

Mock Test Paper - Series II: December, 2025

Date of Paper: 12th December, 2025

Time of Paper: 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

FINAL COURSE: GROUP - II

PAPER – 5: INDIRECT TAX LAWS

1. Question paper comprises of two parts – Division A and Division B.
2. Division A comprises of Case Scenario based Multiple-Choice Questions (MCQs).
3. Division B comprises of questions which require descriptive type answers.
4. Working Notes should form part of the answers. However, in answers to Questions in Division A, working notes are not required.
5. All questions should be answered on the basis of the position of (i) GST law as amended by significant notifications/circulars issued and by the amendments made by the Finance (No. 2) Act, 2024 which have become effective, till 30.06.2025 and (ii) Customs law as amended by the Finance (No. 2) Act, 2024 and significant notifications/circulars and other legislative amendments made upto 30.06.2025.

Division A – Case Scenario based MCQs (30 Marks)

Write the most appropriate answer to each of the following multiple-choice questions by choosing one of the four options given. All questions are compulsory.

1. M/s Bhola & Associates, dealing in sale/ purchase of used or second-hand cars, is registered under GST. During the current financial year, it effected following intra-State transactions:

Particulars	Purchase Price	Sale Price
Car 1	₹ 5,00,000	₹ 7,50,000
Car 2	₹ 3,00,000	₹ 2,75,000
Car 3	₹ 6,00,000	₹ 6,50,000
Car 4	₹ 8,00,000	₹ 9,50,000

M/s Bhola & Associates purchased Car 1, Car 2 and Car 3 from unregistered persons and Car 4 from registered person who charged GST of ₹ 1,30,000 and accordingly M/s Bhola & Associates had availed the input credit of the same.

M/s Bhola & Associates is not conversant with GST provisions. Hence, it has approached you for determining his GST liability. Assume that the applicable rate of tax is 18% and the amounts given above are exclusive of GST.

- (a) ₹ 95,000
- (b) ₹ 1,08,000
- (c) ₹ 1,30,500
- (d) No GST is payable since sale of second-hand goods is exempt under GST.

(2 Marks)

2. John & John India Ltd. imported a consignment from U.S.A (by sea). The value of consignment was ₹ 7,50,000 and total duty payable was ₹ 1,50,000.

Company filed bill of entry for home consumption but before inspection and clearance for home consumption it found that the goods were damaged.

On filing a representation to the Customs Department, the proper officer refused the claim for abatement because goods were already unloaded. The proper officer is in agreement with the claim that the value of goods has come down to only ₹ 1,50,000.

Calculate the amount of total duty payable.

- (a) ₹ 1,50,000
- (b) ₹ 30,000
- (c) ₹ 1,00,000
- (d) Nil

(2 Marks)

3. Saksham Sales Ltd. had imported goods after paying the customs duty of ₹ 25,00,000 at the time of import. These goods were used and later re-exported after 19 months of import. The amount of duty drawback that M/s Saksham Sales Ltd. is eligible to claim on such re-export made is _____.

- (a) nil
- (b) 23,75,000
- (c) 20,00,000
- (d) 24,00,000

(2 Marks)

Case Scenario - I

Dinesh Shinde is a registered supplier of goods and services under GST in the State of Karnataka. He provided the following details of outward transactions belong to the financial year 2024-2025:

Particulars	Amount (₹)
Taxable supply	1,40,00,000
Exempted Supply	3,50,000
Interest received on Unsecured loan (not included in above)	2,00,000
Transfer goods to the residence of his brother, a well-known professional.	Free of cost but the open market value is ₹ 40,000

During the month of April, Dinesh Shinde provided the following outward supplies:

Particulars	Amount (₹)
Taxable supply of goods	4,00,000
Insurance agent service to Raksha Insurance Company registered under GST	30,000
Interest received for late payment from various customers	10,000
Recovery agent service to Yash Siddhi Limited, a trader of goods	40,000
Security and housekeeping service provided to Nanhe School (upto higher secondary), an unregistered person under GST, at its Annual Day function held at Prayag Convention centre being outside the school campus.	50,000

Particulars	Amount (₹)
Renting of motor vehicle designed to carry passenger provided to Hiranmayi Limited wherein cost of fuel is included (applicable rate of tax CGST @ 2.50% and SGST 2.50%)	80,000
Received with reference to a contract of ₹ 5,00,000 for taxable supplies of goods awarded by a public sector undertaking (PSU) registered u/s 51 of the CGST Act, 2017 in the State of Tamil Nadu, taxable supplies was made in the State of Karnataka as per instruction of the PSU.	1,50,000

Further, on 20th April, he hired Shinzo Wedding Planner of Japan to plan and organize his son's wedding under a composite contract of all events of marriage.

Pre-wedding program was organized at Mumbai while the marriage and reception held at Paris (France).

In addition to the above, proper officer has issued an order under the CGST Act, 2017 dated 10th April, and raised a demand of ₹ 33 lakh (Tax - ₹ 20 lakh, Interest - ₹ 3 lakh and penalty ₹ 10 lakh) in respect of an intra-State transaction. The above amounts are related to the CGST only.

Dinesh Shinde admitted the tax demand of ₹ 5 lakh and interest demand of ₹ 2 lakh and disputed the remaining tax and interest demand and entire penalty demanded.

Dinesh Shinde wants to file an appeal before the Appellant Authority.

All amounts given above are exclusive of taxes, wherever applicable.

From the information given above, choose the most appropriate answer for the following Q. Nos. 4 to 9 with reference to GST law:

4. What is the taxable value of supply for the month of April in the hands of Dinesh Shinde?
- (a) ₹ 6,50,000
 - (b) ₹ 6,10,000
 - (c) ₹ 6 00,000
 - (d) ₹ 5,60,000 **(2 Marks)**
5. Amount of TDS require to be deducted under section 51 by the PSU:
- (a) CGST ₹ 750 and SGST ₹ 750
 - (b) IGST ₹ 3,000
 - (c) CGST ₹ 1,500 and SGST ₹ 1,500
 - (d) No TDS required to be deducted under section 51 of the CGST Act, 2017. **(2 Marks)**
6. What is the maximum amount of pre-deposit (of CGST only) to be made for filing the appeal before the Appellant Authority under the GST law?
- (a) ₹ 8.50 lakh
 - (b) ₹ 10 lakh
 - (c) ₹ 9.60 lakh
 - (d) ₹ 12.20 lakh **(2 Marks)**
7. What is the aggregate turnover of the financial year 2024-2025 under section 2(6) of the CGST Act 2017?
- (a) ₹ 1,45,90,000
 - (b) ₹ 1,45,50,000

(c) ₹ 1,43,50,000.

(d) ₹ 1,43,90,000

(2 Marks)

8. What is the place of supply in respect of transaction with Perfect Wedding organization Planner?

(a) Mumbai for both the event

(b) Karnataka for both the event

(c) For Pre-wedding- Mumbai and for marriage and reception- Paris

(d) Japan for both the event

(2 Marks)

9. Which of following outward supplies provided by Mr. Dinesh Shinde are NOT subject to payment of tax under reverse charge mechanism (RCM)?

(i) Insurance agent service

(ii) Recovery agent service

(iii) Security and housekeeping service

(iv) Renting of motor vehicle

Choose the most appropriate answer.

(a) Only (ii), (iii) and (iv)

(b) Only (ii) and (iii)

(c) Only (ii) and (iv)

(d) Only (iii)

(2 Marks)

Case Scenario - II

'Shree Ram Travels Private Ltd.' (SRTPL) is established on 3rd April in the city of Bangalore (Karnataka) and the primary objective of the company is to provide air-conditioned contract-based passenger transportation services at affordable fares. The company obtains voluntary registration under GST from 1st May. On 1st July, the company purchased motor vehicles (omnibus) of various seating capacities as follows:

Seating capacity (including driver)	No. of vehicles	Purchase price (per vehicle- exclusive of taxes)	Rate of GST
8 persons	4	10,00,000	CGST-9%; SGST - 9%
9 persons	3	12,00,000	CGST-9%; SGST - 9%
11 persons	2	14,00,000	CGST-9%; SGST - 9%
13 persons	1	15,00,000	IGST-18%

From the month of July, SRTPL associated with MRLT Ltd. to enhance the business operations. MRLT Ltd. owns/operates an electronic platform for supply of passenger transportation services in Bangalore. The company developed an application called 'MRLT' through which the customers can access the nearest available motor vehicles (cabs) and avail the services. MRLT Ltd. collects the consideration for the services from the customers and remits the same to the service provider (SRTPL) after retaining the commission charged by it for using its electronic platform.

The details of few bookings of SRTPL in the month of July are as follows:

(These bookings are obtained by SRTPL on its own account and not through MRLT Ltd.)

Order No.	Date of travel	Starting city	Ending city	Residence of the customer	Date of payment/ booking	Status of customer
CA-234	5 th July	Bangalore	Chennai	Bangalore	3 rd July	Registered*
CA-435	11 th July	Bangalore	Chennai	Chennai	9 th July	Unregistered
PH-534	16 th July	Chennai	Bangalore	Hyderabad	14 th July	Registered*
GK-987	19 th July	Hyderabad	Bangalore	Delhi	17 th July	Unregistered
UV-777	22 nd July	Bangalore	Hyderabad	Mumbai	20 th July	Registered*
XE-001	25 th July	Chennai	Bangalore	Kolkata	23 rd July	Unregistered

*Registered in the State in which they reside

In all the above cases, journey is a single-day journey and invoice is issued electronically on the date of travel immediately after the completion of journey.

The details of the passenger transportation services supplied by SRTPL through MRLT Ltd. & GST liability on the supply is as follows:-

Particulars	July (₹)	August (₹)	September (₹)
Value of services	1,30,00,000	1,25,00,000	1,40,00,000
CGST	9,00,000	8,00,000	8,50,000
SGST	9,00,000	8,00,000	8,50,000
IGST	4,00,000	3,50,000	4,50,000

For the month of October, SRTPL self-assessed its CGST liability of ₹ 90,000 for but failed to make the payment.

However, the Department initiated penal proceedings against SRTPL for recovery of penalty under section 74A for failure to pay GST and issued show cause notice on 10th December.

SRTPL deposited the tax along with interest on 25th December and informed the Department on the same day.

Note:

1. All amounts are exclusive of CGST/SGST or IGST, as the case may be.
2. Booking is confirmed only after paying total fare for the journey.
3. There is no other inward or outward supply transaction for SRTPL in the relevant period apart from the aforementioned transactions.
4. Subject to the information given above, assume that all the other conditions necessary for availing ITC have been fulfilled.

Based on the case scenario given above, choose the most appropriate answer to Q. nos. 10 to 15, below:

10. Amount of blocked credit in respect of motor vehicles purchased by SRTPL on 1st July is _____.
 - (a) CGST = ₹ 9,36,000; SGST = ₹ 9,36,000 & IGST = ₹ 2,70,000
 - (b) CGST = ₹ 3,24,000; SGST = ₹ 3,24,000 & IGST = ₹ 2,70,000
 - (c) CGST = Nil; SGST = Nil & IGST = ₹ 2,70,000
 - (d) CGST = Nil; SGST = Nil & IGST = Nil **(2 Marks)**
11. Amount of GST payable through electronic cash ledger by SRTPL on the services supplied by it through MRLT Ltd. during the month of July, ignoring the provisions of rule 86B of the CGST Rules, 2017, is _____.
 - (a) CGST=₹ 9,00,000; SGST = ₹ 9,00,000 & IGST = ₹ 4,00,000
 - (b) CGST = Nil; SGST = Nil & IGST = ₹ 58,000
 - (c) CGST = Nil; SGST = Nil & IGST = ₹ 1,30,000
 - (d) CGST = Nil; SGST = Nil & IGST = Nil **(2 Marks)**
12. Amount of tax to be collected at source (ignore bifurcation under the CGST, SGST and IGST) by MRLT Ltd. on the taxable supplies made through it during the months of A) July, B) August and C) September is _____.
 - (a) A) ₹ 65,000; B) ₹ 62,500 and C) ₹ 70,000
 - (b) A) ₹ 1,30,000; B) ₹ 1,25,000 and C) ₹ 1,40,000
 - (c) A) ₹ 1,30,000; B) Nil and C) ₹ 70,000

- (d) A) Nil; B) Nil and C) Nil (2 Marks)
13. Place of supply for order numbers 1) CA-435, 2) PH-534 & 3) GK-987 is_____.
- (a) 1) Bangalore, 2) Hyderabad & 3) Hyderabad
 (b) 1) Chennai, 2) Hyderabad & 3) Hyderabad
 (c) 1) Chennai, 2) Chennai & 3) Delhi
 (d) 1) Bangalore, 2) Chennai & 3) Hyderabad (2 Marks)
14. Time of supply for order numbers 1) CA-234, 2) UV-777 & 3) XE-001 is_____.
- (a) 1) 5th July, 2) 20th July & 3) 23rd July
 (b) 1) 5th July, 2) 22nd July & 3) 23rd July
 (c) 1) 3rd July, 2) 20th July & 3) 23rd July
 (d) 1) 5th July, 2) 20th July & 3) 23rd July (2 Marks)
15. What is the amount of penalty payable by SRTPL in respect of the self assessed tax liability in the month of October?
- (a) No penalty is payable since tax was paid before adjudication.
 (b) ₹ 45,000
 (c) ₹ 9,000
 (d) ₹ 10,000 (2 Marks)

Division B: Descriptive Questions

1. Keshavrao is a mining contractor. He has crossed the threshold limit for registration in the preceding financial year and is now duly registered under GST in the State of Gujarat. He has undertaken following transactions during the month of April:

S. No.	Particulars	Value of supply in ₹ (exclusive of taxes)
(a)	Keshavrao is an operating member in mining and exploration services at Reliable Oilfield, Bhavnagar, Gujarat. He has provided certain services to the Joint Venture (JV) at same site in which he is also a member. He believes that the consideration received from the JV is 'Cost Recovery' and not taxable.	15,00,000

(b)	He has purchased certain machinery from Mumbai, Maharashtra, to render services to the JV at Reliable Oilfield.	8,00,000
(c)	He has obtained professional legal services from a senior advocate of Ahmedabad, Gujarat to represent him in a matter before the Tribunal.	1,50,000
(d)	He was allotted an office on rent by the State Government of Gujarat close to the sea shore of Reliable Oilfield.	2,50,000
(e)	He got a portion of the petroleum silt (non taxable under GST) as part of compensation while exploring the petroleum reserves at Reliable Oilfield - which as per the contract with the government is part of 'Cost Petroleum'.	8,00,000
(f)	He sells the petroleum silt (non-taxable under GST) to a SEZ Developer in Bhavnagar, Gujarat. He has already filed LUT under GST.	7,50,000
(g)	Consideration received in the nature of recovery of bond amount in case of 3 employees leaving employment before a minimum period of 1 year as per the terms of contract.	75,000
(h)	Consideration received towards transfer of tenancy rights in Gujarat, which according to Keshavrao is not liable to GST as it has suffered stamp duty. The immovable property in respect of which the tenancy rights are transferred, is a commercial property and the same is located in Gujarat.	7,00,000
(i)	Consideration received from mining lease holders for renting of 5 dumpers including driver given for transport of minerals within the mining area for a period of 2 years. (intra-State transaction)	5,00,000
(j)	He has been assigned the mining right from Government and the amount of IGST involved against royalty payment is ₹ 3,00,000.	

Additional information:

- (1) Keshavrao has filed bond/LUT to claim benefits under zero rated supplies.
- (2) Assume the CGST and SGST rates to be 2.5% each and IGST rate to be 5% on supply of goods.
- (3) Assume the CGST and SGST rates to be 9% each and IGST rate to be 18% on supply of services.
- (4) There is opening balance of ₹ 34,000 in the Electronic Cash ledger (SGST). And there was brought forward ITC of ₹ 15,000 in Electronic Credit ledger (IGST),

₹ 50,000 in Electronic Credit ledger (CGST), ₹ 9,000 in Electronic Credit ledger (SGST).

From the above details, compute the minimum net GST payable by Keshavrao in cash (CGST, SGST or IGST as the case may be) for the month of April. Working notes should form part of your answer. **(14 Marks)**

2. (a) Mr. Arpit is a registered supplier in Ahmedabad (Gujarat) under GST law. He provides the following information pertaining to various outward supplies made by him during the month of March:

S. No.	Particulars	Amount (₹)
(i)	Shyamji Vayapar Chamber of Commerce organized a business summit. Fiama Pvt. Ltd., manufacturer of readymade garments, sponsored the summit and paid sponsorship fee of ₹ 1,80,000 to Shyamji Vayapar Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Arpit, an independent director of Fiama Private Ltd., provided the services to the company in relation to this in the capacity of director and Fiama Private Ltd. paid ₹ 40,000 to him as remuneration.	40,000
(ii)	Supply of railway equipments by way of transportation by a vessel from one place in India to another.	1,20,000
(iii)	Services by way of storage/warehousing of processed tea used for beverage as green tea.	70,000
(iv)	Health care services by his clinical establishment of providing rooms having room charges ₹ 3,100 per day to a person receiving health care services.	3,00,000
(v)	Services of a guest house, for lodging purposes, having value of supply of a unit of accommodation ₹ 800 per day	72,000

All above amounts are exclusive of GST. All the supplies are intra-State supply and assume the rate of taxes are IGST @ 18% and CGST & SGST @ 9% each.

From the above information, compute the GST liability of each item separately, on which tax to be paid by Mr. Arpit for the month of March.

Correct provision of law should form the part of your answer. **(5 Marks)**

- (b) On 25th August, M/s Mehta & Mehta, a registered supplier of taxable goods located in Bengaluru (Karnataka), purchased one machine for ₹ 12,39,000 (including

IGST) from one supplier of Maharashtra who issued the invoice on the same date. M/s Mehta & Mehta received the machinery on the same day and availed ITC for the eligible amount.

M/s Mehta & Mehta used the machine in the process of manufacture of taxable goods. However, M/s Mehta & Mehta sold this machine to Mr. Anand Rathore of Andhra Pradesh on 20th August of next year for ₹ 7,50,000 (excluding IGST).

With reference to section 18(6) of the CGST Act, 2017, determine the amount payable, if any, by M/s Mehta & Mehta at the time of sale of the machine.

Note: The applicable rate of IGST is 18%. **(5 Marks)**

- (c) Product 'PKY' was imported by Mr. Surya by air. The details of the import transaction are as follows:

Particulars	US \$
Price of 'PKY' at exporter's factory	8,500
Freight from factory of the exporter to load airport (airport in the country of exporter)	250
Loading and handling charges at the load airport	250
Freight from load airport to the airport of importation in India	4,500
Insurance charges	2,000

Though the aircraft arrived on 22nd January, the bill of entry for home consumption was presented by Mr. Surya on 20th January.

The other details furnished by Mr. Surya are:

	20 th January	22 nd January
Rate of basic customs duty	20%	10%
Exchange rate notified by CBIC	₹ 70 per US\$	₹ 72 per US\$
Exchange rate prescribed by RBI	₹ 71 per US\$	₹ 72 per US\$
Integrated tax leviable under section 3(7) of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975	18%	12%

Compute -

- (i) value of product 'PKY' for the purpose of levying customs duty
(ii) customs duty and tax payable **(4 Marks)**

3. (a) KMP Company Ltd., a registered supplier of Bengaluru (Karnataka), is a manufacturer of goods. The company provides the following information pertaining to GST paid on inward supplies during the month of April (current financial year):

S. No.	Items	GST paid in (₹)
(i)	Life Insurance premium paid by the company for the life insurance of factory employees as per the policy of the company. There is no legal obligation for such insurance for employees.	1,50,000
(ii)	Raw materials purchased for which invoice is missing but delivery challan is available	38,000
(iii)	Raw materials purchased which are used for zero rated supply	50,000
(iv)	Works contractor's service used for repair of factory building which is debited in the profit and loss account of company	30,000
(v)	Company purchased the capital goods for ₹ 4,00,000 and claimed depreciation of ₹ 44,800 (@ 10%) on the full amount of ₹ 4,48,000 under Income Tax Act, 1961	48,000

Other information:

- (1) In the month of September of previous financial year, KMP Company Ltd. availed ITC of ₹ 2,40,000 on purchase of raw material which was directly sent to job worker's premises under a challan on 25th September (previous financial year). The said raw material has not been received back from the job worker up to 30th April (current financial year).
- (2) All the above inward supplies except at S. No. (iii) above have been used in the manufacture of taxable goods. Inward supplies at S. No. (iii) above have been used in the manufacture of exempt goods.

Compute the amount of net ITC that can be availed by KMP Company Ltd. for the month of April with necessary explanations for the treatment of various items as per the provisions of the CGST Act. Subject to the information given above, assume that all the other conditions necessary for availing ITC have been fulfilled.

(6 Marks)

- (b) Nal Neer Private Ltd. is engaged in the business of distribution of construction material. As an incentive, Nal Neer Private Ltd. pays an amount of ₹ 75,000 to its employees upon achieving a specified sales target. The incentive is part of the

salary of the employees and applicable tax is deducted at source as per relevant income tax provisions. Nal Neer Private Ltd. is of the view that GST is not leviable on such incentive paid to the employees. Whether the view taken by Nal Neer Private Ltd. is correct? **(4 Marks)**

- (c) Mantu Chaudhary has imported goods from Germany and is finally re-assessed u/s 18(2) of the Customs Act, 1962 for two such consignments. Particulars are as follows:

Date of provisional assessment	12 th December, 2024
Date of final re-assessment	2 nd February, 2025
Duty demand for 1st consignment	₹ 1,80,000
Refund for the 2nd consignment	₹ 4,20,000
Date of refund made by the department	28 th April, 2025
Date of payment of duty demanded	5 th February, 2025

Determine the interest payable and receivable, if any, by Mantu Chaudhary on the final re-assessment of the two consignments, with suitable notes thereon.

(4 Marks)

4. (a) Examine the taxes to be paid for the month of July on the basis of below information furnished by M/s Silver & Co.:

Particulars	IGST (₹)	CGST (₹)	SGST (₹)
Output tax payable	14,75,000	28,34,000	28,34,000
Tax payable under reverse charge	36,000	1,44,000	1,44,000
Balance in Electronic Credit Ledger	26,52,000	18,32,000	18,32,000

Output tax reported under IGST column pertains to the month of February, which was not paid for the said period. Also, note that input tax credit available in Electronic Credit Ledger pertains to input tax on purchases made during the month of July and no opening balance exists from previous tax period. It furnishes return on monthly basis. **(6 Marks)**

- (b) Manoharan & Sons, a registered person, sends certain category of yarn for processing to the job worker in January. The job worker undertakes the processing work on the yarn as per the requirement of Manoharan & Sons. During the process, the job worker uses his own material also. The processed yarn is sold by Manoharan & Sons directly from the job worker's premises in the month of March.

The balance quantity of yarn and waste material is sent back by the job worker to Manoharan & Sons in April.

The accountant of job worker is of the opinion that since the job worker is using his own material also in the processing, the supply being made by it to Manoharan & Sons is in the nature of supply of goods as well as services. Do you agree with the opinion of accountant of the job worker? **(4 Marks)**

- (c) Richard Wilson of foreign origin has come on travel visa, to tour in India. He carries with him, as part of baggage, the following:

Particulars	Value in ₹
Travel Souvenir	85,000
Other articles carried on in person	1,50,000
120 sticks of cigarettes of ₹100 each	12,000
Fire arm with 100 cartridges (value includes the value of cartridges at @ ₹ 500 per cartridge).	1,00,000

Determine customs duty payable, if the effective rate of customs duty is 38.50% inclusive of social welfare surcharge, with short explanations where required. Ignore Agriculture infrastructure and development cess. **(4 Marks)**

5. (a) Kanha Handloom, a registered supplier located in Madhya Pradesh, has duly filed its monthly GST returns for the financial year 2024–25. During the scrutiny of its returns for the said financial year in August 2025, the proper officer noticed an inadvertent short payment of CGST and SGST totaling ₹ 4,60,000 in the month of October 2024, on account of a bonafide error. Before issuance of the show cause notice by the proper officer, Kanha Handloom paid the tax of ₹ 1,00,000 (₹ 50,000 CGST and ₹ 50,000 SGST) on the basis of its own ascertainment along with applicable interest and with penalty, if any, on 15th September 2025 and informed the proper officer in writing of such payment.

Ascertain the last date by which show cause notice can be issued by the proper officer for the amount of tax short paid by Kanha Handloom. **(5 Marks)**

- (b) Mr. Cummins, an unregistered person under GST, purchases the goods supplied by Mr. Marsh who is a registered person without receiving a tax invoice from Mr. Marsh and thus helps in tax evasion by Mr. Marsh. A disciplinary action is taken against Mr. Cummins and an adhoc penalty of ₹ 20,000/- is imposed by passing an order without describing contravention for which penalty is going to be imposed and without mentioning the provisions under which penalty is going to be

imposed. Should Mr. Cummins proceed to pay for penalty or challenge the order passed by Department? **(5 Marks)**

- (c) State few cases where refundable amount shall be paid to the applicant, instead of being credited to Consumer Welfare Fund under the CGST Act, 2017.

(4 Marks)

6. (a) Explain the recourse that may be taken by the officer in case proper explanation is not furnished for the discrepancy detected in the return filed, while conducting scrutiny of returns under section 61 of the CGST Act, 2017. **(4 Marks)**

- (b) Section 158(1) of the CGST Act, 2017 lays down that the information obtained by a public servant from the record of any proceeding under the CGST Act is confidential and cannot be disclosed.

Is there any exception to this rule? Discuss in brief. **(6 Marks)**

OR

Briefly explain the procedure to be followed by the Authority for Advance Ruling on receipt of the application for Advance Ruling under section 98 of the CGST Act, 2017. **(6 Marks)**

- (c) What is the purpose of including General Rules of Interpretation of First Schedule in Customs Tariff? Do they form part of the Tariff Schedule? Explain the Akin Rule of interpretation. **(4 Marks)**