

TAXBOOK⁺

Working steps of solutions

B41 to B50

Capital Gains

Build Your Confidence (BYC)

B41. 54, 54EC – CA2015(N) (modified) - Martin sold his residential house property on 8.6.2021 for Rs. 7 crore.....

Computation of income under the head 'Capital Gains' for AY 2022-23

Particulars	Rs.
Full value of consideration u/s 50C = SDV, since it is > 110% of consideration.	8,00,00,000
Less: Expenditure on transfer	(10,00,000)
Net consideration	7,90,00,000
Less: ICOA = COA × (CII of 2021-22/CII of 2006-07) = 2 crore × (317/122)	(5,19,67,213)
Long term capital gain before exemption (since house property held for more than 24 months)	2,70,32,787
Less: Exemption:	
• Exemption u/s 54 = Cost of New Asset, i.e., Purchase of new house property and deposit in CGAS account, before the due date of filing ROI u/s 139(1) (assumed to be 31.7.2022).	(2,50,00,000)
• Exemption u/s 54EC = Cost of investment in NHAI bonds made within 6 months of transfer of original asset (i.e., on or before 7.12.2021) subject to upper cap of Rs. 50 lakh	(50,00,000)
Taxable long term capital gain	Nil

Note: Since CG > 2 crore, exemption is available only for one new house. However, in this case, exemption will not be denied on amount spent on additional floor on the ground that since only one new house is entitled to exemption, the amount deposited in CGAS will not be construed as having been utilized to acquire new house. This is because different floors (units) of a house property can be construed as one house property.

B42. 54, 54EC – CA2011(N) - Selvan acquired a residential houses in January 2006 for Rs. 10,00,000 and made some.....

Computation of capital gain taxable in the hands of Selvan

Computation of capital gain for AY 2022-23	Rs.
Full value of consideration u/s 50C = SDV, since it is > 110% of consideration.	80,00,000
Less: ICOA = COA × (CII of 2021-22/CII of 2005-06) = 10 lakh × (317/117)	(27,09,402)
Less: ICOI = COI × (CII of 2021-22/CII of 2010-11) = 2 lakh × (317/167)	(3,79,641)
Long term capital gain before exemption (since house property held for more than 24 months)	49,10,957
Less: Exemption:	
• Exemption u/s 54 = Cost of new asset being purchase of new house property within 1Y before or 2Y from date of transfer of original asset	(25,00,000)
• Exemption u/s 54EC: Not available since NHAI bonds purchased after 6 months of transfer of original asset	Nil
Taxable long term capital gain	24,10,957
Computation of capital gain for AY 2023-24 since new house sold within 3 years of its acquisition	Rs.
Full value of consideration	40,00,000
Less: ICOA = COA (Cost – CG exempted earlier u/s 54) = 25 lakh – 25 lakh = Nil) × (CII of 2022-23/CII of 2020-21)	Nil
Long term capital gain (since new house sold after 24 months)	40,00,000

B43. 54F - Jagjit owns certain jewellery which was acquired in two lots: On 1.5.2004 for Rs. 20 lakh and on 1.5.2020.....

Computation of capital gain in the hands of Jagjit

Computation of capital gain for AY 2022-23	LTCA	STCA
Full value of consideration	80,00,000	60,00,000
Less: Expenditure on transfer	(80,000)	(60,000)
Net consideration	79,20,000	59,40,000
Less: COA		
• ICOA for 1 st lot = COA × (CII of 2021-22/CII of 2004-05) = 20 lakh × (317/113)	(56,10,619)	-
• COA for 2 nd lot	-	(30,00,000)
Capital gain (long term for first lot and short term for second lot based on POH threshold of 36 months)	23,09,381	29,40,000
Less: Exemption u/s 54F (only on LTCG) = Capital gain × (Cost of new asset / Net consideration) = 23,09,381 × (60,00,000 / 79,20,000). Cost of new asset = Amount utilized to acquire new asset and that deposited in CGAS by due date to file ROI.	(17,49,531)	-
Taxable capital gain	5,59,850	29,40,000
Computation of capital gain for AY 2024-25 in which another house, other than the new asset, is purchased within 2Y from 1.5.2021	Rs.	Rs.
Long term capital gain = Capital gain exempted earlier	17,49,531	-

B44. 54F - Jagjit purchased a vacant plot of land on 1.8.2010 for Rs. 30 lakh which he sold on 1.8.2021 for.....

Computation of capital gain in the hands of Jagjit

Computation of capital gain for AY 2022-23	Rs.
Full value of consideration u/s 50C = FVC, since SDV ≤ 110% of FVC	90,00,000
Less: Expenditure on transfer	(90,000)
Net consideration	89,10,000
Less: ICOA = COA × (CII of 2021-22/CII of 2010-11) = 30 lakh × (317/167)	(56,94,611)
Long term capital gain	32,15,389
Less: Exemption u/s 54F = Capital gain × (Cost of new asset / Net consideration) = 32,15,389 × (75,00,000 / 89,10,000).	(27,06,556)
Taxable long term capital gain	5,08,833
Computation of capital gain for AY 2025-26 in which new house is sold within 3Y from 1.3.2022	Rs.
Full value of consideration u/s 50C = SDV, since SDV > 110% of FVC	1,00,00,000
Less: Expenditure on transfer = 1% of 90 lakh	(90,000)
Net consideration	99,10,000
Less: ICOA = COA × (CII of 2024-25/CII of 2021-22) = 75 lakh × (350/317).	(82,80,757)
Long term capital gain on sale of house in Shimla (since held for more than 24 months)	16,29,243
Long term capital gain exempted earlier (now forfeited)	27,06,556
Taxable long term capital gain	43,35,799

TAX ON CAPITAL GAIN

B45. Compute the tax liability of Charmis from the following particulars for the AY 2022-23. He has not opted for.....

Computation of tax liability of Charmis for AY 2022-23

Particulars	A	B	C	D
Composition of total income				
STCG u/s 111A: STCG on sale of units of equity oriented fund	2,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
LTCG u/s 112A: LTCG on sale of equity shares of Z Ltd.	3,00,000	2,00,000	1,20,000	1,20,000
LTCG u/s 112: LTCG on sale of diamond jewellery and unlisted shares	2,50,000	90,000	2,80,000	2,80,000
Other income (taxable at normal rates): Salary and STCG on sale of vacant plot of land	6,50,000	2,00,000	1,70,000	1,70,000
Gross total income	14,00,000	5,90,000	6,70,000	6,70,000
Less: Deduction u/c VIA from gross total income: Available only from other income.	(1,50,000)	(1,50,000)	(1,70,000)	(1,70,000)

Total income	12,50,000	4,40,000	5,00,000	5,00,000
Incomes comprised in total income:				
Income taxable at special rates	7,50,000	3,90,000	5,00,000	5,00,000
Income taxable at normal rates	5,00,000	50,000	Nil	Nil
Unexhausted basic exemption limit (UBEL) (first adjust u/s 112, then 111A, then 112A). Benefit not available to NR.	-	2,50,000	3,00,000	N/A
Computation of tax liability:				
Tax on LTCG u/s 112 @ 20% :				
• A: 20% of 2,50,000	50,000	-	-	-
• B: 20% of Nil (90,000 adjusted against UBEL)	-	Nil	-	-
• C: 20% of Nil (2,80,000 adjusted against UBEL)	-	-	Nil	-
• D: 20% of 2,80,000	-	-	-	56,000
Tax on STCG u/s 111A @ 15%:				
• A: 15% of 2,00,000	30,000	-	-	-
• B: 15% of Nil (1,00,000 adjusted against UBEL)	-	Nil	-	-
• C: 15% of 80,000 (20,000 adjusted against UBEL)	-	-	12,000	-
• D: 15% of 1,00,000	-	-	-	15,000
Tax on LTCG u/s 112A @ 10%:				
• A: 10% of 2,00,000 (3,00,000 – exemption of 1 lakh)	20,000	-	-	-
• B: 10% of 40,000 (1,40,000 (60,000 adjusted against UBEL) – exemption of 1 lakh)	-	4,000	-	-
• C & D : 10% of 20,000 (1,20,000 – exemption of 1 lakh)	-	-	2,000	2,000
Tax on other income at normal rates:				
• A: Tax on 5,00,000	12,500	-	-	-
• B: Tax on 50,000	-	Nil	-	-
• C & D: Tax on Nil	-	-	Nil	Nil
	1,12,500	4,000	14,000	73,000
Less: Rebate u/s 87A: Available to resident individual with TI ≤ 5 lakh. Not available on tax u/s 112A.	-	-	(12,000)	-
	1,12,500	4,000	2,000	73,000
Add: Surcharge: Not applicable for TI up to 50 lakh	-	-	-	-
	1,12,500	4,000	2,000	73,000
Add: HEC @ 4%	4,500	160	80	2,920
Tax liability	1,17,000	4,160	2,080	75,920

B45a. CA2021(JULY) – Compute the tax liability for AY 2022-23 (in a manner most beneficial to the assessee) of Satya.....

Composition of total income of Satya for AY 2022-23

Particulars	Rs.
Long term capital gain on sale of plot – Section 112	1,00,000
Short term capital gain on sale of listed equity shares (STT paid) – Section 111A	2,90,000
Other income	1,00,000
Total income	4,90,000

Computation of tax liability of Satya for AY 2022-23

Particulars	Rs.
Tax on LTCG u/s 112 @ 20% of Nil (LTCG of 1,00,000 – Unexhausted basic exemption limit to the extent of 1,00,000)	-
Tax on STCG u/s 111A @ 15% of 2,40,000 (STCG of 2,90,000 – Balance unexhausted basic exemption limit of 50,000)	36,000
	36,000
Less: Rebate u/s 87A up to 12,500 since total income does not exceed 5 lakh	(12,500)
	23,500
Add: HEC @ 4%	940
Tax liability	24,440

Mistake by students:

- Failure to consider benefit of unexhausted basic exemption limit.
- Failure to provide rebate u/s 87A.

B46. 112A – CA2019(M) - Himanshi (68 years) is a resident individual. During the AY 2022-23, she has income from.....

Computation of tax liability of Himanshi for AY 2022-23

Particulars	Rs.
Incomes comprised in total income:	
• Long term capital gain u/s 112A	1,80,000
• Other income	2,75,000
Computation of tax liability:	
• Tax on LTCG u/s 112A: Unexhausted BEL = 25,000 (3,00,000 – 2,75,000). Taxable LTCG = 1,80,000 – 25,000 = 1,55,000. Taxable LTCG u/s 112A = 1,55,000 – exemption of 1,00,000 = 55,000. Tax @ 10%.	5,500
• Tax on balance income of Rs. 2,75,000 at normal rates	Nil
Tax on total income	5,500
Less: Rebate u/s 87A: Not allowed on tax u/s 112A	-
	5,500
Add: Surcharge	-
	5,500
Add: HEC@ 4%	220
Tax liability	5,720

Mistake by students – Failure to provide benefit of unexhausted BEL to LTCG.

B46A. CA2021(JAN) - One equity share of a company listed on recognized stock exchange is acquired on 1.1.2017 at.....

Computation of capital gain/loss u/s 112A

Particulars	Rs.
Full value of consideration	150
Less: COA = Higher of COA (100) or lower of FMV on 31.1.2018 or FVC (i.e., 200 or 150) = 150. Benefit of indexation not available u/s 112A.	(150)
Long term capital gain u/s 112A	Nil

B46B. 112A, 112 - CA2021(JULY) – Examine the taxability of capital gains in the following scenarios for AY 2022-23.....

Scenario 1 - Computation of capital gain u/s 112A as shares are transferred on which STT is paid on sale and purchase

Particulars	Rs.
Full value of consideration = 10,000 shares @ 550 per share	55,00,000
Less: COA = Higher of COA (395) or lower of FMV on 31.1.2018 or FVC (i.e., 390 or 550) = 395. Benefit of indexation not available u/s 112A.	(39,50,000)
Long term capital gain u/s 112A. This will be taxable at 10% on amount exceeding 1 lakh, i.e., on 14,50,000.	15,50,000

Mistake by students – Failure to correctly compute LTCG u/s 112A and specify the rate of tax thereon.

Scenario 2 - Computation of capital gain u/s 112 as gain is LTCG since period of holding of house is more than 24 months

Particulars	Rs.
Full value of consideration u/s 50C is stamp duty value since it exceeds 110% of consideration	45,00,000
Less: ICOA = COA × (CII of 2021-22/CII of 2017-18) = 9 lakh × (317/272)	(10,48,897)
	34,51,103
Less: Exemption u/s 54EC for investment in NHAI bonds within 6 months from 4.9.2021. Not eligible since investment is made after the eligible period.	-
Long term capital gain u/s 112 taxable @ 20%	34,51,103

Mistake by students – Wrongly allowed exemption u/s 54EC even when investment made beyond the time limit.

B47. 55, 112A – Calculate the tax liability of Chintan, a resident individual of age 45 years, for the AY 2022-23 on sale of.....

Computation of tax liability for AY 2022-23 in the hands of Chintan

Particulars	Rs.
Capital gain on sale of equity shares u/s 112A:	
• Full value of consideration	9,00,000
• Less: Expenses on transfer being brokerage on sale (STT not allowed as deduction)	(9,000)
• Net consideration	8,91,000
• Less: COA = Higher of COA (1,50,000 based on higher of cost or FMV on 1.4.2001) or lower of FMV on 31.1.2018 or FVC (5,00,000 or 9,00,000)	(5,00,000)
Long-term capital gain u/s 112A	3,91,000
Business income	5,00,000
Gross total income	8,91,000
Less: Deduction u/s 80C for amount deposited in NSC certificates (not allowed on income u/s 112A)	(50,000)
Total income	8,41,000
Incomes comprised in total income:	
• Long term capital gain u/s 112A	3,91,000
• Other income	4,50,000
Computation of tax liability:	
• Tax on LTCG u/s 112A @ 10% on 2,91,000 (3,91,000 – exemption of 1,00,000)	29,100
• Tax on balance income of Rs. 4,50,000 at normal rates	10,000
Tax on total income	39,100
Less: Rebate u/s 87A: Not allowed as total income > 5 lakh	-
	39,100
Add: Surcharge	-
	39,100
Add: HEC@ 4%	1,564
Tax liability	40,664
Tax liability (rounded off)	40,660

B48. 111A/112A – Gurmeet, 70 years of age, acquired 150 equity shares of JKL Ltd. on 15.5.2008 at Rs. 1,500 per.....

Computation of total income and tax liability of Gurmeet for AY 2022-23

Particulars	Rs.	Rs.
Long term capital gains on sale of original shares u/s 112A, i.e., equity shares on which STT is paid on acquisition and transfer		
Full value of sale consideration = 150 × 5,500	8,25,000	
Less: Expenditure on transfer: Brokerage (50% of 10,000). STT not allowed as deduction.	(5,000)	
Net consideration	8,20,000	
Less COA = 150 × 3,500. COA of equity shares acquired before 1.2.2018 is higher of COA of Rs. 1,500 per share and lower of (a) FMV on 31.1.2018 of Rs. 3,500 per share or (b) FVC of Rs. 5,500 per share. Indexation not allowed u/s 112A.	(5,25,000)	
Long term capital gain u/s 112A	2,95,000	2,95,000
Short term capital gains on sale of bonus shares u/s 111A, i.e, equity shares where sale is chargeable to STT		
Full value of sale consideration = 150 × 5,500	8,25,000	
Less: Expenditure on transfer: Brokerage (50% of 10,000). STT not allowed as deduction.	(5,000)	
Net consideration	8,20,000	
Less: COA is Nil	Nil	
Short term capital gain u/s 111A	8,20,000	8,20,000
Income from other sources		
Dividend = 300 × Rs. 20 per share		6,000
Total income		11,21,000
Tax liability		
Tax on STCG u/s 111A: Unexhausted BEL = 2,94,000 (3,00,000 BEL – 6,000). Taxable STCG = 8,20,000 – 2,94,000 = 5,26,000. Tax is 15% of 5,26,000		78,900

Tax on LTCG u/s 112A @ 10% of 1,95,000 (2,95,000 – exemption of 1,00,000)		19,500
Tax on balance dividend income of 6,000		Nil
		98,400
Add: HEC @ 4%		3,936
Tax payable		1,02,336
Tax payable (rounded off)		1,02,340

B49. 112, 112A – CA2019(N) (modified) – Rajan, a resident of age 30 years, provides you with the following details

Computation of capital gain and tax liability in the hands of Rajan for AY 2022-23

Particulars	Rs.
Sale of 10,000 shares of A Ltd. on 5.4.2021 @ Rs. 650 per share	
Full value of consideration = 10,000 × 650	65,00,000
Less: COA = Higher of COA (100 per share) or lower of FMV on 31.1.2018 or FVC (i.e., 300 per share or 650 per share) = 10,000 × 300 per share. Benefit of indexation not available u/s 112A.	(30,00,000)
Long term capital gain u/s 112A: Since shares held for more than 12 months and STT is paid both on purchase and sale.	35,00,000
Sale of 1,000 units of B Mutual Fund on 20.4.2021 @ Rs. 50 per unit	
Full value of consideration = 1000 × 50	50,000
Less: COA = Higher of COA (10 per unit) or lower of FMV on 31.1.2018 or FVC (i.e., 55* per unit or 50 per share) = 1000 × 50 per unit. Benefit of indexation is not available u/s 112A. *NAV on 31.1.2018 taken assuming that units are not listed on this date.	(50,000)
Long term capital gain u/s 112A: Since units held for more than 12 months and STT is paid on sale.	Nil
Sale of 100 shares of C Ltd. on 25.4.2021 @ Rs. 200 per share	
Full value of consideration = 100 × 208	20,800
Less: ICOA = COA × (CII of 2021-22 / CII of 2001-02) = 5,000 (100 shares @ 50 per share) × (317 / 100) COA of bonus shares is Nil but FMV on 1.4.2001 can be substituted. Indexation is available u/s 112.	(15,850)
Long term capital gain u/s 112: Since shares are unlisted and held for more than 12 months	4,950
Computation of tax for AY 2022-23	
Tax u/s 112A @ 10% on Rs. 34,00,000 (35,00,000 – Exemption of 1,00,000)	3,40,000.00
Tax u/s 112 @ 20% on 4,950	990.00
Tax on other income of 4,00,000	7,500.00
Tax on total income	3,48,490.00
Less: Rebate u/s 87A (not available as total income > 5 lakh)	-
Add: Surcharge (not applicable as total income is up to 50 lakh)	-
Add: HEC @ 4%	13,939.60
Tax liability	3,62,429.60
Tax liability (rounded off)	3,62,430

Mistake by students – Incorrect computation of COA of shares of A Ltd. Indexation provided u/s 112A.

B50. 45(2)/112/112A – CA2020(N) – Govind purchased 600 shares of Y Ltd. at Rs. 130 per share on 26.2.1979. Y Ltd.....

Computation of total income of Govind for AY 2022-23

Particulars	600 original shares	400 bonus shares	800 bonus shares
Long term capital gains on conversion of 1,000 shares into stock in trade u/s 45(2) – Taxable in AY 2022-23 (year of sale)			
Full value of consideration = FMV on date of conversion of 31.1.2020 @ Rs. 2,200 per share (Note)	13,20,000	8,80,000	-
Less: ICOA = COA × (CII of 2019-20 being year of conversion / CII of 2001-02) COA = Higher of actual COA or FMV on 1.4.2001 = Rs. 900 ICOA = Rs. 900 per share for 600/400 shares × (289/100) COA is not computed on basis of FMV on 31.1.2018 since conversion is not	(15,60,600)	(10,40,400)	-

covered u/s 112A but u/s 112 (as STT is not paid on conversion into stock-in-trade)			
Long term capital loss	(2,40,600)	(1,60,400)	-
Business income on sale of 1,000 shares held as stock-in-trade – Taxable in AY 2022-23			
Sale consideration @ 2,400 per share	14,40,000	9,60,000	-
Less: Cost = FMV on date of conversion	(13,20,000)	(8,80,000)	-
Business income ¹	1,20,000	80,000	-
Long term capital gain on sale of 800 bonus shares – Taxable in AY 2022-23			
Full value of consideration @ Rs. 2,400 per share	-	-	19,20,000
Less: COA (indexation not allowed since sale is covered u/s 112A) = Higher of (a) COA of Rs. 900 and (b) lower of FMV on 31.1.2018 of Rs. 2,000 or FVC of Rs. 2,400. COA = Rs. 2,000 per share	-	-	(16,00,000)
Long term capital gain u/s 112A	-	-	3,20,000
Computation of total income for AY 2022-23			
Business income = Rs. 1,20,000 + Rs. 80,000			2,00,000
Long term capital gain of Rs. 3,20,000 less set off of long term capital loss of Rs. 4,01,000 (Rs. 2,40,600 + Rs. 1,60,400) = Loss of Rs. 81,000 to be carried forward to next AY u/s 74 (see para 191)			-
Total income			2,00,000

Note: FMV on 31.1.2018 is not relevant in determining FMV on 31.1.2020. As per section 2(22B) (see para 130), fair market value, in relation to a capital asset, means the price that the capital asset would ordinarily fetch on sale in the open market on the relevant date. Since the highest and closing prices are given in the question, FMV for the purpose of this solution has been taken to be the highest price. Alternatively, closing price can also be taken.

¹ STT @ 1% is deductible u/s 36(1)(xv) in computing business income since income is taxable as PGBP. However, it has not been deducted in the ICAI suggested answer.