TAXBOOK⁺

Working steps of solutions

B11 to B20

Capital Gains

Build Your Confidence (BYC)

SPECIAL PROVISIONS WHERE CAPITAL GAIN IS CHARGED IN YEAR OTHER THAN YEAR OF TRANSFER

B11. 45(1A) – Mr. Jain purchased a capital asset on 1.4.2015 for Rs. 10 lakh (not entitled to depreciation).

Capital gain for AY 2022-23 being the year of receipt of compensation

Particulars	Rs.
Full value of consideration = Money + FMV of asset	8,00,000
Less: Expenditure on transfer	(10,000)
Net consideration	7,90,000
Less: Indexed cost of acquisition = COA × (CII of 2020-21/CII of 2015-16) = 10 lakh × (301/254)	(11,85,039)
Long term capital gain (loss)	(3,95,039)

B12. 45(1A) – Zeeshan carries on retail business. In an earthquake on 10.12.2021, computers used by him in......

Computation of depreciation and capital gain for AY 2022-23

Depreciation for AY 2022-23	Α	В	С	D
WDV of Block as on 1.4.2021	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Add: Actual cost of assets acquired during the PY	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000
Less: Moneys payable (insurance compensation)	(1,50,000)	(1,50,000)	(3,50,000)	(3,50,000)
WDV of Block for depreciation (cannot be negative)	1,40,000	1,40,000	Nil	Nil
Less: Depreciation: No depreciation since the block ceases to exist. Capital gain will arise u/s 50.	Nil	-	Nil	-
Less: Depreciation: Block exists with a positive WDV. Depreciation = 50% of 40% of 40,000 (as asset put to use < 180D) + 40% of remaining 1,00,000	_	48,000	-	-
Less: Depreciation: No depreciation since WDV is Nil although block continues to exist	-	-	-	Nil
Capital gain for AY 2022-23	Α	В	С	D
Full value of consideration u/s 45(1A) = Money + FMV of asset	1,50,000	-	3,50,000	3,50,000
Less: WDV as on 1.4.2021	(2,50,000)	-	(2,50,000)	(2,50,000)
Less: Assets acquired during the PY	(40,000)	-	(40,000)	(40,000)
Short term capital gain (loss) u/s 50 on depreciable asset	(1,40,000)	-	60,000	60,000

B13. 45(2) - Rupesh owned diamond jewellery which he purchased on 12.6.2016 for Rs. 5,00,000. He started

Tax treatment in the hands of Rupesh for AY 2022-23

Particulars	Business commenced on	
	10.12.2018	10.12.2019
Computation of capital gain for AY 2022-23 being the year of sale of 30% jewellery		
Full value of consideration = FMV on date of conversion (30%)	2,40,000	2,40,000
Less: Cost of acquisition = 30% of 5,00,000. POH from 12.6.2016 to 10.12.2018 is not more than	(1,50,000)	

36 months. Short term capital gains arise.		
Less: Indexed cost of acquisition = COA × (CII of 2019-20, i.e., year of conversion / CII of 2016-		(1,64,205)
17) = $1,50,000 \times (289/264)$. POH from 12.6.2016 to 10.12.2019 is more than 36 months. Long		
term capital gains arise.		
Short term capital gain	90,000	
Long term capital gain		75,795
Computation of business income for AY 2022-23 being the year of sale of 30% jewellery		
Sale consideration	3,00,000	3,00,000
Less: FMV on date of conversion	(2,40,000)	(2,40,000)
Business income	60,000	60,000

B15. 45(5) – Jacob purchased a house property on 1.6.2010 for Rs. 10 lakh. It was acquired by the Central

Computation of capital gain in the hands of Jacob

Particulars	Rs.
AY 2022-23 – First receipt of initial compensation in PY 2021-22	
Full value of consideration = Whole of initial compensation	30,00,000
Less: Expenditure in connection with transfer	Nil
Net consideration	30,00,000
Less: ICOA = COA × (CII of 2020-21, i.e., year of acquisition / CII of 2010-11) = 10 lakh × (301/167)	(18,02,395)
Less: ICOI	Nil
Long term capital gain	11,97,605
AY 2024-25 – Receipt of enhanced compensation in PY 2023-24	
Full value of consideration	10,00,000
Less: Expenditure in connection with transfer	(50,000)
Net consideration	9,50,000
Less: ICOA/ICOI	Nil
Long term capital gain	9,50,000

SPECIAL PROVISIONS TO PREVENT TAX AVOIDANCE

B17. 50C – Mr. X has sold a building on 10.12.2021 which was acquired on 12.9.2020 for Rs. 10 lakh. Compute......

Computation of capital gain in the hands of Mr. X for AY 2022-23

Particulars	I	II	III
Full value of consideration u/s 50C (Note)	24,00,000	20,00,000	25,00,000
Less: Cost of acquisition	(10,00,000)	(10,00,000)	(10,00,000)
Short term capital gain (as POH is not more than 24 months)	14,00,000	10,00,000	15,00,000

Note:

I: SDV on date of transfer taken as consideration as it is > 110% of actual consideration. SDV on date of agreement not considered as actual consideration (or part) not received on or before that date by specified mode.

II: Actual consideration taken, as SDV on date of agreement ≤ 110% of actual consideration. SDV on date of agreement considered as actual consideration (or part) is received on or before that date by specified mode.

III: SDV on date of transfer taken as consideration as it is > 110% of actual consideration. SDV on date of agreement not considered as actual consideration (or part) not received on or before that date by specified mode.

B18. 50C – Determine the value of consideration that will be taken in the following situations of transfer of land or building held as capital asset by Z, for AY 2022-23. All figures are given in Rs. lakhs. Assume that Z has not disputed the SDV.

		Date of	Actual	Applicable	FMV on	DVO	Can Z ask for	FVC	Remarks	
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transfer	consideration	SDV	date of transfer	valuation	DVO valuation?	u/s 50C	
1.10.2021	100	120	130	-	No as SDV is not > FMV	120	SDV exceeds 110% of consideration
1.10.2021	100	105	100	-	No need	100	No need to refer to DVO
1.10.2021	100	150	125	120	Yes	120	DVO value ≤ SDV
1.10.2021	100	150	125	160	Yes	150	DVO value > SDV
1.10.2021	100	150	125	105	Yes	105	Even if DVO value is within 10%
1.10.2021	100	150	125	95	Yes	100	Even if DVO value is less than actual

B19. 50C – Ramesh sold a vacant plot of land on 1.9.2021 for Rs. 75 lakh (SDV as on this date is Rs. 90 lakh)......

- (a) 90 lakh will be taken u/s 50C as SDV > 110% of consideration.
- (b) Case (i): DVO value is 92 lakh: Full value of consideration will be taken as 90 lakh as DVO value > SDV. Case (ii): DVO value is 80 lakh: Full value of consideration will be taken as 80 lakh as DVO value ≤ SDV.

B20. 50C – Johar owns a building acquired by him on 15.8.1998 for Rs. 5 lakh. It's FMV on 1.4.2001 was

Computation of capital gain in the hands of Johar for AY 2022-23

Particulars	A	В	С
Full value of consideration:	40,00,000	30,00,000	37,00,000
A – SDV of Rs. 40 lakh taken as it is > 110% of 30 lakh (SDV on date of agreement is			
not taken as payment made by bearer cheque on the date of agreement)			
B – Rs. 30 lakh taken, as SDV of Rs. 32 lakh is ≤ 110% of Rs. 30 lakh			
C – DVO value taken, as it is < SDV			
Less: Expenditure in connection with transfer	(30,000)	(30,000)	(30,000)
Net consideration	39,70,000	29,70,000	36,70,000
Less: ICOA = COA (Higher of COA or FMV on 1.4.2001 (can't exceed SDV)) × (CII of	(25,36,000)	(25,36,000)	(25,36,000)
2021-22/CII of 2001-02) = 8 lakh × (317/100)			
Less: COI incurred before 1.4.2001 of Rs. 75,000 (ignore)	Nil	Nil	Nil
Less: ICOI for cost incurred on 15.6.2010 = COI × (CII of 2021-22/CII of 2010-11) = 2	(3,79,641)	(3,79,641)	(3,79,641)
lakh × (317/167)			
Long term capital gain	10,54,359	54,359	7,54,359