

**K22P 3347**

Reg. No. : .....

Name : .....

**IV Semester M.Com. Degree (C.B.S.S. – Reg./Supple./Imp.)**

**Examination, April 2022**

**(2018 Admission Onwards)**

**Elective – A. Finance**

**COM4E04 : CORPORATE TAX MANAGEMENT AND GST**

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 60

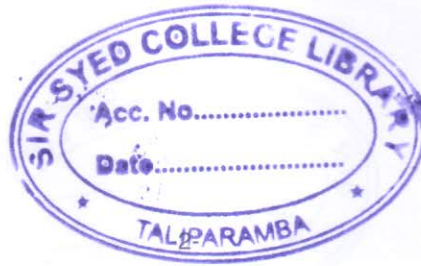
**SECTION – A**

Answer **any four** questions in this Section. **Each** question carries **1** mark for Part **(a)**, **3** marks for Part **(b)** and **5** marks for Part **(c)**.

1. a) What is GST ?  
b) What would be the 'due date of issuance of invoice' with reference to time of supply of goods ?  
c) Under what circumstances registration under GST not required ?
2. a) What is tax planning ?  
b) What are the tax planning based on residential status ?  
c) Out of Rs. 30,00,000 share capital of Rs. 100/- share, the company reduces Rs. 3,00,000 share capital at Rs. 10/- share. The profits of the company were Rs. 1,50,000 after payment of dividend distribution tax. Mr. Ram holds 500 shares of the company. Compute the amount of deemed dividend u/s 2(22)(d).
3. a) What do you mean by urban consumer's co-operative society ?  
b) Explain the deduction under section 80P.  
c) From the following information compute the total income of a charitable trust and its tax liability for the A.Y. 2019-20.

	Rs.
i) Income from trust	– 10,00,000
ii) Donation-corpus	– 5,00,000
iii) Other voluntary donations	– 4,00,000
iv) Anonymous donation	– 5,00,000
v) Spent for charitable purpose in India	– 8,00,000

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4. a) What do you mean by belated return ?  
 b) Who are the members of GST Council ?  
 c) From the information determine the tax payable u/s 115-O by a domestic company on dividend distributed by it :  
     1) It received dividend from its subsidiary company (which paid dividend distribution tax u/s 115-O) Rs. 6,00,000 on 10/11/2018.  
     2) It distributed dividend Rs. 56,00,000 on 15/12/2018 to its shareholders.  
 Out of Rs. 56,00,000 the company paid dividend Rs. 10,00,000 to a person on behalf of the New Pension System Trust.
5. a) What is PAN ?  
 b) The Total Income of Mr. X, resident of India, is Rs. 5,27,000. Calculate Advance Income Tax payable during the financial year 2019-20 and find out installments if TDS is Rs. 180.  
 c) Discuss any five items of penalties imposed by Income Tax Department.

#### SECTION – B

Answer **any two** questions in this Section. **Each** question carries **12** marks.

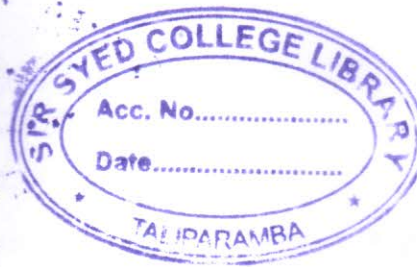
6. a) Explain in detail about different types of assessment.

OR

- b) From the following information compute the tax payable by Z and Co. keeping in view the provisions of MAT u/s 115JB for the Assessment Year 2019-20 :

#### Statement of Profit and Loss (for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019)

Particulars	Note No.	Figures as at the end of current reporting period
	Rs.	Rs.
I Revenue from operations		30,00,000
II Other income :		
LTCG (exempt under Section 10(38)	2,00,000	
Interest on Gov't securities	<u>25,000</u>	2,25,000
III Total Revenue (I + II)		<b>32,25,000</b>



IV Expenses :

Cost of materials consumed	
Purchase of stock in trade	
Changes in inventories of finished goods,	
Work-in-progress and stock-in-trade	
Employee benefit expenses	
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	1,50,000
Other expenses :	
Expenses related to sales	23,20,000
Securities transaction tax paid relating to LTCG	5,000
<b>Total expenses</b>	<b>24,75,000</b>

V Profit before tax (III-IV) 7,50,000

VI Tax expenses :

Income tax paid 1,00,000

VII Profit for the period (V-VI) 6,50,000

**Surplus Statement**

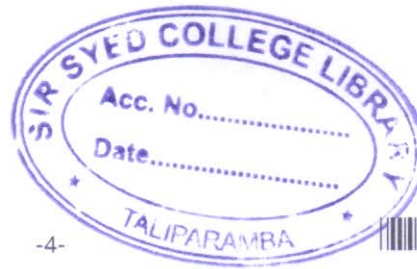
Profit/Loss as per last Balance Sheet (if any)

Current year's profit	6,50,000
	<b>6,50,000</b>
Less : Proposed dividend	2,50,000
Balance of profit carried to Balance Sheet	<b>4,00,000</b>

**Additional information :**

- The company revalued its assets from Rs. 3,00,000 to Rs. 6,00,000 and provided depreciation on Rs. 6,00,000 @ 25%. The depreciation allowable as per Income Tax Act Rs. 80,000.
- B/F loss as per books of account Rs. 2,00,000.
- B/F depreciation as per books of account Rs. 50,000.
- B/F unabsorbed depreciation Rs. 1,00,000.





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7. a) Describe different modes of recovery of tax.

OR

b) A, B and C are members of AOP sharing profits and losses in the proportion of 2:2:1 respectively. Profit and Loss A/c for the year is following :

	Rs.		Rs.
Salaries and wages	16,000	Gross profit	50,700
Marketing charges	175	Profit on sale	800
Advertising	325	Profit on sale of investment	400
General charges	11,700		
Legal charges	2,500		
Travelling expenses	1,400		
Interest on bank loan	150		
Discount	70		
Reserve for bad debts	130		
Bad debts	80		
Payment to retiring members	1,000		
Interest on capital			
A – 300			
B – 400			
C – 800	1,500		
Net profit	16,870		
	<b>51,900</b>		<b>51,900</b>

Compute the total income of AOP and allocate it amongst the members considering the following :

- Salaries and wages include of Rs. 500 per month to B.
- General charges include a sum of Rs. 3,000 paid to save business reputation and
- Motor car was used wholly for business purpose. At the time of sale the written down value of the car was Rs. 25,000 while it was sold for Rs. 25,800.