

(GI-2, GI-6, GI-7, VI-1, VDI-1, DRIVE & FMT)**DATE: 10.08.2023****MAXIMUM MARKS: 100****TIMING: 3¼ Hours****TAXATION****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 2023-24, 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, 2022.

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.

Answer 1:

- | | | | | | |
|----|--------|----------|---|------------|------------|
| 1. | 1.1 | Ans. (d) | } | {2 M Each} | |
| | 1.2 | Ans. (a) | | | |
| | 1.3 | Ans. (c) | | | |
| | 1.4 | Ans. (b) | | | |
| 2. | 2.1 | Ans. (d) | | | |
| | 2.2 | Ans. (d) | | | |
| | 2.3 | Ans. (d) | | | |
| | 2.4 | Ans. (a) | | | |
| | 2.5 | Ans. (d) | | | |
| 3. | 3.1 | Ans. (b) | } | | {1 M Each} |
| | 3.2 | Ans. (b) | | | |
| | 3.3 | Ans. (a) | | | |
| | 3.4 | Ans. (c) | | | |
| 4. | Ans. d | | | | |
| 5. | Ans. c | | | | |
| 6. | Ans. c | | | | |
| 7. | Ans. a | | | | |

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:

Computation of total income of Mr. Rajesh Kumar for A.Y. 2023-24 (amounts in Rs.) :

Income under the head Salary :			
Pension received (Net of TDS)	6,27,000		
Add: TDS from pension	25,000		
Gross Salary	6,52,000		
Less: Standard deduction u/s 16(ia)	50,000	6,02,000	{2 M}
Profits and gains of business or profession :			
Gross receipts	12,60,000		
Less: Rent for premises	1,44,000		
Salary of P.A.	1,20,000		
Stenographer's salary	1,00,000		
Business Development expenditure	91,000		
Conveyance	[WN-1] 2,25,000	5,80,000	{2 M}
Capital Gains :			
Short-term capital gains (from sale of listed shares)	65,000		
Long-term capital gains (from sale of listed shares)	[WN-2] 24,000	89,000	
Income from Other Sources :			

Interest on fixed deposit from bank	1,60,000		
Interest received from Post Office Saving A/c [Rs. 18,000 – Rs. 3,500] [WN-3]	14,500	1,74,500	
Gross Total Income		14,45,500	{2 M}
Less: Deduction u/s 80C-			
Contribution to PPF	1,10,000		
Premium on life insurance policy taken on 10.01.2023 (sum assured Rs. 5,00,000) [WN-4]	50,000		
Amount of deduction under Section 80C cannot exceed Rs. 1,50,000	1,60,000	1,50,000	
Deduction u/s 80D:			
Mediclaime Insurance Premium for self (paid otherwise than by cash)	47,000		
Preventive health checkup expenses (in cash) [WN-5]	5,000		
	52,000	50,000	
Deduction u/s 80TTB (Interest on fixed deposit from bank) (WN-6)		50,000	
Deduction u/s 80G (Donation in cash exceeding Rs. 2,000 is not eligible for deduction)		Nil	{2 M}
Total Income (rounded off)		11,95,500	

Working Notes:

- (1) Since 1/4th of the conveyance expenses is estimated for personal use, hence, the same shall not be allowed under Section 37(1). Therefore, allowable conveyance expenses is 3/4th of Rs. 3,00,000 = Rs. 2,25,000.
- (2) Long-term capital gain on sale of shares on which STT is paid both at the time of acquisition & sale is exempt upto Rs. 1 lakh as per section 112A.
- (3) Interest from post office saving bank account is exempt from tax under section 10(15) upto Rs. 3,500.
- (4) Deduction shall be allowed in respect of premium paid for life insurance only to the extent of 10% of sum assured in respect of insurance policy issued after 01.04.2013. Thus, 10% of Rs. 5,00,000 = Rs. 50,000 shall be eligible for deduction u/s 80C.
- (5) As per section 80D, in case the premium is paid in respect of health of a person specified therein and for health check-up of such person who is a senior citizen i.e., aged 60 years or more, deduction shall be allowed up to Rs. 50,000. Further, deduction up to Rs. 5,000 in aggregate (within the monetary limits of Rs. 50,000) shall be allowed in respect of health check-up of self, spouse, children and parents. In order to claim deduction under section 80D, the payment for health-check up can be made in any mode including cash. However, the payment for health insurance premium has to be paid in any mode other than cash. Hence, maximum Rs. 50,000 shall be eligible in the above case.
- (6) In case of resident individuals of the age of 60 years or more, interest on bank fixed deposits qualifies for deduction upto Rs. 50,000 under section 80TTB.

Answer 2:

(a) Computation of Capital Gains (amounts in Rs.)-

Full Value of Consideration (i.e. Stamp Duty Value) [WN-1]	88,00,000	
Less: Expenses on transfer (2% expenses on transfer of Rs. 53,00,000)	1,06,000	{1/2 M
Net consideration	86,94,000	Each x 10
Less: Cost being: Indexed Cost of Acquisition (Rs. 18,00,000 x 331 / 100)	59,58,000	= 5 M}
Long Term Capital Gains	27,36,000	

Less: Exemption u/s 54 (Rs. 10,00,000 + Rs. 4,00,000)	[WN-2]	14,00,000
Exemption u/s 54EC in respect of bonds of REC	[WN-3]	7,00,000
Taxable Long Term Capital Gains		6,36,000
Total Income (rounded off)		6,36,000
Tax on long-term capital gains	[WN-4]	77,200
Add: HEC @ 4%		3,088
Tax payable (rounded off)		80,290

Working Notes:

- (1) In case the stamp duty value fixed by the stamp valuation authority exceeds 110 % of actual sale consideration, the stamp duty value shall be deemed as the full value of consideration.
- (2) Exemption u/s 54 is available if one/two new residential house(s) is/are purchased within 1 year before or 2 years after the date of transfer. Here the new house is purchased within said time limit, further the cost of new residential house is less than the capital gain, capital gain to the extent of cost of new asset is exempt u/s 54. Besides this the amount deposited in capital gains account scheme on or before the due date of furnishing the return of income shall also qualify for deduction even if it is deposited for construction of additional floor of the house.
- (3) Exemption under section 54EC is available in respect of investment in bonds of Rural Electrification corporation only if the investment is made within a period of 6 months after the date of such transfer. In this case the investment made after 6 months amounting Rs. 5,00,000 shall not qualify for exemption under section 54EC.
- (4) Tax on LTCG = 20% of (Rs. 6,36,000 – basic exemption limit of Rs. 2,50,000 (assuming that the assessee is resident in India) = 20% of Rs. 3,86,000 = Rs. 77,200.
- (5) Since the total income of Mr. Roy exceeds Rs. 5,00,000, he is not entitled for tax rebate under Section 87A.

{2 M
Note
Any 4}

Answer:

(b) Computation of taxable income of Mr. Ram (amounts in Rs.)-

Net profit as per Profit and Loss A/c		3,57,900	
Add: Expenses not allowable			
Household expenses	10,000		{1/2 M}
Income-tax for the financial year 2020-21	30,000		{1/2 M}
Interest on capital	8,400		
Depreciation on furniture	12,000		
Reserve for bad debts	1,200	61,600	{2 M}
Add: Undervaluation of closing stock (Rs. 25,200 x 1/9)		2,800	
Less: Undervaluation of opening stock (Rs. 20,700 x 1/9)		-2,300	{1 M}
Less: Allowable depreciation		-10,000	{1 M}
		4,10,000	
Less: Deduction u/s 80C for contribution to PPF		1,500	{1 M}
Total income		4,08,500	{1 M}

Answer 3:

(a)

Computation of income under the head House Property	Rs.	
Gross Annual Value (90,000/90% x 12)	12,00,000.00	
Less: Municipal Tax	(1,00,000.00)	
Net Annual Value	11,00,000.00	
Less: 30% of NAV u/s 24(a)	(3,30,000.00)	
Less: Interest on capital borrowed u/s 24(b)	(2,00,000.00)	
Income from house property	5,70,000.00	
Income under the head Business/Profession (9,00,000 / 90%)	10,00,000.00	
Gross Total Income	15,70,000.00	{2 M}
Less: Deduction u/s 80C to 80U	Nil	
Total Income	15,70,000.00	
Computation of Tax Liability		
Tax on Rs. 15,70,000 at slab rate	2,83,500.00	
Add: HEC @ 4%	11,340.00	
Tax Liability	2,94,840.00	
Less: TDS u/s 194I	(1,20,000.00)	
Less: TDS u/s 194J	(1,00,000.00)	
Tax Payable	74,840.00	{2 M}

Interest under section 234C shall be computed in the manner given below:

	Tax Payable	Tax Paid	Shortfall
15.06.2022	11,226 (74,840 x 15%)	Nil	11,226
Rounded off Rule 119A = 11,200			
Interest u/s 234C = 11,200 x 1% x 3 = 336			
15.09.2022	33,678 (74,840 x 45%)	Nil	33,678
Rounded off Rule 119A = 33,600			
Interest u/s 234C = 33,600 x 1% x 3 = 1,008			
15.12.2022	56,130 (74,840 x 75%)	Nil	56,130
Rounded off Rule 119A = 56,100			
Interest u/s 234C = 56,100 x 1% x 3 = 1,683			
15.03.2023	74,840 (74,840 x 100%)	Nil	74,840
Rounded off Rule 119A = 74,800			
Interest u/s 234C = 74,800 x 1% x 1 = 748			
Total interest payable u/s 234C			3,775 {2 M}
Interest under section 234B shall be computed from 01.04.2023 to 10.05.2023 and is as given below:			
Tax Liability – TDS shall be considered to be tax payable i.e. 74,840			
74,840 = 74,800 x 1% x 2 =			1,496
(Rounded off Rule 119A = 74,800)			
Total interest payable (3,775 + 1,496)			5,271 {1 M}
Rounded off u/s 288B			5,270

Answer:

(b)	Computation of income under the head House Property	Rs.
	<u>Income from self occupied portion</u>	
	Income of self occupied portion	Nil

Income of let out portion

Gross Annual Value

1,50,000.00 }{2 M}

Working Note:	Rs.
(a) Fair Rent (12,500 x 12)	1,50,000
(b) Municipal Valuation (11,000 x 12)	1,32,000
(c) Expected rent {Higher of (a) or (b)}	1,50,000
(d) Rent Received/Receivable (10,000 x 9.5)	95,000
If there was no vacancy, in that case rent received/receivable would have been Rs. 1,05,000 and it was still less than expected rent, therefore GAV shall be expectedrent	
GAV	1,50,000

Less: Municipal taxes	(11,000.00)	
Net Annual Value	1,39,000.00	
Less: 30% of NAV u/s 24(a)	(41,700.00)	
Less: Interest on capital borrowed u/s 24(b)	Nil	
Income under the head House Property	97,300.00	{1 M}
Computation of income under the head Business/Profession		
Income before debiting any expense of the house property	2,00,000.00	
Less: Municipal taxes	(5,500.00)	
Less: Insurance premium	(1,500.00)	
Less: Repairs charges	(2,000.00)	
Less: Land revenue	(1,000.00)	
Less: Ground Rent	(750.00)	
Less: Depreciation	(3,000.00)	
Income under the head Business/Profession	1,86,250.00	{2 M}
Computation of Total Income		
Income under the head House Property	97,300.00	
Income under the head Business/Profession	1,86,250.00	
Gross Total Income	2,83,550.00	
Less: Deductions u/s 80C to 80U	Nil	
Total Income	2,83,550.00	
Computation of Tax Liability		
Tax on Rs. 2,83,550 at slab rate	1,677.50	
Less: Rebate u/s 87A	(1,677.50)	
Tax Liability	Nil	{2 M}

Answer 4:

(a) **Computation of Income from growing and curing coffee of Mr. Kabra for A.Y. 2023-24 (amount in Rs.):**

Income from growing and curing coffee			
Sale value of cured coffee		22,00,000	{1 M}
Less: Expenses incurred in growing coffee	3,10,000		
Depreciation on Car (15% of Rs. 3,00,000)	45,000		
		3,55,000	{1 M}
		18,45,000	
Less: Expenses of curing coffee	3,00,000		
Depreciation on machinery (15% of Rs. 15,00,000)	2,25,000		

		5,25,000	{2 M}
		13,20,000	
Business Income [25% of Rs. 13,20,000]		3,30,000	{1 M}
Agricultural Income [75% of Rs. 13,20,000]		9,90,000	{1 M}
Computation of Written Down Value as on 1-4-2023			
Opening balance of Car as on 1-4-2022	3,00,000		
Less: Depreciation @ 15% on Rs. 3 lakh	45,000		
WDV of car as on 1-4-2023	2,55,000		
Opening balance of machinery as on 1-4-2022	15,00,000		
Less: Depreciation @ 15% on Rs. 15 lakh	2,25,000		
WDV of machinery as on 14-2023	12,75,000		{1 M}

Answer:

(b)

	Taxable/ Not Taxable	Amount liable to tax (Rs.)	Reason	
(i)	Taxable	15,00,000	As per Section 9(1)(iii), salaries payable by the Government to a citizen of India for service rendered outside India shall be deemed to accrue or arise in India. Therefore, salary paid by Central Government to Mr. David for services rendered outside India would be deemed to accrue or arise in India since he is a citizen of India.	{1 M}
(ii)	Taxable	7,50,000	Legal charges paid to Mr. Johnson, a lawyer of London, who visited India to represent a case at the Supreme Court, since it accrues or arises in India.	{1 M}
(iii)	Not taxable	--	Royalty paid by a resident to a non-resident in respect of a business carried outside India would not be taxable in the hands of the non-resident provided the same is not received in India. This has been provided as an exception to deemed accrual mentioned in Section 9(1)(vi)(b).	{1/2 M}
(iv)	Taxable	1,00,000	As per Section 9(1)(v)(c), interest payable by a non-resident on moneys borrowed and used for the purposes of business carried on by such person in India shall be deemed to accrue or arise in India in the hands of the recipient.	{1/2 M}

Answer:

(c)

As per Section 10AA, in computing the total income of Rudra Ltd. from its unit located in a Special Economic Zone (SEZ), which begins to manufacture or produce any article or thing on or after 01.04.2005 but before 01.04.2021, there shall be allowed a deduction of 100% of the profit derived from export of such article or thing for the first 5 year period commencing from the year of manufacture or production of articles or things by the Unit in SEZ and 50% of such profits for further 5 years

subject to fulfillment of other conditions specified in Section 10AA. The relevant particulars are as under (amount in Rs.) :

Particulars	Rudra Ltd.	Unit in DTA	Unit in SEZ
Total Sales	6,00,00,000	2,00,00,000	4,00,00,000
Export Sales	4,60,00,000	1,60,00,000	3,00,00,000
Net Profit	80,00,000	20,00,000	60,00,000

- (i) If Unit in SEZ were set up and began manufacturing from 22.05.2016 : Since it is the 7th year of operation of the eligible unit, it shall be eligible for deduction upto 50% of the profit of such unit assuming all the other conditions specified in Section 10AA are fulfilled.

$$= \text{Profits of Unit in SEZ} \times \frac{\text{Export turnover of Unit in SEZ}}{\text{Total turnover of Unit in SEZ}} \times 50\%$$

$$= 60 \text{ lakhs} \times \frac{\text{Rs. } 300 \text{ lakhs}}{\text{Rs. } 400 \text{ lakhs}} \times 50\% = \text{Rs. } 22.50 \text{ lakhs } \{2 \text{ M}\}$$

- (ii) If Unit in SEZ were set up and began manufacturing from 14.05.2019 : Since it is the 4th year of operation of the eligible unit, it shall be eligible for deduction of 100% of the profit of such unit assuming all the other conditions specified in Section 10AA are fulfilled.

$$= \text{Profits of Unit in SEZ} \times \frac{\text{Export turnover of Unit in SEZ}}{\text{Total turnover of Unit in SEZ}} \times 100\%$$

$$= 60 \text{ lakhs} \times \frac{\text{Rs. } 300 \text{ lakhs}}{\text{Rs. } 400 \text{ lakhs}} \times 100\% = \text{Rs. } 45 \text{ lakhs } \{2 \text{ M}\}$$

SECTION – B - DESCRIPTIVE QUESTIONS

QUESTION NO. 5 IS COMPULSORY

ATTEMPT ANY TWO QUESTIONS OUT OF REMAINING THREE QUESTIONS.

TOTAL MARKS: 28 MARKS

Answer 5:

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 {2 M}
Net Tax Payable	
CGST Payable	99,000 {2 M}
Less: ITC on CGST	(10,000)
Net Tax Payable	89,000
Net Tax Payable	

SGST Payable	99,000	
Less: ITC on SGST	(10,000)	
Net Tax Payable	89,000	{2 M}

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	{1 M}

Answer 6:

- (a) (a) Schedule I of CGST Act, inter alia, stipulates that supply of goods or services or both between related persons or between distinct persons as specified in section 25, is supply even without consideration provided it is made in the course or furtherance of business. Further, a person who has obtained more than one registration, whether in one State/Union territory or more than one State/Union territory shall, in respect of each such registration, be treated as **distinct persons** [Section 25(4) of the CGST Act].
 In view of the same, factory and depot of Sulekha Manufacturers are distinct persons. Therefore, supply of goods from Delhi factory of Sulekha Manufacturers to Mumbai Depot without consideration, but in course/ furtherance of business, is supply under section 7 read with Schedule I of the CGST Act. } {2 M}
- (b) Schedule I of CGST Act, inter alia, stipulates that import of services by a taxable person from a **related person** located outside India, without consideration is treated as supply if it is provided in the course or furtherance of business. Explanation to section 15, inter alia, provides that persons shall be deemed to be **"related persons"** if they are **members of the same family**. Further, as per section 2(49) of the CGST Act, 2017, family means, –
 (i) the spouse and children of the person, and
 (ii) the parents, grand-parents, brothers and sisters of the person **if they are wholly or mainly dependent on the said person.** } {2 M}
- In the given case, Raman has received free of cost legal services from his brother. However, in view of section 2(49)(ii) above, Raman and his brother cannot be considered to be related as Raman’s brother is a well- known lawyer and is not wholly/mainly dependent on Raman. Further, Raman has taken legal advice from him in personal matter and not in course or furtherance of business. Consequently, services provided by Raman’s brother to him would not be treated as supply under section 7 read with Schedule I of the CGST Act.
- (c) In the above case, if Raman has taken advice with regard to his business unit, services provided by Raman’s brother to him would still not be treated as supply under section 7 of the CGST Act read with Schedule I as although the same are provided in course or furtherance of business, such services have not been received from a related person. } {2 M}

Answer:

- (b) The view taken by the accountant of Sultan & Sons is not valid in law. A registered person with an aggregate turnover in a preceding financial year up to Rs. 1.5 crore is eligible for composition levy, under section 10(1) & 10(2), in Delhi. Further, such person must not be engaged in making any supply of goods which are not leviable to tax under this Act and must not be engaged in making any inter-State outward supplies of goods, for being eligible to pay tax under said scheme. **{2 M}**
- In the given case, the aggregate turnover of Sultan & Sons does not exceed Rs. 1.5 crore. Further, it is engaged in making only intra-State supply of goods and Product P supplied by it is taxable and Product Q supplied by it is leviable to tax though exempted by way of notification. Therefore, it is eligible for composition levy under section 10(1) & 10(2) in the current year. **{2 M}**

Answer 7:

- (a) (i) As per section 31 of the CGST Act, 2017 read with the CGST Rules, 2017, in case of taxable supply of services, invoices should be issued before or after the provision of service, but within a period of 30 days [45 days in case of insurer/ banking company or financial institutions including NBFCs] from the date of supply of service. **{2 M}**
- In view of said provisions, in the present case, the tax invoice should have been issued in the prescribed time limit of 30 days from the date of supply of service i.e. upto 03-02-2023. However, the invoice has been issued on 10-02-2023. In such a case, the time of supply as per section 13 of the CGST Act, 2017 would be 04-01-2023 i.e. earliest of the following :
- (a) Date of provision of service (04-01-2023)
- (b) Date of receipt of payment (11-02-2023)
- (ii) Section 31 of the CGST Act, 2017 read with the CGST Rules, 2017, inter alia, provides that tax invoice shall contain the following particulars- **{2 M}**
- (a) Total value of supply of goods or services or both;
- (b) Rate of tax (central tax, State tax, integrated tax, Union territory tax or cess);
- (c) Amount of tax charged in respect of taxable goods or services (central tax, State tax, integrated tax, Union territory tax or cess);
- The objection raised by the tax consultant of Goyal Fashions suggesting that the amount of tax charged in respect of the taxable supply should be shown separately in the invoice raised by Jara Beauty Services Ltd., is valid in law. In the present case, the tax amount has not been shown separately in the invoice.

Answer:

- (b) **Computation of Value of taxable supply** (amount in Rs.)-

1.	Receipts from Supply of farm labour [Exempt vide Entry No. 54 of Exemption Notification No. 12/2017-CT (Rate)]	Nil
2.	Charges for seed testing [Exempt vide Entry No. 54 of Exemption Notf. No. 12/2017-CT (Rate)]	Nil
3.	Charges for soil testing of farm land [Exempt vide Entry No. 54 of Exemption Notification No. 12/2017-CT (Rate)]	Nil
4.	Charges for warehousing of potato chips [Potato chips is not an agricultural produce, hence warehousing of the same shall be taxable]	85,000
5.	Commission received on sale of wheat [Exempt vide Entry No. 54 of Exemption Notification No. 12/2017-CT (Rate)]	Nil

**{1/2
Each x 12
= 6 M}**

6.	Charges for training of farmers on use of new pesticides and fertilizers developed through scientific research [Exempt vide Entry No. 54 of Exemption Notification No. 12/2017-CT (Rate)]	Nil
7.	Renting of vacant land to a stud farm [The same will be liable for GST as rearing of horses has been specifically excluded from Exemption]	1,85,000
8.	Leasing of vacant land to a cattle farm [Exempt vide Entry No. 54 of Exemption Notification No. 12/2017-CT (Rate)]	Nil
9.	Charges for warehousing of rice [Exempt vide Entry No. 24 of Exemption Notification No. 12/2017-CT (Rate)]	Nil
10.	Charges for warehousing of cotton fabrics [Liable to GST]	2,00,000
11.	Retail packing and labelling of fruits and vegetables [Exempt vide Entry No. 57 of Exemption Notification No. 12/2017-CT (Rate)]	Nil
12.	Charges for warehousing of minor forest produce [Exempt vide Entry No. 24A of Exemption Notification No. 12/2017-CT (Rate)]	Nil
13.	Charges for warehousing of spices [Exempt vide Entry No. 24B of Exemption Notification No. 12/2017-CT (Rate)]	Nil
Value of Taxable Supply		4,70,000

Answer 8:

(a)

S. No.	Date of payment by the recipient for supply of services	Date of issue of invoice by the supplier of services	Date immediately following 60 days from invoice	Time of supply of goods [Earlier of (1) & (3)]	
	(1)	(2)	(3)		
(i)	August 10	June 29	August 29	August 10	{1 M}
(ii)	August 10	June 1	August 1	August 1	{1 M}
(iii)	Part payment made on June 30 and balance amount paid on September 1	June 29	August 29	June 30 for part payment and August 29 for balance amount	{1 M}
(iv)	Payment is entered in the books of account on June 28 and debited in recipient's bank account on June 30	June 1	August 1	June 28 (i.e. when payment is entered in the books of account of the recipient)	{1 M}
(v)	Payment is entered in the books of account on June 30 and debited in recipient's bank account on June 26	June 29	August 29	June 26 (i.e. when payment is debited in the recipient's bank account)	{1 M}

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 Rs. 2,50,000 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 Rs. 2,50,000 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 (Rs.)	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

{1/4 M
Each}

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