

Time: 2.5 hrs

Marks: 75

N.B. (1) All questions are compulsory.

(2) Figures to the right indicate full marks allotted to the question.

(3) Working Notes should form the part of your answer.

(4) Calculate figures up to two decimal points, wherever required.

(5) Provisions of GST Act as on 1-4-2023 have to be considered. Amendments made to the Act thereafter are to be ignored.

Q. 1) A) Select the most appropriate option and rewrite the full sentences. (Any Eight) (08)

- 1) GST is based on the principle of _____ based consumption.
a) origin b) source c) destination d) production
- 2) _____ is a tax that shifted from one taxpayer to another.
a) Direct tax b) Indirect tax c) Entry tax d) GST
- 3) The place of supply of goods exported from India shall be the _____.
a) Location of the Importer b) Location of the Exporter c) Location of the agent of Exporter d) Location outside India
- 4) Mr. Ulhas has an outward tax liability under IGST of Rs.60,000. The unutilized input tax credit available under CGST is Rs.15,000 and under SGST is Rs.15,000, the net liability payable would be _____.
a) Rs.20,000 b) Rs.30,000 c) Rs.50,000 d) Rs.90,000
- 5) Every person liable for registration u/s 22 or 24 of the CGST Act, 2017 shall apply for registration with in _____ from the date on which he becomes liable for registration.
a) 15 days b) 30 days c) 45 days d) 60 days
- 6) Interest @ _____ is payable on delayed payment of taxes under GST.
a) 18% b) 15% c) 28% d) 24%

- 7) _____ is not included in the term “Goods” under GST Law.
- a) Actionable claim b) Growing crops c) Grass d) Money and Securities
- 8) Under reverse charge, the liability to pay tax on supply of goods and / or services is on _____.
- a) recipient of supply b) supplier of supply c) agent d) supplier who is in India
- 9) Taxable event under IGST is _____ of any goods and / or services in the course of inter-state trade or commerce.
- a) supply b) Production c) Provision d) demand
- 10) Central & excise duty shall be levied in addition to GST on _____
- a) Petroleum products b) Alcohol products c) Tobacco and Tobacco products d) Alcohol for human consumption

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

- 1) Mrs. Sonal of Delhi supplied goods to Mrs. Siddhi of Kolkata, it is treated as inter-state supply.
- 2) Time of supply fixes the point when liability to charge GST arises.
- 3) Anant sold goods worth Rs.1,18,000 to Baban inclusive of 9% CGST and 9% SGST. The basic price of goods will be Rs.1,00,000.
- 4) The input tax credit self-assessed in the return of registered person shall be credited to electronic credit ledger.
- 5) The credit of CGST can be utilized for payment of CGST only.
- 6) CPIN is a 15-digit unique number valid for 14 days.
- 7) Stock transfers between branches is not taxable supply.
- 8) Location of supplier of services is always location of usual residence of supplier.
- 9) Where goods are installed at site, place of the recipient becomes the place of supply.
- 10) Consideration includes an amount received from central government as subsidy.

Q.2. Classify the following activities as taxable and non-taxable supply. Also calculate CGST @ 9% and SGST @ 9% (All amounts given are exclusive of GST): **(15)**

1. Building is lent to a hospital and a monthly rent of Rs. 3,00,000 is recovered.
2. Penal interest charged for delay in repayment of loans by customers Rs. 1,23,000
3. Issuance of Postal Orders Rs. 2,37,000
4. Aerial advertising for a social awareness campaign Rs. 7,50,000
5. Services provided by way of transportation of a patient in an ambulance Rs. 8,19,000
6. Commission earned on toll receipts Rs. 6,00,000
7. Transportation for school going students Rs. 3,60,000
8. Fees received for coaching provided related to culture Rs. 4,86,000
9. Rent received from agro machineries Rs. 1,05,000
10. Leasing of Vacant Land to a Cattle Farm Rs. 96,000
11. Royalty for providing technical knowhow Rs. 10,56,000
12. Charges received for development and Design of software Rs. 3,30,000
13. Charges for providing placement services Rs. 1,56,000

OR

Q.2. Classify the following activities as taxable and non-taxable supply. Also calculate CGST @ 9% and SGST @ 9% (All amounts given are exclusive of GST): **(15)**

Supply	Rs.
1. Replacement of software for X Pvt Ltd	10,00,000
2. Annual Debit charges of Rs.150 on each debit card holder	5,40,000
3. Charges for Transfer of Money through Money Orders	2,22,000
4. Free of charge professional consultation with a relative seeking his guidance having equivalent value of Rs.	50,000
5. Advertising through banner for launch of new product	12,00,000
6. Land was lent for cattle farming	9,18,000
7. Commission from acting as Commission agent of consumer goods	15,12,000
8. Salary received from employer	12,00,000
9. Amount received for performing folk dance	1,02,000
10. Charges for training farmers for use of latest tools and technologies	24,000
11. Amount received from running kindergarten classes	2,28,000
12. Amount received from renting of vacant land for floriculture	1,68,000
13. Amount received from allowing erection of a communication tower	3,30,000

Q.3. Mr. Mahesh of Mumbai provides you the following details for the month of March, 2024:
Opening Balance in Electronic Credit Ledger as on 1st March 2024:

IGST – Rs. 46,000 CGST – Rs. 24,000 SGST – Rs. 24,000

Transactions during March, 2024	Rs.
Sold goods @ 28% GST in Solapur	8,60,000
Sold goods @ 12% GST in Delhi	7,50,000
Provided Services @ 18% GST in Bangalore	6,40,000
Purchased goods @ 28% GST from Kolhapur	8,10,000
Purchased goods @ 12% GST from Surat	5,60,000
Availed services @ 18% GST from Indore	3,20,000

Calculate the net tax liability for the month of March, 2024 **(15)**

Note: All the figures given above are excluding GST.

OR

Q. 3 Mr. Rohit, registered in state of Maharashtra, provides your following details for the month March, 2023. Calculate Net Tax Liability of GST. **(15)**

Opening Balance in Electronic credit ledger as on 1st March, 2023.

IGST Rs. 1,02,000; CGST Rs. 26,000; SGST Rs. 48,000

Particulars	Rs.
Sold Goods @ 18% GST To Rahul in Raigad (Maharashtra)	6,00,000
Sold Goods @ 28% GST To Anand in Ratnagiri (Maharashtra)	4,00,000
Provided services @ 5% GST to Namrata in Goa	18,00,000
Provided services @ 12% GST to Aditi in Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh)	22,00,000
Purchased goods @ 12% GST from Delhi	14,00,000
Purchased goods @ 28% GST From Pune (Maharashtra)	15,00,000
Availed services @ 28% GST from Jaipur (Rajasthan)	70,000
Availed services @ 5% GST from Nagpur (Maharashtra)	40,000

Q.4. (A) Determine the place of Supply in following cases with reasons: **(08)**

1. Mr. Shriram is a registered technician of Bangalore who gives services repairing of machinery in Delhi.
2. Mr. Nitin, registered person, of Pune sends goods to one of his customers in Nashik.
3. Ms. Bunti, resident of Kamothe, takes post-paid mobile connection from a company based in Delhi.
4. A Ltd a registered company of Delhi has made a contract with Infosys Ltd. of Chennai for giving training to their employees in Mysore.

Q.4 (B) Determine the Time of Supply in each of the following cases as per the provisions of GST Act. **(07)**

Sr. No.	Date of Supply of Services	Date of Invoice	Date of receipt of payment
1	13-11-2023	02-12-2023	11-12-2023
2	09-11-2023	06-01-2024	26-01-2024
3	11-12-2023	21-01-2024	23-01-2024
4	18-12-2023	28-12-2023	04-12-2023
5	11-12-2023	06-01-2024	16-01-2024
6	16-12-2023	19-01-2024	23-01-2024
7	24-12-2023	29-12-2023	21-12-2023

OR

Q.4 Mr. Priyansh, started his business in Puducherry, who is exclusively in supply of Goods from 1st April, 2023. Details of his monthly Purchases and Sales from April 2023 onwards are as follows: (15)

Month & Year	Purchases		Sales	
	Exempt Goods	Taxable Goods	Taxable Goods	Exempt Goods
April, 2023	1,00,000	1,25,000	1,60,000	70,000
May, 2023	1,50,000	1,50,000	80,000	1,00,000
June, 2023	2,00,000	2,00,000	1,00,000	10,000
July, 2023	2,25,000	2,50,000	60,000	55,000
August, 2023	2,75,000	3,00,000	1,65,000	10,000
September, 2023	3,00,000	3,50,000	1,15,000	95,000
October, 2023	3,50,000	3,75,000	1,90,000	70,000
November, 2023	4,25,000	4,00,000	85,000	5,000
December, 2023	4,75,000	4,50,000	1,95,000	1,55,000
January, 2024	2,00,000	3,00,000	1,00,000	1,30,000

Find out from which month Mr. Priyansh is eligible to apply for registration as per the provision of GST Act. Give necessary justification of your answer

Q.5 a) Explain Goods and Services Tax (GST) and its features. (08)

Q.5 b) Enumerate the categories of persons liable for compulsory registration. (07)

OR

Q.5 Write Short Notes on any Three of the following: (15)

- Aggregate turnover
- Composite supply
- Non-resident taxable person
- Reverse charge
- Benefits of GST
