

Q No 34. Page No 95

Mr. Shiva

(PY 24-25 AY 25-26)

Particulars

₹

Computation of Capital Gain

Full value of consideration

39,00,000.

i) SP 3050000.

ii) SDV 39,00,000.

(-) Transfer expenses

30500

on @3050000 @ 1% brok

3869500

- COA

i) Actual cost

359000.

ii) a) FMV on 1/4/20 1185000

b) SDV on 1/4/2001 1070000 1070000

(1070000 - Advancemoney
before 1/4/2014)

959000

(1070000 - 111000)

- COI

390000

LTCG

2520500

Notes 1) As per sec 50C if SDV is more than 110% of consideration then such SDV is treated as Full value of consideration. normally SDV considered on the date of registration but if date of registration & Agreement are not same the SDV can be considered

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On the date of Agreement if assessee received any consideration and part thereof upto the date of agreement by account pay cheque or account pay demand draft or any mode of electronic clearing system.

So, In the present question SDV considered on the date of Agreement

As per sec 51 any advance money forfeited before 1/4/2014 shall be reduce from cost of Acq. In the present question. Adv. money ^{for} of ₹ ~~150,000~~ ^{111,000} in the year 2007 shall be reduce from COA

As per Sec 56(2)(ix) if any adv. money forfeited on or after 1/4/2014 shall be taxable under income from other source in the year of forfeiture so, ru 151000 forfeited in the year may 2014 taxable under ITOS.

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Mr. Rajkumar.

(PY 24-25 AY 25-26)

Computation of Capital Gain.

Full value of consideration

i) SP ~~17,00,00,000~~ 19,00,00,000

ii) SDV 19 crores.

(SDV > 110% of cms so SDV is treated as fvoe)

- ~~Trb~~ exp 17,00,00,000

(@ 1% on selling price)

NC

18,83,00,000

- COA

500,00,000

138300,000

(-) exemption u/s 54

i) capital Gain 138300,000

ii) Cost of New Asset 13,00,00,000

Rest to 10,00,00,000

10,00,00,000

Net LTCG

383,00,000

Computation of CG

(PY 25-26 AY 26-27)

Fvoe

15,00,00,000.

- COA

(Cost - exemption claim earlier)

(13,00,00,000 - 10,00,00,000)

3,00,00,000

STCG 12,00,00,000

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Set A: ★

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------|
| 1) sec 45(1) charging sec | } <u>Basic</u> |
| 2) 2(14) Capital Asset | |
| 3) 2(47) Transfers | |
| 4) 48 Computation of Capital Gain. | |

Set B: ~~Tr & = -y~~ ★★

~~Tr & Year~~ / ~~Tax Year~~

45(2): conversion of Capital Asset into ST

45(5): Compulsory Acq. of Cap Asset

45(1A): Destruction of Cap Asset

Set C: Special Cases.

- | |
|--|
| 1) Sec 50(5D) → FVOC ★★ |
| 2) 51 Advance money forfeited. ★★ |
| 3) 47 Exempt Transfers ★ |
| 4) CG in case of share Deb (Bonus/Right) |
| 5) CG in case of Intangible asset ★ |
| 6) 50CA → unlisted shares FVOC → FMV ★★ |
| 7) 50B → Slump Sale ★★ |
| 8) 50D → Consideration Not known ★ |
| 9) 50AA → Debt MF / MLD / unlisted Deb Bonds ★ |
| 10) NR → CG → Sunny ★ |

Set D: Exemptions.

- | |
|---|
| 54: RHP → RHP ★★ |
| 54B: UAL → UIRAL ★★ |
| 54D: Industrial L&B → Industrial L&B ★★ |
| 54EC: imm prop → NHAI / RECL / PFCL / IRCL Bonds ★★ |
| 54F: Any LTCG → RHP ★★ |
| 10(37): URBAN Agriland → Compulsory Acq. ★★ |

Set: E Tax Rates. ★★★

LTCG 015 112 A → 10% / 12.5%

STCG 015 111 A → 15% / 20%

LTCG 015 112 → 20% / 12.5%

IMP questions:

LDR

5, 7, 9, 10, 15, 17, 20, 21, 22, 28 (Tax rate) + 2g

31, 32, 33, 35, 36 A

4. Residence and Scope of Total Income

Page No.:

Date:

(5 to 7 money)

	India	Foreign
Resident	✓	✓
NR	✓	X

- Total income of assessee cannot be determined by without knowing his resi status.
- If any person become resident in india then his Global income (indian + foreign) is taxable in india.
- If any person becomes NR in india then only indian income is taxable for that person.
- Residential status shall be determined for every year.

A) Residential status of individual

Basic conditions as per Sec 6(1)

1) stay in india for 182 days or more in p.y

(py 24-25)

OR

2) stay in india for 60 days or more in P.y

AND

365 days or more in Last 4py's.

Additional conditions as per 6(6)

1) Resident in India for 2 Py's or more in last 10 yrs

2) Stay in India for 730 days or more in last 7 Py's.

- If any individual satisfy any one basic condition (at least 1) then he is treated as resident in India otherwise non-resident in India.

- If any individual become Resident in India then we have to check that such person is resident or ordinary resident (R and OR) or such person is resident but not ordinary resident (R but NOR). If such ind. satisfy both the Additional Conditions, then he is treated as R and OR otherwise he is treated as R but NOR.

Note - The day on which ind. ~~ent~~ entered in India he leave India shall be we considered at stay in India.

Mr. Jack.

comes in india.

leave india.

14/2/24

mar/APR/may/June

16/7/24 = 138

13/12/24

26/1/25 = 45

19/2/25

x 17/3/25 =

30/3/25

27/4/25

Compute No. of days stay in india in PY-24-25.

11/4/24

A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M
30	31	30	16					19	24	10	17
										2	
										19	

→ 281 days.

2) Mr. Kunal

comes in india

leave india.

16/7/24

19/9/24

23/9/24

27/9/24

12/12/24

29/12/24

31/12/24

14/2/25

28/2/25

17/7/25.

A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M
16	31	19						18	31	14	31
								1			
								1			

1 Apr 2024

A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M
16	31	19						18	31	14	31
								1			
								19		15	

31/3/25

= 167

3) Rock

comes in india

leave india

10/12/2024 for 260 days.

compute no. of days in current year

→ 112 days.

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(PY 24-25 AY 25-26)

→

Mr. B

Determine Residential Status

Particulars	No. of days	Satisfied/ Not satisfied
<u>Basic condition:</u>		
a) stay in India 182 days or more in P.Y	70 days	not satisfied
b) stay in India 60 days or more in P.Y <u>AND</u>	70 days	Not satisfied.
365 days or more in last 4 PY'S.	355 day	

Note

Mr. B not satisfied any Basic Condition so, he will ~~not~~ ^{Not} treated as resident in India