

Roll No.

Total No. of Case Study Questions – 5

Total No. of Printed Pages – 32

Time Allowed – 4 Hours

Maximum Marks – 100

DQL

Answers to questions are to be given only in English except in the case of candidates who have opted for Hindi Medium. If a candidate who has not opted for Hindi Medium, his/her answers in Hindi will not be valued.

The Question Paper comprises five case study questions.

The candidates are required to answer any four case study questions out of five.

Answer in respect of Multiple-Choice Questions (MCQs) are to be marked on the OMR Answer Sheet as given on the Cover Page of the answer book.

Answer to MCQs, if written inside the descriptive type of answer book, will not be evaluated.

Candidate should answer the case study Questions as selected by them in totality i.e., MCQ as well as descriptive Question of the same Case Study Questions.

Candidate are not permitted to answer MCQs of one Case Study Question and the descriptive questions of another Case Study Question and vice-versa.

In case the Case Study Question pertains to Direct Taxes, assume the Assessment Year 2023-2024 unless otherwise stated in the question. Similarly, in case the Case Study Question pertains to Indirect Taxes, the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 and Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 as amended by the Finance Act, 2022 shall be relevant.

Candidate may use calculator.

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CASE STUDY – 1

Economic Survey for 2022-23 has been presented to the Parliament. According to the survey, “the Indian Economy, however, appears to have moved on after its encounter with the pandemic, staging a full recovery in FY 22 ahead of many nations and positioning itself to ascend to the pre-pandemic growth path in FY 23”. It is also stated that agencies worldwide continue to project India as the fastest growing major economy at 6.50-7.0 % in FY 23.

This could be possible with TEAM (Together Everyone Achieves More) efforts. The participants of this Team are the Central Government, State Governments, industry and the people of this country.

There has been a tectonic shift in policies of the government. The emphasis of the present government has been to stimulate entrepreneurship so that more and more people become job givers rather than job seekers. This has also resulted in providing impetus and encouragement to the youth of the nation to pursue their entrepreneurial dreams.

One such case of entrepreneurial dreams is of Manu and Tanu, two friends who always aspired to have their own business ventures when they complete their education. They both completed MBA from top business schools in India and were working in large corporates with big pay packages.

Whilst they always wanted to pursue business ideas, nothing came their way which enticed them to start their entrepreneurial journey. Meanwhile, Manu who was interested in economic policy and defence related matters came across a write up which described the shift in the policy by the present government in defence sector. The new policy emphasised on giving priority to the indigenous market players and reserving more than 500 items for domestic manufacturing, was a lucrative business chance he thought.

Though Manu and Tanu were in contact, it had been couple of years since they met. Manu met Tanu and discussed this idea of business potential in defence sector and how they could start something of their own. They believed there is a lot of scope in domestic as well as in global market, if they could manufacture the ancillary items used in defence equipment.

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Having realised their true calling, both resigned from their high paying jobs to start their own venture. In 2020 they incorporated a company called M&A Private Ltd, with both of them being the shareholders and directors of the Company. Gradually, when the business started growing they bought in Shyam as a shareholder and director. Presently, Shyam hold 12% of the equity share capital while Manu and Tanu hold 44% each. The Company is able to fund its operations internally, without seeking any outside funds.

As both Tanu and Manu had business acumen and strategic vision, they wanted to rely on a professional who can guide them on accounting, law and compliance matters and give expert advice at various points in time as required by the business. They appointed their long-time friend and a tenured financial professional, Ajim as the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) of the Company.

During the one of the board meetings, while briefing about the audit status, the CFO informed the directors that the financial statements for the current year would be prepared as per the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS). In the audit kick-off meeting held in March 2023, the following points were discussed by the CFO, while Tanu and Manu, added their insights:

- (A) Shyam is a director on the Board of Directors and holds 12% equity shares of the Company. As Shyam had some financial emergency, Tanu and Manu wanted to support him by giving loan of ₹ 5 Lakhs from the Company. CFO mentioned that for the financial year ended 31st March 2022 the Company had an accumulated profit of ₹ 7.5 Lakhs. It is pertinent to note that Shyam is also a Partner in Shyamlal & Co, with a 30% profit sharing therein. During the current year, the Company made an advance of ₹ 2 Lakhs to Shyamlal & Co., towards procurement of materials.

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- (B) The Company also purchases goods from entities registered under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Act, 2006. The CFO of the Company provides the following information of trade payable to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises:

Not due	₹ 7 lakhs (out of which ₹ 3 lakhs are disputed)
Due less than 1 year	₹ 12 lakhs (out of which ₹ 2 lakhs are disputed and in arbitration)
1-2 years	₹ 3 lakhs disputed
More than 2 years	Nil

During the year, the Company paid an interest of ₹ 2.50 lakhs in terms of section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 and ₹ 1.5 Lakhs were paid beyond the appointed day and the interest due of ₹ 10,000 was not paid.

- (C) M&A Private Ltd acquired 100% of the shares of another company P&T Private Ltd. The negotiations for this acquisition commenced on 1st January 2022 and the agreement was finalised on 1st March 2022. While M&A Private Ltd obtained the power to control P&T Private Ltd's operations on 1st March 2022, the agreement states that the acquisition is effective from 1st January 2022 and that M&A Private Ltd is entitled to all profits after that date. In addition, the purchase price is based on P&T Private Ltd's net assets as at 1st January 2022. The final settlement of consideration was made on 1st May 2022.
- (D) M&A Private Ltd also holds 70% stake of issued equity share capital of SAGE Ltd and 45% of issued redeemable preference shares. This acquisition was made on 31st December 2022. Issued and paid-up equity and preference share capital of SAGE Ltd as on 31st March 2023 is ₹ 15 Crores and ₹ 5 Crores respectively. Balance in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March 2023 is ₹ 25 Crores. All the book values of assets and liabilities were same as their fair values except for an item of Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE). The carrying amount, at the time of acquisition by M&A Private Ltd, of PPE is ₹ 3 crores and its fair value was ₹ 6.20 Crores. No adjustment for fair-value has been done in the books of SAGE Ltd.

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(E) Anu is also a director of M&A Private Ltd, who was going on a world tour for a period of 5 months. In his absence, he wishes to appoint his friend Kumar, as an alternate director of M&A Private Ltd on his behalf. The Articles of Association of the Company allows the appointment of alternate director.

(F) M&A Private Ltd enters into a seven-year service contract with a customer NP Ltd for an amount of ₹ 21 Lakhs i.e. ₹ 3 Lakhs per year. The standalone selling price for one year contract at inception of the contract is ₹ 3 Lakhs per year. M&A Private Ltd accounts for the contract as a series of distinct services. At the beginning of the Sixth year, the parties agree to modify the contract as follows;

- the fees for the seventh year is reduced to ₹ 2.7 Lakhs and
- NP Ltd agrees to extend the contract for another seven years for ₹ 16.80 Lakhs i.e. ₹ 2.40 Lakhs per year.

The standalone selling price for one year of service at the time of modification is ₹ 2.10 Lakhs.

MCQ : Provide the correct option to the following Questions.

2×5

=10

1.1. The CFO says that the tax auditor wants to treat the loan of ₹ 5 Lakhs to Shyam and advance of ₹ 2 Lakhs to Shyamlal & Co. as deemed dividend. Is it appropriate ?

- (a) Both the loan of ₹ 5 Lakhs and advance of ₹ 2 Lakhs will not be treated as deemed dividend as both are repayable.
- (b) The loan of ₹ 5 Lakhs and advance of ₹ 2 Lakhs will be treated as deemed dividend only to the extent of ₹ 90,000 i.e. 12% of the accumulated profit.
- (c) Both the loan and advance will not be treated as deemed dividend as his interest in the Company is only 12%.
- (d) The loan will be taxable as deemed dividend, but the advance given to Shyamlal & Co. will not be treated as deemed dividend since it is a business advance.

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(6)

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Marks

1.2. CFO states that the interest paid to the MSME vendors is allowed as a business expenditure and should be reported accordingly in the tax returns:

- (a) The interest of ₹ 2.60 Lakhs will be deductible, as it is business expenditure.
- (b) The interest of ₹ 1.95 Lakhs will be deductible, as 75% of the interest paid to MSME vendors will be allowed as a deduction.
- (c) The interest of ₹ 2.50 Lakhs paid to MSME vendors will not be allowed as deduction from computation of income, as the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Act, 2006 specifically prohibits such deduction.
- (d) The interest of ₹ 1.25 Lakhs will be deductible, as 50% of the interest paid to MSME will be allowed as a deduction.

1.3. As per Ind AS 103, what is the date of acquisition of P&T Private Ltd by M&A Private Ltd for the purposes of business combination ?

- (a) 1st January 2022
- (b) 1st March 2022
- (c) Either of 1st January 2022 or 1st March 2022 at the choice of M & A Private Ltd.
- (d) 1st May 2022

1.4. Compute the amount of non-controlling interest of SAGE Ltd :

- (a) ₹ 15.71 Crores
- (b) ₹ 12.00 Crores
- (c) ₹ 12.96 Crores
- (d) ₹ 14.75 Crores

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(7)

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Marks

1.5. Whether Anu has a right to appoint alternate director in his absence:

- (a) Claim made by Anu to appoint Kumar as alternate Director is valid, as the Articles of Association of M&A Private Ltd provide for appointment.
- (b) Claim made by Anu to appoint Kumar as alternate Director is not valid, as the authority to appoint alternate Director vests with the Board of Directors only and that too subject to Articles of Association.
- (c) Kumar cannot be appointed as alternate director in place of Anu, since his absence will be of less than six months.
- (d) Kumar cannot be appointed as alternate director in place of Anu, since his absence will be more than 3 months.

Descriptive Questions

1.6. As Tanu and Manu are not well versed with Ind AS, with reference to business combinations, they want to understand about: **2+2**

- (i) Determination of acquisition date
- (ii) Ascertainment of control

1.7. The CFO believes that a loan to directors is prohibited under the Companies Act, 2013. Can M&A Private Ltd extend the proposed loan to Shyam ? **5**
Comment.

1.8. The CFO wants to understand, how to record revenue at the end of seventh year as per the Ind AS 115. Also, prepare a brief note explaining the accounting for revenue when the contract is modified. **3+3**

DQL

P.T.O.

CASE STUDY – 2

Sahana is MBA Graduate from IIM Bangalore. Sahana and her father incorporated a company 'Sah Fashions Ltd' to set up a boutique and chain of readymade garment stores to support their family business of cotton and yarn mills. She was able to manage the accounting and taxation part of her business by herself in the initial stages. Considering the business expansion, she was evaluating to hire a professional consultant who would support in all business matters including taxation and accounting. She reached out to her old friend, Madan, a Practising Chartered Accountant to seek his help on accounting and compliance matters relating to the Company.

Madan set up his own Proprietorship firm and has been in practice specialising, in Audit and Taxation since 10 years. When Sahana contacted Madan for professional help, he was more than glad to support her. They met up at a coffee shop to discuss the details of the engagement. During the conversation, Madan tells her that times have changed and so have the ways of presenting accounts of any business as per the financial reporting framework. He explains how the preparation of the Financial Statements is now regularized in such a way where all such Financial Statements shall have a consistency/ uniformity across the industry (with few exceptions e.g. specially regulated financial statements). In addition, the users of these Financial Statements would also have an assurance of complying with basic framework. He also gives her an overview of latest changes in the income tax and GST which could have an impact on her business. After a detailed conversation on accounting and taxation aspects, he asks Sahana to brief him about her business and the issues she is facing. The meeting gets more formal as Sahana calls Murari, the Accountant working in her Company to the meeting.

Sahana explains the following open issues to Madan:

Issue 1

Sahana opines that Murari is not computing the depreciation on the Plant and Machinery appropriately:

	Particulars	₹ Lakhs
(1)	Opening WDV of Plant & Machinery (P &M)	30
(2)	New P & M purchased and put to use on 08 June 2022*	20
(3)	New P & M acquired and put to use on 15 December 2022*	8
(4)	Computer acquired and installed on 2 January 2023	3

* Qualified for additional depreciation @ 20% p.a.

As per Murari's workings, total maximum depreciation on machinery @ 15% comes to ₹8.7 Lakhs and on computer @ 40% comes to ₹ 1.2 Lakhs.

Issue 2

On 1st April 2021, Sah Fashions Ltd acquired 100% of Spun Ltd for ₹ 5 Lakhs, which was into cotton spinning business. The fair value of the net identifiable assets of Spun Ltd was ₹ 4.5 Lakhs and goodwill was ₹ 0.5 Lakhs. On 31st March 2023, the government changed its policy on textile sector having adverse impact on business of companies like Spun Ltd.

Internal discussion on government policies indicate that revenue of Spun Ltd is estimated to fall by 20% in coming three to five years. The adverse effect on market place and strict regulatory conditions indicates impairment. As a result, Spun Ltd has to estimate the recoverable amount of goodwill and net assets on 31st March 2023.

Sah Fashions Ltd uses straight line depreciation. The useful life of Spun Ltd assets is estimated to be 15 years with no residual value. Further, no independent cash inflows can be identified to any individual assets. So the entire operation of Spun Ltd is to be treated as a cash generating unit (CGU). Due to the regulatory entangle it is not possible to determine the selling price of Spun Ltd as a CGU. Its value in use is estimated by the management at ₹ 3.02 Lakhs.

Issue 3

Company has received invoices for inputs and input services from various suppliers during the month of April 2023. Invoices involve total Input Tax Credit (ITC) (IGST, CGST and SGST) of ₹ 5 Lakh. Suppliers have furnished their GST return for the concerned month and in their GSTR-1 invoices involving ITC of ₹ 3 Lakh only were uploaded. Murari is of the view that as the Company is having all the physical copies of the invoices not uploaded in GST return, there would be no problem in availing GST ITC. In one instance, Company received the material from supplier but not invoice. GST department issued notice to the concerned supplier for evasion of tax who on receiving the tax has deposited the same under section 74. The amount of ITC involved was ₹ 0.15 Lakhs for which the invoice was issued by the supplier afterwards and has now been included in ₹ 5 lakh and is now reflecting in GSTR 2A. Also in one case, the material was imported on which eligible ITC was ₹ 0.70 Lakhs (included in ₹ 5 lakhs) but the same was not reflecting in GSTR 2A.

Issue 4

Company at the Annual General Meeting (AGM) held on 30th September 2019 appointed Gana as a Non-Executive Director on the board of the Company for a period of three years. On 2nd October 2020, Gana met with an accident and died on the spot. The Board of Directors of the Company on 16th October 2020 appointed Hero to fill the casual vacancy so created. Appointment of Hero was made for a term of three years by the Board unconditionally. The Annual General Meeting (AGM) was held on 29th September 2021.

Issue 5

Besides Company related matters, Sahana asked Madan to advise her in her individual tax matters too. She is planning to buy a residential flat for her own residence, which is priced at ₹ 48.50 Lakhs. The person selling the flat, Rainbow is a NRI as per the provisions of Income Tax Act, 1961 and he will be visiting India to execute the sale deed. After the title gets transferred, the flat will be

renovated with a total cost of ₹ 60 Lakhs approximately. Madan was quite astonished when he got to know that the renovation cost is more than the purchase price of the flat. Sahana informed Madan that, she is purchasing the flat due to her father's emotional attachment with the locality and evaluating to finalise the contractor for the renovation work to make the interiors as per her liking. Apparently, Murari informed her that there would not be any compliance under the Income-tax Act, 1961 towards flat purchased and proposed renovation.

MCQ : Provide the correct option to the following Questions

2×5
=10

2.1. Is the maximum depreciation allowable under Income Tax Act, 1961 calculated by Murari correct ? If not, what is the maximum allowable depreciation as per details given in Issue 1 ?

- (a) Yes, the depreciation calculated is wrong and the correct maximum depreciation should be ₹ 14.3 Lakhs
- (b) No, the depreciation calculated is wrong and the correct maximum depreciation should be ₹ 14.9 Lakhs
- (c) No, the depreciation calculated is wrong and the correct maximum depreciation should be ₹ 13.5 Lakhs
- (d) No, the depreciation calculated is wrong and the correct maximum depreciation should be ₹ 12.9 Lakhs

2.2. What is the amount of impairment loss which Sah Fashions Ltd is required to transfer to Statement of profit and Loss and how the same should be allocated ?

- (a) Impairment loss is ₹ 1.98 Lakhs and the same should be allocated to goodwill and other assets proportionately.
- (b) Impairment loss is ₹ 1.38 Lakhs and the same should be allocated to goodwill and other assets proportionately.
- (c) Impairment loss is ₹ 1.68 Lakhs and the same should be allocated first to goodwill and then the balance to all other assets.
- (d) Impairment loss is ₹ 1.38 Lakhs and the same should be allocated first to goodwill and then the balance to all other assets.

- 2.3. The eligible amount of GST input tax credit as per the facts mentioned in Issue 3 above is
- (a) ₹ 4.2680 Lakhs
 - (b) ₹ 3.8350 Lakhs
 - (c) ₹ 3.6925 Lakhs
 - (d) ₹ 3.8502 Lakhs
- 2.4. Considering the facts in Issue 4, is appointment of Hero as a director of the Company valid ?
- (a) Appointment of Hero by Board of Directors is not valid as it is against the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and he should have been appointed by the members in extra ordinary general meeting.
 - (b) Appointment of Hero by Board of Directors is valid, but should be approved by members in general meeting held on 29th September 2021.
 - (c) Appointment of Hero by Board of Directors is valid, as the approval of shareholders is not required for appointment of directors.
 - (d) Appointment of Hero by Board of Directors is not valid as a director cannot be immediately appointed in place of director who expires.
- 2.5. Is Sahana not required to comply with any provisions under Income-tax Act, 1961, considering her individual returns are not subject to audit under the provisions of Income Tax Act, 1961 ?
- (a) TDS is required to be deducted u/s 194-IA on purchase of property, but no TDS is required to be deducted on contract work of renovation as individuals are not required to deduct TDS.
 - (b) TDS is required to be deducted u/s 195 on purchase of property and also TDS is required to be deducted on contract work of renovation as the contract value is ₹ 60 Lakhs.

- (c) TDS is not required to be deducted u/s 195, as the amount of purchase consideration is less than ₹ 50 Lakhs but TDS is required to be deducted on contract work of renovation as the contract value is ₹ 60 Lakhs
- (d) TDS is not required to be deducted u/s 194-IA as the amount of purchase consideration is less than ₹ 50 Lakhs and no TDS is required to be deducted on contract work of renovation as individuals are not required to deduct TDS.

Descriptive Questions

- 2.6 Sahana is intrigued by the concept of impairment and wants to understand, if an asset once impaired, can it be reversed. In this context: 4+2
- (i) Explain in brief the accounting for reversal of impairment.
- (ii) Source of information which indicate reversal of impairment loss
- 2.7 Sahana wants to know if her Company missed some invoices while claiming GST ITC, till what time that ITC can be claimed. She believes the same may be taken till filing GSTR 3B return for the month of the March of the concerned financial year. Is her view appropriate ? 3
- 2.8 "The executive and non-executive directors have different roles and responsibilities. The responsibility of independent directors with reference to financial reporting and approval, as part of an Audit Committee requires a special mention." Explain with examples. 6

CASE STUDY- 3

Apara and Sampad had completed their articleship training from a reputed CA Firm in Chennai. Both were good in studies and after qualifying they decided to become partners in profession and partners in life. Sampad was proficient in interpretation of laws and direct tax, while Apara was good in indirect tax, audit and financial reporting. They started their Firm at Kochi in the name of Aparasampad & Co., Chartered Accountants.

Currently, they have a well-established practice spread across various spheres including FEMA, Corporate law, international taxation, valuation, etc. Aparaj and Sampad had in the past done few engagements for Greenly Ltd. Ramnik, the Vice President (Finance) of Greenly Ltd invited Aparaj and Sampad for a meeting along with Finance team, internal auditors and tax consultants of the company. As Greenly Ltd was a coveted client for the Firm, Aparaj and Sampad attended the meeting. During the meeting, Ramnik discussed the following points:

- I. Greenly Ltd is one of the leading laundry in Delhi. For cleaning of suits, it charges ₹ 625 per suit set. The price has been derived by the laundry as under:
 - a. Cleaning Materials ₹ 37
 - b. Labour ₹ 180 (3 hours @ ₹ 60/-)
 - c. Variable overheads ₹ 80
 - d. Fixed Overheads ₹ 60 (3 hours @ ₹ 20 per hour) plus mark up 75% on total cost

The Company is known for timely delivery and quality service and hence, it charges premium for its services. The labour charges have been derived by dividing the total salary paid by the total number of hours available. Variable overheads depend on the number of suits cleaned while fixed overhead rate is derived at by dividing the total cost of all related expenses by the number of labour hours available. Fixed Overhead generally includes office rent and administrative salary. A conference is being held in Delhi on account of T20 and a hotel is also required to provide premium laundry services for which the Company has been approached for its lowest quotes. There is possibility of 150 suits being given for laundry on priority basis. The Company has sufficient material of cleaning in stock even for this additional special order. It is believed that 55 % of the additional work can be done in normal working hours and for rest of the work overtime by some of the employees will be required. Overtime hours are paid at one and one-half of the normal hourly rate.

- II. Greenly Ltd is having 3 years average profit of ₹ 10 Crores and during the financial year 2022-23, it is required to spent on account of corporate social responsibility (CSR). It wants to incur this expenditure through an NGO named Green Foundation. Green Foundation was formed by few likeminded individuals, who wanted to take up the cause of education for kids living in slums. It was registered under section 12A and section 80G of the Income-tax Act, 1961, but not registered with Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA). However, the foundation is carrying out certain CSR projects on a smaller scale for some entities since 2019.
- III. The Company purchased a land in city outskirts on 1st August 2010 for a consideration of ₹ 1.25 Crores to construct a factory, for which the Stamp duty valuation on that date was ₹ 1.75 Crores. Later management decided to sell that land to fund the business diversification objectives. On 1st August 2022, the land on city outskirts was sold for ₹ 5.00 Crores. The stamp duty valuation was ₹ 5.40 Crores. Cost inflation index for FY 2010-11 and FY 2022-23 is 167 and 331 respectively.
- IV. ABC LLP, the Statutory auditors of Greenly Ltd resigned due to personal reasons and Aparasampad & Co. was proposed to be appointed as the subsequent auditor of the Company by the Board of Directors. This was a great opportunity for both Apra and Sampad, as they were trying to get some business from Greenly Ltd.
- V. After the meeting was completed, Ramnik met Sampad and had a casual discussion with him. He told his daughter, Sweety, was pursuing post-graduation from Standford University, USA for which he had remitted US 50,000 i.e., ₹ 40 Lakhs for her maintenance abroad under Liberalised Remittance Scheme. Thankfully, he did not have to do any other remittance during the year.

- VI. While Sampad was busy in a discussion with Ramnik, CA. Mani, the internal auditor of Greenly Ltd and a close friend of Aparajita approached her for a quick chat. Mani informed Aparajita, that his practice was going good and he was appointed as statutory auditor of a listed entity. Lately, he has been busy finalising the audit letter communicating the key points of audit to those charged with Governance and audit committee.

MCQ : Provide the correct option to the following Questions :

**2×5
=10**

- 3.1. From remittance of ₹ 40 Lakhs by Ramnik, the authorised dealer is:
- Not required to make any collection of tax at source.
 - Required to make collection of tax at source of ₹ 1.65 Lakhs.
 - Required to make collection of tax at source of ₹ 2 Lakhs.
 - Required to make collection of tax at source of ₹ 0.165 Lakhs.
- 3.2. The capital gain arising on sale of land at city outskirts by the Company would be
- ₹ 2.62 Crores
 - ₹ 1.53 Crores
 - ₹ 1.42 Crores
 - ₹ 2.37 Crores
- 3.3 While drafting audit letter communicating the key points of audit to those charged with Governance and audit committee, Mani was thinking if he needs to generate a Unique Document Identification Number (UDIN):
- Yes, separate UDINs are to be generated for the Statutory audit report and Letter to those charged with governance.

- (b) No, UDIN is required only for all Certificates, all Audit Reports and all other Audit, Assurance and Attestation functions and not for any letters etc. making communications.
- (c) Yes, one single UDIN can be generated for all documents of one client. UDINs are required to be generated client wise instead of document wise.
- (d) No, one single UDIN can be generated for the whole year for one engagement which may include various communications by auditor to management and those charged with Governance.

3.4 Greenly Ltd wants to ascertain whether it can incur the CSR through Green Foundation.

- (a) It cannot incur CSR expenditure through Green Foundation, as it is not registered with Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) for the purpose of undertaking CSR activity.
- (b) It can incur CSR expenditure through Green Foundation, as the Foundation is registered under section 12A and section 80G of the Income-tax Act.
- (c) It can incur CSR expenditure through Green Foundation, as it is into undertaking similar CSR activities.
- (d) It can incur expenditure through Green Foundation, as it is carrying out certain CSR projects since 2019.

3.5 During the conclusion of the audit, Aparasampad was thinking if she is required to report the fact of the resignation by the previous auditor ?

- (a) Yes. As per Companies (Auditors Report) Order, 2020 Aparasampad & Co. should report the resignation of ABC LLP and state if the Firm has taken into consideration the issues or objections raised by ABC LLP.

- (b) No. Since the resignation of ABC LLP is due to personal reasons, the same need not be reported in the Auditors Report.
- (c) Yes. As per provisions of Section 143(3) of the Companies Act, 2013, the fact of previous auditor's resignation should be reported.
- (d) Yes. The fact of previous auditors resignation should be reported as per Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.

Descriptive Questions

- 3.6 Enumerate the procedure for appointment of the statutory auditors in case of casual vacancy. Aparna wants to draw the attention of the readers of the financial statements by way of an Emphasis of Matter (EOM) paragraph in the Audit Report issued by them indicating the fact of their appointment due to resignation of the existing auditor. Explain the circumstances in which an auditor may consider to include an Emphasis of Matter (EOM) paragraph in their audit report. 2+3
- 3.7 Sampad discussed with Aparna and thought that it would be handy and easy to explain the clients the details of Liberalised Remittance Scheme (LRS), if they have standard document. Draft a note covering various aspects of LRS. 5
- 3.8 Ramnik requests you to: 3+2
- (i) Compute the incremental cost of Greenly Ltd which may be taken as a base for quoting the minimum price per suit.
 - (ii) Indicate the aspects to be considered for making lowest quote.

CASE STUDY – 4

Wanton Terun Limited (WTL) is a fast growing listed company focussing on innovation in the Textile and Garments Industry. The Company has grown in last one decade from Punjab (India) to the homes of millions of customers across 50 countries and is aiming the target of becoming the most trusted brand that takes conscious care of its customers, employees and all stakeholders, and treats them 'the best.' Company also has 5 subsidiaries operating outside India in the same business line of garments and trading of some special types of yarns. Financial Statements of the Company for the financial year 2022-2023 has already been prepared and audit was completed as per all regulatory requirements.

After gaining experience as CFO of the Company WTL for last 15 years, Tiru has resigned and started his own venture in professional consultancy with some other players in the same business domain. Management of the Company gave an advertisement in all leading newspapers for hiring qualified professional for the post of CFO. Fifty applications were received by the Company and all the candidates were competent and had good exposure in financial reporting, corporate governance, MIS reporting, capital budgeting, direct and indirect tax matters.

Management of the Company decided to have interview board for selecting the appropriate candidate for the post of CFO. After looking at the recent developments in various areas relating to the operations of the Company, accounting and other technical aspects of Companies Act, GST etc., following issues (as per books of accounts of the company) were selected on which opinion of all the candidates were sought and whosoever gives the correct response will be selected for next round of interviews. You are also interested in this job profile and have been asked the following issues during the interview:

Issue 1

Company is operating in 50 countries, so employees of the Company travel worldwide to oversee the operations and for business expansion. For this purpose, foreign currency is taken from authorized dealers (who charge GST as per relevant provisions of GST Act and applicable valuation guidelines) and used for meeting all overseas expenses including stay, local travelling and food expenses in foreign countries. For the upcoming business trip, employees will be travelling to United States of America and require US\$ 10,000. Company purchased foreign currency (9900 US\$) by paying ₹ 7.40 Lakhs, however the customs exchange rate and bank buying rate on same will lead to amount of ₹ 7.45 Lakhs and ₹ 7.50 Lakhs respectively for equivalent number of dollars on the same date.

During the last overseas visit of Senior Vice President (Marketing), the Company received export order worth ₹ 10 Crores for specified types of garments for which yarn was required to be imported. Company imported special yarn from Germany (for ₹ 6.50 Crores) for manufacture of garments and then the garments were manufactured and exported out of India for an agreed consideration of ₹ 10 Crores. Garments exported by the Company qualify for duty drawback under Customs Act, 1962. Market Value of the exported garments was ₹ 11.70 Crores and duty drawback rate was 40%.

Issue 2

One of the overseas subsidiaries SSS Inc. has provided financial assistance to WTL. The said financial assistance is outstanding in the books of accounts of the Company as Foreign Currency Loan (FCL) on which it paid an interest of ₹ 32 Crores in the last financial year. The amount of TDS, as applicable, has been deducted and deposited within the due date. Profits before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA) of the borrower in the previous year were ₹ 100 Crores and the amount of depreciation was ₹ 15 Crores.

Issue 3

Company has to comply with listing obligations and disclosure requirements relating to corporate governance and for this independent and a qualified audit committee is already formed and functioning. The audit committee consisted of six directors (having wide experience in corporate matters) with four of them being independent directors. One of the directors P (an independent director) has resigned as a director of the Company. WTL proposes to appoint Q as an independent director who is already serving as managing director in one company and independent director in three other listed entities. During the current year, the Company proposed to increase the share capital by issuing 10 Lakh equity shares (amounting to ₹ 100 Lakhs) with superior rights and is in the process of completing the required formalities.

Issue 4

Arunima is woman director of the Company. Due to her other engagements, she tendered her resignation from directorship with effect from 1st March 2023, vide her letter dated 15th February 2023, which was received by the Company on 20th February 2023. The Board took note of the resignation in its meeting held on 15th March 2023.

Issue 5

Aver Private Ltd was acquired by WTL and the same was accounted as a business combination as per Ind AS 103. However, there was an existing share-based scheme in Aver Private Ltd with a vesting condition for 4 years in which 3 years had already lapsed at the date of acquisition. WTL agreed to replace the existing award for the employees of the acquired entity. The fair value of the option under share-based payment scheme on acquisition date ₹ 1,200, while the fair value of option replacing the existing scheme was ₹ 1,500. Also, only one more year was left for vesting after the acquisition.

MCQ : Provide the correct option to the following Questions :**2×5
=10**

4.1. In respect of purchase of foreign currency from authorized dealer, whether the GST will be applicable and if yes, what will be the value of services on which GST will be charged under rule 32(2)(a) ? Also calculate the GST amount assuming tax rate @ 18%.

- (a) GST will be applicable on these services and the value of services will be ₹ 7,450. GST amount will be ₹ 1,341
- (b) GST will be applicable on these services and the value of services will be ₹ 7,400. GST amount will be ₹ 1,332
- (c) GST will be applicable on these services and the value of services will be ₹ 5,200. GST amount will be ₹ 936
- (d) GST on transactions below US\$ 10,000 is specifically exempted, so GST will not be applicable.

4.2. With respect to facts given in Issue 2 above, the interest to be reported by tax auditor under the form 3CD of Income-tax Act, 1961 would be:

- (a) ₹ 30 Crores and ₹ 2 Crores under clause 30B
- (b) ₹ 32 Crores and ₹ 2 Crores under clause 30B
- (c) ₹ 32 Crores and ₹ 34.50 Crores under clause 30A
- (d) ₹ 32 Crores under clause 30A

4.3. In the background of circumstances described in Issue 3, the Company Secretary contends that the Audit Committee should be reconstituted, even if Q is appointed as an independent director. Is the Company Secretary's contention appropriate ?

- (a) Contention of Company Secretary is correct and the Audit Committee should be reconstituted, as it should have majority of members as independent directors.
- (b) Contention of Company Secretary is not correct and the existing Audit Committee can continue as independent directors constitute more than two third of the total number of directors of audit committee.
- (c) Contention of Company Secretary is correct and the Audit Committee shall be reconstituted, as it should have only independent directors as members.
- (d) Contention of Company Secretary is not correct and the Audit Committee is not required to be reconstituted due to change in its members.

4.4 WTL shall appoint another woman director on the Board of the Company on or before:

- (a) 1st June 2023
- (b) 20th May 2023
- (c) 15th June 2023
- (d) 15th May 2023

4.5. In your opinion, what will be the upper limit of amount of drawback as per guidelines under Rule 9 ?

- (a) ₹ 4.00 Crores
- (b) ₹ 4.68 Crores
- (c) ₹ 3.90 Crores
- (d) ₹ 3.33 Crores

Descriptive Questions

4.6. Mr Q, before accepting the appointment as a director, discussed with the Company about the implications of GST on his appointment and emoluments. Explain if the services provided by the directors are under the ambit of Goods and Service Tax Act.

5

4.7. In the background of facts stated in issue 5, compute the value of option under the share based payment as per Ind AS 102.

4

(25)

DQL

Marks

4.8. In case you are appointed as CFO of the company:

3+3

- (i) Indicate the areas for establishing and maintaining internal controls for financial reporting which will be certified by you
- (ii) Mention the aspects that you would certify to the Board of directors along with the Chief Executive Officer of the Company.

CASE STUDY – 5

BASP & Co. Chartered Accountants is a firm of Chartered Accountants, having offices across major towns of south India. They provide consultancy in the field of GST, income-tax and corporate law consultancy. ABC Private Ltd is a one of the major clients of the firm having a dynamic and professional Finance team., Tan & Kan, the Partners of BASP & Co, had regular meetings with Jay, the Director (Finance) of ABC Private Ltd and his team. During one of the meetings, Jay seemed to have quite some points for discussion with Tan & Kan. Having seen new members in the audit team, Jay gave a quick overview about the Company and its operations for their understanding. He explained that the Company manufactures and supplies air conditioners (AC), refrigerators, and other products.

He went on to explain the following points:

- (A) The Company is expanding its business and establishing a new unit with an estimated budget of ₹ 250 Lakhs. The break-up of this expenditure is as follows:

Civil construction	₹ 120 Lakhs (excluding GST)
Plant and Machinery	₹ 130 Lakhs (excluding GST)

DQL

P.T.O.

(26)

DQL**Marks**

The civil construction consists of construction of foundation for installation of Plant and Machinery, Factory Shed, etc. The cost of construction of foundation is ₹ 20 Lakhs included in total construction cost. CGST and SGST for both civil construction and Plant and Machinery is 9% each i.e. 18% in aggregate. The details of expenditure are as under:

Date	Details	Amount ₹ Lakhs
1 st April 2021	Advance given for Plant & Machinery	40
	Advance to contractor for civil construction	10
15 th April 2021	Work of construction begins	
30 th April 2021	Civil construction work expenses	25
31 st July 2021	Civil construction work expenses	25
1 st October 2021	Payment made to suppliers of Plant and Machinery and delivery received	90
31 st December 2021	Construction work expenses	20
31 st March 2022	Final payment made (including outstanding GST)	40

- (B) During the financial year 2022-23, in one of the Board meetings, the management sought an approval from the Board, for investing in equity shares of other Companies as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. The Board approved the management's proposal, after due

DQL

deliberations and discussions. The Company purchased 10,000 shares of Milaan Ltd on 1st January 2022 at a price of ₹ 20 per share. Milaan Ltd declared bonus of one share for every 2 shares held on 31st March 2022 as record date for issue of bonus. The Company sold 10,000 shares purchased on 1st January 2022 on 31st August 2022 at ₹ 15 per share.

- (C) In addition to manufacture and supply of AC's, the Company also does installation for the same. It had received advance of ₹ 5 Lakhs for supply of 5 split air-conditioners to Bavana Ltd for installation at their factory in Haryana on 15th February 2023. The Company supplied the ACs and installed them on 28th February 2023 and issued the invoice on the same date i.e. 28th February 2023. The supply was chargeable to tax @ 18% but was reduced to 12% from 25th February 2023. The Company charged GST @ 18% while the buyer Bavana Ltd contended that GST should have been charged @ 12% as the supply was made after the change of rate.
- (D) The Company had entered into an agreement with Humlog Private Ltd, for supply man-power on contract basis. This agreement was in existence for more than 8 years now and both the parties renewed the agreement every two years. However, the Company noticed that the services provided were not upto the mark. Though the agreement was due for renewal this month, the Company raised a dispute relating to quality of man-power and was planning to invoke the arbitration clause.

- (E) During the financial year 2018-2019, the Company bought back equity shares worth ₹ 5 Crores resulting in 5% decrease in combined outstanding of paid up share capital and free reserves. Further to this, during the financial year 2020-2021 bonus shares were issued in the ratio of 3:2. Bonus shares were issued using the amount lying in securities premium account. Both the actions of the Company were according to the guidelines prescribed under Companies Act. Tan and Kan, endorsed this fact and also added that appropriate disclosures were made in the financial statements.
- (F) Jay was happy to inform that the Company's operations were going on smoothly and they were on a growth trajectory. During the financial year 2021-22, the Company had a turnover of ₹ 100 Crores and there was loan outstanding from a bank of ₹ 75 Crores and deposits of ₹ 30 Crores.
- (G) After the audit discussions were over, Jay and Kan had a general discussion. During the conversation he mentions that Shahi, a shareholder and non-executive director of the Company has become the present Member of Parliament. His son, Abhir is studying abroad in US. As the present term of Parliament is coming to an end next year and his term also will come to an end. Shahi is willing to contest next election as an independent candidate. He has many friends and relatives in US and he asked his son to contact them, to collect fund for his election. Jay also told Ranga, Shahi's friend who is a contractor working for Ministry of Transport, Shipping and National Highways also accompanied Shahi on the US trip as part of government delegation.

- (H) Jay asked Tan and Kan, if they could help his friend Merun, Partner Mahim & Co, Chartered accountants. Jay and Merun were close friends and they often used to have professional and academic discussions. Tan and Kan gladly agreed to provide clarifications to Meru, if he had any technical query. Jay set up a zoom call between Merun and them. During the call, Merun said he would be more comfortable and confident, if some other Chartered Accountant reviews the financial statements and audit reports he is signing.

MCQ : Provide the correct option to the following Questions :

**2×5
=10**

- 5.1. Is ABC Private Ltd required to appoint an internal auditor during the financial year 2022-23 for complying with the provisions of Companies Act, 2013 ?
- (a) The Company is required to appoint internal auditor as one of limits of appointment of internal auditor is met by the company.
- (b) The Company being a private company is not required to appoint internal auditors.
- (c) The Company is not required to appoint the internal auditors, as the appointment of internal auditor is a matter of Board's decision.
- (d) The Company is not required to appoint internal auditor because the thresholds prescribed under the Act, have not been met.

5.2. The Company will treat the loss on sale of shares as:

- (a) Loss of ₹ 50,000 on sale of 10,000 shares will be claimed as a loss.
- (b) There will be gain of ₹ 1,666.67 as the cost of shares will be spread across total 15,000 shares.
- (c) The Company cannot claim the loss of ₹ 50,000. However, this loss of ₹ 50,000 will become cost of acquisition of remaining 5000 shares received as bonus.
- (d) Loss of ₹ 50,000 cannot be claimed as loss and the cost of acquisition of bonus shares will be 'nil'.

5.3. In the background of the facts given above, the amount which ABC Private Ltd is entitled to take credit for Input tax (ITC) of ₹

- (a) ₹ 45 Lakhs
- (b) ₹ 27 Lakhs
- (c) ₹ 23.40 Lakhs
- (d) ₹ 21.60 Lakhs

5.4. Advise ABC Private Ltd, what is the correct position of law in the facts given in case study:

- (a) Since payment was received prior to change of rate of tax, old rate will be applicable.
- (b) Since provision of supply and issue of invoice is after the change in rate of tax, and only payment has been received before the change in rate, new rate shall be applicable.

(31)

DQL

Marks

- (c) Since the time of supply shall be earlier of date of receipt of payment and date of issue of invoice, old rate shall be applicable.
- (d) Since provision of service is after the change in rate of tax, new rate shall be applicable. Date of invoice is not relevant.

5.5. Whether the transactions of buy back and bonus shares are required to be reported in the financial statements for the financial year 2022-2023 ?

- (a) As per schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, the comparative information for last financial year need to be presented and the said transactions do not pertain to last financial year, hence no reporting is required.
- (b) As per schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, only transaction of buy back completed in last three financial years is required to be reported.
- (c) As per schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, only transaction of bonus shares issued during last three financial years is required to be reported.
- (d) As per schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 both bonus shares issued and shares bought back during last five financial years needs to be reported.

Descriptive Questions

5.6 Explain the circumstances in which an arbitration agreement can be terminated. Will the Company be successful in invoking the arbitration clause against Humlog Private Ltd. **3+2**

DQL

P.T.O.

5.7 Jay feels it is not appropriate for Shahi to seek funds for election in such a manner. With reference to the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010, explain who are prohibited from taking any contributions from a foreign source. 5

5.8 In background of Merun's discussion with Tan and Kan, answer the following 2+3

- (i) Can the financial statements and audit report signed by Merun be reviewed by some other Chartered Accountant ? If yes, who can do such review in terms of Standard on Quality Controls Auditing, Review, Other Assurance and Related Services.
- (ii) What should be the contents of the review policy and procedures, if Meru's firm is required to establish such policy ?