

Mock Test Paper - Series I: March, 2025

Date of Paper: 12th March, 2025

Time of Paper: 10 A.M. to 1 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.	(b)
	(ii)	(d)	4.	(c)
	(iii)	(c)		
2.	(i)	(a)		
	(ii)	(c)		
	(iii)	(a)		

Division B – Descriptive Questions

1. Computation of total income of Mr. Brajesh for the A.Y. 2025-26 under default tax regime under section 115BAC

	Particulars	Amount (in ₹)	
I	Profits and gains of business and profession		
	Profit from SEZ unit		
	Net profit from SEZ unit		7,50,000
	Income from warehousing facility for storage of food grain		
	Net profit as per profit and loss account	8,50,000	
	Less: Income credited to profit and loss account but taxable under the head 'Income from Other Sources'		
	Interest on savings bank A/c with post office	15,000	

	Interest on fixed deposit with SBI	20,000	
	Dividend from Indian companies (Gross)	<u>32,000</u>	
		7,83,000	
	Add: Payments not allowable as deduction		
	Advance income-tax paid disallowed u/s 40(a)(ii)	1,00,000	
	Personal drawings disallowed u/s 37	70,000	
	Purchase of building	<u>10,00,000</u>	
		19,53,000	
	Less: Depreciation on building [₹ 10,00,000 x 10%]	<u>1,00,000</u>	18,53,000
	Income from firm M/s Neelkamal Associates		
	Interest on capital@13% p.a. on ₹ 15 lakhs, restricted to 12%, which is the maximum deduction allowable in the hands of the firm	1,80,000	
	Salary to Mr. Brajesh as a working partner, which is allowable as deduction in the hands of firm (₹ 20,000 x 12)	<u>2,40,000</u>	4,20,000
II	Income from Other Sources		
	Interest on savings bank A/c with post office	15,000	
	Less: Exempt under section 10(15)	<u>3,500</u>	11,500
	Interest on fixed deposit with SBI	20,000	
	Dividend from Indian companies (Gross)	<u>32,000</u>	<u>63,500</u>
	Gross Total Income/ Total Income		30,86,500
	[No deduction under section 80C, 80TTA and 10AA would be allowable]		

Computation of tax payable under default tax regime for A.Y. 2025-26

	₹	₹
Tax on total income of ₹ 30,86,500		
On first ₹ 3,00,000	Nil	
₹ 3,00,001 – ₹ 7,00,000 [@5% of ₹ 4 lakhs]	20,000	
₹ 7,00,001 – ₹ 10,00,000 [@10% of ₹ 3 lakhs]	30,000	
₹ 10,00,001 – ₹ 12,00,000 [@15% of ₹ 2 lakhs]	30,000	

₹ 12,00,001 – ₹ 15,00,000 [@20% of ₹ 3 lakhs]	60,000	
₹ 15,00,001 - ₹ 30,86,500 [@30% of ₹ 15,86,500]	<u>4,75,950</u>	
		6,15,950
Add: Health and Education cess @4%		<u>24,638</u>
		6,40,588
Less: Advance income-tax paid		<u>1,00,000</u>
Tax payable		<u>5,40,588</u>
Tax Payable (Rounded off)		5,40,590

Computation of total income of Mr. Brajesh for the A.Y. 2025-26 under normal provisions of the Act

Particulars	Amount (in ₹)	
Gross Total Income as per section 115BAC	30,86,500	
Less: Deduction under section 10AA [₹ 7,50,000 x 40,00,000/ ₹ 1,20,00,000 x 50%, being eighth year of operation]	<u>1,25,000</u>	29,61,500
Less: Deduction under section 35AD	10,00,000	
Add: Depreciation on building	<u>1,00,000</u>	<u>9,00,000</u>
		20,61,500
Less: Deduction under Chapter VI-A		
<u>Deduction under section 80C</u>		
Life insurance premium [maximum 10% of sum assured]	50,000	
<u>Deduction under section 80TTA</u>		
Interest on saving bank account with post office, restricted to	<u>10,000</u>	<u>60,000</u>
Total Income		<u>20,01,500</u>

Computation of tax payable by Mr. Brajesh for A.Y. 2025-26 under the regular provisions of the Act

Particulars	₹	₹
Tax on total income of ₹ 20,01,500		
Upto ₹ 2,50,000	Nil	
₹ 2,50,001 – ₹ 5,00,000 [@5% of ₹ 2.50 lakhs]	12,500	
₹ 5,00,001 – ₹ 10,00,000 [@20% of ₹ 5 lakhs]	1,00,000	

₹ 10,00,001 - ₹ 20,01,500 [@30% of ₹ 10,01,500]	<u>3,00,450</u>	4,12,950
Add: Health and education cess@4%		<u>16,518</u>
Total tax liability		4,29,468
Less: Advance income-tax paid		<u>1,00,000</u>
Tax payable		<u>3,29,468</u>
Tax payable (rounded off)		3,29,470

Computation of adjusted total income and AMT of Mr. Brajesh for A.Y. 2025-26

Particulars	₹	₹
Total Income (computed above as per regular provisions of income tax)		20,01,500
Add: Deduction under section 10AA	1,25,000	
Add: Deduction under section 35AD	10,00,000	
Less: Depreciation on building	<u>(1,00,000)</u>	<u>10,25,000</u>
Adjusted Total Income		30,26,500
Alternative Minimum Tax@18.5%		5,59,903
Add: Health and education cess@4%		<u>22,396</u>
Total tax liability		5,82,299
Less: Advance income-tax paid		<u>1,00,000</u>
Tax payable		<u>4,82,299</u>
Tax payable (rounded off)		4,82,300

Since the regular income-tax payable is less than the alternate minimum tax payable, the adjusted total income shall be deemed to be the total income and tax is leviable @18.5% thereof plus cess@4%. Therefore, tax liability as per section 115JC is ₹ 4,82,300.

2. (a) Mrs. Smita is an Indian citizen and in employment in UAE. She comes on a visit to India during the P.Y.2024-25 for 121 days. Her stay in India in the four immediately preceding previous years i.e., in P.Y. 2020-21 to P.Y. 2023-24 is 371 days (50 + 100 + 76 + 145 days).

Her total income, other than the income from foreign sources, during the P.Y. 2024-25 would be -

Particulars	Amount (₹)
Salary accrued or arisen in UAE (income from a foreign source, hence, to be excluded)	-

Income accrued and arisen in India	2,00,000
Income deemed to be accrued and arisen in India	7,00,000
Income arising in UAE, from a business set up in India (to be included since the business is controlled from India, even though such income accrues and is received outside India)	5,00,000
	14,00,000
Less: Deduction u/s 80C (Not available under default tax regime)	-
Total income (excluding income from foreign sources)	14,00,000

Mrs. Smita, an Indian citizen, having total income other than income from foreign sources not exceeding ₹ 15 lakhs and visiting India during the P.Y. 2024-25, would be a resident in India for the A.Y. 2025-26, if she has stayed in India for 182 days or more during the P.Y. 2024-25.

Since she has stayed only for 121 days in India during the P.Y. 2024-25, she is a non a resident for the A.Y. 2025-26 as per section 6(1).

She is not a deemed resident in India under section 6(1A) for A.Y. 2025-26 though she is not liable to tax in UAE, since her total income other than income from foreign sources does not exceeds ₹ 15 lakhs.

Her total income during the P.Y. 2024-25 would be –

Particulars	Amount (₹)
Salary accrued or arisen in UAE (income from a foreign source, hence, to be excluded)	-
Income accrued and arisen in India	2,00,000
Income deemed to be accrued and arisen in India	7,00,000
Income arising in UAE, from a business set up in India (not taxable)	-
Gross Total Income	9,00,000
Less: Deduction u/s 80C (Not available under default tax regime)	Nil
Total income	9,00,000

- (b) (i) **On payment of fee for professional services and royalty** – Under section 194J, the threshold limit of ₹ 30,000 is specified separately for, *inter alia*, fees for professional services and royalty. Therefore, Akash (P) Limited is not required to deduct tax at source under section 194J either on fee of ₹ 22,000 for professional services or on royalty of ₹ 18,000 paid

to Mr. Santosh, since the payment under each category does not exceed the independent threshold of ₹ 30,000 specified thereunder.

- (ii) **On payment for purchase of bag according to specifications** - As per section 194C, the definition of “work” does not include the manufacturing or supply of product according to the specification by customer in case the material is purchased from a person other than the customer or its associate, being a person related to the customer in such manner as defined u/s 40A(2)(b).

Therefore, M/s Packaging Limited is not required to deduct tax at source in respect of payment of Rs. 1,75,000 to Mr. Ankit, for purchase of bag according to its specifications, since it did not supply the material for such bag and nor was the material supplied by any of its associates. Hence, the contract is a contract for ‘sale’ and not a works contract.

3. (a) **Computation of taxable salary of Mr. Rishabh for the A.Y. 2025-26**

Particulars	₹	₹
Basic Salary [(₹ 75,000 x 10) + (₹ 85,000 x 2)]		9,20,000
Dearness allowance [50% of basic salary]		4,60,000
Employer's contribution to recognized provident fund [18% x ₹ 9,20,000]	1,65,600	
Less: Exempt upto 12% of basic salary and D.A. forms part of retirement benefit [12% x ₹ 11,04,000]	1,32,480	33,120
Taxable allowances		
House rent allowance	1,92,000	
Less: Least of the following exempt under section 10(13A)	93,600	98,400
(i) HRA received	1,92,000	
(ii) Rent paid (-) 10% of salary [₹ 2,04,000 – 10% x ₹ 11,04,000]	93,600	
(iii) 40% of salary [40% x ₹ 11,04,000]	4,41,600	
Taxable Perquisite		
Professional tax paid by the employer [Perquisite includes any sum paid by the employer in respect of any obligation which would have been payable by the employee]		1,800

Interest on loan [Not a perquisite, since loan is for medical treatment of his brother for tuberculosis treatment]		-
Leave travel concession	45,000	
Less: Exempt u/s 10(5)	45,000	-
[Mr. Rishabh can avail exemption on the entire amount of ₹ 45,000 reimbursed by the employer towards leave travel concession since the leave travel concession was availed for himself, wife and three children and the journey was undertaken by economy class airfare. The restriction imposed for two children is not applicable in case of multiple birth which take place after the first child.]		
Gross Salary		15,13,320
Less: Deduction under section 16		
Professional tax paid	2,200	
Standard Deduction, lower of salary or ₹ 50,000 (Since Mr. Rishabh has opted out of section 115BAC)	50,000	52,200
Taxable Salary		14,61,120

(b) **Computation of total income of Mr. Ravi for A.Y. 2025-26 under default tax regime**

Particulars	₹	₹
I. Salaries		
Gross salary	18,00,000	
Less: Standard deduction under section 16(ia)	<u>75,000</u>	17,25,000
II. Income from house property		
<u>Rented property at Delhi</u>		
Step I - Computation of Expected Rent		
Expected Rent = Higher of Municipal Value of ₹ 2,05,000 and Fair Rent of ₹ 1,95,000, but restricted to Standard Rent of ₹ 1,72,000	1,72,000	

Step II - Actual Rent		
Actual rent received or receivable (₹ 15,000 x 12)	1,80,000	
Step III – Computation of Gross Annual Value		
GAV is the higher of Expected Rent and Actual rent received/ receivable	1,80,000	
Gross Annual Value	1,80,000	
Less: Municipal taxes (5% of ₹ 2,05,000)	<u>10,250</u>	
Net Annual value	1,69,750	
Less: Deductions under section 24 -		
(i) 30% of net annual value	50,925	
(ii) Interest on loan (₹ 35 lakhs x 12%)	<u>4,20,000</u>	(3,01,175)
<u>Self occupied property at Kanpur</u>		
Annual value [No deduction for municipal taxes is allowed in respect of self-occupied property]	Nil	
Less: Deduction under section 24 -		
Interest on borrowed capital [Not allowable under section 115BAC]	<u>Nil</u>	<u>Nil</u>
Income from house property		<u>(3,01,175)</u>
Gross Total Income [Loss from house property neither allowed to be set off against income under any other head nor it can be carry forward to subsequent year while computing income under section 115BAC]		17,25,000
Less: Deduction under section 80EEA [Not allowable under section 115BAC]		<u>Nil</u>
Total Income		17,25,000

4. (a) **Computation of Taxable income of Mr. Gagan for A.Y. 2025-26**

Particulars	₹
Professional income (Classical singer)	5,65,000
Income of minor son – Gaurav	

- Income from winning singing reality show on T.V. Income derived by a minor child from any activity involving application of his/her skill, talent, specialized knowledge and experience is not to be included in the hands of parent. Hence, ₹ 2,50,000 earned by minor son Gaurav from reality show on TV would not be included in the income of either parent.	Nil
- Cash gift received by Gaurav from friend of Mr. Gagan on winning the show The cash gift received by his minor son Gaurav (not on account of her skill) from his friends would not be taxable, since its value does not exceed ₹ 50,000.	Nil
Income of minor married daughter – Kavita Interest income on deposit with XYZ Pvt. Ltd. Less: Exemption under section 10(32) [Since Mr. Gagan is paying tax under default tax regime, exemption u/s 10(32) would not be available] (Income of minor daughter would be included in the hands of Mr. Gagan, since his income, before including minor daughter's income, is higher than his wife's income).	40,000 -
Taxable Income	6,05,000

Computation of Taxable income of Mrs. Rashmi for A.Y. 2025-26

Particulars	₹
Salary income (computed)	3,80,000
Loan received from XYZ Pvt. Ltd. [Such loan amount would not be considered as deemed dividend under section 2(22)(e), even though Mrs. Rashmi has substantial interest (holding 20% shares or more) in the XYZ Ltd., a closely held company, since the company does not have any accumulated profits on account of losses incurred in last 2 years from inception]	Nil
Taxable Income	3,80,000

- (b) Where a person, who has been allotted PAN and is required to intimate his Aadhaar number, has failed to intimate the same on or before the 31.3.2022, the PAN of such person shall become inoperative.

Consequences of failure to intimate Aadhar Number

A person, whose PAN has become inoperative, would be liable for further consequences till the date it becomes operative, namely –

- (i) refund of any amount of tax or part thereof, due under the provisions of the Act shall not be made;
- (ii) interest shall not be payable on such refund for the period, beginning with the date specified and ending with the date on which it becomes operative;
- (iii) where tax is deductible under Chapter XVIIB in case of such person, such tax shall be deducted at higher rate, in accordance with provisions of section 206AA;
- (iv) where tax is collectible at source under Chapter XVII-BB in case of such person, such tax shall be collected at higher rate, in accordance with provisions of section 206CC.

If Mr. Vijay wants to intimate his Aadhaar number to the prescribed authority on 1.9.2024, he would be liable to pay a fee of ₹ 1,000 as specified under section 234H. His PAN would become operative within 30 days from the date of intimation of Aadhaar number and would not be liable for the above consequences once his PAN becomes operative.

OR

- (b)** (i) If an individual has total sales, turnover or gross receipts, as the case may be, in the business exceeding ₹ 60 lakhs during the previous year, he would be required to file a return of income, even if his total income does not exceed the basic exemption limit.

Since Mr. Ankit's turnover from the business is ₹ 65,00,000 for the P.Y. 2024-25, he is required to file his return of income for A.Y. 2025-26 on or before the due date under section 139(1).

- (ii) If an individual has incurred aggregate amount of expenditure exceeding ₹ 1 lakh towards consumption of electricity during the previous year, he would be required to file a return of income, even if his total income does not exceed the basic exemption limit.

Since Mr. Suyash does not have total income exceeding the basic exemption limit and has incurred a total expenditure of ₹ 90,000 only in the P.Y.2024-25 towards consumption of electricity, he is not required to file his return of income for A.Y. 2025-26.

SECTION B – GOODS AND SERVICES TAX (50 MARKS)

SUGGESTED ANSWERS

Division A - Multiple Choice Questions

SECTION B – GOODS AND SERVICES TAX (50 MARKS)

Division A - Multiple Choice Questions

Question No.	Answer
1.	(d) These are two individual supplies where a single price is charged for the entire supply. Their taxability will depend upon as to whether the supply is a composite supply or a mixed supply.
2.	(b) (i) CGST - ₹ 1,68,000, SGST - ₹ 1,68,000 and (ii) CGST - Nil, SGST – Nil
3.	(c) CGST-₹ 2,250 and SGST- ₹ 2,250 on advocate services are payable by OCT Pvt. Ltd. The condition of payment of consideration along with tax within 180 days of the issuance of invoice does not apply in the given case.
4.	(b) (ii)
5.	(c) i & iv
6.	(a) i
7.	(a) ₹ 1,60,000
8.	(d) required to file Final Return on or before 14th December

Division B - Descriptive Questions

1. (a) Computation of net GST payable in cash

Particulars	CGST @ 9% (₹)	SGST @ 9% (₹)	IGST @ 18% (₹)
Output tax liability [Refer Working Note 1]	40,491	40,491	54,000
Less: ITC available [Refer Working Note 2]	<u>2,250</u>	<u>2,250</u>	<u>-</u>
Net GST payable	38,241	38,241	54,000
Add: Tax Payable under reverse charge to be paid in cash [The amount available in the electronic	<u>2,250</u>	<u>2,250</u>	

credit ledger may be used for making any payment towards output tax. Further, output tax means the tax chargeable on taxable supply of goods and/or services but excludes tax payable on reverse charge basis. Thus, tax liability under reverse charge has to be paid in cash]			
Total GST Payable in cash	40,491	40,491	54,000

Working Notes

1. Computation of total value of taxable supplies made by M/s Popli & Co. for the month of October, 2024

Particulars	Amount (₹)	CGST (₹)	SGST (₹)	IGST (₹)
Taxable under Forward Charge				
Sponsorship Services to Mr. Balkishan Das. [Since Sponsorship services are provided neither to partnership firm nor body corporate, so taxable under forward charge. Also it is an Intra-State Supply]	2,50,000	22,500	22,500	
Services of processing the tomatoes into ketchup and packing of the same to Mr. Abhilash [Taxable, since processing of Tomatoes into ketchup alters the essential characteristics of agriculture produce. Also, it is a Intra- State Supply.]	99,900	8,991	8,991	
Information Technology services [Import of services from a non-related person without consideration, in the course or furtherance of business is not a supply.]	Nil			

Training and performance appraisal services to ABC Private Limited [Taxable; the place of supply of services in relation to training and performance appraisal to a registered person, shall be the location of such person. Thus, place of supply is Kerala and hence an inter-State transaction.]	3,00,000			54,000
Training and performance appraisal services to Babu Cones. [Taxable, the place of supply of services in relation to training and performance appraisal to an unregistered person, shall be the location where the services are actually performed. Thus, place of supply is Bhopal, hence Intra-State transaction]	1,00,000	9,000	9,000	
Total Output Tax Liability		40,491	40,491	54,000
Taxable under Reverse Charge				
Rent paid for residential unit [Service by way of renting of residential dwelling to a registered person is taxable under reverse charge mechanism]	25,000	2,250	2,250	
		42,471	42,471	54,000

2. Computation of ITC that can be availed by M/s Popli & Co. for the month of October, 2024

Particulars	CGST (₹)	SGST (₹)	IGST (₹)
Rent paid to residential dwelling for providing DSA services [ITC is available as services are used in the course or furtherance of business.]	2,250	2,250	-

Purchase of Machinery [Blocked credit in terms of section 17(5) of the CGST Act, 2017]			Nil
Total ITC	2,250	2,250	-

(b)

Computation of value of taxable supply

Particulars	₹
List price of the goods (exclusive of taxes and discounts)	50,000
Tax levied by Municipal Authority on the sale of such goods [Taxes other than GST and GST compensation cess, if charged separately are includible in the value as per section 15(2)(a) of the CGST Act, 2017]	5,000
Packing charges [Being incidental expenses, same are includible in the value as per section 15(2)(c) of the CGST Act, 2017]	1,000
Subsidy received from a non-Government body [Since subsidy is received from a non-Government body and directly linked to price, the same is included in the value in terms of section 15(2)(e) of the CGST Act, 2017]	<u>2,000</u>
Total	58,000
Less: Discount @ 2% on ₹ 50,000 [Since discount is known at the time of supply and recorded in invoice, it is deductible from the value in terms of section 15(3)(a) of the CGST Act, 2017]	<u>1,000</u>
Value of taxable supply	57,000

2. (a) (i) The place of supply for services in case of unregistered recipient shall be the location of such unregistered person, if the address of the unregistered person is available in the records of the supplier. However, if the address is not available in the records of supplier, place of supply will be the location of the supplier of services.
- Accordingly, in this case, since the address is available in the records of Mr. Motilal, the place of supply will be the location of Mr. Manoharlal, i.e. New Delhi.
- (ii) If the supply does not involve movement of goods, the place of supply is the location of goods at the time of delivery to the recipient.
- In this case, there will be no movement of goods and the same will be sold on as is where is basis. Thus, the location of the machine at the time of such sale will be the place of supply, i.e. Noida.

- (b) **Computation of value of taxable outward supply of M/s. Sona Bank Limited for the month of August:**

Particulars	Amount in crores (₹)
Housing loan extended to customers [Since money does not constitute goods, extending housing loan is not a supply.]	Nil
Processing fee collected on sanction of loan [Interest does not include processing fee on sanction of the loan. Hence, the same is taxable.]	20
Commission collected on bank guarantee [Any commission collected over and above interest on loan, advance or deposit are not exempt.]	30
Interest income on credit card issued by the bank [Services by way of extending loans in so far as the consideration is represented by way of interest are exempt from tax. However, interest involved in credit card services is specifically excluded from this exemption entry.]	40
Interest received on housing loan [Services by way of extending loans in so far as the consideration is represented by way of interest are exempt from tax.]	Nil
Value of taxable outward supply	90

3. (a) Consignment value of goods is the value determined in accordance with the provisions of section 15, and also includes the central tax, state or union territory tax, integrated tax and cess charged, if any, in the document.

Further, since arranging freight is the liability of supplier, it is a case of composite supply and thus, freight charges are to be added in the value of principal supply.

Accordingly, the value of supply as per section 15 in the given case would include the transportation cost in the invoice value i.e. 47,000 (₹ 40,000 + ₹ 7,000).

Consignment value = ₹ 47,000 x 118% = ₹ 55,460.

Since the movement of goods is in relation to supply of goods and the consignment value exceeds ₹ 50,000, e-way bill is mandatorily required to be issued under GST in the given case.

- (b) As per section 25 read with CGST Rules, where an applicant submits application for registration within 30 days from the date he becomes liable to registration, effective date of registration is the date on which he becomes liable to registration. Since, Action Services Ltd.'s turnover exceeded ₹20 lakh on 12th August, it became liable to registration on same day. Further, it applied for registration within 30 days of so becoming liable to registration, the effective date of registration is the date on which he becomes liable to registration, i.e. 12th August.

As per section 31 read with CGST Rules, every registered person who has been granted registration with effect from a date earlier than the date of issuance of certificate of registration to him, may issue Revised Tax Invoices. Revised Tax Invoices shall be issued within 1 month from the date of issuance of certificate of registration. Revised Tax Invoices shall be issued within 1 month from the date of issuance of registration in respect of taxable supplies effected during the period starting from the effective date of registration till the date of issuance of certificate of registration.

Therefore, in the given case, Action Services Ltd. has to issue the Revised Tax Invoices in respect of taxable supplies effected during the period starting from the effective date of registration (12th August) till the date of issuance of certificate of registration (6th September) within 1 month from the date of issuance of certificate of registration, i.e. on or before 6th October.

4. (a) In accordance with Schedule-I of CGST Act, 2017 following are the activities which are to be treated as supply even if made without consideration:

- (i) Permanent transfer or disposal of business assets where input tax credit has been availed on such assets.
- (ii) Supply of goods or services or both between related persons or between distinct persons as specified in section 25, when made in the course or furtherance of business.

Provided that gifts not exceeding fifty thousand rupees in value in a financial year by an employer to an employee shall not be treated as supply of goods or services or both.

- (iii) Supply of goods —
 - (a) by a principal to his agent where the agent undertakes to supply such goods on behalf of the principal; or
 - (b) by an agent to his principal where the agent undertakes to receive such goods on behalf of the principal.

- (iv) Import of services by a person from a related person or from any of his other establishments outside India, in the course or furtherance of business

Or

- (a) Tax on following services supplied by the Central Government or State Government to a business entity in India is payable by the supplier of services:

- (1) services of renting of immovable property provided to an unregistered business entity.
- (2) services by the Department of Posts and the Ministry of Railways (Indian Railways)
- (3) services in relation to an aircraft or a vessel, inside or outside the precincts of a port or an airport.
- (4) services of transport of goods or passengers.

- (b) Following persons can be registered as Goods and Service Tax Practitioners:

Any person who, (i) is a citizen of India; (ii) is a person of sound mind; (iii) is not adjudicated as insolvent; (iv) has not been convicted by a competent court;

and satisfies any of the following conditions, namely that he:

1. is a retired officer of Commercial Tax Department of any State Govt./CBIC who, during service under Government had worked in a post not lower than the rank of a Group-B gazette officer for a period ≥ 2 years, or
2. is enrolled as a Sales Tax Practitioner or Tax Return Preparer under the erstwhile indirect tax laws for a period of not less than 5 years, or
3. acquired any of the prescribed qualifications
4. has passed Graduate/postgraduate degree or its equivalent examination having a degree in specified disciplines, from any Indian University or a degree examination of any Foreign University recognized by any Indian University as equivalent to degree examination
5. has passed any other notified examination
6. has passed final examination of ICAI/ ICSI/ Institute of Cost Accountants of India

Note: Any 5 points may be mentioned.