

Mock Test Paper - Series II: December, 2024

Date of Paper: 11th December, 2024

Time of Paper: 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

INTERMEDIATE COURSE: GROUP-I

PAPER – 3: TAXATION

SECTION – A: INCOME TAX LAW

SOLUTIONS

Division A – Multiple Choice Questions

MCQ No.	Sub-part	Most Appropriate Answer	MCQ No.	Most Appropriate Answer
1.	(i)	(c)	3.	(a)
	(ii)	(b)	4.	(c)
	(iii)	(c)		
2.	(i)	(b)		
	(ii)	(c)		
	(iii)	(a)		

Division B – Descriptive Questions

1. Computation of total income of Mr. Ashok for the A.Y.2024-25

Particulars	₹	₹
Income from house property		
Arrears of rent (Taxable under section 25A even if Mr. Ashok is not the owner of the house property in the P.Y.2023-24)	1,35,000	
Less: Deduction@30%	<u>40,500</u>	94,500
Profits and gains of business or profession		
Income from wholesale business		
Net profit as per books	6,60,000	
Add: Amount debited to P & L A/c, not allowable as deduction		
- Depreciation as per books	34,000	
- Disallowance of municipal taxes paid for the second half-year under section 43B, since the same was paid after the due date of filing of return of income (₹ 7,000/2)	3,500	
- Disallowance under section 40A(3) in respect of salary paid in cash since the same exceeds ₹ 10,000	22,000	

- 20% of car expenses for personal use		<u>8,000</u>	
		7,27,500	
Less: Depreciation allowable (Note 1)		<u>1,96,800</u>	
		5,30,700	
Income from firm			
Share of profit from the firm is exempt under section 10(2A)	-		
Interest on capital from partnership firm (Note 2)	1,20,000		
Salary as working partner fully taxable	<u>1,00,000</u>	<u>2,20,000</u>	7,50,700
Income from other sources			
Interest on bank fixed deposit (Gross) [₹ 49,500 x 100/90]		55,000	
Interest on saving bank account		13,300	
Interest on income-tax refund		<u>1,400</u>	<u>69,700</u>
Gross total income			9,14,900
Less: Deduction under Chapter VIA (Note 3)			<u>2,65,000</u>
Total Income			<u>6,49,900</u>

Computation of tax liability of Mr. Ashok for the A.Y.2024-25

Particulars	₹
Upto ₹ 3,00,000	Nil
₹ 3,00,001 – ₹ 5,00,000 [i.e., ₹ 2,00,000@5%]	10,000
₹ 5,00,001 – ₹ 6,49,900 [i.e., ₹ 1,49,900@20%]	<u>29,980</u>
	39,980
<i>Add: Health and Education cess@4%</i>	<u>1,599</u>
Tax liability	<u>41,579</u>
Tax liability (Rounded off)	<u>41,580</u>

Notes:

(1) **Depreciation allowable under the Income-tax Rules, 1962**

		Opening WDV/ Actual cost	Rate		Depreciation
Block 1	Computers	2,40,000	40%		96,000
	Computer printer	1,50,000	40%		60,000
Block 2	Motor Car	6,80,000	15%	51,000 [50% of 15% is allowable,	40,800

			since it is put to use for less than 180 days]	
	Less: 20% disallowance for personal use		<u>10,200</u>	
				<u>1,96,800</u>

(2) Only to the extent the interest is allowed as deduction in the hands of the firm, the same is includible as business income in the hands of the partner. Since interest is paid in accordance with partnership deed, maximum interest allowable as deduction in the hands of the firm is 12% p.a. Therefore, interest @12% p.a. amounting to ₹ 1,20,000 would be treated as the business income of Mr. Ashok.

(3) **Deduction under Chapter VI-A**

Particulars	₹	₹
Under section 80C		
LIP for independent son	60,000	
PPF paid in wife's name	<u>70,000</u>	
		1,30,000
Under section 80D		
Health insurance premium taken for himself is fully allowable as deduction, since he is a senior citizen		35,000
Under section 80G		
Contribution towards PM National Relief Fund eligible for 100% deduction without any qualifying limit		50,000
Under section 80TTB		
Interest on deposits in case of senior citizen, restricted to		<u>50,000</u>
Total deduction		<u>2,65,000</u>

2. (a) Mr. Sudesh is a non-resident for the A.Y.2024-25, since he was not present in India at any time during the previous year 2023-24.

As per section 5(2), a non-resident is chargeable to tax in India only in respect of following incomes:

- (i) Income received or deemed to be received in India; and
- (ii) Income accruing or arising or income deemed to accrue or arise in India.

Computation of Total Income of Mr. Sudesh for A.Y. 2024-25

Particulars	₹
Salaries	
Salary from Government of India (Income chargeable under the head 'Salaries' payable by the Government to a citizen of India for services rendered outside India is deemed to accrue or arise in India under section 9(1)(iii). Hence, such income is taxable in the hands of Mr. Sudesh, a citizen of India, even though he is a non-resident and rendering services outside India)	9,25,000
Foreign Allowance from Government of India [Any allowances or perquisites paid or allowed as such outside India by the Government to a citizen of India for rendering service outside India is exempt under section 10(7)].	<u>Nil</u>
Gross Salary	9,25,000
Less: Standard Deduction under section 16(ia) of ₹ 50,000, being lower of gross salary or ₹ 50,000	<u>50,000</u>
	8,75,000
Income from House Property	
Rent from a house situated at UK, received in UK (Income from property situated outside India would not be taxable in India in the hands of a non-resident, since it neither accrues or arises in India nor is it deemed to accrue or arise in India nor is it received in India)	Nil
Gross Total Income/ Total Income	8,75,000

- (b) Mr. Sumit has furnished his return of income under default tax regime for A.Y.2024-25 on 22.10.2024, i.e., after the due date specified under section 139(1) i.e., 31st July 2024. Hence, the return is a belated return under section 139(4).

As per section 80 read with section 139(3), specified losses, which have not been determined in pursuance of a return of loss filed within the time specified in section 139(1), cannot be carried forward to the subsequent year for set-off against income of that year. The specified losses include, *inter alia*, business loss but does not include loss from house property and unabsorbed depreciation.

Accordingly, business loss of ₹ 10,80,000 of Mr. Sumit for A.Y. 2024-25, not determined in pursuance of a return of loss filed within the time specified in section 139(1), cannot be carried forward to A.Y. 2025-26. The loss of ₹ 2,50,000 from let out house property cannot be carried forward since Mr. Sumit is paying tax under default tax regime.

However, unabsorbed depreciation of ₹ 2,00,000 pertaining to A.Y.2024-25, can be carried forward to A.Y.2025-26 for set-off, even though Mr. Sumit has filed the return of loss for A.Y.2024-25 belatedly.

- (c) (i) HFC Bank is not required to deduct tax at source under section 194A, since the aggregate interest on fixed deposit with the two branches of the bank ₹ 49,000 does not exceed the threshold limit of ₹ 50,000, applicable in case of senior citizen. Since HFC Bank has adopted core banking solution (CBS), the aggregate interest paid by both branches has to be considered.
- (ii) TDS provisions under section 194C are not attracted in this case, since Mr. Chetan is a pensioner. However, Mr. Chetan has to deduct tax at source@5% u/s 194M, since the payment to contractor, Mr. Gopi, exceeds ₹ 50 lakhs.

3. (a) **Computation of taxable income of Mr. Yogesh for A.Y. 2024-25**

Particulars	Amount (₹)	Amount (₹)
Income from house property (A)		
<u>Unit - 1 [50% of floor area - Let out]</u>		
Gross Annual Value, higher of		
- Expected rent ₹ 1,39,000 [Higher of Municipal Value of ₹ 1,44,000 p.a. and Fair Rent of ₹ 1,49,000 p.a., but restricted to Standard Rent of ₹ 1,39,000 p.a.]		
- Actual rent ₹ 1,80,000 i.e., [₹ 20,000 x 10] less unrealized rent of January, 2024 ₹ 20,000		
Gross Annual Value	1,80,000	
Less: Municipal taxes [50% of ₹ 30,000]	<u>15,000</u>	
Net Annual Value	1,65,000	
Less: Deductions from Net Annual Value		
(a) 30% of Net Annual Value	49,500	
(b) Interest on loan [50% of ₹ 90,000]	<u>45,000</u>	70,500
<u>Unit – 3 [25% of floor area – Self occupied]</u>		
Net Annual Value	-	
Less: Interest on loan [Not allowed as Mr. Yogesh is paying tax under section 115BAC.]	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
		70,500
Profits and gains from business or profession (B)		
Business Income [without deducting expenditure of Unit – 2, 25% floor area used for business purposes]	2,40,000	
Less: Expenditure in respect of Unit -2		

- Municipal taxes [25% of ₹ 30,000]	7,500		
- Repairs [25% of ₹ 7,000]	1,750		
- Interest on loan [25% of ₹ 90,000]	22,500		
- Ground rent [25% of ₹ 6,000]	1,500		
- Fire Insurance premium [25% of ₹ 60,000]	<u>15,000</u>	<u>48,250</u>	<u>1,91,750</u>
Taxable Income (A+B)			<u>2,62,250</u>

Note: Alternatively, if as per income-tax returns, unrealised rent is deducted from GAV, then GAV would be ₹ 2,00,000, being higher of unexpected rent of ₹ 1,39,000 and actual rent of ₹ 2,00,000. Thereafter, unrealised rent of ₹ 20,000 and municipal taxes of ₹ 15,000 would be deducted from GAV of ₹ 2,00,000 to arrive at the NAV of ₹ 1,65,000

(b)

I	<u>Tax consequences in the hands of Mr. Soham</u>
	<p>As per section 43CA, where the consideration received or accruing is less than the stamp duty value of an asset (other than capital asset), being land or building or both and such stamp duty value exceeds 110% of the consideration received or accruing, then the stamp duty value shall be deemed to be the full value of the consideration.</p> <p>However, where the date of agreement is different from the date of registration, stamp duty value on the date of agreement can be considered provided whole or part of the considered is received by way of account payee cheque/ bank draft/ ECS or through any other prescribed modes on or before the date of agreement.</p> <p>In this case, since ₹ 25 lakhs is received by cash on the date of agreement, stamp duty value on the date of registration is to be considered. Since such stamp duty value (₹ 1.75 crores) exceed 110% of the consideration received (₹ 1.50 crores), business income would be computed in the hands of Mr. Soham, for A.Y.2024-25, taking sale consideration of ₹ 1,75,00,000 as the full value of consideration arising on transfer.</p>
II	<u>Tax consequences in the hands of Mr. Aman</u>
	<p>In case, immovable property is received for inadequate consideration, the difference between the stamp duty value and actual consideration would be taxable under section 56(2)(x) in the hands of the recipient, if such difference exceeds the higher of ₹ 50,000 and 10% of actual sales consideration.</p> <p>Where the date of agreement is different from the date of</p>

	<p>registration, stamp duty value on the date of agreement can be considered provided whole or part of the considered is received by way of account payee cheque/ bank draft/ ECS or through any other prescribed modes on or before the date of agreement.</p> <p>In this case, since ₹ 25 lakhs is received by cash on the date of agreement, stamp duty value on the date of registration is to be considered. Accordingly, ₹ 25,00,000 would be taxable in the hands of Mr. Aman under the head "Income from Other Sources" in A.Y.2024-25 since the difference of ₹ 25,00,000 exceed ₹ 15,00,000, being the higher of ₹ 50,000 and ₹ 15,00,000 (10% of consideration).</p>
--	---

4. (a) **Computation of Total Income of Mr. Mohan for A.Y. 2024-25**

Particulars	Amount (₹)	Amount (₹)
Income from house property		
House in Delhi [Since Mr. Mohan receives direct or indirect benefit from income arising to his brother's daughter, Ms. Veena, from the transfer of house to her without consideration, such income is to be included in the total income of Mr. Mohan as per proviso to section 62(1), even though the transfer may not be revocable during lifetime of Ms. Veena]		
Gross Annual Value ¹	6,50,000	
Less: Municipal taxes	-	
Net Annual Value	6,50,000	
Less: Deductions from Net Annual Value		
(a) 30% of Net Annual Value	1,95,000	
(b) Interest on loan	-	
		4,55,000
Profits and gains from business or profession		
Share of profit from firm [Exempt u/s 10(2A)]	-	
Exempt income cannot be clubbed		
Capital Gains		
Long term capital gain from sale of property	15,000	
Less: Short-term capital loss can be set-off against both short-term capital gains and long-term capital gains ² . Short term capital loss of ₹ 16,000 set off against long-term	15,000	-

¹ Rent receivable has been taken as the gross annual value in the absence of other information

² as per section 74(1)

capital gains to the extent of ₹ 15,000 ³ .		
Income from other sources		
Dividend on preference shares [Taxable in the hands of Mr. Mohan as per section 60, since he transferred the income, i.e., dividend, without transferring the asset, i.e., preference shares]	10,00,000	
Interest from saving bank account	2,00,000	
Cash gift [Taxable as per section 56(2)(x), since sum of money exceeding ₹ 50,000 is received from his niece, who is not a relative]	75,000	
Income from betting [No loss is allowed to be set off against such income]	34,000	
Income from card games [No loss is allowed to be set off against such income]	<u>46,000</u>	<u>13,55,000</u>
Gross Total Income		18,10,000
Less: Deduction under Chapter VI-A		
Deduction under section 80TTA [Interest from savings bank account]	<u>10,000</u>	10,000
Total Income		18,00,000

Losses to be carried forward to A.Y. 2025-26

Particulars	Amount (₹)
Short term capital loss [₹ 16,000 – ₹ 15,000]	1,000
Loss on maintenance of race horses [Loss incurred on maintenance of race horses cannot be set-off against income from any source other than the activity of owning and maintaining race horses. Hence, such loss has to be carried forward to A.Y.2025-26]	14,600

(b) First Alternative

As per sixth proviso to section 139(1), every person, being an individual whose total income without giving effect to the provisions of, *inter alia*, section 54EC and Chapter VI-A exceeds the basic exemption limit, is compulsorily required to furnish return of income on or before the due date.

Therefore, in the present case, Mr. Prince, a senior citizen is required to file return of income, since his total income of ₹ 3,90,000 before giving effect to the exemption under section 54EC and deduction of ₹ 1,50,000 under Chapter VI-A, exceeds the basic exemption limit of ₹ 3,00,000 applicable in his case.

³ as per section 74(1)

(b) Second Alternative

- (i) **True:** Section 139A(2) provides that the Assessing Officer may, having regard to the nature of transactions as may be prescribed, also allot a PAN to any other person, whether any tax is payable by him or not, in the manner and in accordance with the procedure as may be prescribed.
- (ii) **False:** Section 140(b) provides that where the Karta of a HUF is absent from India, the return of income can be verified by any other adult member of the family; such member can be a male or female member.

SECTION B – GOODS AND SERVICES TAX (50 MARKS)

SUGGESTED ANSWERS

Division A - Multiple Choice Questions

Question No.	Answer	
1.	(b)	not a supply at all
2.	(b)	Tax on sponsorship services is payable by WE-WIN Cricket Academy under reverse charge.
3.	(b)	mixed supply & applicable rate of GST is 18%
4.	(b)	₹ 70,000
5.	(a)	₹ 45,000
6.	(a)	Part B need not be filed in respect of transport of consignment from Godown of Anushka to transporter location.
7.	(c)	20 th December
8.	(c)	TDS to be deducted on entire order of 70 shields

Division B - Descriptive Questions

1. (a) **Computation of net GST payable in cash by Aashima Ltd. for the month of January 2024**

Particulars	CGST (₹)	SGST (₹)	IGST (₹)
Outward intra-State supply of goods made in the State of Bihar [Value of supply is the transaction value of the goods.]	36,000 [4,00,000 × 9%]	36,000 [4,00,000 × 9%]	
Outward supply of goods made to other States [Value of supply is the transaction value of the goods.]			18,000 [1,00,000 × 18%]
Services by way of warehousing of potato chips [Taxable since services by way of warehousing of only cereals, pulses, fruits & vegetables are exempt.]			90,000 [5,00,000 × 18%]
Intra-State stock transfer to Gaya Branch with separate registration	1,800 [20,000 × 9%]	1,800 [20,000 × 9%]	

[Supply of goods between distinct persons in course or furtherance of business qualifies as supply even if made without consideration.]			
Total output tax	37,800	37800	1,08,000
Less: Input Tax Credit [Refer Working Note below] [CGST credit should be utilized for payment of CGST and IGST in that order. Similarly, SGST credit should be utilized for payment of SGST and IGST in that order. ITC of CGST cannot be utilized for payment of SGST and vice versa.]	(37,800) (CGST)		(7,200) (CGST)
		(37,800) (SGST)	(7,200) (SGST)
Net GST payable in cash	Nil	Nil	93,600

Working Note:

Computation of ITC available

Particulars	CGST (₹)	SGST (₹)	IGST (₹)
Intra-State inward supply of services [₹ 6,50,000 – ₹1,50,000] [ITC cannot be claimed on the e-invoices without IRN since an e-invoice without IRN is not treated as valid document for claiming ITC.]	45,000 [5,00,000 × 9%]	45,000 [5,00,000 × 9%]	--
Cars taken on rental basis from Mr. Suhaas [Tax on renting of motor car services wherein cost of fuel is included in consideration provided by a non-body corporate to a body corporate and invoice is issued charging CGST/SGST @ 2.5% is payable under reverse charge. Time of supply of such services is 1 st February being earlier of	--	--	--

date of payment, or date immediately following 60 days since issue of invoice by the supplier. Since the time of supply of renting of motor car services in the given case does not fall in January, tax liability on the same does not arise in said month. Further, ITC on renting of motor car services received is blocked since the recipient - Aashima Ltd. is not in the same line of business.]			
Total ITC available	45,000	45,000	--

(b) Computation of value of taxable supply made by Shri Narayan Pvt. Ltd. to Shri Ram Pvt. Ltd.

Particulars	Amount (₹)
Price of the goods	1,00,000
Municipal tax [Includible in the value as per section 15(2)(a) of the CGST Act, 2017]	2,000
Inspection charges [Any amount charged for anything done by the supplier in respect of the supply of goods at the time of/before delivery of goods is includible in the value as per section 15(2)(c) of the CGST Act, 2017]	15,000
Subsidy received from Shri Shyam Trust [Since the subsidy is received from a non-Government body and directly linked to the supply, the same is includible in the value in terms of section 15(2)(e) of the CGST Act, 2017]	50,000
Late fees for delayed payment [Not includible since the same is waived off]	Nil
Weighment charges paid to Radhe Pvt. Ltd. on behalf of Shri Narayan Pvt. Ltd. [Any amount that the supplier is liable to pay in relation to the supply but has been incurred by the recipient and not included in the price actually paid or payable for the goods, is includible in the value of supply in terms of section 15(2)(b) of the CGST Act, 2017]	<u>2,000</u>
Value of taxable supply	1,69,000

2. (a) Determination of time of supply:

	Particulars
(i)	May 12 will be the time of supply, being the earliest of the three stipulated dates namely, receipt of goods, date of payment and date immediately following 30 days of issuance of invoice [Section 12(3) of the CGST Act, 2017].
(ii)	June 4, 31 st day from the date of supplier's invoice, will be the time of supply, being the earliest of the three stipulated dates namely, receipt of goods, date of payment and date immediately following 30 days of issuance of invoice [Section 12(3) of the CGST Act, 2017].

- (b) (i) Schedule I read with section 7(1)(c) of the CGST Act, 2017, *inter alia*, stipulates that supply of goods or services or both between related persons or between distinct persons as specified in section 25 of the CGST Act, 2017, 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, 2017].

In view of the same, factory and depot of Rimjhim, Manufacturers are distinct persons. Therefore, supply of goods from Delhi factory of Rimjhim Manufacturers to Mumbai Depot without consideration, but in course/furtherance of business, is supply under section 7 of the CGST Act, 2017 read with Schedule I.

- (ii) Schedule I read with section 7(1)(c) of the CGST Act, 2017, *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 of the CGST Act, 2017, *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, —

- (a) the spouse and children of the person, and
- (b) the parents, grand-parents, brothers and sisters of the person **if they are wholly or mainly dependent on the said person.**

In the given case, Mohan has received free of cost legal services from his brother. However, in view of section 2(49)(ii) of the CGST Act, 2017 above, Mohan and his brother cannot be considered to be related as Mohan's brother is a well-known lawyer and so, not wholly/mainly dependent on Mohan. Further, Mohan has taken legal advice from him in personal matter and not in course or furtherance of business. Consequently, services provided by

Mohan's brother to him would not be treated as supply under section 7 of the CGST Act, 2017 read with Schedule I.

3. (a) (i) As per section 31 of the CGST Act, 2017 read with the CGST Rules, 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.

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 3rd February. However, the invoice has been issued on 10th February.

- (ii) Section 31 of the CGST Act, 2017 read with the CGST Rules, *inter alia*, provides that tax invoice in addition to other mandatory details shall also contain the amount of tax charged in respect of taxable goods or services (central tax, State tax, integrated tax, Union territory tax or cess). Further, where any supply is made for a consideration, every person who is liable to pay tax for such supply shall prominently indicate in all documents relating to assessment, tax invoice and other like documents, the amount of tax charged in respect of taxable goods or services which shall form part of the price at which such supply is made.

The objection raised by the tax consultant of World Fashions suggesting that the amount of tax charged in respect of the taxable supply of makeover services should be shown separately in the invoice raised by Glamour Beauty Services Ltd., is valid in law.

- (b) (i) The registered person, whose aggregate turnover in the preceding financial year does not exceed ₹ 1.5 crore, may opt to pay tax under composition levy, under section 10(1) and 10(2) of the CGST Act, 2017.

The scheme can be availed by an intra-State supplier of goods and supplier of restaurant service.

However, the composition scheme permits supply of marginal services (other than restaurant services) for a specified value along with the supply of goods and restaurant service, as the case may be.

Thus, M/s Balaji Electronics can opt for composition scheme for the current financial year as its aggregate turnover is less than ₹ 1.5 crore in the preceding financial year and it is not engaged in inter-State outward supplies.

- (ii) The registered person opting for composition scheme, under section 10(1) and 10(2) of the CGST Act, 2017, can also supply services (other than restaurant services) for a value up to 10% of the turnover in the preceding year or ₹ 5 lakh, whichever is higher, in the current financial year.

Thus, M/s Balaji Electronics can supply repair and maintenance services up to a value of ₹ 12 lakh [10% of ₹ 120 lakh or ₹ 5 lakh, whichever is higher] in the current financial year.

4. (a) The location of supplier of mobile services cannot be the place of supply as the mobile companies are providing services in multiple states and many of these services are inter-state. The consumption principle will be broken if the location of supplier is taken as place of supply and all the revenue may go to a few states where the suppliers are located.

The place of supply for mobile connection would depend on whether the connection is on postpaid or prepaid basis. In case of postpaid connections, the place of supply is the location of billing address of the recipient of services on the record of supplier of services.

In case of pre-paid connections, if the service is supplied:-

- (i) through a selling agent or a re-seller or a distributor of SIM card or re-charge voucher, the place of supply is the place address of the selling agent or re-seller or distributor as per the record of the supplier at the time of supply; or
- (ii) by any person to the final subscriber, the place of supply is the location where such prepayment is received or such vouchers are sold;
- (iii) in other cases, the place of supply is the address of the recipient as per the records of the supplier of services and where such address is not available, the place of supply shall be location of the supplier of services.

However, if the recharge is done through internet/e-payment, the location of recipient of service on record of the supplier will be taken as the place of supply.

Or

- (a) In case of an event, if the recipient of service is registered, the place of supply of services for organizing the event is the location of such person. However, if the recipient is not registered, the place of supply is the place where event is held.

Since the event is being held in multiple states and a consolidated amount is charged for such services, the place of supply will be deemed to be in each State in proportion to the value for services determined in terms of the contract or agreement entered into in this regard.

In the absence of a contract or agreement between the supplier and recipient of services, the proportionate value of services made in each State (where the event is held) will be computed in accordance with rule 5 of the IGST Rules by the application of generally accepted accounting principles.

- (b)** The person-in-charge of a conveyance has to carry -
- (a) the invoice or bill of supply or delivery challan, as the case may be; and
 - (b) a copy of the e-way bill in physical form or the e-way bill number in electronic form or mapped to a Radio Frequency Identification Device embedded on to the conveyance [except in case of movement of goods by rail or by air or vessel] in such manner as may be notified by the Commissioner

Consignment value of goods shall be the value:

- ◆ determined in accordance with the provisions of section 15 of the CGST Act, 2017,
- ◆ declared in an invoice, a bill of supply or a delivery challan, as the case may be, issued in respect of the said consignment and
- ◆ also includes the Central tax, State or Union territory tax, integrated tax and cess charged, if any, in the document and
- ◆ shall exclude the value of exempt supply of goods where the invoice is issued in respect of both exempt and taxable supply of goods.