

Paper-14: Indirect and Direct - Tax Management

Whenever required, the candidate may make suitable assumptions and state them clearly on the answers.

Working notes should form part of the relevant answer.

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

Question 1.

Fill up the blanks:

[1×25]

- (i) In excise, if entire sale is made through 'related person', price relevant for valuation will be 'normal transaction value' at which the related buyer sales to unrelated buyer, as per rules _____ (9 and 10; 1 and 9; 2 and 10) of Central Excise Valuation (Determination of Price of Excisable Goods) Rules, 2000.
- (ii) Fixed education allowance given in cash by the employer to the employee to meet the cost of education of the family members of the employee is exempt from tax to the extent of ₹ _____ (300; 100; 200) per month per child for a maximum of two children.
- (iii) An assessee who has opted for the scheme of computing business income under section 44AD of the Income-tax Act on presumptive basis at the rate of ____ (10; 8; 5) percent of turnover, shall be exempted from payment of advance tax related to such business.
- (iv) In case of VAT, every registered dealer who is liable to pay tax under the respective State Acts, and whose turnover does not exceed ₹ _____ (50 lakhs; 100 lakhs; 25 lakhs) in the last financial year, is generally entitled to avail the Composition Scheme.
- (v) Cenvat credit is _____ (available / not available) on Countervailing Duty paid on imported goods, if the imported goods are used in the manufacture of final products or provision of output service.
- (vi) In some big cities (like Kolkata, Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai) Municipal Authorities determine net ratable value after deducting _____ (20%; 15%; 10%) of the gross ratable value, on account of repairs, and an allowance for service taxes (such as sewerage tax and water tax) for municipal valuation of house property.
- (vii) As per section 2(ea)(i)(3) of the Wealth-tax Act, any house which the assessee may occupy for the purposes of any business or profession carried on by him _____ (is / is not) treated as 'asset'.
- (viii) In case of Brand Rate of Duty Drawback in customs, the manufacturer has to submit application with all details to _____ (Principal Commissioner or Commissioner; Superintendent; Principal Chief Commissioner or Chief Commissioner), Central Excise.
- (ix) The _____ (BSR code; Premises Code; Service Tax Code) is given in the service tax registration certificate for easy identification of location of registration of the service tax payer.

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- (x) The _____ (demerger; amalgamation; slump sale) refers to the sale of the undertaking as a going concern and the consideration is not fixed for each and every asset separately and a lump sum consideration is arrived at for the undertaking as a whole.
- (xi) Funeral, burial, crematorium or mortuary services including transportation of the deceased _____ (is not/ is) a taxable service.
- (xii) If excise duty is short paid or not paid or erroneously refunded, show cause notice can be issued u/s 11A(1) of Central Excise Act within _____ (three; half; one) year from 'relevant date'.
- (xiii) To get the exemption u/s 54 of the Income-tax Act, the specific asset which is eligible for exemption in case of capital gain is a _____ (land; agricultural land; residential house property).
- (xiv) For the purposes of computing SSI exemption limit of ₹ 150 lakhs, a manufacturer who clears the specified goods from more than one factories, the exemption in his case shall apply to the _____ (aggregate value of the clearances / separately for the each factory).
- (xv) Public warehouses under the Customs Act, 1962 are appointed by the _____ (Commissioner of Customs; Assistant Commissioner of Customs; officer-in-charge of the concerned warehousing station).
- (xvi) _____ (Medicines; Petrol; Precious Stones) is not subjected to VAT.
- (xvii) As per section _____ [2(b); 2(c); 2(d)] of the Central Sales Tax Act, 'Declared goods' means goods declared under Section 14 to be of special importance in interstate trade or commerce.
- (xviii) Under Rule 15 of Central Excise Rules, 2002, Compounded Levy Scheme is presently applicable to _____. (pan masala; aluminium circles; chewing tobacco).
- (xix) Loss from business or profession (including unabsorbed depreciation) cannot be set-off against income under the head _____ (house properties; capital gains; salaries).
- (xx) Deductions u/s 80-IAB of the Income-tax Act, in respect of profits and gains by an undertaking or enterprise engaged in development of Special Economic Zone, the deduction at the option of the assessee, may be claimed by him for any _____ (ten; twelve; five) consecutive assessment years out of _____ (twenty; fifteen; ten) years beginning from the year in which a Special Economic Zone has been notified by the Central Government.
- (xxi) Where an employee has more than one employer, he is required by section 192(2) of the Income-tax Act to furnish in Form no. _____ (16; 16A; 12B) to one of the employers the details of the salary due/ received by him from other employers.
- (xxii) Section 114 of the Customs Act, 1962, provides for levy of penalty in case of goods in respect of which any prohibition is in force not exceeding _____ (one time of the

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value of the goods; two times of the value of the goods; three times of the value of the goods).

(xxiii) The authority for advance ruling is required to pronounce its advance ruling in writing within _____ (90; 45; 60) days from the date of application.

(xxiv) An assessee can file revised return for _____ (three times; as many number of times; two times) within the limitation period if the assessee discovers any omission or wrong statement therein.

Answer:

- (i) 9 and 10
- (ii) 100
- (iii) 8
- (iv) 50 lakhs
- (v) available
- (vi) 10%
- (vii) is not
- (viii) Principal Commissioner or Commissioner
- (ix) Premises Code
- (x) slump sale
- (xi) is not
- (xii) one
- (xiii) residential house property
- (xiv) aggregate value of the clearances
- (xv) Assistant Commissioner of Customs
- (xvi) Petrol
- (xvii) 2(c)
- (xviii) aluminium circles
- (xix) salaries
- (xx) ten, fifteen
- (xxi) 12B
- (xxii) three times of the value of the goods
- (xxiii) 90
- (xxiv) as many number of times

Question 2.

(a) M/s. Ruchi Ltd. purchased fibre 5,000 Kg @ ₹ 50 per Kg plus excise duty. The said fibre was used to manufacture intermediate product yarn. The said yarn was captively used for the manufacture of fabrics. The said fabric was exempt from duty. The other information are as follows:

- (i) Normal processing loss: 2% of inputs in manufacture of yarn
- (ii) Rate of excise duty on all products is 12.36%;
- (iii) Assessable Value of yarn: ₹ 80 per Kg.;
- (iv) Assessable Value of Fabric (Total): ₹10 lakhs;

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- (v) Colouring Dyes used in the manufacture of Fabric: ₹ 1 lakhs plus excise duty.
(vi) Duty on Capital Goods imported during the period and used in the manufacture of yarn: Basic Customs Duty ₹ 20,000; Additional duty of customs u/s 3(1) of the Customs Tariff ₹20,000; Additional duty of customs u/s 3(5) of the Customs Tariff Act ₹ 6,000.

Compute - (i) CENVAT Credit available; (ii) Duty payable.

M/s. Ruchi Ltd. is not eligible for SSI-exemption available under Notification No. 8/2003-CE.

- (b) Answer the following with the help of decided case law:

Can non-cumulative preference shares carrying a fixed rate of dividend with a fixed holding period be said to be equated with bonds or debentures so as to deny the indexation benefit while computing capital gain on its transfer, applying the third proviso to section 48 of Income-tax Act?

- (c) Priti provides technical consultancy services in Maharashtra. In the financial year 2013-2014, aggregate value of taxable services provided by her was ₹ 47,00,000. Besides, she provided tax-free services of ₹ 5,00,000. In the financial year 2014-15, aggregate value of taxable services provided by her in the first quarter ending June 30, 2014 is ₹ 50,00,000. From the information given below find out service tax payable by her for the quarter ending September 30, 2014:

	₹
Amount received during July 2014 for services rendered before July 1, 2014	56,180**
Amount received during August 2014 for services rendered before July 1, 2014	37,079**
Amount received during September 2014 for services rendered before July 1, 2014	16,629**
Services completed during July 1, 2014 and September 30, 2014 (invoice issued within 30 days of providing service) (out of these services, advance of ₹ 2,00,000** was received on May 1, 2014	38,50,000*
Advance received on September 5, 2014 (service not rendered up to September 30, 2014)	2,00,000**

*Exclusive of service tax. **Inclusive of service tax.

Priti always issues invoice within 30 days from the date of completion of service.

[5+5+5]

Answer:

- (a) Since the final product 'fabrics' is exempt from duty, hence, the intermediate product 'yarn' shall be liable to excise duty. Thus, the CENVAT Credit of raw material fibre shall be available.

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The relevant computations are as follows

(amounts in ₹)

1. Excise duty on yarn : (5,000 kg - 2% Normal Loss = 4,900 kg) × ₹ 80 per kg × 12.36%	48,451
2. CENVAT Credit:	
(i) On raw material fibre 5,000 kg x ₹ 50 per kg x 12.36% [WN-1]	30,900
(ii) Colouring Dyes [WN-2]	-
(iii) Capital goods used in the manufacture of yarn are eligible for 50% credit as follows –	
Basic Customs Duty is not eligible for Cenvat credit.	-
Additional Customs Duty u/s 3(1) of Customs tariff Act - Eligible for 50% credit in the current year and the balance in subsequent year	10,000
Additional duty of customs u/s 3(5) of Customs tariff Act - Eligible for 100% credit in current year	6,000
Total Credit [2(i) + 2(ii) + 2(iii)]	46,900
3. Duty payable in cash [1 - 2]	1,551

Working Notes:

- (1) Normal loss of inputs is incurred in factory and in relation to manufacture, hence the same shall also be eligible for Cenvat Credit.
- (2) Colouring dyes used in the manufacture of fabric shall not be eligible for credit as fabric is exempt from duty.

(b) CIT vs. Enam Securities P. Ltd. (2012) 345 ITR 64 (Bom.)

As per the third proviso to section 48 of Income-tax Act, benefit of indexation is not available on transfer of a long-term capital asset, being bond or debenture other than capital indexed bonds issued by the government.

In the present case, the assessee had subscribed to non-cumulative preference shares of a private limited company carrying dividend @4% p.a. and redeemable after the expiry of 10 years from the date of allotment. On the redemption of a part of the aforesaid preference shares at par, the assessee computed the capital loss on the same after claiming the benefit of indexation. However, the Assessing Officer claimed that the above mentioned 4% non-cumulative redeemable preference shares have a fixed holding period and a fixed rate of return which are the principal characteristics of a bond and on this basis denied the benefit of cost indexation to the assessee, applying the third proviso to section 48.

On this issue, the Bombay High Court, following the judgement of the Supreme Court in Anarkali Sarabhai vs. CIT (1997) 224 ITR 422, observed that the redemption of preference shares by a company falls within the ambit of section 2(47) of Income-tax Act and amounts to transfer so as to attract capital gain tax.

The Court held that, since shares, debentures and bonds are not defined in the Income-tax Act, 1961, the terms have to be understood from the meaning given in the Companies Act, 1956. As per the Companies Act, 1956, the share capital of a company limited by shares can be of two kinds only, namely, equity share capital and preference share capital. Further, as per section 2(12) of the Companies Act, 1956, debenture is defined to include debenture stock, bonds and any other securities of a company, whether or not they constitute a charge on the assets of the company. A debenture is a certificate of a loan or a bond

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evidencing the fact that the company is liable to pay an amount specified with interest. Though the amount which is raised by a company through debentures becomes a part of its capital structure, it does not become part of share capital. Hence, the 4% non-cumulative preference shares cannot be said to be in the nature of bonds or debentures.

Therefore, the indexation benefit on the transfer of long-term capital asset, being 4% non-cumulative preference shares cannot be denied applying the provisions of the third proviso to section 48.

- (c) Value of taxable services provided by Priti in the immediately preceding year is not more than ₹50 lakh. In the current financial year (upto June 30, 2014), value of taxable services provided by Priti is not more than ₹50 lakh. Consequently, up to June 30, 2014, service tax is payable on "payment" basis. However, from July 1, 2014, she will have to pay tax on accrual or receipt basis, whichever is earlier. Service tax liability for the quarter ending September 30, 2014 shall be as follows –

Different activities during quarter ending September 30, 2014	Value before service tax ₹	Service tax [12.36% of (2)] ₹	Value inclusive of service tax [(2) + (3)] ₹
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Step 1 - Amount received during the quarter ending September 30, 2014 for service rendered before July 1, 2014 (i.e., ₹56,180 + ₹ 37,079 + ₹16,629)	97,800	12,088	1,09,888
Step 2 - Add: Value of invoice issued during the quarter ending September 30, 2014	38,50,000	4,75,860	43,25,860
Step 3 - Add: Advance received during the quarter ending September 30, 2014	1,78,000	22,000	2,00,000
Step 4 - Less: Advance (which is received during quarter ending September 30, 2014 or which was received earlier) adjusted against invoices issued during the quarter ending September 30, 2014	1,78,000	22,000	2,00,000
Value of taxable services for the quarter ending September 30, 2014 (Step 1 + Step 2 + Step 3 - Step 4)	39,47,800	4,87,948	44,35,748

Note – value (inclusive of service tax) should be posted in Column 4. In Such a case, Column 2 = [Column 4 x 100 ÷ 112.36]. Column 3 will be 12.36% of Column 2.

Question 3.

- (a) T Ltd. is engaged in the business of manufacture of garments.

	₹
Sale proceeds of goods (domestic sale)	23,23,900
Sale proceeds of goods (export sale)	4,76,100
Amount withdrawn from General Reserve (Reserve was created in 1996-97 by debiting P & L A/c)	2,00,000

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Amount withdrawn from revaluation reserve	1,50,000
Total	31,50,000
Less: Expenses	
Depreciation (normal)	6,16,000
Depreciation (extra depreciation because of revaluation)	2,70,000
Salary and wages	2,20,000
Income- tax	3,50,000
Outstanding customs duty (not paid as yet)	17,500
Proposed dividend	60,000
Consultation fees paid to a tax expert	21,000
Other expenses	1,39,000
Net Profit	14,56,500

For tax purposes the company wants to claim the following:

- Deduction under section 80- IB (30 per cent of ₹ 14,56,500).
- Depreciation under section 32 (₹ 5,36,000)

The company wants to set off the following losses/allowances:

	For tax purposes ₹	For accounting purposes ₹
Brought forward loss of 2009 - 10	14,70,000	4,00,000
Unabsorbed depreciation	-	70,000

Compute the net income and tax liability of T Ltd. for the assessment year 2015-16 assuming that T Ltd. has a (deemed) long-term capital gain of ₹60,000 under proviso (i) to section 54D(2) of the Income-tax Act which is not credited in Profit and Loss Account.

- (b) Mr. V, a manufacturer, purchased raw material for ₹ 1,04,000 (inclusive of 4% VAT) and capital goods for ₹ 5,62,500 (inclusive of 12.5% VAT). The manufacturing and other expenses (excluding depreciation) are ₹ 1,17,000. He sells the resultant product at 80% above cost (VAT on sales is 20%). The capital goods are to be depreciated at 25% straight line. Ascertain the VAT payable in cash as per Gross Product Variant.

[10+5]

Answer:

(a) Computation of tax liability of T Ltd.

	₹
Net profit as per P & L A/c	14,56,500
Add:	
Excess depreciation [i.e., ₹ 6,16,000 + ₹ 2,70,000 - ₹ 5,36,000]	3,50,000
Income-tax	3,50,000
Customs duty which is not paid	17,500
Proposed dividend	60,000
Total	22,34,000
Less: Amount withdrawn from reserve (i.e., ₹ 2,00,000 + ₹ 1,50,000)	3,50,000
Business income	18,84,000
Less: Unabsorbed business loss	14,70,000
Business income	4,14,000
Long-term capital gain	60,000
Gross total income	4,74,000

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Less: Deduction under section 80 – IB [30% of ₹4,14,000]	1,24,200
Net income (round off)	3,49,800
Tax liability (under normal provisions) [15% of ₹60,000 + 30% of ₹2,89,800, plus 3% of tax as cess](round off)	98,820

Computation of Book Profit for the purposes of section 115JB & Tax Liabilities thereon -

Book profit	14,56,500
Net profit	
Add:	
Depreciation [i.e., ₹6,16,000 + ₹2,70,000]	8,86,000
Income tax	3,50,000
Proposed dividend	60,000
Less:	
Amount withdrawn from general reserve	(-) 2,00,000
Unabsorbed depreciation	(-) 70,000
Depreciation (normal)	(-) 6,16,000
Amount withdrawn from revaluation reserve to the extent it does not exceed extra depreciation because of revaluation	(-) 1,50,000
Book profit	17,16,500
Tax liability(19.055% of book profit)	3,27,080

T Ltd. will pay ₹3,27,080 as tax for the assessment year 2015-16 as per section 115JB. Tax credit is however, available in respect of excess tax (i.e., ₹ 2,28,260) under section 115JB.

(b) Computation of VAT liability

(amounts in ₹)

Raw material (net of VAT)	[WN-1]	1,00,000
Depreciation on capital goods	[WN-2]	1,40,625
Manufacturing and other expenses		1,17,000
Total cost		3,57,625
Add: 80% mark-up on cost		2,86,100
Sale price		6,43,725
VAT on sales (20% of ₹ 6,43,725)		1,28,745
Less: Input tax credit on raw material (₹1,04,000 × 4 ÷ 104)		4,000
VAT payable in cash		1,24,745

Working Notes:

- (1) VAT paid on raw material is available as credit, hence cost of raw material = ₹ 1,04,000 × 100 ÷ 104 = ₹ 1,00,000.
- (2) No credit is allowed of VAT paid on capital goods, hence depreciation = 25% of ₹ 5,62,500 = ₹ 1,40,625.

Question 4.

(a) A consignment of 900 metric tonnes of edible oil of Malaysian origin was imported by a charitable organization in India for free distribution to below poverty line citizens in a backward area under the scheme designed by the Food and Agricultural Organization. This being a special transaction, a nominal price of US\$ 10 per metric tonne was charged for the

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consignment to cover the freight and insurance charges. The Customs House found out that at or about the time of importation of this gift consignment, there were following imports of edible oil of Malaysian origin:

Sl. No.	Quantity imported in metric tons	Unit price in US \$ (C.I.F.)
1.	20	280
2.	100	260
3.	500	200
4.	900	175
5.	400	180
6.	780	160

The rate of exchange on the relevant date was 1 US \$ = ₹43.00 and the rate of basic customs duty was 10% ad valorem. There is no countervailing duty or special additional duty.

Calculate the amount of duty leviable on the consignment under the Customs Act, 1962 with appropriate assumptions and explanations where required.

(b) ABC is a charitable society registered under the Societies Registration Act. On the ground that it was pursuing an objective that involved the carrying of an activity for profit, the Assessing Officer wants to levy wealth-tax on it. Is such a society liable to wealth-tax?

(c) On 08-04-2014, M/s. Sharma Packagings cleared plastic bottles whose assessable value was ₹10,00,000 and duty payable was ₹1,23,600. On 16-4-2014, the purchaser returned the plastic bottles to Sharma Packagings. M/s. Sharma Packaging took credit of duty of ₹1,23,600 on basis of invoice issued at the time of clearance of plastic bottles. The Department denies the credit on the ground that the duty on such goods has not been paid, as the due date for payment of duty falls on 05-05-2014. Discuss whether contention of department is correct.

[7+3+5]

Answer:

(a) In the instant case, while determining the transaction value of the goods, following factors need consideration —

- (1) In the given case, US \$10 per metric tonne has been paid only towards freight and insurance charges and no amount has been paid or payable towards the cost of goods. Thus, there is no transaction value for the subject goods.
- (2) In such case the value of imported goods shall be the transaction value of identical goods sold for export to India and imported at or about the same time as the goods being valued.
- (3) The transaction value of comparable import should be at the same commercial level and in substantially same quantity as the goods being valued.
- (4) Therefore consignments of 20 and 100 metric tonnes cannot be considered to be of substantially the same quantity. Hence, remaining 4 consignments are left for our consideration.
- (5) Remaining 4 consignments are in comparable quantities which can be considered for valuation purposes. However, the unit prices in 4 consignments are different. Rules 4(3)

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of Customs Valuation (Determination of Value of Imported Goods) Rules, 2007 stipulates that in applying rule 4 of the said rules, if more than one transaction value of identical goods is found, the lowest of such value shall be used to determine the value of imported goods.

Accordingly, the unit price of the consignment under valuation shall be US \$ 160 per metric tonne.

Particulars	Value
CIF value of 900 metric tonnes @ US \$160 per m.t. (in US\$)	1,44,000
Rate of exchange (for 1 US \$)	₹ 43
CIF value in Indian ₹	61,92,000
Add: landing charges @ 1% of CIF value	61,920
Assessable Value	62,53,920
Customs Duty @ 10%	6,25,392
Add: EC and SHEC @ 3% of BCD	18,762
Total duty payable	6,44,154

(b) Under section 3 of the Wealth-tax Act, the only taxable entities are individuals, Hindu undivided families and companies. A society registered under the Societies Registration Act is neither an "individual" nor a "Hindu undivided family". Moreover it is not an Association of Persons or Body of Individuals, or Body of Trustees which can, by stretching the Supreme Court rulings in Trustees of Gordhandass Govindram Family Charity Trust v. GIT [1973] 88 ITR 47 or CWT v. Kripashankar Dayashankar Worah [1971] 81 ITR 763, be treated as an individual. A society acquires an artificial juridical character which is separate from its members.

(c) The Board vide *Instruction F. No. 267/44/2009-CX. 8, dated 25-11-2009* has clarified in accordance with Rule 8(2) of the Central Excise Rules, 2002, "the duty of excise shall be deemed to have been paid for the purposes of these rules on the excisable goods removed in the manner provided under sub-rule (1) and the credit of such duty is allowed, as provided by or under any rule".

This provision explains that the invoice of the returned goods, would be a valid document for availing credit and duty is deemed to have been discharged.

According to Rule 16(1), the assessee shall be entitled to take CENVAT credit of the duty paid as if such goods are received as inputs under the CENVAT Credit Rules, 2004 and utilise this credit according to the said rules.

In view of above, credit on rejected/returned goods, received in the factory before prescribed date for duty payment, can be allowed to be taken under Rule 16(1). Hence, M/s. Sharma Packagings action is correct in law. M/s. Sharma packagings should pay duty of ₹1,23,600 on 05-05-2014 as per Rule 8.

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Question 5.

(a) Answer the following with the help of decided case law:

Articles of precious metals made and supplied by the applicant to their customers according to their specifications and designs and some articles of jewelry like pendants of various shapes and sizes made by involving various complex processes on raw precious metals is 'Manufacture' as the resultant product has its own distinct character, identity and use.

Whether the process amounted to manufacture or not? And if it is carried out as job work even then it will be manufacture or not?

(b) During the accounting period ending March 31,2015, a charitable trust derived (a) income from property held for charitable purposes : ₹ 3,00,000 (₹ 1,50,000 received in cash and the remaining balance of ₹ 1,50,000 is to be received in the year 2016-17), (b) voluntary contribution : ₹ 2,00,000 with no specific direction, and (c) ₹ 20,00,000 with specific direction that it shall form corpus of the trust.

During the previous year 2014-15, the trust spends only ₹ 1,40,000 for charitable purposes. Determine its taxable income on the assumption that the trust has obtained extension of time for applying the unrealised income of ₹ 1,50,000 in the year of receipt, i.e., 2016-17 whereas it actually spends ₹ 30,000 in the year 2016-17 and ₹ 40,000 in the year 2017-18.

(c) Find out the amount of service tax in the following cases -

Case 1 — Service provider is A Ltd. which is based in Jammu and Kashmir. Services are, however, provided in the State of Karnataka (amount of invoice being ₹8,50,000).

Case 2 — Service is provided by B Ltd. to UNO in New Delhi (amount of invoice being ₹30,00,000).

Case 3 — Service is provided by C Ltd. to a unit in a special economic zone (amount of invoice being ₹4,00,000).

Case 4 — Service is provided by D Ltd. D Ltd was incorporated in 2004. Since then its annual turnover/gross receipt is not more than ₹6,00,000 (amount of invoice being ₹3,50,000).

[5+6+4]

Answer:

(a) MMTC – Pamp India Pvt. Ltd. v CCEx., Delhi [2013] 292 ELT 129 (A.A.R)

Facts:

The applicants were engaged in refining and minting of products of precious metals namely gold, silver and platinum. The articles of precious metals that were made and supplied by the applicant to their customers included medallions/coins made according to specifications and designs agreed with the customers and some articles of jewelry like pendants of various shapes and sizes. It involved a number of steps of complex processes such as manufacture of dies and moulds, purification of metal, melting of the gold or silver, cold rolling, blanking, pickling and polishing, stamping with the aid of dies made as per designs agreed with their customers and lacquering and packing. The item that they took in

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was precious metals in raw (bullion) form and what they produced was finished articles, such as medallions and articles of jewelry etc., in marketable form.

Decision: It was held that -

As per section 2(f) of Central Excise Act, 1944, process resulting in a new item with distinct name, character and use amounts to manufacture. Process of Manufacture could be on own account or on job work. Merely because it is on job work, it cannot be precluded from being considered as manufacturing. Job work and manufacturing are not mutually exclusive. From the facts it was clear that the processes undertaken by the applicant resulted in the emergence of goods which have their own distinct character, identity and use. The activities of the applicant, therefore, clearly met the definition of manufacture beyond any shadow of doubt.

(b) Taxable income of the trust will be computed as under:

For the assessment year 2015-16 (previous year 2014-15)

	₹
Income from property held under trust for charitable purposes	3,00,000
Voluntary contributions with no specific direction	2,00,000
Total Income	5,00,000
Less: 15% set apart for future	75,000
Balance	4,25,000
Less: Amount spent during the previous year	1,40,000
Shortfall	2,85,000
Less: Amount not realised during the previous year	1,50,000
Taxable income	1,35,000

For the assessment year 2018-19 (previous year 2017-18, i.e., the year next following previous year in which the unrealised income of the previous year 2014-15 is received):

	₹	₹
Income received during the previous year 2016-17		1,50,000
Less: Amount spend during		
➤ previous year 2016-2017	30,000	
➤ previous year 2017-2018	40,000	70,000
Taxable income		80,000

Note: Voluntary contributions received with specific direction that they shall form corpus of the trust are not treated as income of the trust.

(c) Computation of the amount of service tax in the following cases —

Case 1 — Service provided in the State of Karnataka is chargeable to tax, even if it is provided by a company having its registered office in Jammu and Kashmir. Service tax liability is ₹ 1,05,060 (i.e., 12.36% of ₹ 8,50,000).

Case 2 — Service provided to UNO is not chargeable to service tax.

Case 3 — Service provided to a unit in Special Economic Zone is not subject to service tax. However, the unit should be approved by the Development Commissioner/Board of approvals and the unit should maintain proper account of receipt and utilization of taxable services.

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Case 4 — D Ltd. is a small service provider (annual gross receipt being less than ₹10,00,000). It is not chargeable to service tax.

Question 6.

(a) Compute the customs duty payable from the following data —

Machinery imported from USA by air	US\$ 8,800
Accessories compulsorily supplied with Machine	US\$ 1,200
Air freight	US\$ 3,000
Insurance	US\$ 100
Local agent's commission	₹ 4,500
Exchange rate	1 US\$ = ₹ 40
Customs duty on machine	10% ad
Customs duty on accessory	20% ad
Additional duty of Customs 12%, but effective rate by exemption notification	8%
Additional duty of customs under section 3(5) of Customs Tariff Act, 1975	4%
Education Cess + Secondary and Higher Education Cess	2% + 1%

(b) Answer the following with the help of decided case law:

Can business contracts, business information, etc., acquired by the assessee as part of the slump sale be described as 'goodwill', be classified as an intangible asset to be entitled for depreciation under section 32(1)(ii) of the Income-tax Act?

(c) Manish provides the following information for the quarter ending March 31, 2015-

	₹
Sale of space for advertisement in Times of India	17,80,000
Sale of space for advertisement in billboards outside different cricket stadium in Maharashtra	62,90,000
Sale of space for advertisement in FM channels	18,50,500

Service tax is charged extra (wherever applicable). Invoices are issued within 10 days of completion of service. Payment is generally received after 4 months. Find out the tax liability for the quarter ending March 31, 2015.

[6+6+3]

Answer:

(a) Computation of customs duty payable -

Cost of machinery inclusive of accessory (FOB) (See Note)	US\$	10,000.00
Add: Cost of insurance	US\$	100.00
Add: Air freight (restricted to 20% of FOB)	US\$	2,000.00
Total	US\$	12,100.00
Total (in Indian ₹) US\$ 12,100 × ₹40 (being the exchange rate)	₹	4,84,000.00
Add: Agency commission		4,500.00

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CIF value		₹	4,88,500.00
Add: Landing charges (@ 1% of CIF value)		₹	4,885.00
Assessable value		₹	4,93,385.00
Add: Basic Customs duty (10% of assessable value)	[A]	₹	49,338.50
Total for Additional duty of Customs leviable under section 3(1)		₹	5,42,723.50
Add: Additional duty of Customs u/s 3(1) equal to excise duty @ 8%	[B]	₹	43,417.88
Add: Education cess and SHEC @ 3% of [A] + [B]	[C]	₹	2,782.69
Total for Additional duty of Customs u/s 3(5)		₹	5,88,924.07
Add: Additional duty of Customs u/s 3(5) @ 4%	[D]	₹	23,556.96
Total imported cost (rounded off)		₹	6,12,481.00
Total customs duty payable = [A] + [B] + [C] + [D] (rounded off)		₹	1,19,096.00

Working Notes:

- (1) As per Accessories (Conditions) Rules, 1963, accessories and spare parts compulsorily supplied with main implements are chargeable at the same rate as applicable to main machine. Therefore, such accessories shall also be chargeable with duty at the rate applicable to the machinery i.e. @ 10% ad valorem.
- (2) Though actual air freight is US \$ 3,000, it is limited to 20% of FOB value of goods as per Rule 10(2) of Customs Valuation Rules.
- (3) Agency Commission, which is incurred in India, is not regarded as buying Commission and therefore will be added to determine the CIF value.

(b) Areva T and D India Ltd. vs. DCIT (2012) 345 ITR 421 (Delhi)

In the present case, a transferor under a transfer by way of slump sale, transferred its ongoing business unit to the assessee company. On perusal of the sale consideration, it was found that some part of it was attributable to the tangible assets and the balance payment was made by the assessee company for acquisition of various business and commercial rights categorized under the separate head, namely, "goodwill" in the books of account of the assessee. These business and commercial rights comprised the following: business claims, business information, business records, contracts, skilled employees, know-how. The assessee company claimed depreciation under section 32 on the excess amount paid which was classified as "goodwill" under the category of intangible assets.

The Assessing Officer accepted the allocation of the slump sale between tangible and intangible assets (described as Goodwill). However, he claimed that depreciation in terms of section 32(1) (ii) is not allowable on goodwill. He further contended that the assessee has failed to prove that such payment can be categorized under "other business or commercial right of similar nature" as mentioned in section 32(1)(ii) to qualify for depreciation.

The assessee argued that any right which is obtained for carrying on the business effectively, is likely to come within the sweep of the meaning of intangible asset. Therefore, the present case shall qualify for claiming depreciation since business claims, business information, etc, are in the nature of "any other business or commercial rights" However, the Revenue argued that, the business or commercial rights acquired by the assessee would not fall within the definition of intangible assets under section 32.

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The Delhi High Court observed that the principle of ejusdem generis provides that where there are general words following particular and specific words, the meaning of the latter words shall be confined to things of the same kind. The Court applied this principle for interpreting the expression "business or commercial rights of similar nature" specified in section 32(1)(ii). It is seen that such rights need not be the same as the description of "know-how, patents, trademarks, licenses or franchises" but must be of similar nature as the specified assets. The use of these general words after the specified intangible assets in section 32(1)(ii) clearly demonstrates that the Legislature did not intend to provide for depreciation only in respect of specified intangible assets but also to other categories of intangible assets, which were neither feasible nor possible to exhaustively enumerate.

Further, it was observed that the above mentioned intangible assets are invaluable assets, which are required for carrying on the business acquired by the assessee without any interruption. In the absence of the aforesaid intangible assets, the assessee would have had to commence business from scratch and go through the gestation period whereas by acquiring the aforesaid business rights along with the tangible assets, the assessee has got a running business. The aforesaid intangible assets are, therefore comparable to a license to carry on the existing business of the transferor.

Therefore, the High Court held that the specified intangible assets acquired under the slump sale agreement by the assessee are in the nature of intangible asset under the category "other business or commercial rights of similar nature" specified in section 32(1)(ii) and are accordingly eligible for depreciation under section 32(1)(ii).

(c) Computation of service tax liability

	₹
Sale of space for advertisement in print media (a negative list service, not chargeable to service tax)	-
Sale of space for advertisement in billboards (a negative list service, not chargeable to service tax)	-
Sale of space for advertisement in FM channels	18,50,500
Total	18,50,500
Service tax @12.36%	2,28,722

Question 7.

(a) Answer the following with the help of decided case law:

Whether the amount received by the employee on cessation of employment with his employer will be exempted from tax under section 17(3)(i) of the Income-tax Act?

(b) Sakhar Ltd., which is engaged in the manufacture of excisable goods started its business in May, 2014. It availed small scale exemption in terms of Notification No. 8/2003-C.E. dated 01-03-2003. For financial year 2014-2015. The following details are provided:

(Amount in ₹)

15,000 kg of inputs purchased @ ₹ 1011.24 per kg.
(inclusive of central excise duty @ 12.36%)

1,51,68,600

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Capital goods purchased on 28-06-2014 (inclusive of excise duty at 12.36%)	44,94,400
Finished goods sold (at uniform transaction value throughout the year)	3,00,00,000

Calculate the amount of excise duty payable by M/s. Chetan Ltd. in cash, if any, during the year 2014-15. Rate of duty on finished goods sold may be taken at 12.36% for the year and you may assume that the selling price is exclusive of central excise duty. There is neither any processing loss nor any inventory of input and output. Show your workings and notes with suitable assumptions as required.

(c) State the powers of Authorities of the Appropriate State under section 9(2) of the CST Act.

[5+7+3]

Answer:

(a) CIT vs. Shyam Sundar Chhaparia (2008) 305 ITR 181 (MP)

Relevant Section: 17(3)

The assessee after his retirement was granted an amount of ₹ 27,50,000 as a special compensation in lieu of an agreement for refraining from taking up any employment activities or consultation which would be prejudicial to the business/interest of his employer. The assessee claimed that it was a non-taxable receipt being the compensation for not taking up any competitive employment under a restrictive covenant. The Assessing Officer did not accept the claim of the assessee on the grounds that (i) the decision of the Supreme Court relied on by the assessee was that of an agency whereas the case of the assessee was that of one who was in service, and (ii) section 17(3)(i) was squarely applicable to the case of the assessee. The Commissioner (Appeals) held that as there was restriction for the assessee not to work in business of any type and anywhere, the compensation was received in lieu of loss of future work and was a capital receipt. The Tribunal held in favour of the assessee.

The High Court held that the assessee retired from service on attaining the age of superannuation and hence there was severance of the master-servant relationship and there was no material to suggest that there existed a service contract providing therein a restrictive covenant preventing thereby the assessee from taking up any employment or activities on consultation which would be prejudicial to the business/interest of his employer. Therefore, it could not be termed as profit in lieu of salary because it was not compensation due to or received by the assessee from his employer or partner- employer at or in connection with the termination of his employment. Thus, the Commissioner (Appeals) and the Tribunal rightly held that the amount could not be added for the purpose of income-tax.

(b) The excise duty payable by M/s. Chetan Ltd. during the financial year 2014-15 is as follows:

(Amount in ₹)

Clearances of finished goods made during the year	3,00,00,000
	1,50,00,000

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Less: Exemption of ₹ 150 lakhs		1,50,00,000
Dutiable clearances		18,54,000
Duty @ 12.36%	[A]	
CENVAT credit available on inputs used in the manufacture of dutiable clearances (No CENVAT credit available in respect of exempt clearances):		15,000
Final products cleared during the year (in Kgs.)	[WN-1]	2,000
Uniform Transaction Value (₹ 300 lakhs ÷ 15000 Kg.) (₹)		7,500
No. of units comprised in dutiable clearances (₹150 lakhs ÷ ₹ 2,000 approx)		7,500
Inputs consumed in manufacture of dutiable clearances (Kg.)		
CENVAT credit attributable to 7500 Kg. of inputs (7500 × ₹ 1011.24 × 12.36 ÷ 112.36)	[B]	8,34,300
<p>(Alternative Computation: Since 50% of clearances are dutiable, therefore, 50% of inputs are eligible for CENVAT credit. Hence, CENVAT credit = ₹ 1,51,68,600 × 50% × 12.36 ÷ 112.36 = ₹6,67,440)</p>		
CENVAT credit availed on capital goods	[C]	
(100% of 44,94,400 × 12.36 ÷ 112.36)	[WN-2 & 3]	4,94,400
Duty payable [A – B- C]		5,25,300

Working Notes:

- (1) Since there is neither any processing loss nor inventory of input and output, it implies that all goods manufactured have been sold and entire quantity of inputs has been used in manufacturing these goods.
- (2) In respect of units availing SSI exemption, no CENVAT credit is available on inputs consumed in exempt clearances of ₹150 lakh.
- (3) In respect of units availing SSI exemption, CENVAT credit on capital goods can be availed but utilized only after clearances of ₹150 lakh.

Further, entire credit on capital goods can be taken in the same financial year by such units.

(c) The powers of Authorities of the Appropriate State under section 9(2) of the Central Sales Tax Act are as under:

1. The authorities of the appropriate state are empowered to assess, re-assess, collect and enforce payment of any tax, including any penalty payable by a dealer under the CST Act as if it is a tax or penalty payable under the local sales tax law.
2. For the aforementioned purpose, the authorities may exercise all or any of the powers they have under the general sales tax law of the State.
3. All the provisions of the local sales tax law in relation to offences, penalties and penalties in lieu of prosecution shall, with necessary modifications, apply to offences under CST Act, except for the provisions of Section 10 and 10A of the Act.

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Question 8.

(a) Answer the following with the help of decided case law:

Can the rental income from the unsold flats of a builder be treated as its business income merely because the assessee has, in its wealth tax return, claimed that the unsold flats were stock-in-trade of its business?

(b) Compute the duties payable by a 100% Export Oriented Unit (EOU) from the following information in respect of excisable goods cleared by it to Domestic Tariff Area (DTA) on 01-04-2014:

- 1. Assessable Value under Excise Law = ₹1,20,000 (Assessable Value under Customs Law = ₹ 2 lakh);**
- 2. Basic Customs Duty (net) = 10% ;**
- 3. Excise duty on like goods manufactured in India = 12% ;**
- 4. Additional duty of customs u/s 3(5) of Customs Tariff Act 1975 on similar goods = 4% ;**
- 5. Education Cess = 2% and Secondary and Higher Education Cess = 1 %.**

Assume that the goods are not liable to VAT in India. The goods have been removed in accordance with the policy and procedures applicable to the EOU, after obtaining requisite permissions.

Also determine the quantum of CENVAT credit available to the buyer under proviso to Rule 3(7)(a) of the CENVAT Credit Rules, 2004?

(c) Answer the following with the help of decided case law:

Even before the issuance of show cause notice if the Service Tax and Interest amount has been deposited by the assessee, then department cannot hold that the assessee should have known quantum of penalty also on its own and should have deposited at least its 25% within thirty days.

Whether Department's plea that assessee should have known quantum of penalty and deposited at least its 25% within thirty days was justified?

[5+5+5]

Answer:

(a) Azimganj Estate (P.) Ltd. vs. CIT (2012) 206 Taxman 308 (Cal.)

The assessee, a property developer and builder, in the course of its business activities constructed a building for sale, in which some flats were unsold. During the year, the assessee received rental income from letting out of unsold flats which is disclosed under the head "Income from house property" and claimed the permissible statutory deduction of 30% therefrom. The Assessing Officer contended that since the assessee had taken the plea that the unsold flats were stock-in-trade of its business and not assets for the purpose of Wealth-tax Act, 1961, therefore, the rental income from the said flats have to be treated as business income of the assessee. Consequently, he rejected the assessee's claim for statutory deduction of 30% of Net Annual Value.

On this issue, the Calcutta High Court held that the rental income from the unsold flats of a builder shall be taxable as "income from house property" as provided under section 22 and since it specifically falls under this head, it cannot be taxed under the head "Profit and gains from business or profession". Therefore, the assessee would be entitled to claim statutory

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deduction of 30% from such rental income as per section 24. The fact that the said flats have been claimed as not chargeable to wealth-tax, treating the same as stock-in-trade, will not affect the computation of income under the Income-tax Act, 1961.

- (b) Proviso to section 3(1) of the Central Excise Act, 1944 provides that excise duty leviable on Domestic Tariff Area (DTA) sales by 100% EOU would be equal to aggregate of customs duties leviable on like goods imported into India.

It has been held in *Kumar Arch Tech Pvt. Ltd. v. CCE*. [2013] 290 ELT 372 (Tri.-Del.-LB) that education cess shall not be added twice. Once the customs duty is determined and education cess is computed on the whole of the customs duty, there is no question of the addition of the education cess. The customs duty (including the education cess thereon) is the final excise duty payable by the assessee - EOU as per proviso to section 3 of the Central Excise Act, 1944. The said section 3 deems excise duty = customs duty, hence, after computation of the customs duty, the second time addition of the education cess need not be made.

The customs duties leviable on like goods imported into India will be computed as follows -

	₹
Assessable value	2,00,000.00
Add: Basic customs duty @ 5% (after 50% exemption) [1]	10,000.00
Total for levy of duty under section 3(1) of Customs Tariff Act	2,10,000.00
Add: Additional duty of customs u/s 3(1) equal to excise duty @ 12% (No EC & SHEC included in excise duty in view of exemption in this regard) [2]	25,200.00
Add: Education cess and SHEC on imported goods @ 3% on [1 + 2] [3]	1,056.00
Total for levy of additional duty of customs u/s 3(5)	2,36,256.00
Additional duty of customs u/s 3(5) of Customs Tariff Act @ 4% (since goods are not liable to VAT in India, therefore, this duty will not be exempt) [4]	9,450.24
Excise duty under proviso to section 3(1) = Total Customs duties (1 + 2 + 3 + 4)	45,706.24

- (c) **CST v. Manan Motors Pvt Ltd. [2013] 31 STR 535 (Guj.)**

Facts:

Assessee was engaged in providing services as Authorized Service Station, and had allowed financial institutions like ICICI and HDFC to keep their counters/desks to help them to boost up their business. For such service, assessee received substantial amount under head commission or incentive and was liable to pay service tax on commission received but did not pay. Later, assessee even before the issuance of show cause notice paid the amount of service tax and interest for the defaulted period but did not deposit any penalty amount. Department contended that even if before the issuance of show cause notice, Service Tax and interest has been deposited by the assessee, still he would be required to deposit the penalty as he would have known as to what penalty would be levied on him, therefore, atleast he should have deposited the 25% of the penalty amount within thirty days.

Decision:

It was held that assessee was not contesting the Service Tax liability and therefore had deposited the entire amount of service tax and interest much before the issuance of show

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cause notice. At that time, neither any penalty was levied by the department nor any quantum of penalty was fixed. Therefore, the assessee had not committed any illegality in not depositing any penalty amount. Therefore, later when penalty was imposed on assessee penalty levied against the assessee in excess of 25% under Sections 76 and 78 of the Finance Act, 1994 was liable to be set aside.