

CA Final (Sep 2025) Mock Series 1

Paper 5 – Indirect Tax Laws (By CA Akshansh Garg)

Time allowed: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 100

1. Part B of Question paper comprises of 6 questions. Question No. 1 is compulsory and answer any 4 questions from the remaining 5 questions.
2. Working notes should form part of the answer.

Part A – Case Scenario based MCQs (30 Marks)

Part A is Compulsory.

Case Study 1

(5 x 2 = 10m)

‘Galgotia Travels Ltd.’ (GTL) 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, GTL associated with POKO Ltd. to enhance the business operations. POKO Ltd. owns/operates an electronic platform for supply of passenger transportation services in Bangalore. The company developed an application called ‘POKO’ through which the customers can access the nearest available motor vehicles (cabs) and avail the services. POKO Ltd. collects the consideration for the services from

the customers and remits the same to the service provider (GTL) after retaining the commission charged by it for using its electronic platform. The details of few bookings of GTL in the month of July are as follows: (These bookings are obtained by GTL on its own account and not through POKO Ltd.)

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

Note:

- All amounts are exclusive of CGST/SGST or IGST, as the case may be.
- Booking is confirmed only after paying total fare for the journey.
- There is no other inward or outward supply transaction for GTL in the relevant period apart from the aforementioned transactions.
- 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. 1 to 5 below:

1. Amount of blocked credit in respect of motor vehicles purchased by GTL 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. (d) CGST = Nil; SGST = Nil & IGST = Nil

2. Amount of GST payable through electronic cash ledger by GTL on the services supplied by it through POKO 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

3. Amount of tax to be collected at source (ignore bifurcation under the CGST, SGST and IGST) by POKO Ltd. on the taxable supplies made through it during the months of (i) July, (ii) August and (iii) September is _____
 - a. (i) ₹ 65,000; (ii) ₹ 62,500 and (iii) ₹ 70,000
 - b. (i) ₹ 1,30,000; (ii) ₹ 1,25,000 and (iii) ₹ 1,40,000
 - c. (i) ₹ 1,30,000; (ii) Nil and (iii) ₹ 70,000
 - d. (i) Nil; (ii) Nil and (iii) Nil

4. 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

5. 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

Case Study 2

(3 x 2 = 6m)

Vlook Smart Ltd. (hereinafter referred as “company”) is a leading retail chain of India. It has retail stores in multiple States with its corporate office located in Mumbai, Maharashtra. The company has GST registrations across all States from where it operates its retail stores. The company undertook following transactions during the month of April:

- (a) Supplied goods worth ₹ 100 crore through its retail store in Jaipur, Rajasthan and offered a cash discount of ₹ 2 crore to the customers in the State of Rajasthan during the month.
- (b) Ghanshyam Das, a retailer in Gujarat, purchased goods worth ₹ 5 lakh in the month of January of the preceding financial year. Subsequently, the company offered an incentive (discount) on such purchases to Ghanshyam Das by issuing a commercial credit note of ₹ 50,000 in the month of April.
- (c) The company received an amount of ₹ 2 crore in April as penalty for delayed receipt of consideration from its customers for sale of goods made in the month of January of the preceding financial year in the retail store of Jaipur, Rajasthan.
- (d) The company incurred an expense of ₹ 50 lakh in transportation of empty cargo containers to its centralized warehouse in Mumbai from all the States through a Goods Transport Agency.

The rates of GST, unless otherwise specified, shall be 9% CGST, 9% SGST and 18% IGST. All the divisions of the company are eligible for 100% input tax credit unless otherwise specified.

Based on the facts of the case scenario given above, choose the most appropriate answer to Q. Nos. 6 to 8, below: -

6. In relation to the incentive paid to Ghanshyam Das in Gujarat -
 - a. the company shall reverse proportionate input tax credit.
 - b. there is no GST implication on the company and Ghanshyam Das.
 - c. Ghanshyam Das shall reverse the input tax credit availed on the purchase.
 - d. the company shall reduce the tax liability and Ghanshyam Das shall increase the tax liability for the month of April.

7. The tax on penalty received on account of delayed payment of consideration of ₹ 2 crore is payable at the time of filing return of –
- April
 - January
 - Either April or January at the option of the company
 - No tax is payable on the penalty received on account of delayed payment of consideration.
8. For the empty cargo containers transported to Mumbai warehouse –
- e-way bill shall be issued by respective dispatch locations of the company.
 - e-way bill shall be issued by the warehouse location in Mumbai.
 - no e-way bill is required to be issued.
 - e-way bill shall be issued by the Goods Transport Agency.
9. Mr. Vikram, a registered person under GST, was the proprietor of M/s Tikhi Meethi Restaurant. He died and left behind his wife and son, on 15th August. His son, Mr. Venkat wants to continue the business of the deceased father. The GST consultant of M/s Tikhi Meethi Restaurant gives advice to Mr. Venkat as to how he can continue the business of his deceased father.

Which of the following options is correct in accordance with the provisions of GST law? **(2 marks)**

- Mr. Venkat should apply for a new registration under GST in the name M/s Tikhi Meethi Restaurant under his own PAN w.e.f. the date of succession and file Form GST ITC 02 for transfer of ITC to the new entity.
- Mr. Venkat can get the authorized signatory changed by approaching to the Proper Officer and can continue the same business.
- Mr. Venkat should close the old firm and start new business under different name.
- Mr. Venkat should do the business with his mother as the new proprietor of the M/s Tikhi Meethi Restaurant, and Mr. Venkat should act as a Manager.

Case Study 3

(4 x 2 = 8m)

Bhakti & Sons of Kolkata, a partnership firm registered under GST, deals in supply of electronic goods such as TV, refrigerator, washing machine etc. It also provides services of repair and maintenance of said goods. Its aggregate turnover during the preceding financial year was ₹ 4.2 crore. It furnishes following information for the month of December:

Outward supplies during the month of December are as under:

Particulars	Amount (₹ in lakh)
Supply of goods to unregistered persons residing in & around Kolkata	12
Supply of goods to a unregistered dealer of Bihar	6
Supply of goods to registered dealers in West Bengal	28
Repair & maintenance services provided to unregistered persons	4

Inward supplies during the month of December are as under:

Particulars	Amount (₹ in lakh)
Purchase of TV sets from registered dealers (Inter-State supply) [During unloading of said TV sets, one LED TV costing ₹ 25,000 was damaged, but the dealer refused to replace the same.]	30
Purchase of refrigerators from registered dealers (Intra-State supply)	4
Purchase of washing machine from unregistered dealers (Intra- State supply)	2
Transportation charges paid to Om Logistics (unregistered GTA)	2
Payment made to Star Security Services Pvt Ltd. (not registered under GST) for providing security services	0.50
Loading & unloading charges paid to labourer	0.10
Shop rent paid to Kolkata Municipal Corporation	0.30
Fee paid to Mr. Das, a Senior Advocate of Kolkata High Court for legal service	0.10

Following additional information is also provided:

- (a) The Assistant Commissioner of Commercial Tax, Kolkata has issued a show cause notice (SCN), to Bhakti & Sons due to non-display of registration certificate in a prominent location & GSTIN on name board at the entry of its principal place of business. Bhakti & Sons' plea is that the display of GSTIN to general public is not mandatory as it is required for the knowledge of the customers only & the same is already mentioned in the tax invoice.

- (b) Bhakti & Sons paid the sponsorship fee of ₹ 5,00,000 to Finmin Ltd., registered in Kolkata, for an entertainment event organised by Finmin Ltd. in Assam, in the month of October.
- (c) GST rate on all inward and outward supplies is 18% (CGST @ 9%, SGST @ 9%, IGST @ 18%), except transportation of goods service which attracts GST @ 5% (CGST @ 2.5%, SGST @ 2.5%, IGST @ 5%).
- (d) There is no opening ITC available for the relevant tax period in the electronic credit ledger of Bhakti & Sons.
- (e) All the goods purchased by Bhakti & Sons is ex-shop and it arranges its own transportation through GTA.

Note: All the above amounts are exclusive of GST, wherever applicable.

Based on the facts of the case scenario given above, choose the most appropriate answer to Q. Nos. 10 to 13 below,

10. Which of the following statements is true in respect of the sponsorship fee paid by Bhakti & Sons to Finmin Ltd.?
- Bhakti & Sons is liable to pay IGST of ₹ 90,000.
 - Finmin Ltd. is liable to pay IGST of ₹ 90,000.
 - Bhakti & Sons is liable to pay CGST and SGST of ₹ 45,000 each.
 - Finmin Ltd. is liable to pay CGST and SGST of ₹ 45,000 each.
11. Assuming that Bhakti & Sons has an SEZ unit also located in Uttar Pradesh apart from the regular Domestic Tariff Area (DTA) unit located in Kolkata (both having same PAN). Assume additional turnover of its SEZ unit is ₹ 2 crore in the preceding financial year. Which of the following statements is correct in respect of e-invoicing requirements?
- E-invoicing is not applicable to both SEZ and DTA units.
 - E-invoicing is applicable to both SEZ and DTA units.
 - E-invoicing is applicable to SEZ unit and DTA unit is exempt from e - invoicing.
 - E-invoicing is applicable to DTA unit and SEZ unit is exempt from e - invoicing.
12. Total GST payable in cash by Bhakti & Sons for the month of December, assuming that no ITC is claimed/availed by it is:
- ₹ 9,17,200

- b. ₹ 9,43,200
c. ₹ 9,26,200
d. ₹ 9,20,800
13. The penalty that may be leviable for failure to display registration certificate in a prominent location & GSTIN on name board at the entry of its principal place of business by Bhakti & Sons is: -
a. ₹ 5000
b. ₹ 10,000
c. ₹ 25,000
d. Nil
14. Farhan Khan, an Indian resident who was on a visit to Japan, returned after 1 year for contesting in assembly elections of his State. He carried with him personal effects worth ₹ 68,000 and a laptop worth ₹ 88,000. He brought jewellery of 15 grams from Japan of ₹ 48,000 and a music system of ₹ 50,000. The customs duty payable by Farhan Khan is _____. Ignore Agriculture infrastructure and development cess. **(2 marks)**
a. Nil
b. ₹ 90,860
c. ₹ 71,610
d. ₹ 53,130
15. ABC Pvt. Ltd. exported a consignment of goods to M/s George, located in France in January, 2024 and paid applicable export duty. Due to quality issues, M/s George rejected the goods, and they were returned to ABC Pvt. Ltd. in October, 2024 without any resale involved. The proper officer passed the clearance order for the returned goods on 15th October, 2024. ABC Pvt. Ltd. applied for a refund of the export duty on 10th May, 2025. Is ABC Pvt. Ltd. eligible for the refund of export duty under section 26 of the Customs Act, 1962? **(2 marks)**
a. Yes, because the goods were returned within one year of export and not resold.
b. No, because the refund application was filed beyond the time limit prescribed under section 26 of the Customs Act, 1962.
c. Yes, because the refund application was filed within one year of reimport.
d. No, because goods once exported are not eligible for duty refund under any circumstance.

Part B – Descriptive Questions (70 marks)

Question 1

(14 marks)

Mohan Singh, a registered supplier under GST in the State of Gujarat, provides the following information pertaining to the supplies made/received for the month of January:

S. No.	Particulars	Amount in ₹
(i)	IGST of ₹ 90,000 paid in December on machinery imported from Japan [Goods landed in Gujarat port and reached at his registered premises on 31st January.]	
(ii)	Availed services of transportation of raw material from GTA - M/s Ghoomghoom Transporters of Kolkata. GTA has not opted to pay tax under forward charge.	1,00,000
(iii)	20 invoices involving IGST of ₹ 1,20,000 received during the current month [Only 16 invoices involving IGST of ₹ 1,00,000 were uploaded by the suppliers in their GSTR-1 statement and their details were reflected in his GSTR-2B. Supplies received against all the invoices were otherwise eligible for claiming ITC.]	--
(iv)	Supplied machinery (purchased from an unregistered supplier) free of cost to his brother for manufacturing goods in his factory in Punjab (Market value of supply was ₹ 16,32,000)	Nil
(v)	Supplied a consignment of 5 machines to M/s KK & Co. in the State of Gujarat at the instruction of third person being XX Enterprises of Tamil Nadu.	6,00,000
(vi)	Provided stock counting service to Gungun Manufacturers registered with GST in the State of Gujarat. Stock counting was carried out at the godown located in Gujarat	1,10,000
(vii)	Direct Selling Agent (DSA) services provided to ICIDI Bank, registered in Delhi, for providing services relating to opening of bank account/credit card & loan products	2,00,000
(viii)	Advance received during the month for future intra-State supply [Advance of ₹ 5,00,000 was related to supply of goods and the rest was related to service]	9,00,000
(ix)	Sent goods valued ₹ 80,000 to job worker, registered in the State of Kerala, who further processed the said goods and made direct supply on 31 st January from its premises in Kerala to a buyer in the State of Gujarat at a price of ₹ 1,00,000	--

Apart from the above information, Mohan Singh also availed inter-State services of ₹ 4,00,000, tax on which was payable under reverse charge, from Viral Shah Enterprises, Maharashtra. Payment for the same to Viral Shah Enterprises was not made till the current month (overdue for 181 days as on 1st January). However, tax due under the said transaction was paid to Government and credit availed in the month of transaction itself.

From the information given above, you are required to compute the net GST liability payable in cash from Electronic Cash Ledger (CGST and SGST or IGST, as the case may be) for the month of January assuming that Mohan Singh wishes to make the cash payment of GST under SGST head as far as possible and that his turnover for the previous financial year was ₹ 21 lakh.

Notes-

- (i) CGST, SGST & IGST rates on all inward and outward supplies were 9%, 9% and 18% respectively, except in case of services received from GTA where the rate of CGST/SGST @ 2.5% each and IGST @ 5% was applicable.
- (ii) All the amounts given are exclusive of taxes wherever applicable. The necessary conditions for availing ITC have been complied with by Mohan Singh, wherever applicable.

Question 2(a)

(8 marks)

Mr. Parv is registered as a regular tax payer under GST in Pune, Maharashtra since 2019. His turnover for the P.Y. 2024-25 was ₹ 5 crores. He provides the following information pertaining to various outward supplies made by him during the month of April, 2025.

- (i) Mr. Parv is an agriculturist & supplying raw cotton to ABC Pvt. Ltd. (unregistered).
- (ii) Mr. Parv, a registered metal scrap supplier supplied metal scrap to ABC Pvt. Ltd. (registered).
- (iii) Mr. Parv, an agriculturist supplying tobacco leaves to Mr. Keyur (registered under GST).
- (iv) Parv Cooperative Society (unregistered) has taken services of GTA. GTA has opted for 5%.
- (v) Mr. Parv owns a PG & is providing accommodation services to students for 100 days. He charges ₹ 21,000 per month.
- (vi) Parv Public School has paid ₹ 10 lakhs to CBSE for school affiliation.
- (vii) Mr. Parv, a warehouse owner, received ₹ 50,000 for storage of pulses.

(viii) Parv Public School has received ₹ 5 lakhs from students for summer swimming camp.

Determine whether the above supplies are taxable or not & if taxable, then under Forward Charge Mechanism or Reverse Charge Mechanism. Each case above is an independent one.

Question 2(b)

(6 marks)

Mahadev has obtained registration in the current financial year in Uttar Pradesh. His turnover in the preceding financial year was ₹ 19,90,000. He has received the following amounts in respect of the activities undertaken by him in the month of September:

S. No.	Particulars	Amount (₹)
(i)	Funeral services	8,80,000
(ii)	Services of warehousing of jaggery	50,000
(iii)	Electrically operated buses given on hire to Municipal Corporation	5,00,000
(iv)	Service provided to recognized sports body as commentator	2,00,000
(v)	Commission received as an insurance agent from insurance company	65,000
(vi)	Commission received as business facilitator for the services provided to the urban branch of a nationalized bank with respect to savings bank account.	15,000
(vii)	Security services (supply of security personnel) provided to Damodar Engineering College (DEC)* [registered under GST] for the security of the college premises *All the engineering courses run by DEC are recognised by the law [The All-India Council for Technical Education (AICTE)]	28,000

Further, he has received following services in the month of September:

S. No.	Particulars	Amount (₹)
(a)	Freight paid to unregistered goods transport agency for his business activities relating to serial number (i) above	1,00,000
(b)	Legal advice received from M/s Kanoon Associates, a partnership firm, seeking advice in relation to a tax dispute of the business	50,000

All the transactions stated above are intra-State transactions and amounts given are exclusive of GST, wherever applicable.

You are required to calculate net GST payable by Mahadev for the month of September. There was no opening balance of input tax credit. Rate of CGST and SGST is 9% each for all the outward supplies made by Mahadev.

Question 3(a)

(6 marks)

Comment on the liability to get registered under the GST law in the given independent situations for the financial year 2022-23. Your answer should also include relevant provisions of law, notifications or circulars.

- (i) Miss Siddhika is exclusively engaged in the export of readymade garments from the State of Rajasthan and her export turnover during the year is ₹ 17 lakh. Apart from export turnover, she has earned interest on bank FDR for ₹ 2 lakh also.
- (ii) Manan Enterprises is exclusively engaged in the trading of exempt goods under GST in the State of Haryana and has not taken the GST registration. During the year, its turnover from exempt supplies is ₹ 47 lakh and Manan Enterprises also sold old generator for ₹ 1.25 lakh during the year.
- (iii) Mr. Piyush has presence in two States, one in Haryana and other in Rajasthan. He is registered in the State of Rajasthan even without crossing the threshold limit. His turnover during the year in Rajasthan is ₹ 32 lakh and in Haryana is ₹ 5 lakh. Is he mandatorily required to get registered in the State of Haryana also?

Question 3(b)

(4 marks)

Mint Industries Ltd., a registered supplier, imports business support services from Green Inc. of USA on 13th August. The relevant invoice for \$ 1,20,000 is raised by Green Inc. on 18th August. Mint Industries Ltd. makes the payment against the said invoice as follows:

Case I	22 nd September
Case II	27 th December

Determine time of supply in each of the aforesaid cases.

Question 3(c)

(4 marks)

Discuss in brief the precautions to be observed while issuing summons under GST law.

Question 4(a)

(5 marks)

Cisca Industries, registered in the State of Maharashtra, receives a machinery for repair in its workshop located in Mumbai, Maharashtra from Earth Ltd., an automobile manufacturing company based in Japan. The repair work was carried out by Cisca Consultants for which it was paid in convertible foreign exchange and goods were returned to Earth Ltd. after being used for some time in India.

While raising the invoice for the said consideration, the accountant of Cisca Consultants approaches you as to whether the Dynamic Quick Response (QR) code is mandatorily required on said invoice? You are required to advise him on the same.

Note - Earth Ltd. is not registered in India. Further, the aggregate turnover of Cisca Consultants was ₹ 550 crores in the preceding financial year.

Question 4(b)

(5 marks)

Mr. Thomas imported second-hand goods from a supplier in the United Kingdom by air under a CIF contract. As part of the transaction, vendor inspection charges amounting to £ 600 were incurred. This inspection is carried out by the foreign supplier on his own and were neither contractually agreed nor essential for making the goods ready for shipment. Additionally, a commission is payable to a local agent in India, calculated at 1% of the FOB (Free on Board) value in Indian currency.

The bill of entry was filed on 18th February, on which date the basic customs duty rate was 10%, and the exchange rate notified by CBIC was ₹ 102 per UK Pound. The aircraft carrying the goods arrived on 15th February, when the customs duty rate was 15%, and the CBIC- notified exchange rate was ₹ 98 per UK Pound. The inter-bank exchange rate prevailing on both dates was ₹ 106 per UK Pound.

However, the transaction underwent multiple price revisions due to fluctuations in international market rates between the date of contract and actual importation. Eventually, both parties settled on a negotiated price payable as follows:

Particulars	Contract Price (£)	Changed Price (£)	Negotiated Price (£)
CIF Value	5,200	5,900	5,500
Air Freight	400	600	500
Insurance	450	750	600

Compute the assessable value of second hand goods.

Question 4(c)

(4 marks)

With reference to the Customs Act, 1962, decide the validity of the following independent cases with proper legal provisions:

- (i) Heaven Steel Limited is a 100% EOU located in a Special Economic Zone. It imported certain items from China for its production process. Customs officer proposed to impose anti-dumping duty on such imports. The importer contends that no anti-dumping duty can be imposed on imports by a 100% EOU under any circumstances.

- (ii) Customs Department proposed to impose anti-dumping duty retrospectively in respect of certain items. Importer's association claimed that anti-dumping duty cannot be levied with retrospective effect under any circumstances?

Question 5(a)

(6 marks)

Determine the 'place of supply' along with explaining the correct provision of law for the following independent cases:

- (i) Mr. Kumar (unregistered person under GST law) is a resident of Surat, Gujarat. He places an order on 'E-SHOPPE' (an e-commerce platform) for supply of laptop, which is to be delivered to his sister Ms. Ridhi at Mumbai, Maharashtra. Mr. Kumar, while placing the order on the above e-commerce platform, provides the billing address of his residence located in Surat, Gujarat.
- (ii) Supreme Events, an event management company at New Delhi, organizes an award function for Chirag Diamond Merchants of Varanasi (registered in U.P.), at Mumbai. Determine place of supply of the service supplied by Supreme Events. Will your answer be different, if the award function is organised at Mauritius instead of Mumbai?
- (iii) Mr. Pintoo (unregistered person under GST), resident of Karnal, Haryana went to visit Shimla, Himachal Pradesh along with his family during holidays in the month of October 2023. Due to some medical emergency, he purchased some medicines on 20.10.2023 from a medical store at Mall Road Shimla and the tax invoice was issued in the name of Mr. Pintoo mentioning the address as Karnal, Haryana only. The medicines purchased were consumed in Shimla during the period of stay. Determine the 'place of supply' for tax invoice issued by medical store to Mr. Pintoo.

Question 5(b)

(4 marks)

The proper officer while conducting scrutiny of returns under section 61 of the CGST Act, 2017, detected discrepancy in the return filed by M/s R Kumar Pvt. Ltd. (registered under GST). Explain the recourse that may be taken by the proper officer in case proper explanation is not furnished by M/s R Kumar Pvt. Ltd.

Question 5(c)

(4 marks)

Peterson, aged 32, is a tourist of US origin. He has come to India on a travel visa and carries with him the following articles as part of baggage:

Particulars	Value in ₹
Used personal effects	50,000
Travel souvenirs	50,000

Laptop	1,20,000
200 gms tobacco [Valued @ ₹ 5 per gram]	1,000
50 cigars [Valued @ ₹ 100 each]	5,000
Fire-arms	80,000

With reference to the Baggage Rules, 2016, determine customs duty payable.

Ignore agriculture infrastructure and development cess.

Question 6(a)

(5 marks)

Kesri Private Limited, registered under GST in the State of Uttar Pradesh, instructed Mahesh Transporters (Uttar Pradesh) to deliver certain taxable goods to Mahavir Enterprises in Uttar Pradesh on 10th January 2022. The value of the goods is ₹ 6,80,000 which are chargeable to CGST & SGST @ 9% each. While the goods were in transit, proper officer intercepted the goods and the truck in which goods were being transported, u/s 68 of the CGST Act, 2017. However, the driver of the truck failed to tender any document in relation to the goods in movement. The proper officer, after conducting the physical verification of the goods and the truck, decided to seize the goods & the truck & issued a notice u/s 129(3) of the CGST Act, 2017 specifying the penalty payable (under CGST & SGST each) by Kesri Private Limited after giving it an opportunity of being heard.

You are required to determine the amount of total penalty payable (under CGST & SGST each) if Kesri Private Limited does not come forward for the payment of penalty. Further, discuss the suitable course of action for Mahesh Transporters if it intends to get its truck released.

Question 6(b)

(5 marks)

Joshi Associates is engaged in supplying taxable services in Kerala. The Assistant Commissioner of Central Tax passed an adjudication order under section 73 which was received by Joshi Associates on 18th October. In the said order, GST liability of ₹ 6,00,000 (CGST + SGST) was decided alongwith interest payable @ 18% p.a. for number of delayed days and a penalty of ₹ 60,000. Joshi Associates was in complete disagreement with said order. So, it filed an appeal before the Appellate Authority on 31st October.

Determine the amount of pre-deposit to be made by Joshi Associates for filing the appeal.

Whether your answer would be different if Joshi Associates appeals only against part of the demanded amount, say ₹ 4,00,000 and admits the balance liability of tax amounting to ₹ 2,00,000 and proportionate penalty arising from the said order?

OR

The following particulars are furnished by Global Exporters, Karnataka, which is duly registered under the GST law. The entity has also filed bond/LUT in order to export goods without payment of any taxes. You are required to calculate the refund amount in respect of input tax credit on inputs and input services relating to goods exported in the relevant tax period.

Sl. No.	Particulars of supply	Value of supply in ₹
1.	Turnover - excluding supply of services, but includes exempt supplies of ₹ 8,00,000 and inward supplies of ₹ 2,00,000	76,00,000
2.	Zero-rated supply of goods under bond/LUT	12,00,000
3.	Export services under bond/LUT	48,00,000
4.	Non-zero-rated supply of services	10,00,000
5.	Payments received towards zero-rated supply, which includes ₹ 12,00,000 against which services are yet to be supplied.	48,00,000
6.	Advance received in the past, against which zero-rated supplies have been made in the current tax period	14,00,000
7.	Turnover on which suppliers have claimed refund under rule 89(4A) and rule 89(4B) -Goods -Services	6,00,000 6,00,000
8.	ITC on inputs and input services during the tax period including those under rule 89(4A) and rule 89(4B)	12,00,000
9.	ITC relating to rule 89(4A) and rule 89(4B)	2,40,000

Question 6(c)

(4 marks)

Sagar Associates has been issued a show cause notice (SCN) on 31.12.2029 u/s 74A on account of short payment of tax during the period between 01.07.2024 and 31.12.2024. It has been given an opportunity of personal hearing on 15.01.2030.

Advice Sagar Associates as to what should be the written submissions in the reply to the show cause notice issued to it.