

MOCK TEST PAPER 1
INTERMEDIATE COURSE
PAPER – 4: 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)	2.	(a)
	(ii)	(a)	3.	(c)
	(iii)	(d)	4.	(a)
	(iv)	(c)	5.	(a)
	(v)	(a)		

Division B – Descriptive Questions

1.

Computation of total income of Mr. Rohit for A.Y. 2023-24

Particulars	₹	₹
Basic salary (₹ 30,000 x 7)	2,10,000	
Dearness Allowance (₹ 20,000 x 7)	1,40,000	
Ex-gratia	65,000	
Employers' contribution to Central Government Pension Scheme (₹ 7,000 x 7)	49,000	
Professional tax paid by employer	2,400	
Concessional accommodation (See Notes 1 & 2)	7,650	
Value of furniture (See Note 3)	2,333	
Value of concessional educational facility (₹ 1,800 x 7) (See Note 4)	<u>12,600</u>	
Gross salary	4,88,983	
Less: Standard deduction under section 16(ia) 50,000		
Professional tax under section 16(iii) <u>2,400</u>	<u>52,400</u>	
Net salary		4,36,583
Income from other sources		
Winnings from TV Game Show (₹ 2,10,000 + ₹ 90,000)		<u>3,00,000</u>
Gross Total Income		7,36,583
Less: Deductions under Chapter VI-A		
Deduction under section 80C		
Life insurance premium (₹ 30,000 + ₹ 20,000)	50,000	
Deduction under section 80CCD(1) (See Notes 5)		
Employee's contribution to pension scheme [to be restricted to 10% of salary i.e. 10% of ₹ 2,66,000 (₹ 30,000 + ₹ 8,000) x 7]	<u>26,600</u>	
Total deduction under section 80C & 80CCD(1)	76,600	

Additional employee's contribution to pension scheme [49,000 – 26,600] [Section 80CCD(1B)]	22,400	
Employer's Contribution to pension scheme (to be restricted to 10% of salary) [Section 80CCD(2)]	26,600	
Deduction under section 80D (See Note 6)		
Medical insurance premium (₹ 22,000 + ₹ 26,000)	<u>48,000</u>	<u>1,73,600</u>
Total Income (See Notes 7 & 8)		<u>5,62,983</u>
Total income (rounded off)		5,62,980

Computation of tax payable by Mr. Rohit for the A.Y. 2023-24

Particulars	₹
Tax @ 30% on winnings of ₹ 3,00,000 from game show	90,000
Tax on balance income of ₹ 2,62,980 (The basic exemption limit of ₹ 3,00,000 is applicable since Mr. Rohit is of the age of 60 years during the P.Y. 2022-23)	<u>Nil</u>
	90,000
Add: Health and Education cess @ 4%	<u>3,600</u>
Total Tax Liability	93,600
Less: TDS	<u>90,000</u>
Net Tax Payable	<u>3,600</u>

Notes:

- (1) For computation of perquisite value of concessional accommodation, 40% of dearness allowance (i.e. ₹ 8,000) should be taken into consideration as forming part of salary, since the question clearly mentions that only 40% is to be reckoned for superannuation benefits. Therefore, salary for the purpose of perquisite valuation would be ₹ 3,31,000 [i.e., (₹ 30,000 + ₹ 8,000) x 7 + 65,000].
- (2) In a case where the accommodation is taken on lease or rent by the employer and provided to the employee, the value of perquisite would be lower of the actual amount of lease rental paid or payable by the employer [i.e. ₹ 63,000, being 9,000 x 7] and 15% of salary [i.e., ₹ 49,650, being 15% of ₹ 3,31,000]. This value (i.e. ₹ 49,650) would be reduced by the rent paid by the employee (i.e., ₹ 42,000, being 6,000 x 7).
The value of concessional accommodation is ₹ 7,650 [i.e. ₹ 49,650 – ₹ 42,000].
- (3) The value of furniture owned by employer and provided to the employee is 10% p.a. of actual cost which amounts to ₹ 2,333 [i.e. 10% of 40,000 x 7/12].
Therefore, the value of furnished accommodation will be ₹ 9,983 (₹ 7,650 + ₹ 2,333) provided to the employee.
It is also possible to consider the cooking range and micro-wave oven provided by employer to the employee as a perquisite on account of use of movable assets of the employer by the employee. Even it is so assumed, there would be no change in the answer since in such a case also, the perquisite value is 10% p.a. of actual cost.
- (4) In determining the value of perquisite resulting from the provision of free or concessional educational facilities, from a plain reading of the proviso to Rule 3(5), it is apparent that if the cost of education per child exceeds ₹ 1,000 per month, the entire cost will be taken as the value of the perquisite. Accordingly, the full amount of ₹ 1,800 per month is taxable as perquisite. In such a case, the value of the perquisite would be ₹ 12,600 (i.e. ₹ 1,800 x 7).

Note – An alternate view possible is that only the sum in excess of ₹ 1,000 per month is taxable. In such a case, the value of perquisite would be ₹ 5,600. The gross salary in that case shall be ₹ 4,81,983 and net salary would be ₹ 4,29,583. The total income and tax liability shall accordingly vary.

- (5) The entire employer's contribution to Central Government Pension scheme should be included in salary and deduction under section 80CCD(2) should be restricted to 10% of salary. The employer's contribution to pension scheme would be outside the overall limit of ₹ 1,50,000 stipulated under section 80CCE. Also, the deduction under section 80CCD(1) for the employee's contribution to the pension scheme is restricted to 10% of salary. Salary means basic salary and dearness allowance, if provided in the terms of employment for retirement benefits. The balance ₹ 22,400 (₹49,000 – 26,600) can be claimed as deduction under section 80CCD(1B).
- (6) The deduction for medical insurance premium of ₹ 26,000 paid for mother is allowable in full under section 80D, as the maximum limit is ₹ 50,000, since his mother is a senior citizen. Therefore, the total deduction under section 80D would be ₹ 22,000 (for self) + ₹ 26,000 (for mother) = ₹ 48,000.
- (7) Winnings from TV game show is chargeable at a flat rate of 30% under section 115BB. No loss can be set-off against such income. Therefore, business loss cannot be set-off against such income.
- (8) As per section 71(2A), business loss cannot be set-off against salary income. Section 71(2A) provides that where the net result of the computation under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession" is a loss and the assessee has income chargeable under the head "Salaries", the assessee shall not be entitled to have such loss set-off against such income. Even depreciation cannot be set-off against salary income. Therefore, both business loss and current depreciation cannot be set-off against salary income.
- (9) Deduction under section 80GG has not been provided in respect of rent paid by Mr. Rohit to his employer. Such deduction can be provided, if it is assumed that all conditions mentioned in section 80GG are satisfied.

2. (a) **Computation of Gross Total Income of Suresh for the A.Y. 2023-24**

	Particulars	Resident and Ordinarily Resident [ROR] (₹)	Resident but Not Ordinarily Resident [RNOR] (₹)
(i)	<u>Income from business in India, controlled from London</u> [Taxable both in the hands ROR and RNOR, since income accrues/arises from business in India, irrespective of the fact that business is controlled from London]	2,00,000	2,00,000
(ii)	<u>Profits earned from business in Japan</u> [Profits from business in Japan is taxable in the hands of ROR, since global income is taxable in the hands of ROR. Moreover, entire profit of ₹ 70,000 would be taxable in the hands of RNOR, even if only ₹ 20,000 is received in India, since the business in Japan is controlled from India]	70,000	70,000

(iii)	<u>Untaxed income for the year 2021-22 of a business in England which was brought in India during the P.Y. 2022-23</u> [Not taxable either in the hands of ROR or RNOR, since such income is not related to the P.Y. 2022-23.]		Nil	Nil
(iv)	<u>Royalty received from a resident for technical service provided to run a business outside India</u> [Taxable in the hands of ROR, since global income is taxable in the hands of ROR. Not taxable in the hands RNOR, since royalty income is not deemed to accrue or arise in India as such income is paid by a resident for technical services used to run a business outside India.]		4,00,000	Nil
(v)	<u>Agricultural Income in Bhutan</u> [Since agricultural income accrues/arises outside India, it is taxable only in the hands of ROR. No exemption is available in respect of agricultural income earned outside India]		90,000	Nil
(vi)	<u>Rent from house property in Dubai, which was deposited in a bank at Dubai</u> Since income accrues/arises outside India and is also received outside India, it is taxable only in the hands of ROR	73,000		
	Less: Deduction u/s 24@30%	<u>21,900</u>	51,100	Nil
Gross Total Income			8,11,100	2,70,000

(b) TDS implications

(i) On pre-mature withdrawal from EPF

No tax is deductible under section 192A even though the employee, Mr. Kunal, has not completed 5 years of continuous service, since termination of employment is on account of his ill-health. Hence, Rule 8 of Part A of the Fourth Schedule is applicable in this case.

(ii) On payment of service fee to bank

Even though service fee is included in the definition of "interest" under section 2(28A), no tax is deductible at source under section 194A, since the service fee is paid to a banking company, i.e., Indian Bank.

(iii) On payment of rent by a salaried individual

Mr. Agam, a salaried individual, is not liable to deduct tax at source @5% under section 194-IB on ₹ 1,60,000 (being rent for 5 months from October 2022 to February 2023) from the rent of ₹ 32,000 payable on 1st day of every month, since the monthly rent does not exceed ₹ 50,000.

(iv) On payment of LIC maturity proceeds

The annual premium exceeds 10% of sum assured in respect of a policy taken after 31.3.2012, and consequently, the maturity proceeds of ₹ 92,000 would not be exempt u/s 10(10D) in the hands of Ms. Sarla. However, tax deduction provisions u/s 194-DA are not attracted since the maturity proceeds are less than ₹ 1 lakh.

3. (a) **Computation of taxable income of Mr. Mishra for A.Y. 2023-24**

Particulars	₹	₹	₹
Salaries			
Basic Salary = ₹ 30,000 x 12		3,60,000	
Rent free accommodation		54,000	
[Lower of lease rental paid or payable by the employer (or) 15% of salary i.e., lower of ₹ 65,000 or ₹ 54,000, being 15% of ₹ 3,60,000]			
Gross Salary		4,14,000	
Less: Standard deduction u/s 16(ia)			
[Actual salary or ₹ 50,000, whichever is less]		<u>50,000</u>	
Net Salary			3,64,000
Income from house property			
	House 1	House 2	
Municipal value (A)	74,000	1,90,000	
Fair rent (B)	75,000	1,95,000	
Higher of (A) and (B) = (C)	75,000	1,95,000	
Actual rent received	65,000	2,85,000	
Gross Annual Value	75,000	2,85,000	
[Higher of (C) and Actual rent]			
Less: Municipal tax paid	<u>18,000</u>	<u>70,000</u>	
Net Annual Value (NAV)	57,000	2,15,000	
Less: Deductions u/s 24			
30% of NAV	17,100	64,500	
Interest on loan	<u>Nil</u>	<u>17,000</u>	
	<u>39,900</u>	<u>1,33,500</u>	
Income from house property			1,73,400
[₹ 39,900 + ₹ 1,33,500]			
Income from Other Sources			
Purchase of rural agricultural land for a consideration less than stamp duty value [Not taxable under section 56(2)(x), since rural agricultural land is not a capital asset]			<u>Nil</u>
Total Income			<u>5,37,400</u>
Note - Expenditure on repairs, insurance premium on building and ground rent are not allowable under the head "Income from house property."			

(b) **Computation of capital gains chargeable to tax for A.Y. 2020-21**

Particulars	₹
Full value of consideration received on sale of residential house in Noida	1,57,00,000
Less: Indexed cost of acquisition [₹ 30,00,000 x 289/220]	<u>39,40,909</u>
Long-term capital gain	1,17,59,090
Less: Exemption under section 54	
Purchase of new residential house property at Panchkula for ₹ 2,05,00,000 on 20.7.2020 i.e., within two years from the date of transfer of residential house in Noida; exemption restricted to long term capital gain, since cost of new house exceeds long-term capital gain	<u>1,17,59,090</u>
Taxable long term capital gain	Nil

Computation of capital gains chargeable to tax for A.Y. 2023-24

Particulars	₹
Full value of consideration received on sale of residential house at Panchkula	3,25,00,000
Less: Indexed cost of acquisition	
[As per section 54, if the new residential house purchased (i.e., on 20.7.2020, in this case) is transferred within 3 years of its purchase (i.e., on 31.10.2022, in this case), and the cost of acquisition of the new house (i.e., ₹ 2,05,00,000) is higher than the long-term capital gain (i.e., ₹ 1,17,59,090,) then, the cost of acquisition of such new residential house shall be reduced by long term capital gain exempted earlier, while computing capital gains on sale of the new residential house] [₹ 87,40,910 (₹ 2,05,00,000 – ₹ 1,17,59,090) x 331/301]	<u>96,12,097</u>
Long-term capital gain [Since the residential house is held for more than 24 months]	2,28,87,903
Less: Exemption under section 54	
Purchase of new residential house property in Delhi for ₹ 2,57,00,000 on 2.3.2023 i.e., within two years from 31.10.2022, being the date of transfer of residential house at Panchkula; exemption restricted to long term capital gain, since cost of new house exceeds long-term capital gains	<u>2,28,87,903</u>
Taxable long term capital gain	Nil

4. (a) **Computation of Taxable income of Mr. Manoj for A.Y. 2023-24**

Particulars	₹
Professional income (bhajan singer)	5,65,000
Income of minor son – Ganesh	
- Income from winning singing reality show on T.V.	Nil
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 Ganesh from reality show on TV would not be included in the income of either parent.	

- Cash gift received by Ganesh from friend of Mr. Manoj on winning the show The cash gift received by his minor son Ganesh (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 – Gudia	
Interest income on deposit with Ramu & Jay Pvt. Ltd.	40,000
Less: Exempt under section 10(32) [Since Mr. Manoj has opted for the provisions of section 115BAC, exemption u/s 10(32) would not be available]	-
(Income of minor daughter would be included in the hands of Mr. Manoj, since his income, before including minor daughter's income, is higher than his wife's income).	
Taxable Income	6,05,000

Computation of Taxable income of Mrs. Daya for A.Y. 2023-24

Particulars	₹
Salary income (computed)	3,80,000
Loan received from Ramu & Jay (Pvt.) Ltd. [Such loan amount would not be considered as deemed dividend under section 2(22)(e), even though Mrs. Daya has substantial interest (holding 20% shares or more) in the Ramu & Jay (Pvt.) 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) **Computation of gross total income of Mr. Rishi for the A.Y.2023-24**

Particulars	₹	₹
Salary Income (computed)	3,60,000	
Less: Set-off of loss from house property ₹ 2,20,000, restricted to	<u>2,00,000</u>	
		1,60,000
Income from House Property		
Income from Property X	1,20,000	
Less: Loss from Property Y [inter-source set-off is permitted under section 70(1)]	<u>3,40,000</u>	
Loss from house property	2,20,000	
Less: Loss eligible for set-off against salary income as per section 71(3A), restricted to	<u>2,00,000</u>	
Loss to be carried forward to A.Y. 2024-25 as per section 71B, for set-off against income from house property, if any, in that year.	<u>(20,000)</u>	
Profits and gains of business or profession		
Income from business P	2,30,000	
Less: Loss from business Q (inter-source set-off is permitted)	<u>12,000</u>	
		2,18,000
Income from speculation business R	15,000	

Less: Loss from speculation business T [can be set-off only against income from speculation business as per section 73(1)]	<u>25,000</u>	
Loss to be carried forward to A.Y. 2024-25 for set-off against speculative business income of that year by virtue of section 73(2).	(10,000)	
Income from Other Sources		
Income from card games	16,000	
Interest on securities	<u>5,000</u>	21,000
Loss from owning & maintaining race horses	(7,000)	
[Not allowed to be set-off against any other income under this head or under any other head. Thus, such loss has to be carried forward to A.Y. 2024-25 for set-off against income, if any, from owning and maintaining race horses in that year by virtue of section 74A(3)]		
Gross Total Income		3,99,000

Note: Loss from house property of ₹ 2 lakh can also be set-off against business income instead of salary income. In such a case, salary income would be ₹ 3,60,000 and business income would be ₹ 18,000. Gross total income would remain the same.

Any other permutation for set-off of house property (other than income from card games), including partial set-off against one head and the remaining against another, is also possible.

(c) Provisions of Income-tax Act, 1961 relating to quoting of Aadhar Number under section 139AA

Every person who is eligible to obtain Aadhar Number is required to mandatorily quote Aadhar Number, on or after 1st July, 2017:

- (a) in the application form for allotment of Permanent Account Number (PAN)
- (b) in the return of income

The provisions of section 139AA relating to quoting of Aadhar Number would, however, not apply to an individual who does not possess the Aadhar number or Enrolment ID and is:

- (i) residing in the States of Assam, Jammu & Kashmir and Meghalaya;
- (ii) a non-resident as per Income-tax Act, 1961;
- (iii) of the age of 80 years or more at any time during the previous year;
- (iv) not a citizen of India.

If a person does not have Aadhar Number, he is required to quote Enrolment ID of Aadhar application form issued to him at the time of enrolment in the application form for allotment of PAN or in the return of income furnished by him.

Every person who has been allotted PAN as on 1st July, 2017, and who is eligible to obtain Aadhar Number, shall intimate his Aadhar Number to prescribed authority on or before 31.3.2022.

SECTION B - INDIRECT TAXES (40 MARKS)

SUGGESTED ANSWERS

Division A - Multiple Choice Questions

Question No.	Answer
1	(a) (i) and (iv)
2	(c) ₹ 60,000
3	(d) 4 th September
4	(a) 30 th November of the next year
5	(c) (ii) & (iv)
6	(d) (i), (ii) and (iii)
7	(c) Article 265

Division B - Descriptive Questions

1. Computation of GST payable on outward supplies

S. No.	Particulars	CGST @ 9% (₹)	SGST @ 9% (₹)	IGST @ 18% (₹)	Total (₹)
(i)	Intra-State supply of goods for ₹ 8,00,000	72,000	72,000		1,44,000
(ii)	Inter-State supply of goods for ₹ 3,00,000			54,000	<u>54,000</u>
	Total GST payable				1,98,000

Computation of Total ITC

Particulars	CGST @ 9% (₹)	SGST @ 9% (₹)	IGST @ 18% (₹)
Opening ITC	57,000	Nil	70,000
Add: ITC on Intra-State purchases of goods valuing ₹ 2,00,000	18,000	18,000	Nil
Add: ITC on Inter-State purchases of goods valuing ₹ 50,000	<u>Nil</u>	<u>Nil</u>	<u>9,000</u>
Total ITC	75,000	18,000	79,000

Computation of minimum GST payable from electronic cash ledger

Particulars	CGST @ 9% (₹)	SGST @ 9% (₹)	IGST @ 18% (₹)	Total (₹)
GST payable	72,000	72,000	54,000	1,98,000
Less: ITC [First ITC of IGST should be utilized in full - first against IGST liability and then against CGST and SGST liabilities in a manner to minimize cash outflow]	(Nil) IGST	(25,000) IGST	(54,000) IGST	79,000
ITC of CGST and SGST set off against CGST and SGST respectively	(72,000) <u>CGST</u>	(18,000) <u>SGST</u>		<u>90,000</u>
Minimum GST payable in cash	Nil	29,000	Nil	29,000

Note : Since sufficient balance of ITC of CGST is available for paying CGST liability and cross utilization of ITC of CGST and SGST is not allowed, ITC of IGST has been used to pay SGST (after paying IGST liability) to minimize cash outflow.

2. (a) **Computation of value of taxable supply made by Shri Krishna Pvt. Ltd. to Shri Balram 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 Ram 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 Krishna 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

(b) (i) A supplier engaged in the manufacture of goods as notified under section 10(2)(e) of the CGST Act, 2017, during the preceding FY is not eligible for composition scheme under section 10(1) and 10(2). Ice cream and other edible ice, whether or not containing cocoa, Pan masala, Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes, aerated waters, fly ash bricks, fly ash aggregate, fly ash blocks, bricks of fossil meals or similar siliceous earths, building bricks, earthen or roofing tiles are notified under this category. However, in the given case, since Mohan Enterprises is engaged in trading of pan masala and not manufacture and his turnover does not exceed ₹ 1.5 crore, he is eligible for composition scheme subject to fulfilment of specified conditions.

(ii) Since supplier of inter-State outward supplies of goods or services is not eligible for composition levy, Sugam Manufacturers is not eligible for composition levy.

3. (a) Uday Singh is required to issue a receipt voucher at the time of receipt of advance payment with respect to services to be supplied to Sujamal. A receipt voucher is a document evidencing receipt of advance money towards a supply of goods and/or services or both. A registered person, on receipt of advance payment with respect to any supply of goods or services or both, shall issue a receipt voucher or any other document, evidencing receipt of such payment.

Where, on receipt of advance payment with respect to any supply of goods or services or both the registered person issues a receipt voucher, but subsequently no supply is made and no tax invoice is issued in pursuance thereof, the said registered person may issue to the person who had made the payment, a refund voucher against such payment. Therefore, in case subsequently no services

are supplied by Udai Singh, and no tax invoice is issued in pursuance thereof, Udai Singh may issue a refund voucher against such payment to Sujamal.

- (b) If there is a mistake, incorrect or wrong entry in the e-way bill, then it cannot be edited or corrected. Only option is cancellation of e-way bill within 24 hours of generation and generate a new one with correct details.

Thus, in view of the above-mentioned provisions, Mr. X cannot edit the e-way bill. However, he can cancel the e-way bill within 24 hours of generation and generate a new one with correct details.

4. (a) The statement is not correct. While GST is payable on advance received for supply of services taxable under forward charge, the same is not payable in case of advance received for supply of goods taxable under forward charge.

As per section 13 of the CGST Act, 2017, the time of supply of services taxable under forward charge is –

- Date of issue of invoice or date of receipt of payment, whichever is earlier, if the same is issued within 30 days from the date of supply of service;

OR

- Date of provision of service or date of receipt of payment, whichever is earlier, if the invoice is not issued within 30 days from the date of supply of service.

Thus, in case of services, if the supplier receives any payment before the provision of service or before the issuance of invoice for such service, the time of supply gets fixed at that point in time and the liability to pay tax on such payment arises. However, the tax can be paid by the due date prescribed with reference to such time of supply.

As regards time of supply of goods taxable under forward charge is concerned, *Notification No. 66/2017 CT dated 15.11.2017* provides that a registered person (excluding composition supplier) should pay GST on the outward supply of goods at the time of supply as specified in section 12(2)(a) of the CGST Act, 2017, i.e. date of issue of invoice or the last date on which invoice ought to have been issued in terms of section 31 of the CGST Act, 2017. Therefore, in case of goods, tax is not payable on receipt of advance payment.

- (b) In GST since the returns are built from details of individual transactions, there is no requirement for having a revised return. Any need to revise a return may arise due to the need to change a set of invoices or debit/ credit notes. Instead of revising the return already submitted, the system allows amendment in the details of those individual details of those transactions (invoices or debit/credit notes) that are required to be amended. They can be amended in any of the future GSTR- 1 in the tables specifically provided for the purposes of amending previously declared details.

As per section 39(9) of the CGST Act, 2017, omission or incorrect particulars discovered in the returns filed u/s 39 of the CGST Act, 2017 can be rectified in the return to be filed for the month during which such omission or incorrect particulars are noticed. Any tax payable as a result of such error or omission will be required to be paid along with interest. The rectification of errors/omissions is carried out by entering appropriate particulars in “Amendment Tables” contained in GSTR-1. However, no such rectification of any omission or incorrect particulars is allowed after the due date for furnishing of return for the month of September or second quarter (in case of quarterly filers) following the end of the financial year to which such details pertain, or the actual date of furnishing of relevant annual return, whichever is earlier.