## FINAL EXAMINATION December

2014

F-P14(TXM) Syllabus 2008

## **Indirect & Direct-Tax Management**

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

1.

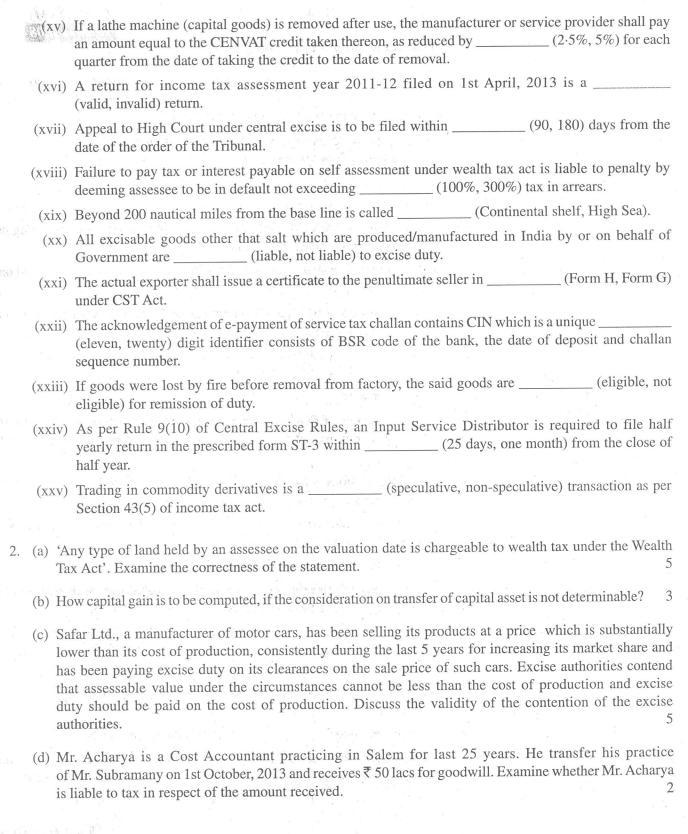
Full Marks: 100

The figures in the margin on the right side indicate full marks.

Answer Question No. 1 (carrying 25 marks), which is compulsory and any five from the rest.

Fill in	the blanks: $1\times25=25$
(i)	For Central Excise purposes, in the case of stock transfer, value to be adopted is the price prevailing in the (depot, factory) at the time of clearance from factory.
(ii)	Cenvat credit (can, cannot) be availed by a manufacturer in respect of excise duty paid on jigs purchased and used in the factory.
(iii)	Advance income-tax payable by a resident, aged 61, deriving income of ₹ 9 lacs, solely from pension and house property, is (nil, ₹ 1,05,000)
(iv)	E-filing of service tax return is (mandatory, optional) for a non-corporate assessee.
(v)	EOU can sell a portion of their production in Domestic Tariff Area (DTA) upto 50% of their (FOB, CIF) value of exports in earlier year.
(vi)	Under Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) scheme, an authorization holder can import capital goods (i.e. plant, machinery, equipment, etc.) at concessional rate of customs duty of (5%, 7.5%)
(vii)	The net wealth computed under the provisions of the Wealth Tax Act shall be rounded off to the nearest (hundred, thousand) rupees.
(viii)	Rate of income tax deductible at source under section 194C from payment to a contractor, which is a company, is $\_\_\_$ . $(1\%, 2\%)$
(ix)	An assessee (is, is not) legally obliged to recover indirect taxes from the customer.
(x)	Royalty payable by an Indian company to a foreign company as per an agreement approved by the Central Government is taxed at (10%, 25%) in assessment year 2014-15.
(xi)	Interest on loan received by a foreign company outside India from an Indian Company on a loan utilized by the latter for a business carried on outside India (shall be, shall not be) deemed to accrue or arise in India.
(xii)	In case of import by air, air-freight to be included in assessable value cannot exceed(25%, 20%) of the FOB value.
(xiii)	Duty-free import of samples is allowed upto ₹ (1 lakh, 3 lakhs) per annum.
(xiv)	An order passed by the Commissioner under section 12AA of the Income Tax Act refusing to grant registration to a charitable trust can be contested in appeal before (Commissioner [Appeals], Income Tax Appellate Tribunal)

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3. (a) Mention any seven services on which reverse charge is applicable and the extent thereof.

(a) Mention any seven services on which reverse charge is applicable and the extent dierect.(b) Sankhadip, a non-resident Indian furnishes you the following particulars of income in India during the year

Particulars	₹	₹
Income from house property located in Bengaluru (computed)		1,90,000
Dividend received from Indian companies		80,000
Interest on debentures in an Indian public company (subscribed in convertible foreign currency)  Less: interest on loan taken for purchase of Debentures	2,20,000	1,95,000
Long-term capital gains on sale of shares purchased in US \$. The sale was not through any stock exchange Cost in 2004-05 Sale in 2013-14  Less: Commission Cost Inflation Index: F. Y. 2004-05 = 480; F.Y. 2013-14 = 939  Average of TT Buying Rate and TT Selling Rate on the date of purchase of shares and the date of sale of shares are ₹ 45 and ₹ 60 respectively.  TT Buying Rate on the date of sale of shares is ₹ 62.50 for 1 US \$	3,50,000 7,50,000 4,00,000 2,500	3,97,500

Compute the tax payable by Sankhadip for Assessment Year 2014-15 if he opts for the provisions of Chapter-XII-A of the Income-tax Act.

4. (a) Duolex Pipes Ltd. is a manufacturer of steel pipes. Compute the CENVAT credit admissible to the company for the following excise duty/service tax incurred by it during April, 2013:

Steel plates (raw material)	8 cc 3	₹	1,20,000	
Production machinery		₹	25,000	
Steel and Cement for making foundation fo	r machinery	₹	15,000	24
Lubricating oil	T 989 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	₹	2,000	e.
High Speed Diesel		₹	3,000	
-		₹	22,000	1
	ents to para tracks.	₹	12,000	
Motor car		₹	30,000	2.0
Legal fees to advocates		₹	1,500	55 300 300
Security charges paid to Vigilant Ltd.		₹	1,000	

Ignore small scale exemption.

ended 31st March, 2014:

(b) Dr. Jindal is running a nursing home with his friend Dr. Swaminathan as a partnership firm, JS & Co. The particulars of Dr. Jindal's Income for the year ended 31st March, 2014 are as follows:

Particulars	₹
Remuneration from JS & Co. as authorized by the partnership	12,00,000
deed	9
50% share of profit from JS & Co.	3,00,000
His income from his private chamber at his residence	2,45,000
Fees received from PS Private Limited for attending board	36,000
meeting (net of TDS ₹ 4,000)	
Dr. Jindal took a loan of ₹75,000 from PS Private Limited in	Ψ
which he holds 12% shares on 31st March, 2014 on which date	
the company had ₹ 65,000 under the head 'Reserves &	
Surplus'.	P 9
His share of income from property belonging to Hindu	20,000
Undivided Family of which he is coparcener	
He received a motor car valued ₹ 6,00,000 by way of gift from	
his friend on the occasion of his 25th marriage anniversary	÷

Compute total income of Dr. Jindal for the Assessment Year 2014-15.

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5. (a) How does the Customs Act, 1962 seek to prohibit the import of goods infringing intellectual property rights (IPR)?

(b) Keeping in mind the provisions of the Customs Act, 1962 and Customs Tariff Act, 1975, compute the total customs duty payable by Mr. Harshad, an importer on a machine imported by sea into India, from the following details:

FOB price of the machinery 10,000 (US Dollars)

Handling Charges ₹ 5,500

Exchange Rate 1 US Dollar = ₹ 60

Rates of Customs Duty:

Basic 10% Ad valorem

SAD-4%

Additional (CVD) 15%

Ignore Education cess and SAHE cess.

(c) Godzila Jewellers Pvt. Ltd., furnishes the following details of its assets and liabilities as on 31.03.2014 an requests you to compute the net wealth of the company as on that date:

	(₹ in Lakhs)
Land within municipal limits (State Housing Board has	
initiated acquisition proceedings in respect of this land)	45
Jewellery (held as stock-in-trade)	74
Note: All items in stock purchased after 01.04.2011	
Motor cars used exclusively for business purposes	43
Commercial complex let out for 270 days during the year	67
Loan taken against jewellery and used for acquiring urban land	21
Give brief note for treatment of each item.	

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- 6. (a) The assessee manufactures packing machines. The end product was subject to strict quality control tests. The assessee claimed Cenvat credit for the excise duty on the testing equipments purchased by it for carrying out aforesaid tests. The Department rejected the same. Test the veracity of the rival claims.
  - (b) 'Central Government can become a dealer under the CST Act, 1956, but the State Government cannot. Is the statement correct? Give reasons.
  - (c) Discuss whether expenses incurred by a service provider on behalf of service receiver, which are reimbursed to the former, will form part of taxable services. Give any one example of such expenses.
  - (d) Under what circumstances can the VAT registration of a dealer be cancelled?
- 7. (a) M/s Abani Exports Ltd. has cleared their manufactured final products during January 2014 and the duty payable for the month on his final products was as follows:

Basic Duty—₹ 46,000, NCCD—₹ 2,000, Education cesses as applicable

During the month, he received various inputs on which total duty paid by suppliers on inputs was as follows—Basic duty—₹ 40,000 plus applicable education cess.

Service tax paid on input services was as follows: Service tax—₹ 8,000, Education cess—₹ 240.

There is no opening balance in their PLA account. How much duty the assessee will be required to pay through PLA account for the month of January 2014?

(b) Mr. Sitaraman, a resident Indian, aged 57, provides following information relating to previous year ended 31.03.2014. Compute the total income and eligible carry forward of losses to the next year.

Income from salaries—₹ 3,22,000

Loss from house property—₹ (1,65,000)

Loss from retail business—₹ (2,25,000)

Income from speculation business—₹ 26,000

Loss from specified business covered by section 35AD—₹ (31,000)

Long—term capital gains from sale of residential house—₹ 3,60,000

Long—term capital loss from sale of listed shares in recognized stock exchange (STT paid)—₹ (1,21,000) Loss from card games—₹ (33,000)

Income from betting (Gross)—₹ 51,000 (against which ₹ 10,000 has been incurred as expense)

Life Insurance Premium paid (policy taken on 10th August 2013 for self for actual capital sum assured of ₹ 9 Lakh)—₹ 1,00,000

- (c) A 100% Export Oriented Undertaking cleared goods value of which under central excise law is ₹ f.05 lakhs and customs Act ₹ 1.00 lakhs to Domestic Tariff Area. The rate of Basic Customs Duty is 10% Rate of Excise Duty is 12% and special CVD is 5% (Goods are exempt from VAT). Compute the duty payable and credit available.
- 8. (a) Mr. Pramod Kumar owns one residential house in Bhubaneswar. The house is having two identical units. First unit of the house is self occupied by Mr. Pramod Kumar and the other unit is rented for ₹8,000 p.m.

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The rented unit was vacant for 3 months during the previous year. The particulars of the house for the previous year 2013-14 are as under:

Standard rent—₹ 1,60,000 p.a.,

Municipal valuation—₹ 1,80,000 p.a.,

Fair rent—₹ 1,72,000 p.a.

Municipal tax (Paid by Mr. Pramod Kumar) 5% of municipal valuation

Light and water charges—₹ 500 p.m.

Interest on borrowed capital—₹ 1,200 p.m.

Insurance charges—₹ 5,500 p.a.

Repairs—₹ 15,000 p.a.

Compute income from house property of Mr. Pramod Kumar for the A.Y. 2014-15.

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- (b) M/s XYZ Ltd. engaged in the business has approached you on admissibility of the following expenses while computing 'profit and gains from business'. Briefly explain what would be your advice regarding admissibility of the expenses.
  - (i) Donated to an University for starting a laboratory for scientific research which is not relating to the assessee's business—₹ 1,00,000.
  - (ii) Paid to Government towards damages on account of shortfall in export target—₹ 50,000.
  - (iii) Paid to Bank towards Interest on, overdraft taken for payment of advance income tax and on Loan from bank for payment of dividends to shareholders—₹ 20,000 and ₹ 40,000 respectively.
  - (iv) Paid for shifting of business from the original site to the present place which is more advantageously located—₹ 12,000.
  - (v) Paid to workers towards retrenchment compensation on the closure of one of the units—₹ 4 lakh.