 for internal audit services provided to a client registered in Mumbai, Maharashtra. All the amounts are exclusive of GST.

M/s. ABC & Co. has also provided following information regarding the expenses incurred in the month of April for the purpose of providing the taxable services:

Sr. No.	Particulars	CGST (₹)	SGST (₹)
1.	Membership fee of a club (located in Bengaluru) paid for a senior partner of the firm	2,000	2,000
2.	Rent paid to landlord, who is registered in State of Karnataka, for office located in Karnataka (Refer Note below)	3,850	3,850
3.	Professional fee paid to Mr. Jamnadas, a practicing Chartered Accountant, for professional services availed [TDS of ₹ 20,000 is deducted under section 194J of the Income-tax Act, 1961]	18,000	18,000
4.	Air conditioner purchased for office purpose	3,000	3,000

Note - Landlord did not upload his GSTR-1 within the prescribed time resulting in the GST amount not being reflected in GSTR-2B of M/s. ABC & Co.

Other suppliers have duly uploaded their GSTR-1 within the prescribed time and GST amount is reflected in GSTR-2B of M/s. ABC & Co.

Compute the net GST payable in cash by M/s. ABC & Co. for the month of April.

Rates of CGST, SGST and IGST are 9%, 9% and 18% respectively assuming that all the remaining conditions of utilisation of ITC are fulfilled. **(10 Marks)**

- (b) Guru Enterprises (Delhi), a registered taxpayer, made a taxable supply to Y Ltd. (Delhi) for a price of ₹ 10,00,000 (excluding any tax or discounts). It received a price linked subsidy of ₹ 1,10,000 from Jiva Enterprises Pvt Ltd. The price of ₹ 10,00,000 is after consideration of such subsidy amount. Further, after delivery of the goods to Y Ltd., Guru Enterprises arranged post-delivery inspection of goods and charged ₹ 10,000 for the same.

In respect of above supply, Guru Enterprises had procured some raw material from X Ltd., for which it owed ₹ 25,000. The said amount was directly paid by Y Ltd. to X Ltd. and was not included in the price of goods of ₹ 10,00,000 mentioned above.

The payment of consideration for above supply was delayed by Y Ltd. Hence, an interest amount of ₹ 20,000 (in lumpsum) was also charged by Guru Enterprises.

The applicable tax rates are - CGST - 6%, SGST - 6% and IGST - 12%. You are required to determine value of taxable supply as well as the applicable tax liability for the above supply transaction. **(5 Marks)**

2. (a) Keshav Ltd., a registered company of Chennai, Tamil Nadu has provided following education related services for the month of October:

Particulars	Amount (₹)
Services of transportation of students, faculty and staff from home to college and back to Galgotian College, (a private college) providing degree courses in BBA, MBA, B.Com., M.Com.	2,50,000
Online monthly magazine containing articles and updates in law to students of Pariksha Law College offering degree courses in LLB and LLM	1,00,000
Housekeeping services to Career Coaching Institute	50,000
Security services to Happy Higher Secondary School for security in school premises	3,25,000
Services of providing breakfast, lunch and dinner to students of Ayushmann Medical College offering degree courses recognized by law in medical field	5,80,000

All the above amounts are exclusive of GST.

Compute the value of taxable supplies of Keshav Ltd. for the month of October with necessary explanations. **(6 Marks)**

- (b) Champak Ltd. avails legal services from a firm of advocates. The firm issues invoice for the services to Champak Ltd. on 17th Feb. However, Champak Ltd. was not happy with the services provided by the firm as its legal case was not handled by the firm in a professional manner and it resulted in the company losing the case. The company delayed the payment to the firm and finally made the payment on 3rd November.

Determine the time of supply of the legal services provided by the firm of advocates to Champak Ltd. **(4 Marks)**

3. (a) Answer the following questions:

(i) Mr. Jagmag is a registered dealer in Kerala paying tax under composition levy from 1st April. However, he opts to pay tax under regular scheme from 1st December. Is he liable to file GSTR-4 for the said financial year during which he opted out of composition scheme? **(3 Marks)**

(ii) Mrs. Gargi, a registered dealer in Rajasthan, did not file GSTR-3B for the month of June, but she wants to file GSTR-3B for the month of July. Is it possible? Answer with reference to section 39 of the CGST Act, 2017. **(2 Marks)**

- (b) Can a chartered accountant become a GST practitioner (GSTP)? Discuss. **(5 Marks)**

4. (a) What would be the place of supply of services provided by an event management company for organizing an event which is held in multiple States? **(5 Marks)**

OR

- (a) Services provided by an entity registered under section 12AB of the Income-tax Act, 1961 are exempt from GST if such services are provided by way of charitable activities. Elaborate the term 'charitable activities'. **(5 Marks)**

- (b) (i) List the details of outward supplies which can be furnished using Invoice Furnishing Facility (IFF). **(2 Marks)**

(ii) Which are the commodities which have been kept outside the purview of GST? Examine the status of taxation of such commodities after introduction of GST. **(3 Marks)**

Mock Test Paper - Series I: July, 2024

Date of Paper: 31st July, 2024

Time of Paper: 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

INTERMEDIATE COURSE: GROUP - I

PAPER – 3: TAXATION

SECTION – A: INCOME TAX LAW

Division A – Multiple Choice Questions

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

Division B – Descriptive Questions

1. Computation of total income of Mr. Ayush for A.Y. 2024-25 under the regular provisions of the Act

Particulars		₹	₹	₹
I	Income from business or profession Net profit as per profit and loss account Add: Items of expenditure not allowable while computing business income (i) Interest on loan taken for purchase of plant & machinery [Interest from the date on which capital was borrowed till the date on which asset was first put to use, not allowable as deduction under section 36(1)(iii). Accordingly, interest of ₹ 1,75,000 [₹ 50,00,000 x 10.5% x 4/12] has to be added back, since the same is debited to the profit and loss account]	1,75,000	82,45,000	

	(ii) Purchase of goods at a price higher than the fair market value [The difference between the purchase price (₹ 40 lakhs) and the fair market value (₹ 35 lakhs) has to be added back as per section 40A(2) since the purchase is from a related party, i.e., his brother and at a price higher than the fair market value]	<u>5,00,000</u>		
			<u>6,75,000</u>	
			89,20,000	
	Less: Items of income to be treated separately under the respective head of income			
	(i) Income-tax refund including interest on refund of ₹ 4,550	15,550		
	(ii) Dividend from Indian companies	15,00,000		
	(iii) Short term capital gains on transfer of listed equity shares	<u>10,00,000</u>	<u>25,15,550</u>	
			64,04,450	
	Less: Depreciation on interest on loan capitalised to plant and machinery			
	₹ 1,75,000, being the amount of interest on loan taken for purchase of plant and machinery from the date on which capital was borrowed till the date on which asset was first put to use, shall be capitalized			
	Normal depreciation @15% x 50% on such interest	13,125		
	Additional depreciation @20% x 50% on such interest	<u>17,500</u>	<u>30,625</u>	
	[Since plant & machinery was put to use for less than 180 days in P.Y. 2023-24, it is eligible for 50% of the rate of depreciation]			
				63,73,825
II	Capital Gains			
	Short term capital gains on transfer of listed equity shares			10,00,000
III	Income from Other Sources			
	Interest on income-tax refund		4,550	

Dividend from Indian companies		<u>15,00,000</u>	<u>15,04,550</u>
Gross Total Income			88,78,375
Less: Deductions under Chapter VI-A			
- Deduction under section 80C Life insurance premium for married daughter [Allowable as deduction though she is not dependent, since child of an individual whether dependent or not falls within the meaning of term "Person". Accordingly, whole of the amount of ₹ 40,000 is allowable as it does not exceed 10% of the ₹ 5,00,000, being the sum assured]	40,000		
- Deduction under section 80D Health insurance premium for self, spouse and children [Allowable as deduction, since it is paid otherwise than by way of cash. However, it is to be restricted to ₹ 25,000]		<u>25,000</u>	<u>65,000</u>
Total Income			<u>88,13,375</u>
Total Income (Rounded off)			88,13,380

**Computation of tax payable by Mr. Ayush for A.Y. 2024-25
under the regular provisions of the Act**

Particulars	₹	₹
Tax on total income of ₹ 88,13,380		
Tax on short term capital gains on transfer of listed equity shares @15% u/s 111A [₹ 10,00,000 x 15%]		1,50,000
Tax on other Income of ₹ 78,13,380		
Upto ₹ 2,50,000	Nil	
₹ 2,50,001 – ₹ 5,00,000 [@5% of ₹ 2.50 lakh]	12,500	
₹ 5,00,001 – ₹ 10,00,000 [@20% of ₹ 5,00,000]	1,00,000	
₹ 10,00,001- ₹ 78,13,380 [@30% of ₹ 68,13,380]	<u>20,44,014</u>	<u>21,56,514</u>
		23,06,514
Add: Surcharge @10%, since total income exceeds ₹ 50,00,000 but does not exceed ₹ 1 crore		<u>2,30,651</u>
		25,37,165

Add: Health and education cess@4%		<u>1,01,487</u>
Total tax liability		26,38,652
Less: TDS u/s 194N @ 2% on ₹ 50 lakhs, being the cash withdrawals exceeding ₹ 1 crore	1,00,000	
Less: Advance tax paid	<u>17,50,000</u>	<u>18,50,000</u>
Tax payable		<u>7,88,652</u>
Tax payable (rounded off)		<u>7,88,650</u>

2. (a) Miss Geeta is said to be resident if she satisfies any one of the following basic conditions:

- (i) Has been in India during the previous year for a total period of 182 days or more

(or)

- (ii) Has been in India during the 4 years immediately preceding the previous year for a total period of 365 days or more and has been in India for at least 60 days during the previous year.

Miss Geeta's stay in India during the P.Y.2023-24 is 142 days [30+31+30+31+20] which is less than 182 days. However, her stay in India during the P.Y.2023-24 exceeds 60 days. Since, she left India for the first time, her stay in India during the four previous years prior to P.Y.2023-24 would be more than 365 days. Hence, she is a resident for P.Y.2023-24.

Further, Miss Geeta would be "Resident and ordinarily resident" in India in during the previous year 2023-24, since her stay in India in the last seven previous years prior to P.Y.2023-24 is more than 729 days and she must be resident in the preceding ten years.

Computation of business income and agricultural income of Miss Geeta for A.Y. 2024-25

Particulars		Income	Business Income ₹	Agricultural Income ₹
(i)	Income from sale of centrifuged latex processed from rubber plants grown in Kanyakumari (Apportioned between business and agricultural income in the ratio of 35:65 as per Rule 7A of Income-tax Rules, 1962)	1,50,000	52,500	97,500
(ii)	Income from sale of coffee grown, cured, roasted and grounded in Colombo and			

	received in Chennai [See Note 1 below]	5,00,000	5,00,000	-
(iii)	Income from sale of tea grown and manufactured in West Bengal (Apportioned between business and agricultural income in the ratio of 40:60 as per Rule 8 of the Income-tax Rules, 1962)	12,00,000	4,80,000	7,20,000
(iv)	Income from sapling and seedling grown in a nursery at Cochin. Basic operations were not carried out on land [See Note 2 below]	<u>2,00,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,00,000</u>
		<u>20,50,000</u>	<u>10,32,500</u>	<u>10,17,500</u>

Notes:

- (1) Since Ms. Geeta is resident and ordinarily resident in India for A.Y. 2024-25, her global income is taxable in India. Entire income from sale of coffee grown, cured, roasted and grounded in Colombo is taxable as business income since such income is earned from sale of coffee grown, cured, roasted and grounded outside India i.e., in Colombo.
- (2) As per *Explanation 3* to section 2(1A), income derived from sapling or seedlings grown in a nursery would be deemed to be agricultural income, whether or not the basic operations were carried out on land. Hence, income of ₹ 2,00,000 from sapling and seedling grown in a nursery at Cochin is agricultural income.

(b) TDS implications

(i) On pre-mature withdrawal from EPF

No tax is deductible under section 192A even though the employee, Mr. Vikas, has not completed 5 years of continuous service, since termination of employment is on account of his ill-health. Hence, Rule 8 of Part A of the Fourth Schedule is applicable in this case.

(ii) On payment of service fee to bank

Even though service fee is included in the definition of “interest” under section 2(28A), no tax is deductible at source under section 194A, since the service fee is paid to a banking company, i.e., Indian Bank.

3. (a) **Computation of Gross Total Income of Mr. Jain and Mrs. Jain for A.Y. 2024-25**

Particulars	Mr. Jain		Mrs. Jain	
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Salary	12,50,000		-	
Less: Standard deduction under section 16(ia)	<u>50,000</u>	12,00,000		
Interest on Fixed Deposit earned by Mrs. Jain	-			14,00,000
Total income (before including remuneration from firm and minor's income)		12,00,000		14,00,000
Remuneration from firm (assumed that the same is fully deductible in the hands of the firm)			2,50,000	
Remuneration of ₹ 2,50,000 received by Mr. Jain has to be included in the total income of Mrs. Jain, since both of them have substantial interest in the concern (i.e., each having 25% share in the firm, in the present case), and her total income of ₹14 lakh exceeds the total income of her spouse excluding this income (i.e., ₹ 12 lakh). It is assumed that such remuneration is fully deductible in the hands of the firm.			<u>2,50,000</u>	5,00,000
Total Income (before including minor's income)		12,00,000		19,00,000
Income of three minor children to be included in Mrs. Jain's income ¹ , since her total income before including minor's income is higher than that of her husband.				
- Neeta			15,000	
- Meeta			10,000	
- Seeta			<u>2,000</u>	
			27,000	

¹ It is assumed that the income of the minor children are not on account of their skills.

Less: Exemption of ₹ 1,500 u/s 10(32) in respect of the income each child so included.		<u>4,500</u>	22,500
Gross Total Income	12,00,000		19,22,500

(b) **Computation of Total Income of Mr. Ram for A.Y. 2024-25**

Particulars	Amount ₹	Amount ₹
Salaries		
Basic Salary	3,80,000	
Dearness Allowance	1,20,000	
Employer contribution to NPS = 20% of ₹ 3,80,000	<u>76,000</u>	
	5,76,000	
Less: Standard deduction [₹ 50,000 or ₹ 5,76,000, whichever is lower]	<u>50,000</u>	5,26,000
Profits and gains of business or profession		
Where the amount gifted by Mr. Ram (₹ 6 lakh, in this case) is invested by Mrs. Ram in a business as her capital, proportionate share of profit or loss, as the case may be, computed by taking into account the value of the investment as on 1.4.2023 to the total investment in the business (₹ 10 lakh) would be included in the income of Mr. Ram [loss of ₹ 1,30,000 x 6/10]	<u>(78,000)</u>	
Income from other sources		
All income of the minor son would be included in the income of the parent Mr. Ram, since his income is higher than the income of Mrs. Ram (loss of ₹ 52,000, based on the information given in the question). Accordingly, ₹ 70,000, being amount of gift received by minor son during the P.Y. 2023-24, would be included in the income of Mr. Ram as the amount of gift exceeds ₹ 50,000.	70,000	
Less: Exemption in respect of income of minor child included in Mr. Ram's income	<u>1,500</u>	
	68,500	
Less: Business loss of ₹ 78,000 set-off to the extent of	68,500	

(Balance business loss of ₹ 9,500 to be carried forward to the next year, since the same cannot be set-off against salary income)		<u>Nil</u>
Gross Total Income		5,26,000
Less: Deductions under Chapter VI-A		
Under section 80C – deposit in Sukanya Samridhi Account	70,000	
Under section 80CCC – Contribution to LIC Annuity Plan	40,000	
Under section 80CCD(1) – Employee contribution to NPS (₹ 76,000 – ₹ 50,000 deduction claimed u/s 80CCD(1B)], since it is lower than ₹ 42,800, being 10% of salary (₹ 3,80,000 + ₹ 48,000)	<u>26,000</u>	
Allowable in full, since less than ₹1,50,000, being the maximum permissible deduction u/s 80C, 80CCC & 80CCD(1)	1,36,000	
Under section 80CCD(1B) – Employee contribution to NPS	50,000	
Under section 80CCD(2) – Employer contribution to NPS restricted to 14% of basic salary + DA forming part of pay, since employer is Central Government = 14% x (₹ 3,80,000 + ₹ 48,000)	59,920	
Under section 80E – Interest paid on loan taken for higher education	<u>15,000</u>	
		<u>2,60,920</u>
Total Income		2,65,080

4. (a) First alternative

For the purpose of computation of long-term capital gains chargeable to tax under section 112A, the cost of acquisition in relation to the long-term capital asset, being an equity share in a company or a unit of an equity oriented fund or a unit of a business trust acquired before 1st February, 2018 shall be the higher of

- (a) cost of acquisition of such asset, i.e., actual cost; and
- (b) lower of
 - (i) the fair market value of such asset as on 31.1.2018; and
 - (ii) the full value of consideration received or accruing as a result of the transfer of the capital asset.
- (i) The fair market value of listed equity shares as on 31.1.2018 is the highest price quoted on the recognized stock exchange as on that date.

Accordingly, long-term capital gain on transfer of STT paid listed equity shares by Mr. Shagun would be determined as follows:

The FMV of shares of A Ltd. would be ₹ 700, being the highest price quoted on National Stock Exchange on 31.1.2018. The cost of acquisition of each equity share in A Ltd. would be ₹ 700, being higher of actual cost i.e., ₹ 400 and ₹ 700 [being the lower of FMV of ₹ 700 as on 31.1.2018 (i.e., the highest trading price) and actual sale consideration of ₹ 1,200]. Thus, the long-term capital gain would be ₹ 1,50,000 i.e., $(₹ 1,200 - ₹ 700) \times 300$ shares. The long-term capital gain of ₹ 50,000 (i.e., the amount in excess of ₹ 1,00,000) would be subject to tax@10% under section 112A (plus cess@4%), without benefit of indexation. The tax on capital gain @10.4% would be ₹ 5,200 $(₹ 50,000 \times 10.4\%)$

- (ii) In the case of units listed on recognised stock exchange on the date of transfer, the FMV as on 31.1.2018 would be the highest trading price on recognised stock exchange as on 31.1.2018 (if units are listed on that date), else, it would be the net asset value as on 31.1.2018 (where units are unlisted on that date).

Accordingly, the FMV of units of Fund A as on 31.1.2018 would be ₹ 750 (being the highest trading price on 31.1.2018, since the units of Fund A are listed on that date).

The cost of acquisition of a unit of Fund A would be ₹ 750, being higher of actual cost i.e., ₹ 550 and ₹ 750 (being the lower of FMV of ₹ 750 as on 31.1.2018 and actual sale consideration of ₹ 900). Thus, the long-term capital gains on sale of units of Fund A would be ₹ 30,000 $(₹ 900 - ₹ 750) \times 200$ units.

Since the long term capital gains on sale of units of Fund A is ₹ 30,000, which is less than ₹ 1,00,000, the said sum is not chargeable to tax under section 112A.

(a) Second alternative

Computation of deduction allowable under section 35

Particulars	Amount (₹ in lakhs)	Section	% of deduction	Amount of deduction (₹ in lakhs)
Payment for scientific research				
AB University, an approved University	15	35(1)(ii)	Nil	Nil
Siya College	17	-	Nil	Nil
IIT Bangalore (under an approved programme for scientific research)	12	35(2AA)	Nil	Nil

In-house research				
Capital expenditure – Purchase of Machinery	25	35(1)(iv) r.w. 35(2)	100%	<u>25</u>
Deduction allowable under section 35				<u>25</u>

Deduction under section 35(1)(ii) and 35(2AA) is not allowable under default tax regime under section 115BAC.

(b) Computation of income under the head “Salaries” of Mr. Sailesh for the A.Y.2024-25

Particulars	₹	₹
Basic Salary [₹ 70,000 x 12 months]		8,40,000
Dearness allowance [40% of ₹8,40,000]		3,36,000
Entertainment allowance		10,000
Interest on housing loan given at concessional rate, would be perquisite, since the amount of loan exceeds ₹ 20,000, For computation, the lending rate of SBI on 1.4.2023 @8% has to be considered. Thus, perquisite value would be determined @ 3.5% (8% - 4.5%) [See Working Note]		49,291
Health insurance premium paid by the employer [tax free perquisite]		Nil
Gift voucher on the occasion of his marriage anniversary [As per Rule 3(7)(iv), the value of any gift or voucher or token in lieu of gift received by the employee or by member of his household exceeding ₹ 5,000 in aggregate during the previous year is fully taxable] (See note below)		10,000
Allotment of sweat equity shares		
Fair market value of 800 sweat equity shares @ ₹ 700 each	5,60,000	
Less: Amount recovered @ ₹ 450 each	<u>3,60,000</u>	2,00,000
Use of furniture by employee		
10% p.a. of the actual cost of ₹ 1,10,000		11,000
Use of Laptop		
Facility of use of laptop is not a taxable perquisite		Nil
Transfer of asset to employee		
Value of furniture transferred to Mr. Sailesh	1,10,000	

Less: Normal wear and tear @10% for each completed year of usage on SLM basis [1,10,000 x 10% x 4 years (from September 2019 to September 2023)]	<u>44,000</u>	<u>66,000</u>
Gross Salary		15,22,291
Less: Standard deduction u/s 16 [Actual salary or ₹ 50,000, whichever is less]		<u>50,000</u>
Net Salary		<u>14,72,291</u>

Working Note:

Computation of perquisite value of loan given at concessional rate

For computation, the lending rate of SBI on 1.4.2023 @8% has to be considered. Thus, perquisite value would be determined @ 3.5% (8% - 4.5%)

Month	Maximum outstanding balance as on last date of month (₹)	Perquisite value at 3.5% for the month (₹)
April, 2023	15,00,000	4,375
May, 2023	15,00,000	4,375
June, 2023	14,50,000	4,229
July, 2023	14,50,000	4,229
August, 2023	14,50,000	4,229
September, 2023	14,00,000	4,083
October, 2023	14,00,000	4,083
November, 2023	14,00,000	4,083
December, 2023	13,50,000	3,937.50
January, 2024	13,50,000	3,937.50
February, 2024	13,50,000	3,937.50
March, 2024	13,00,000	3,792
Total value of this perquisite		49,290.50

Note: An alternate view possible is that only the sum in excess of ₹ 5,000 is taxable. In such a case, the value of perquisite would be ₹ 5,000 and gross salary and net salary would be ₹ 15,17,291 and ₹ 14,67,291, respectively.

SECTION B – GOODS AND SERVICES TAX

Division A –Case Scenario based MCQs

Question No.	Answer
1.	(b) mixed supply; 18%
2.	(b) ₹ 70,000
3.	(a) ₹ 45,000
4.	(c) ₹ 1,50,000
5.	(b) Professional service availed from her son free of cost is considered as a deemed supply.
6.	(d) ₹ 1,60,000
7.	(c) (i) & (iv)
8.	(b) 1st October

Division B - Descriptive Questions

1. (a) **Computation of net GST payable by ABC & Co. for the month of April**

Particulars	Value of supply	CGST (₹)	SGST (₹)	IGST (₹)
Intra-State statutory audit services	1,20,000	10,800	10,800	
Intra-State ITR filing services	1,60,000	14,400	14,400	
Inter-State internal audit services since place of supply is location of recipient, i.e. Mumbai, Maharashtra	1,80,000	— -	— -	<u>32,400</u>
Total output tax liability		25,200	25,200	32,400
Less: ITC [Refer Working Note] [CGST credit is set off against CGST liability and SGST credit is set off against SGST liability since CGST credit cannot be utilized towards payment of SGST liability and vice versa.]		<u>(21,000)</u>	<u>(21,000)</u>	
Net GST payable		4,200	4,200	32,400

Working Note:**Computation of ITC that can be availed**

Particulars	CGST (₹)	SGST (₹)
Computation of eligible ITC		
Membership fee paid [ITC on membership of a club is blocked except when such services are provided by an employer to its employees under a statutory obligation.]	Nil	Nil
Office rent paid to landlord [No ITC since the supplier did not upload the details of invoice in his GSTR-1 and said details are not being reflected in GSTR-2B of the recipient.]	Nil	Nil
Professional fee paid [ITC on services used in the course/furtherance of the business is allowed.]	18,000	18,000
Air conditioner for office purpose [ITC on goods used in the course/furtherance of the business is allowed.]	<u>3,000</u>	<u>3,000</u>
Total eligible ITC	21,000	21,000

(b) Computation of value of taxable supply and tax liability

Particulars	Amount (₹)
Price of goods (exclusive of tax and discounts)	10,00,000
<i>Add:</i> Subsidy received from Jiva Enterprises Pvt. Ltd. [Subsidy provided by non-Government bodies and which is directly linked to the price, is includible.]	1,10,000
<i>Add:</i> Post-delivery inspection charges [Anything done by the supplier in respect of the supply of goods after the delivery of goods is not includible in value.]	-
<i>Add:</i> Amount directly paid by Y Ltd. to X Ltd. [Liability of the supplier, in relation to the supply being valued, if discharged by the recipient of supply and not included in the price, is includible in the value.]	25,000
<i>Add:</i> Interest [Interest for delayed payment of consideration is includible in the value. Since interest is received in lumpsum, amount is inclusive of GST [₹ 20,000 x 100/112] (rounded off).]	<u>17,857</u>
Value of taxable supply	11,52,857
CGST @ 6% (rounded off)	69,171
SGST @ 6% (rounded off)	69,171

2. (a) **Computation of value of taxable supplies of Keshav Ltd.**

Particulars	Amount (₹)
Services of transportation of students, faculty and staff to Galgotian College [Not exempt, since transportation services provided to an educational institution are exempt only if such institution provides pre-school education or education up to higher secondary school or equivalent.]	2,50,000
Online monthly magazine to students of Pariksha Law College [Services of supply of online educational journals provided to an educational institution providing qualification recognized by law are exempt.]	Nil
Housekeeping services to Career Coaching Institute [Not exempt since such services are provided to a non-educational institute.]	50,000
Security services to Happy Higher Secondary School [Security services provided to an educational institution providing education up to higher secondary school are exempt since such services are performed in the premises of educational institution.]	Nil
Services of providing breakfast, lunch and dinner to students of Ayushmann Medical College [Not exempt, since catering services provided to an educational institution are exempt only if such institution provides pre-school education or education up to higher secondary school or equivalent.]	5,80,000
Value of taxable supplies	8,80,000

- (b) Tax on services supplied by a firm of advocates by way of legal services to any business entity is payable under reverse charge by such firm of advocates. Time of supply of services that are taxable under reverse charge is earliest of the following two dates in terms of section 13(3) of the CGST Act, 2017:

- Date of payment [3rd November]
- 61st day from the date of issue of invoice [19th April]

The date of payment comes subsequent to the 61st day from the issue of invoice by the supplier of service. Therefore, the 61st day from the date of supplier's invoice has to be taken as the time of supply. This fixes 19th April as the time of supply.

3. (a) (i) Where a taxpayer opts to withdraw from the composition scheme, he has to file GSTR-4 for the period for which he has paid tax under the composition scheme. Such return is required to be furnished

till 30th day of April following the end of the financial year during which such withdrawal falls. Therefore, in the given case, Mr. Jagmag is liable to file GSTR-4 for the said F.Y. during which he opted out of composition scheme by 30th April of next F.Y.

- (ii) A registered person is not allowed to furnish a return for a tax period if the return for any of the previous tax periods has not been furnished by him. Therefore, in the given case, Mrs. Gargi cannot file GSTR-3B for July, if she has not filed GSTR-3B for the preceding month, i.e., June.
 - (b) A chartered accountant can become a GST practitioner (GSTP). However, holding a certificate of practice as a chartered accountant and having GST registration does not imply that such chartered accountant is a GST practitioner as well. For becoming a GSTP, even a chartered accountant in practice has to follow the enrolment process of GSTP as provided under the GST law and only upon approval of such enrolment can a chartered accountant represent himself as a GSTP.
4. (a) In case of an event, if the recipient of service is registered, the place of supply of services for organizing the event is the location of such person. However, if the recipient is not registered, the place of supply is the place where event is held.

Since the event is being held in multiple states and a consolidated amount is charged for such services, the place of supply will be deemed to be in each State in proportion to the value for services determined in terms of the contract or agreement entered into in this regard.

In the absence of a contract or agreement between the supplier and recipient of services, the proportionate value of services made in each State (where the event is held) will be computed in accordance with relevant provisions of GST law by the application of generally accepted accounting principles.

Alternative answer

- (a) The term 'charitable activities' mean activities relating to-
- (i) public health by way of-
 - (A) care or counseling of
 - (I) terminally ill persons or persons with severe physical or mental disability;
 - (II) persons afflicted with HIV or AIDS;
 - (III) persons addicted to a dependence-forming substance such as narcotics drugs or alcohol; or
 - (B) public awareness of preventive health, family planning or prevention of HIV infection;
 - (ii) advancement of religion, spirituality or yoga;

- (iii) advancement of educational programmes/skill development relating to,-
 - (A) abandoned, orphaned or homeless children;
 - (B) physically or mentally abused and traumatized persons;
 - (C) prisoners; or
 - (D) persons over the age of 65 years residing in a rural area;
 - (iv) preservation of environment including watershed, forests & wildlife.
- (b) (i)** Details of outward supplies which can be furnished using IFF are as follows:
- (a) invoice wise details of inter-State and intra-State supplies made to the registered persons;
 - (b) debit and credit notes, if any, issued during the month for such invoices issued previously.
- (ii)** Constitution defines the Goods and Services tax (GST) as a tax on supply of goods or services or both, except supply of alcoholic liquor for human consumption. Therefore, alcohol for human consumption is kept out of GST by way of definition of GST in the Constitution.
- Five petroleum products viz. petroleum crude, motor spirit (petrol), high speed diesel, natural gas and aviation turbine fuel have temporarily been kept out of the purview of GST; GST Council shall decide the date from which they shall be included in GST. The erstwhile taxation system (CST/VAT & central excise) still continues in respect of the said commodities.