

(GI-7, VI-VDI-SI-3)**DATE: 09.02.2022****MAXIMUM MARKS: 100****TIMING: 3¼ Hours****GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

1. The question paper comprises two parts, Part I and Part II.
2. Part I comprises Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs).
3. Part II comprises questions which require descriptive type answers.
4. Ensure that you receive the question paper relating to both the parts. If you have not received both, bring it to the notice of the invigilator.
5. Answers to Questions in Part I are to be marked on the OMR answer sheet only. Answers to questions in Part II are to be written on the descriptive type answer book. Answers to MCQs, if written in the descriptive type answer book, will not be evaluated.
6. OMR answer sheet will be in English only for all candidates, including for Hindi medium candidates.
7. The bar coded sticker provided in the attendance register, is to be affixed only on the descriptive type answer book. No bar code sticker is to be affixed on the OMR answer sheet.
8. You will be allowed to leave the examination hall only after the conclusion of the exam. If you have completed the paper before time, remain in your seat till the conclusion of the exam.
9. Duration of the examination is 3 hours. You will be required to submit (a) Part I of the question paper containing MCQs, (b) OMR answer sheet thereon and (c) the answer book in respect of descriptive type answer book to the invigilator before leaving the exam hall, after the conclusion of the exam.
10. The invigilator will give you acknowledgement on Page 2 of the admit card, upon receipt of the above-mentioned items.
11. Candidate found copying or receiving or giving any help or defying instructions of the invigilators will be expelled from the examination and will also be liable for further punitive action.

PART – II

1. Section-A comprises questions 1-4. In Section-A, answer Question No. 1 which is compulsory and any 2 questions from question No. 2-4. All questions in Section-A relate to assessment year 2019-20, unless otherwise stated.
Section-B comprises questions 5-8. In Section-B, answer Question No. 5 which is compulsory and any 2 questions from question No. 6-8.
2. Working notes should form part of the answer.
3. Answers to the questions are to be given only in English except in the case of candidates who have opted for Hindi Medium. If a candidate has not opted for Hindi Medium, his/her answers in Hindi will not be evaluated.
4. All questions in Section B should be answered on the basis of position of GST law as amended by significant notifications / circulars issued upto 30th April, 2019.

SECTION – A**PART – I – MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS****TOTAL MARKS: 30 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.

1. Ans. a
 2. Ans. c
 3. Ans. b
 4. Ans. c
 5. Ans. d
 6. Ans. c
 7. Ans. c
 8. Ans. a
 9. Ans. c
 10. Ans. c
 11. Ans. d
 12. Ans. b
 13. Ans. b
 14. Ans. b
 15. Ans. a
 16. Ans. d
 17. Ans. c
 18. Ans. a
- {1 M Each x 18 = 18 M}
19. I. (c)
 - II. (b)
 - III. (c)
 - IV. (d)
 - V. (d)
- {1 M Each x 5 = 5 M}
20. Ans. a
 21. Ans. b
 22. Ans. a
 23. Ans. b
 24. Ans. d
 25. Ans. a
 26. Ans. c
- {1 M Each x 7 = 7 M}

SECTION – A

PART – II - DESCRIPTIVE QUESTIONS

QUESTIONS NO. 1 IS COMPULSORY

ATTEMPT ANY TWO QUESTIONS THE REMAINING THREE QUESTIONS

TOTAL MARKS: 42 MARKS

Answer 1:

- (a) **Computation of total income and tax liability of Mrs. X for the A.Y. 2022-23**
Income under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession"

	Rs.	
Net Income as per Income and Expenditure Account	3,01,250	
Add: Expenses disallowed:		
Depreciation (81,000 - 60,000)	21,000	
Cost of medicines etc. for personal use	22,000	
Donation to Prime Minister's Relief Fund	<u>20,000</u>	
	3,64,250	
Less:		
Dividend from Indian companies	(10,500)	
Income-tax refund	(1,750)	
Winning from Lotteries	(7,000)	
Honorarium for valuing answer books	<u>(24,000)</u>	
Income under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession"	<u>3,21,000</u>	}2 M}
Computation of income under the head "Income from other sources"		
Dividend from Indian Companies	10,500	
Honorarium for valuing answer books	24,000	
Winning from Lotteries (Net)	7,000	
Add: TDS	<u>3,000</u>	
Income from other sources	<u>44,500</u>	
Gross Total Income	3,65,500	}2 M}
Less: Deduction under Chapter VI-A		
U/s 80C Life Insurance Premium (maximum 10% of sum assured)	(5,000)	
U/s 80G Donation to Prime Minister's Relief Fund [100% deduction without qualifying limit]	(20,000)	
Total Income	<u>3,40,500</u>	}2 M}
Computation of tax on total income		
Tax on winnings from lotteries [Rs. 10,000 @ 30%]	3,000	
Tax on balance income of Rs. 3,30,500 [5% of (Rs. 3,30,500 - Rs. 2,50,000, representing the basic exemption limit)]	4,025	
Tax on total income	7,025	
Less: Rebate u/s 87A	(7,025)	
Total tax liability	Nil	
Less: Tax deducted at source (TDS)	(3,000)	
Tax Refundable	<u>(3,000)</u>	}1 M}

Note –

- As per section 58(4), no deduction in respect of any expenditure or allowance is allowable in respect of winnings from lotteries. Hence, Rs. 2,500 paid for purchase of lottery tickets is not allowable as deduction.
- Maturity proceeds of life insurance policy**
Any sum received under a life insurance policy is wholly exempt from tax under section 10(10D).

}1 M
Each}

3. The maturity proceeds of LIC have been taken as exempt under section 10(10D) presuming that the premium paid during any of the years of the policy does not exceed the specified percentage of the actual capital sum assured.

Answer:

(b)

	Taxable / Non-taxable	Amount liable to tax (Rs.)	Reason	
(i)	Taxable	75,000	Sum of money exceeding Rs. 50,000 received without consideration from a non-relative is taxable under section 56(2)(x). Daughter of Mr. X's sister is not a relative of X HUF, since she is not a member of X HUF.	{1 M}
(ii)	Non-taxable	Nil	Immovable property received without consideration by a HUF from its relative is not taxable under section 56(2)(x). Since Miss. X is a member of the HUF, she is a relative of the HUF.	{1 M}
(iii)	Taxable	55,000	As per provisions of section 56(2)(x), in case the aggregate fair market value of property, other than immovable property, received without consideration exceeds Rs. 50,000, the whole of the aggregate value shall be taxable. In this case, the aggregate fair market value of shares (Rs. 10,000) and jewellery (Rs. 45,000) exceeds Rs. 50,000. Hence, the entire amount of Rs. 55,000 shall be taxable.	{1 M}
(iv)	Non-taxable	Nil	Car is not included in the definition of property for the purpose of section 56(2)(x), therefore, the same shall not be taxable.	{1 M}

Answer 2:

(a)

Computation of total income of Mr. X for the A.Y 2022-23

	Particulars	Rs.	
I.	Income from house property		
	Gross Annual Value	4,32,000	
	Less: Municipal taxes paid	(32,000)	
	Net Annual Value (NAV)	4,00,000	
	Less: Deductions under section 24		
	(a) 30% of NAV u/s 24(a)	(1,20,000)	
	(b) Interest on housing loan u/s 24(b)	(97,000)	
	Income under the head House Property	1,83,000	{1 M}
II.	Income from business		
	Income from business	1,75,000	
	Less : Current year depreciation under section 32	(40,000)	
		1,35,000	
	Less: Set-off of brought forward business loss of A.Y. 2015-16 under section 72	(70,000)	
		65,000	
	Less: Unabsorbed depreciation	(65,000)	

	Income under the head Business/Profession	Nil	{1 M}
III.	Capital gains		
	Long term capital gain on sale of land	60,000	
	Short terms capital gains on sale of land (6,40,000 – 4,10,000)	2,30,000	
Assessee has the option to set off remaining depreciation of Rs.90,000 (1,55,000 – Rs.65,000) from normal income or from LTCG			
	Option I		
Normal income shall be 4,13,000 (Rs.1,83,000 + 2,30,000)			
	If depreciation is set off from normal income, balance amount of normal income shall be (4,13,000 – 90,000)	3,23,000	
	Long term capital gain	60,000	
	Gross Total Income	3,83,000	{1 M}
	Less : Chapter VI-A deduction section 80C [Principal repayment of housing loan]	(70,000)	
	Total income	3,13,000	
	Computation of Tax Liability		
	Tax on Rs.2,53,000 at slab rate	150.00	
	Tax on LTCG Rs.60,000 @ 20%	12,000.00	
	Tax before rebate	12,150.00	
	Less: rebate u/s 87A	(12,150.00)	
	Tax Liability	Nil	{1 M}
	Option II		
If depreciation Rs.60,000 is set off from LTCG and balance from normal income (house property), tax liability shall be			
	Long term capital gains (60,000 – 60,000)	Nil	
	Normal income (4,13,000 – 30,000)	3,83,000	
	Gross Total Income	3,83,000	{1 M}
	Less : Chapter VI-A deduction section 80C [Principal repayment of housing loan]	(70,000)	
	Total Income	3,13,000	
	Computation of Tax Liability		
	Tax on Rs.3,13,000 at slab rate	3,150.00	
	Less: Rebate u/s 87A	(3,150.00)	
	Tax Liability	Nil	{1 M}
Tax liability in both the Option is same. Assessee can choose any 1.			

Answer:

(b) Computation of Taxable salary of Mr. Janakaraj

	Rs.	
Basic Salary (70,000 x 8) + (80,000 x 4)	8,80,000.00	{1 M}
Dearness Allowance (50% x 8,80,000)	4,40,000.00	{1 M}
Bonus (70,000 + 35,000)	1,05,000.00	{1 M}
Contribution to recognized provident fund (8,80,000 x 6%) (in excess of 12% shall be taxable)	52,800.00	{1 M}
(Salary includes only basic salary, since dearness allowance, in this case, does not form part of salary for retirement benefits)		
Professional Tax paid by the employer Section 17 (2)(iv)	3,000.00	{1 M}

(Perquisite includes any sum paid by the employer in respect of any obligation which would have been payable by the employee)		
Facility of Laptop/computer (Section 17 (2)(viii)/Rule 3(7)(vii))	Nil	{1 M}
(Facility of laptop is an exempt perquisite, whether used for official or personal purpose or both)		
Leave Travel concession (section 10(5)/Rule 2B)	Nil	{1 M}
Gross Salary	14,80,800.00	
Less: Standard Deduction u/s 16(ia)	(50,000.00)	
Less: Deduction of professional tax u/s 16(iii)	(6,000.00)	
Income under the head Salary	14,24,800.00	{1 M}

Note:

Mr. Janakaraj can avail exemption on the entire amount of 45,000 reimbursed by the employer towards leave travel concession since the leave travel concession was availed for himself, wife and three children and the journey was undertaken by economy class airfare. The restriction imposed for two children is not applicable in case of multiple birth which take place after the first child.

Answer 3:

(a) Computation of taxable income of Mr. X for the A.Y. 2022-23

	Rs.	
Income under the head Salary	6,00,000.00	{1/2 M}
Less: Loss under the head house property (Loss of minor son)	(90,000.00)	{1/2 M}
Income under the head Salary	5,10,000.00	{1/2 M}
Income under the head capital Gains		
Long Term Capital Gain	75,000.00	{1/2 M}
Less: Loss from Business of his wife	(75,000.00)	{1/2 M}
Income under the head capital Gains	Nil	
Income under the head other sources		
Interest Income from Fixed Deposit	80,000.00	{1/2 M}
Less: Loss from Business of his wife	(80,000.00)	{1/2 M}
Income under the head other sources	Nil	
(Balance amount of Rs. 45,000 to be carried forward)		
Gross Total Income	5,10,000.00	{1/2 M}
Less: Deduction from 80C to 80U	Nil	
Total Income	5,10,000.00	{1/2 M}

Note:

- Mr. X shall be the deemed owner of the house property transferred to minor son hence it will be considered to be loss of Mr. X.
- Loss from business of Mrs. X shall also be clubbed
- Brought Forward Long term capital loss of AY 2020-21 to be carried forward Rs. 96,000.

{1/2 M Each}

Answer:

(b) Computation of Income from house property for A.Y. 2022-23

(A)		Rs.
	Rented unit (50% of total area)	
	Gross Annual Value	5,50,000
	Working Note:	Rs.
(a)	Fair rent (Rs. 10,85,000 x ½)	5,42,500
(b)	Municipal valuation (Rs. 8,90,000 x ½)	4,45,000
(c)	Higher of (a) or (b)	5,42,500
(d)	Standard rent (Rs. 10,62,000 x ½)	5,31,000

(e)	Expected rent (lower of (c) or (d))	5,31,000	
(f)	Rent received or receivable (Rs. 55,000 x 10)	5,50,000	
	Since, the actual rent received is higher than the annual letting value, the actual rent received is the Gross Annual value i.e. Rs. 5,50,000		
	Less: Municipal taxes (15% of Rs. 4,45,000)		(66,750)
	Net Annual value		4,83,250
	Less: Deductions under section 24		
(i)	30% of net annual value u/s 24(a)	1,44,975	
(ii)	Interest on borrowed capital (Rs. 750 x 12) u/s 24(b)	9,000	(1,53,975)
	Taxable income from let out portion		3,29,275 }{2 M}
(B)	Self occupied unit (50% of total area)		
	Annual value		Nil
	Less: Deduction under section 24		
	Interest on borrowed capital (Rs. 750 x 12) u/s 24(b)	9,000	(9,000)
	Income from House property		3,20,275 }{1 M}
	Income under the head House Property		3,20,275
	Gross Total Income		3,20,275 }{2 M}
	Less: Deduction u/s 80C to 80U		Nil
	Total Income (rounded off u/s 288A)		3,20,280
	Computation of Tax Liability		
	Tax on Rs. 3,20,280 at slab rate		3,514.00
	Less: Rebate u/s 87A		(3,514.00)
	Tax Liability		Nil }{1 M}

Notes:

- (i) It is assumed that both the units are of identical size. Therefore, the rented unit would represent 50% of total area and the self-occupied unit would represent 50% of total area. }{1 M Each}
- (ii) No deduction will be allowed separately for light and water charges, insurance charges and repairs.

Answer 4:**(a)****Computation of Tax Liability**

	Rs.
Business income	88,00,000
Long term capital gains	9,50,000
Total Income	97,50,000
Tax on Rs. 88,00,000 @ 30%	26,40,000
Tax on Rs. 9,50,000 @ 20%	1,90,000
Add: HEC @ 4%	1,13,200
Tax Liability	29,43,200
(Tax liability excluding capital gains Rs. 97,50,000 - Rs. 9,50,000 = Rs. 88,00,000 x 30% + HEC@ 4% 27,45,600)	

Interest u/s 234C

Since capital gains arises on 1st December 2021, installment for 15th June and 15th September shall be checked without including tax on capital gain and shall be as given below:

	Amount payable	Amount actually paid	Shortfall
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Upto 15.06.2021 (27,45,600 x 15%) Interest u/s 234C = Nil	4,11,840	4,15,000	NIL
Upto 15.09.2021 (27,45,600 x 45%) Rounded off under rule 119A = 4,10,500 Interest u/s 234C = 4,10,500 x 1% x 3 month = 12,315	12,35,520	8,25,000	4,10,520
Installments for 15 th December and 15 th March shall be including tax on capital gains and is as given below:			
Upto 15.12.2021 (29,43,200 x 75%) Interest u/s 234C = 5,43,400 x 1% x 3 month = 16,302	22,07,400	16,64,000	5,43,400
Upto 15.03.2022 (29,43,200 x 100%) Interest u/s 234C = 3,20,200 x 1% x 1 month = 3,202	29,43,200	26,23,000	3,20,200
Total Interest u/s 234C			Rs. 31,819
Interest u/s 234B (01-04-2022 to 30-10-2022)			
3,20,200 x 1% x 7			Rs. 22,414

Answer:

(b)

	Particulars of the Payer	Nature of payment	Aggregate of Payment in the F.Y. 2021-22	Whether TDS provisions are attracted?
1.	Mr. Ganesh, an individual carrying on retail business with turnover of ₹ 2.5 crores in the P.Y.2020-21	Contract Payment for repair of residential house	₹ 5 lakhs	No, TDS under section 194C is not attracted since the payment is for personal purpose and TDS under section 194M is not attracted as aggregate of contract payment to the payee in the P.Y. 2021-22 does not exceed ₹ 50 lakh.
		Payment of commission to Mr. Vallish for business purposes	₹ 80,000	Yes, u/s 194H, since the payment exceeds ₹15,000, and Mr. Ganesh's turnover exceeds ₹ 1 crore in the P.Y.2020-21.
2.	Mr. Rajesh	Contract Payment for reconstruction of residential house	₹ 55 lakhs	Yes, under section 194M, since the aggregate of payments (i.e., ₹55 lakhs) exceed ₹50 lakhs, Since his turnover is below ₹100 lakhs in the P.Y.2020-21. Hence, TDS provisions under section 194C are not attracted in respect of payments made in the P.Y. 2021-22.
3.	Mr. Satish, a salaried individual	Payment of brokerage for buying a residential house	₹ 51 lakhs	Yes, under section 194M, since the payment of ₹ 51 lakhs made in March 2022 exceeds the threshold limit of ₹ 50 lakhs. Since Mr. Satish is a salaried individual, the provisions of section 194H are not applicable in this case.
4.	Mr. Dheeraj, a pensioner	Contract payment for reconstruction of residential house	₹ 48 lakhs	TDS provisions under section 194C are not attracted since Mr. Dheeraj is a pensioner and TDS provisions under section 194M are also not applicable in this case, since the payment of ₹ 48 lakhs does not exceed the threshold limit of ₹ 50 lakhs.

Answer:

- (c) (i) Belated return [Section 139(4)] : Any person who has not furnished a return within the time allowed to him under Section 139(1), may furnish the return for any previous year at any time-
- before 31.12.2022 of relevant assessment year; or
 - before the completion of the assessment, whichever is earlier.
- Hence, for AY 2022-23, belated return can be furnished upto 31.12.2022. }{2 M}
- (ii) Yes, Mr. Sachin can revise the return. As per Section 139(5), if any person, having furnished a return u/s 139(1) or 139(4), discovers any omission or any wrong statement therein, he may furnish a revised return at any time-
- before 31.12.2022 of relevant assessment year, or
 - before the completion of the assessment, whichever is earlier.
- Hence, belated return filed under Section 139(4) by Mr. Sachin can be revised under Section 139(5) upto 31.12.2022. }{2 M}

SECTION – B - DESCRIPTIVE QUESTIONS

QUESTION NO. 5 IS COMPULSORY

ATTEMPT ANY TWO QUESTIONS OUT OF REMAINING THREE QUESTIONS.

TOTAL MARKS: 28 MARKS

Answer 5:

Computation of Net Tax Liability of Mr. X.

	Rs.	
Input Tax Credit		
Goods A	18,00,000	
Add: IGST @ 20%	3,60,000	
Total	21,60,000	
No ITC is allowed in the beginning as he is an unregistered dealer.		
40% credit is allowed (3,60,000 x 40%) =	1,44,000	}{1 M}
As per section 18(1)(a), No ITC is allowed for capital goods.		
Goods B	30,00,000	
Add: CGST @ 10%	3,00,000	
Add: SGST @ 10%	3,00,000	
Total	36,00,000	
ITC		
CGST	3,00,000	
SGST	3,00,000	}{1 M}
Plant	13,00,000	
Add: CGST @ 10%	1,30,000	
Add: SGST @ 10%	1,30,000	
Total	15,60,000	
ITC		
CGST	1,30,000	}{1 M}
SGST	1,30,000	
Output Tax		
Goods B	40,00,000	
Add: IGST @ 20%	8,00,000	
Total	48,00,000	}{1 M}

ITC to be reversed on sale of plant on 10/03/2021

Remaining life of the plant = 60 months – 6 months and 10 days = 53 months 20 days =

53 months

CGST (1,30,000/60 x 53)	1,14,833.33	
SGST (1,30,000/60 x 53)	1,14,833.33	
Transaction value	9,00,000.00	
Add: CGST @ 10%	90,000.00	
Add: SGST @ 10%	90,000.00	
Total	10,80,000.00	{1 M}
ITC to be reversed shall be higher		
CGST	1,14,833.33	
SGST	1,14,833.33	
Computation of Net Tax		
	IGST	
Output Tax	8,00,000.00	
Less: ITC goods A – IGST	(1,44,000.00)	
Less: ITC goods B – CGST	(3,00,000.00)	
Less: ITC plant – CGST	(15,166.67)	
Less: ITC goods B – SGST	(3,00,000.00)	
Less: ITC plant – SGST	(15,166.67)	
Net Tax Payable	25,666.67	{1 M}
	CGST	
Output Tax	1,14,833.33	
Less: ITC plant – CGST	(1,14,833.33)	
Tax Payable	Nil	{1 M}
	SGST	
Output Tax	1,14,833.33	
Less: ITC plant – SGST	(1,14,833.33)	
Tax Payable	Nil	{1 M}

Answer 6:

(a) Computation of Value of Taxable Supply and GST payable

	Particulars	Amount in (Rs.)	
(1)	Running a boarding school is an exempted service	Nil	} {1 M Each}
(2)	Fees from prospective employer for campus interview is taxable	1,70,000	
(3)	Education Services for obtaining the qualification recognised by law of foreign country	3,10,000	
(4)	Renting of Furnished Flats for Temporary Stay to different persons (Rent per day is less than 1000 per person).	Nil	
(5)	Conducting Modular Employable Skill Course. Approved by National Council of Vocational Training is an exempted service	Nil	
(6)	Conducting Private Tuitions	3,00,000	
	Value of Taxable Supply	7,80,000	
	GST @ 18%	1,40,400	

Notes:

Education services for obtaining the qualification recognised by law of Indian country is an exempted service but in the given case it is recognised by foreign country hence it is taxable.

Renting of furnished flats for temporary stay to different persons is a taxable service if the value of such supply is more than Rs. 1000 per day in the given case rent is less than Rs. 1000 per person hence it is exempted.

Answer:

- (b) In the given illustration, ABC can issue a Consolidated Tax Invoice only with respect to supplies made to O Orphanage [worth Rs. 188] and A [worth Rs. 158] as the value of goods supplied to these recipients is less than Rs. 200 as also these recipients are unregistered and don't require a tax invoice. }{2 M}
- As regards the supply made to R Traders, although the value of goods supplied to it is less than Rs. 200, R Traders is registered under GST. So, Consolidated Tax Invoice cannot be issued. }{1 M}
- Consolidated Tax Invoice can also not be issued for supplies of goods made to D Enterprises and G although both of them are unregistered, because the value of goods supplied is not less than Rs. 200. }{1 M}

Answer 7:

- (a) In the present case the supplier has taken voluntary registration therefore as per section 18(1)(b)/ Rule 40 the supplier will allowed to take tax credit of inputs and not of capital goods.
- In the first case of supply of services rendered he will not be allowed to issue tax invoice because at the time of supply he is not a registered dealer and he cannot collect tax.
- In the second case of services rendered, the TOS shall be 03-09-2021 when he issued invoice within 30 days of rendering of service, So he will show this supply in GSTR-1 for the month of September and tax shall be paid upto 20th October 2021.

Tax Liability	Rs.	
Transaction Value	11,00,000	
CGST @ 9%	99,000	
SGST @ 9%	99,000	
Total	12,98,000	
Net Tax Payable		
CGST Payable	99,000	}{1 M}
Less: ITC on CGST	(10,000)	
Net Tax Payable	89,000	}{1 M}
Net Tax Payable		
SGST Payable	99,000	}{1 M}
Less: ITC on SGST	(10,000)	
Net Tax Payable	89,000	

In the third case of services rendered, The TOS shall be 01-12-2021 because he issued invoice after 30 days of rendering of service and payment received before rendering of service, So he will show this supply in GSTR-1 for the month of December and tax shall be paid upto 20th January 2022.

Tax Liability	Rs.	
Transaction Value	20,00,000	
CGST @ 10%	2,00,000	
SGST @ 10%	2,00,000	
Total	24,00,000	
CGST Payable	2,00,000	}{1 M}
SGST Payable	2,00,000	

Answer:**(b)****Computation of value of taxable supply**

Particulars	Rs.	
List price of the goods (exclusive of taxes and discounts)	50,000	
Tax levied by Municipal Authority on the sale of such goods [Includible in the value as per section 15(2)(a)]	5,000	{1 M}
Packing charges [Includible in the value as per section 15(2)(c)]	1,000	{1 M}
Subsidy received from a non-Government body [Since subsidy is received from a non-Government body, the same is included in the value in terms of section 15(2)(e)]	2,000	{1 M}
Total	58,000	{1 M}
Less: Discount @ 2% on Rs. 50,000 [Since discount is known at the time of supply and recorded in invoice, it is deductible from the value in terms of section 15(3)(a)]	1,000	{1 M}
Value of taxable supply	57,000	

Answer 8:**(a) Suspension of registration Rule 21A**

- (1) Where a registered person has applied for cancellation of registration, the registration shall be deemed to be suspended from the date of submission of the application or the date from which the cancellation is sought, whichever is later, pending the completion of proceedings for cancellation of registration.
- (2) Where the proper officer has reasons to believe on his own that the registration of a person is liable to be cancelled, he may, after affording the said person a reasonable opportunity of being heard, suspend the registration of such person with effect from a date to be determined by him, pending the completion of the proceedings for cancellation of registration.
- (3) A registered person, whose registration has been suspended, shall not issue a tax invoice and shall not charge tax on supplies made by him during the period of suspension and shall not be required to furnish any return under section 39.
- (4) The suspension of registration shall be deemed to be revoked upon completion of the proceedings by the proper officer and such revocation shall be effective from the date on which the suspension had come into effect.
- (5) Where any order having the effect of revocation of suspension of registration has been passed, the provisions of clause (a) of sub-section (3) of section 31 and section 40 in respect of the supplies made during the period of suspension and the procedure specified therein shall apply.

{1 M Each}**Answer:****(b)** Rule 59 of the CGST Rules, 2017, inter alia, stipulates that the details of outward supplies of goods and/or services furnished in form GSTR-1 shall include the–

- (a) invoice wise details of all –
 - (i) inter-State and intra-State supplies made to the registered persons; and
 - (ii) inter-State supplies with invoice value more than two and a half lakh rupees made to the unregistered persons;
- (b) consolidated details of all –
 - (i) intra-State supplies made to unregistered persons for each rate of tax; and
 - (ii) State wise inter-State supplies with invoice value upto two and a half lakh rupees made to unregistered persons for each rate of tax;

Thus, in view of the above-mentioned provisions, Mr. Gauri Shiva should furnish the details of outward supplies of goods made by him during the quarter ending June 2021 in the following manner: -

Supply	Recipient	Nature of supply	Value (₹)	Manner of furnishing details
1	Mr. A, a registered person	Inter-State	2,20,000	Invoice-wise details
2	Mr. B, a registered person	Inter-State	2,55,000	Invoice-wise details
3	Mr. C, an unregistered person	Intra-State	1,80,000	Consolidated details of supplies 3 and 4
4	Mr. D, an unregistered person	Intra-State	2,60,000	
5	Mr. M, an unregistered person	Inter-State	3,00,000	Invoice-wise details
6	Mr. N, an unregistered person	Inter-State	50,000	Consolidated details of supplies 6 and 7
7	Mr. O, an unregistered person	Inter-State	2,50,000	
8	Mr. P, an unregistered person	Inter-State	2,80,000	Invoice-wise details
9	Mr. Q, a registered person	Intra-State	1,50,000	Invoice-wise details
10	Mr. R, a registered person	Intra-State	4,10,000	Invoice-wise details

{1/2 M Each}

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