

Duration: 2.5 hours

Marks-75

- Note: 1) All questions are compulsory.
2) Working Notes should form part of your answer.
3) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1. (A) Select the most appropriate alternatives from those given below and rewrite the statements. (Any 8) (08)

1. The liability to pay tax on goods shall arise at the _____.
a) Dispatch of goods
b) Removal of goods
c) Time of supply
d) Delivery of goods
2. Input tax credit of _____ cannot be utilized for making payment of CGST.
a) CGST
b) SGST
c) IGST
d) Both A & B
3. Chairperson of the GST council is _____.
a) Union minister of state in charge of revenue
b) One elected person amongst the state finance minister
c) Union finance minister
d) Minister in charge of finance
4. _____ is levied on interstate supplies of goods or services or both
a) CGST
b) SGST
c) IGST
d) Both A & B
5. Supplier means person supplying _____.
a) Goods
b) Services
c) facilities
d) Goods or services
6. The challan generated in form GST PMT 06 is valid for _____.
a) 3 days
b) 7 days
c) 10 days
d) 15 days
7. GSTIN is a _____ digit unique number.
a) 15
b) 14
c) 10
d) 27
8. E-way bill is to be generated for a value more than _____.
a) 10,000
b) 5,000
c) 50,000
d) 1,00,000
9. For banking and financial services, place of supply is _____.
a) Location of recipient in records of supplier
b) Location of supplier
c) Location of head office
d) Location of recipient in records of supplier and if Location of recipient is not available then Location of supplier
10. I stand for in IGST is _____.
a) International
b) Internal
c) Integrated
d) Intra

Q.1. (B) State whether the following statements are True or False. (Any 7) (07)

1. Indirect tax is a regressive tax
2. Person liable to pay consideration is recipient of supply.
3. Place of supply is the location of supplier when supply is made to a registered person.
4. Supplier does not include as agent.
5. Aggregate turnover includes all taxable and taxes thereon.
6. TDS certificate is to be furnished in form GSTR-7
7. E-Way bill once generated cannot be cancelled.
8. Exempt supply excludes non-taxable supply.
9. Value of supply is the amount upon which tax is levied and collected.
10. Import of goods or services is treated as inter-state supply

Q.2 A) From the following information for June 2021 supplied by Mr Kamal Hasan. Classify below item as taxable or non-taxable and calculate the value of taxable supply for the month of June 2021. (Ignore threshold limit and all amounts given are excluding GST) (08)

Sr. No.	Particular	Amount
1	Security charges received from candidate contesting for Lok Sabha election	50,000
2	Rent from lodge (declared tariff 800 per day per month)	60,000
3	Royalty from temporary transfer of trade marks	2,50,000
4	Sale of software	1,00,000
5	Consultancy given in relation to cultivation of mango	50,000
6	Consultancy given in relation to production of mango jam	1,10,000
7	Private tuition fees from school students	1,00,000
8	Health care services rendered	30,000

Q.2 (B) Vikas Ltd is a manufacturing concern in Mumbai. In FY 2022-23 total value of supply including inward supplies taxed under reverse charge basis are Rs 1,55,00,000, as per the following. Explain whether Vikas Ltd is eligible to opt for composition scheme. (07)

Particulars	Rs
Intra State Supplies	60,00,000
Intra state Supplies made which are subject to 0% CGST	60,00,000
Intra state Supplies which are wholly exempt	30,00,000
Value of inward supplies which is payable under RCM	5,00,000

OR

Q.2 C) From the following information given to you of Mr. Kamalakar, compute the value of Taxable service and the Goods and Services Tax Payable for the month. All amounts given are excluding Goods & Service Tax. GST rate for all the supplies may be assumed to be 18%. (15)

Particulars	Amount
1. Commission earned on toll receipts	96,000
2. Transportation charges on sugar	48,000
3. Service of transport of passengers by ropeway	1,32,000
4. Courier service	1,44,000
5. Transportation charges, freight collected per trip was Rs- 1,200/-	72,000
6. Coaching of MBA entrance exam	28,000
7. Commission from acting as commission agent of consumer goods	36,000
8. Royalty from permanent transfer of trademarks	24,000
9. Carried out certain process as job work which did not amount to manufacture	84,000
10. Commission from acting as clearing and forwarding agent	1,20,000
11. Commission for acting as commission agent of agriculture produce	1,08,000
12. Toll receipts from highway of Mumbai to Pune	60,000

Q.3 A) Determine the Place of Supply from the following Transactions and give explanation to the answer. (08)

1. Vijay of Nagpur sell 30 TV set to Narayan of Bangalore for delivery at Mr. Narayan place of business at Bangalore.
2. Sita refineries (Mumbai, Maharashtra) gives a contract to Don ltd (Ranchi, Jharkhand) to assemble a power plant in its Kutch, Gujarat refinery.
3. Mr Kishor of Delhi being an event organizer hosted an exhibition at Mumbai to exhibit the products of Chennai silks, Chennai, which is a registered person.
4. Mr Raj of Chennai supplied goods to M/s spice jet airlines of Chennai flying between Delhi-Mumbai. The goods are loaded in the aircraft in Delhi.

Q.3 B) From following independent transactions related to Continuous Supply of goods, find out the time of supply for each of the case. (07)

Sr. no	Date of Invoice	Date of Statement of Accounts	Date of receipt of payment
1	15-01-2022	12-01-2022	17-01-2022
2	15-10-2021	16-10-2021	14-10-2021
3	10-01-2022	09-01-2022	05-01-2022
4	20-11-2021	25-11-2021	01-12-2021
5	10-12-2021	09-12-2021	12-12-2021

OR

Q.3 C) Ms Surekha purchased a car worth Rs 5,00,000 plus GST at 5% from Mr Kiran. Mr Kiran also received Rs 40,000 towards car accessories which were not included in the price. A discount of Rs 15,000 was given by Mr Kiran to Ms Surekha at the time of sale of car. Mr Kiran hired Mr Raj for delivering the car to Ms Surekha. An amount of Rs 20,000 was paid by Ms Surekha to Mr Raj. Calculate the value of supply as per the provision of section 15 of CGST Act 2017.

(08)

Q.3.D) Determine Time of Supply Services in following independent Cases-

(07)

Sr. no.	Date of Provision of Service	Time of Invoice	Date of payment
1	16-09-2022	05-10-2022	06-10-2022
2	06-10-2022	05-11-2022	21-10-2022
3	23-10-2022	26-11-2022	30-11-2022
4	06-10-2022	16-10-2022	01-10-2022
5	08-10-2022	10-11-2022	16-11-2022
6	12-10-2022	10-11-2022	12-11-2022
7	15-10-2022	10-11-2022	19-01-2022

Q.4 A) Viraj Started Business (Goods) in the month of May 2023 in Uttarakhand, find out from which month he will be liable to register as per the provisions of GST Act.

(08)

Month	Taxable Purchases (Rs)	Tax Free Purchases (Rs)	Taxable Sales (Rs)	Tax Free Sales (Rs)
June	1,50,000	1,00,000	1,50,000	2,30,000
July	1,80,000	2,50,000	1,30,000	1,75,000
August	2,00,000	1,90,000	1,90,000	1,35,000
September	1,10,000	1,30,000	1,80,000	1,70,000
October	80,000	70,000	1,30,000	90,000
November	1,25,000	2,20,000	3,25,000	80,000
December	33,000	90,000	1,75,000	2,10,000
January	3,60,000	1,45,000	1,50,000	1,10,000
February	2,50,000	1,13,000	1,60,000	1,50,000
March	3,70,000	90,000	1,20,000	80,000

Q.4 B) India Travels a goods transportation company has provided information regarding input tax credit related to GST on inward supplies for the month of July 2022. You are required to calculate ITC available for the month July 2022. (07)

Following input tax credits was available on various transactions.	Rs
1. Purchased of Trucks for transportation of goods	1,200,000
2. purchased of Gift articles for customers during silver jubilee function	65000
3. Goods lost due to natural calamity	80000
4. Truck purchased for imparting training for new drivers	625000
5. Repairs of truck from Shyam garage	25000
6. Health Insurance purchased for drivers (Mandatory as government issued a notification)	45000
7. Outdoor catering services from Delhi Chat	45000

OR

Q.4 C. Ms. Sonia registered in state of Uttar Pradesh provides following details for the month of October. Calculate her net tax liability for the month of October. (15)

Closing balance in electronic credit ledger as on 30th September is IGST Rs.2, 00,000, CGST Rs.90,000 and SGST Rs.50,000.

Sold goods @ 28% GST to Jagruti in Uttar Pradesh	10,00,000
Sold goods @ 18% GST to Rushikesh in Punjab	9,70,000
Provided Services @ 5% GST to Akshay in Karnataka	4,25,000
Provided Services @ 12% GST to Akash in west Bengal	8,75,000
Inward supplies @ 5% GST from Uttar Pradesh	7,80,000
Inward supplies @ 18% GST from Telangana	50,000
Inward supplies @ 12% GST from Karnataka	85,000
Inward supplies @ 28% GST from Uttar Pradesh	6,70,000

Q.5 A) Define Business, Consideration and E-Commerce operator as per GST act (08)

Q.5 B) Explain composite supply and Mixed supply with example. (07)

OR

Q.5 C) Short Notes (Any 3) (15)

1. Credit Note
2. Intra and Interstate supply
3. E-way Bill
4. Casual Taxable Person
5. Non-Monetary Consideration
