

TAX INVOICE, CREDIT AND DEBIT NOTES

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Tax invoice must be issued by _____

 - (a) Every trader
 - (b) Every taxable person
 - (c) Registered persons not paying tax under composition scheme
 - (d) All the above.
2. A registered person supplying taxable goods shall issue a tax invoice showing –

 - (a) the description.
 - (b) quantity and value of goods.
 - (c) the tax charged thereon.
 - (d) All the above.
3. A registered person supplying taxable goods shall issue tax invoice _____ where the supply involves movement of goods.

 - (a) before or at the time of removal of goods for supply to the recipient.
 - (b) Within 30 days after the removal of goods.
 - (c) Within 45 days after the removal of goods.
 - (d) Before the receipt of payment of goods.
4. Where the goods being sent or taken on approval for sale or return are removed before the supply takes place, the invoice shall be issued—

 - (a) before or at the time of supply.
 - (b) within 6 months from the date of removal.
 - (c) before or at the time of supply, or within 6 months from the date of removal, whichever is earlier.
 - (d) before or at the time of supply, or within 6 months from the date of removal, whichever is later.
5. Which documents are required to send goods from branch office in one State to head office in another State?

 - (a) Tax invoice and e-way bill.
 - (b) Receipt Voucher and e-way bill.
 - (c) Payment Voucher and e-way bill.
 - (d) All of the above.
6. Priya Industries Ltd., Delhi, entered into a contract with Virat Entrepreneurs, Delhi, for supply of spare parts of a machine on 7th September. The spare parts were to be delivered on 30th September. Priya

Industries Ltd. removed the finished spare parts from its factory on 29th September. Determine the date by which invoice must be issued by Priya Industries Ltd. under GST law.

- (a) On or before 7th September.
- (b) On or before 29th September.
- (c) On or before 30th September.
- (d) On or before 29th October.

7. A bill of supply can be issued in case of inter-State and intra-State :

- (a) Exempted supplies.
- (b) Supplies by composition suppliers.
- (c) Either (a) or (b)
- (d) Both (a) or (b)

8. The receipt voucher must contain:

- (a) description of goods or services
- (b) Invoice reference
- (c) Full value of supply
- (d) None of the above

9. Kirti Manufacturers, Delhi supplies goods to Pawan Electronics, Haryana. The goods were removed from its factory in Delhi on 23rd September. Kirti Manufacturers needs to issue a tax invoice _____

- (a) on or before 23rd September.
- (b) After 23rd September.
- (c) on 23rd October.
- (d) on 22nd November.

10. An acknowledgment must be given on receipt of advance payment in respect of supply of goods or services :

- (a) Yes, in the form of a provisional invoice.
- (b) Yes, as a receipt voucher.

(c) Yes, the invoice must be raised to that extent.

(d) Yes, as a payment voucher.

11. A continuous supply of goods requires one of the following as a must—

- (a) The goods must be notified by the Commissioner in this behalf.
- (b) The contract for supply lasts for a minimum period of 3 months.
- (c) The supply is made always by means of a wire, cable, pipeline or other conduit.
- (d) Supplier invoices the recipient on a regular or periodic basis.

12. An invoice issued by a registered person, whose aggregate turnover in a financial year exceeds _____ other than those referred to Rule 54(2)/(3)/(4)/(4A) (i.e. service suppliers of notified services), and registered person referred to in section 14 of the IGST Act, 2017 (i.e. OIDAR service suppliers), to an unregistered person (hereinafter referred to as B2C invoice), shall have Dynamic Quick Response (QR) code.

- (a) ₹ 500 crore
- (b) ₹ 100 crore
- (c) ₹ 50 crore
- (d) ₹ 10 crore

13. Determine whether the statement given is true or false : A payment voucher need not be issued if the supplier is an unregistered person.

- (a) True, as the recipient is required to issue an invoice in that case.
- (b) True, if the unregistered person does not require it.
- (c) False, a payment voucher is the only document to evidence the supply.



(d) False, payment voucher should be issued in addition to raising an invoice for the inward supply.

14. **The time limit for issue of tax invoice in case of continuous supply of goods:**

- (a) At the time of issue of statement of account where successive accounts are involved.
- (b) At the time of receipt of payment, if payments are received prior to issue of accounts.
- (c) On a monthly basis.
- (d) Either (a) or (b).

15. **If Supply of Services has ceased under a contract before the completion of supply:**

- (a) Invoice has to be issued within 30 days from the date of cessation.
- (b) Invoice has to be issued at the time of cessation to the extent of the supply effected.
- (c) Invoice has to be issued for the full value of the contract after deducting a percentage thereof as prescribed.
- (d) No invoice need to be issued.

16. **The Government, on the recommendations of the Council, registered person, whose aggregate turnover in a financial year exceeds _____, as a class of registered person who shall prepare electronic invoice in terms of rule 48(4) in respect of supply of goods or services or both to a registered person.**

- (a) ₹ 100 crore
- (b) ₹ 50 crore
- (c) ₹ 5 crore
- (d) ₹ 20 crore

17. **In case of continuous supply of services,**

where due date of payment is not ascertainable from the contract, invoice shall be issued :

- (a) before or at the time when the supplier of service receives the payment.
- (b) on or before the due date of payment.
- (c) Either (a) or (b).
- (d) None of the above.

18. **A registered person may, within _____ from the date of issuance of certificate of registration and in such manner as may be prescribed, issue a _____ against the invoice already issued during the period beginning with the effective date of registration till the date of issuance of certificate of registration to him.**

- (a) One month; Bill of supply
- (b) Two months; Bill of supply
- (c) One month; Revised invoice
- (d) Two months; Revised invoice

19. **"Continuous supply of services" means a supply of services which is provided, or agreed to be provided, continuously or on recurrent basis, under a contract, for a period exceeding _____ with periodic payment obligations.**

- (a) 3 months
- (b) 6 months
- (c) 9 months
- (d) 12 months

20. **A registered person other than the supplier engaged in making supply of services by way of admission to exhibition of cinematograph films in multiplex screens, may not issue a tax invoice if the value of the goods or services or both supplied is less than _____ subject to such conditions and in such manner as may be prescribed.**

- (a) ₹ 200
- (b) ₹ 500
- (c) ₹ 1,000
- (d) ₹ 2,000

21. A registered person shall, on receipt of advance payment with respect to any supply of goods or services or both, issue a _____ evidencing receipt of such payment.

- (a) Credit note
- (b) Debit note
- (c) Receipt voucher
- (d) Payment voucher

22. A registered person who is liable to pay tax under reverse charge basis shall issue a _____ at the time of making payment to the supplier.

- (a) Credit note
- (b) Debit note
- (c) Receipt voucher
- (d) Payment voucher

23. In case of continuous supply of services, where the due date of payment is ascertainable from the contract, the invoice shall be issued _____.

- (a) on or before the due date of payment
- (b) After due date of payment
- (c) Within 30 days from the due date
- (d) Within 45 days from the due date

24. Where a one or more tax invoice has been issued for supply of any goods or services or both and the taxable value or tax charged in that tax invoice is found to exceed the taxable value or tax payable in respect of such supply, the registered person, who has supplied such goods or

services or both, may issue to the recipient a one or more _____ containing such particulars as may be prescribed.

- (a) Credit note
- (b) Debit note
- (c) Receipt voucher
- (d) Payment voucher

25. An invoice serves as a demand for payment and becomes a _____ when paid in full.

- (a) Commercial document
- (b) Document of title
- (c) Tax invoice
- (d) Receipt voucher

26. Tax invoice can be issued by—

- (a) a registered person supplying goods and services.
- (b) a registered person buying goods and services from an unregistered person.
- (c) a registered person paying tax under composition scheme.
- (d) both (a) and (b).

27. What is the time limit for the issuance of invoice by a registered supplier where the supply does not involve movement of goods?

- (a) Before or at the time of removal of goods for supply to the recipient.
- (b) Within 30 days after the removal of goods.
- (c) Before or at the time of delivery of goods or making available thereof to the recipient.
- (d) Within 45 days after the removal of goods.

28. Which one of the following statement is correct while issuing a tax invoice:



- (i) Place of supply in case of inter-State supply is not required to be mentioned;
 - (ii) The power of attorney holder can sign the tax invoice in case the taxpayer or his authorised representative has been travelling abroad;
 - (iii) Quantity is not required to be mentioned in case of goods when goods are sold on "as is where is basis";
 - (iv) Description of goods is not required to be given in case of mixed supply of goods.
- (a) (ii), (iii)
 - (b) (i), (ii), (iii)
 - (c) None of the above
 - (d) All of the above

29. "Removal" in relation to goods, means—

- (a) Dispatch of the goods for delivery by the supplier thereof.
- (b) Collection of the goods by the recipient thereof.
- (c) Both (a) or (b)
- (d) None of the above.

30. In case an insurer or a banking company or a financial institution including a NBFC, or a telecom operator supplying taxable services shall issue a tax invoice within a period of _____ from the date of supply of service.

- (a) 45 days
- (b) 30 days
- (c) 15 days
- (d) 60 days

31. AMC Ltd., entered into an annual maintenance contract with PQR Ltd. for

financial year 2024-25 for repairs of the machinery fitted in factory of PQR Ltd. the contract stipulating the payment date to be 7th April 2024. The payment was made by PQR Ltd. on 25th April, 2024. What is the due date for the issuance of invoice?

- (a) The invoice shall be issued before or at the time when the supplier of service receives the payment i.e. on 25th April 2024.
- (b) Since the due date of payment of payment is ascertainable from the contract hence the invoice shall be issued on or before the due date of payment i.e. before 7th April, 2024.
- (c) The invoice shall be issued on or before the completion of the repairs.
- (d) The invoice shall be issued within 30 days of the completion of repairs.

32. If annual turnover of a registered person in preceding financial year is up to ₹ 1.50 crores, he is required to mention _____ digits of HSN Code for goods in his invoice issued to registered persons.

- (a) 2
- (b) 3
- (c) 4
- (d) Nil

33. If annual turnover of a registered person in preceding financial year is more than ₹ 5 crores, he is required to mention _____ digits of HSN Code for goods in his invoice issued to registered persons.

- (a) 2
- (b) 6
- (c) 4
- (d) Nil



34. If annual turnover of a registered person in preceding financial year is more than ₹ 1.5 crores but do not exceed ₹ 5 crores, he is required to mention _____ digits of HSN Code for goods in his invoice issued to registered persons.
- 2
 - 6
 - 4
 - Nil
35. In case of Export Invoice, where recipients is unregistered and value of supply is _____, instead of name of state and its code, name of the country of destination to be mentioned.
- ₹ 50,000 or more
 - ₹ 50,000 or less
 - ₹ 20,000 or less
 - ₹ 20,000 or more
36. In cases involving supply of online money gaming or in cases where any taxable service is supplied by or through an ECO or by a supplier of OIDAR services to a recipient who is unregistered, a tax invoice issued by the registered person shall contain the name of the State of the recipient and the same shall be deemed to be the address on record of the recipient if value of supply is _____.
- Of any amount
 - ₹ 50,000 or less
 - ₹ 20,000 or less
 - ₹ 20,000 or more
37. Where a registered person is supplying taxable as well as exempted goods or services or both to an unregistered person, a single _____ may be issued for all such supplies.
- Bill of supply
 - Invoice-cum-bill of supply
 - Tax invoice
 - Invoice
38. In the case of supply of goods invoice shall be prepared in triplicate, the duplicate copy being marked as _____.
- duplicate for recipient
 - duplicate for supplier
 - duplicate for transporter
 - duplicate for the Central Tax officer
39. In case of inter-state supplies, where the value of supply does not exceed _____, a consolidated revised invoice may be issued separately in respect of all the recipients located in a State, who are not registered under the Act.
- ₹ 25,000
 - ₹ 50,000
 - ₹ 1,00,000
 - ₹ 2,50,000
40. When dynamic QR code provisions are applicable _____
- Dynamic QR code provisions are applicable for tax invoice issued to an unregistered person by a registered person (B2C invoice) whose annual aggregate turnover exceeds ₹ 500 crore in any of the financial years from 2017-18 onwards.
 - Dynamic QR code provisions are applicable for tax invoice issued to an unregistered person by a registered person (B2C invoice) whose annual aggregate turnover exceeds ₹ 5 crore in any of the financial years from 2017-18 onwards.



- (c) Dynamic QR code provisions are applicable for tax invoice issued to an unregistered person by a registered person (B2C invoice) whose annual aggregate turnover exceeds ₹ 50 crore in any of the financial years from 2017-18 onwards.
- (d) Dynamic QR code provisions are applicable for tax invoice issued to an unregistered person by a registered person (B2C invoice) whose annual aggregate turnover exceeds ₹ 100 crore in any of the financial years from 2017-18 onwards.

41. **Dynamic QR code provisions are not applicable in respect of the following suppliers:**

(i) **Where the supplier of taxable service is an insurer or a banking company or a financial institution, including a non-banking financial company;**

(ii) **Where the supplier of taxable service is a goods transport agency supplying services in relation to transportation of goods by road in a goods carriage;**

- (a) Only (i)
 (b) Only (ii)
 (c) Both (i) and (ii)
 (d) None of (i) and (ii)

42. XYZ Pvt. Ltd. commenced business of supply of goods on 1st April in Rajasthan. Its turnover exceeded ₹ 40,00,000 on 5th November. It applied for registration on 28th November and was granted registration on 3rd December. What shall be the effective date of registration?

During the intermittent period i.e. on 15th November it supplied certain goods to PQR Ltd. PQR Ltd. seeks your advice whether it can claim ITC on the above purchases?

- (a) The effective date of registration shall be 28th November. PQR Ltd. cannot claim ITC on the above purchases as the registration was not effective as on the date of purchases.
- (b) The effective date of registration shall be 3rd December being the date of receipt of registration certificate. PQR Ltd. cannot claim ITC on the above purchases as the registration was not effective as on the date of purchases.
- (c) The effective date of registration shall be 5th November since the application for registration was made within 30 days of becoming liable for registration. PQR Ltd. will be able to claim ITC on above purchases only on issuance of revised tax invoice by XYZ Pvt. Ltd. in respect of taxable supplies effected during the period between 5th November to 3rd December.
- (d) The effective date of registration shall be 28th November. PQR Ltd. will be able to claim ITC on above purchases only on issuance of revised tax invoice by XYZ Pvt. Ltd. in respect of taxable supplies effected during the period between 5th November to 3rd December.

43. **The words "INPUT TAX CREDIT NOT ADMISSIBLE" is to be prominently mentioned on—**

- (a) all the tax invoices issued by a registered supplier.
 (b) all the revised tax invoices.
 (c) all the invoices issued by registered person buying goods from an unregistered seller.
 (d) all the revised invoices and debit notes issued in pursuance of demands etc. on account of tax short paid/ erroneously refunded or ITC wrongly

availed or in case of detention, seizure and released of goods or confiscation of goods and levy of penalty.

44. In which of the following cases tax invoice is not required to be issued.

- (a) Value of the goods or services or both supplied is less than ₹ 200.
- (b) The recipient is unregistered.
- (c) The recipient does not require such invoice.
- (d) All of the above.

45. Gemini Traders, a trader in stationery items, is registered under GST and has undertaken following sales during the day:

	Particulars	₹
(i)	Sales to Kamlesh Traders - a registered retail dealer under composition levy	185
(ii)	Sales to Kalpesh Stationers - an unregistered dealer	425
(iii)	Sales to Hussain Painter - unregistered	675
(iv)	Sales to Shanti Charitable trust- an unregistered entity	195
(v)	Sales to student	140

None of the recipients require a tax invoice. Determine in respect of which of the supplies can Gemini Traders issue a consolidated tax invoice at the end of the day.

- (a) A consolidated tax invoice can be issued with respect to sales made to all the unregistered dealers i.e. (ii), (iii), (iii), and (iv).
- (b) A consolidated tax invoice can be issued with respect to sales effected under (iv) and (v) as the value of goods

supplied to them is less than ₹ 200 and the recipients are unregistered.

- (c) A consolidated tax invoice can be issued with respect to sales effected under (i), (iv) and (v) as the value of goods supplied is less than ₹ 200.
- (d) A consolidated tax invoice can be issued with respect to all the supplies as none of the recipients require a tax invoice.

46. Where at the time of receipt of advance, the rate of tax and nature of supply is not determinable, the tax shall be paid @ _____ and it shall be treated as _____.

- (a) 6%, Inter-State supply
- (b) 18%, Intra-State supply
- (c) 18%, Inter-State supply
- (d) 28%, Inter-State supply

47. Which of the following entities are exempt from the mandatory requirement of e-invoicing:

- (a) Special Economic Zone units, Insurer or banking company or financial institution including NBFC
- (b) GTA supplying services in relation to transportation of goods by road in a goods carriage
- (c) Supplier of passenger transportation service and Person supplying services by way of admission to exhibition of cinematograph films in multiplex screens
- (d) All of the above

48. Where, on receipt of advance payment, the registered person issues a receipt voucher, but subsequently no supply is made and no tax invoice is issued thereof, the said registered person may issue to the person



who made the advance payment, a _____ against such payment.

- (a) Debit note
 - (b) Payment voucher
 - (c) Receipt voucher
 - (d) Refund voucher
49. Bill of supply issued by a registered person does not contain the detail pertaining to _____ .
- (a) Name, address and GSTIN of the supplier.
 - (b) Rate of tax and amount of tax.
 - (c) Value of supply of goods or services or both.
 - (d) HSN Code for goods or services.
50. Who are the suppliers permitted to issue any document other than tax invoice.
- (a) Insurer, Banking company, Financial institutions, including a NBFC
 - (b) Goods transport agency and multiplex screens exhibiting films
 - (c) Passenger transportation service provider
 - (d) All of the above
51. In which cases delivery challan can be issued instead of invoice.
- (a) Supply of liquid gas where the quantity at the time of removal from the place of business of the supplier is not known.
 - (b) Transportation of goods for reasons other than by way of supply.
 - (c) Transportation of goods for job work.
 - (d) All of the above
52. The delivery challan shall be prepared in triplicate in case of supply of goods, the

triplicate copy being marked as _____.

- (a) Triplicate for transporter
 - (b) Triplicate for Central Tax Officer
 - (c) Triplicate for consigner
 - (d) Triplicate for consignee
53. A registered person supplying _____ shall be required to issue an electronic ticket and the said electronic ticket shall be deemed to be a tax invoice for all purposes of the Act, even if such ticket does not contain the details of the recipient of service but contains the other information as mentioned under rule 46.
- (a) Services by way of admission to exhibition of cinematograph films in multiplex screens
 - (b) Insurance Services
 - (c) Banking services
 - (d) Telecommunication
54. The person-in-charge of the conveyance shall carry a copy of the _____ issued in accordance with the provisions of rules 46, 46A or 49 in a case where such person is not required to carry an e-way bill under these rules.
- (a) Tax invoice
 - (b) Bill of supply
 - (c) Delivery challan
 - (d) All of the above
55. Where the goods are transported in a semi knocked down or completely knocked down condition, the supplier shall _____.
- (a) issue the complete invoice before dispatch of the first consignment and issue a delivery challan for each of the subsequent consignment.



- (b) send the original copy of the invoice along with the last consignment.
- (c) both (a) and (b)
- (d) Issue only delivery challan in place of invoice.

56. Mr. A, an artist had displayed his art work in an exhibition held by the art gallery. His art work was liked by Mr. B who purchased the same from the exhibition. Is it liable for GST?

- (a) No, since it is treated as supply by the art gallery and therefore exempt.
- (b) No, it does not come within the ambit of supply.
- (c) Yes, it is supply and liable to GST.
- (d) It is non-taxable supply.

57. Can an unregistered person collect tax under GST Act?

- (a) Yes, the unregistered person can collect tax provided it deposits the same into central government treasury within the prescribed time.
- (b) No, the unregistered person cannot collect any amount by way of tax under this Act.
- (c) Yes, the unregistered person in respect of certain products can collect tax.
- (d) Yes, the unregistered person can collect tax in case of default by the registered person to pay tax under reverse charge on purchases from unregistered person.

58. When can the registered supplier issue a credit note in respect of the supplies made by him?

- (a) When the taxable value in the tax invoice is found to exceed the taxable value in respect of such supply or the tax charged in the tax invoice is found

to exceed the tax payable in respect of such supply.

- (b) Where the goods are returned by the recipient or the goods/ services or both are found to be deficient.
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) Neither (a) nor (b)

59. When is a debit note issued under the GST regime and who is authorised to issue the same?

- (a) By the registered supplier when the taxable value in the tax invoice is found to be less than the taxable value in respect of such supply or the tax charged in the tax invoice is found to be less than the tax payable in respect of such supply.
- (b) By the purchaser when he returns the goods when the same was not meeting his requirements.
- (c) By the purchaser when the goods or services are found to be deficient.
- (d) Only by a registered buyer when the goods are returned or do not meet his specifications.

60. A credit note is issued by _____ and it is a document accepted for GST purposes:

- (a) Supplier, for reducing the tax or taxable value;
- (b) Recipient, for reducing the tax or taxable value;
- (c) Supplier, for increasing the tax or taxable value;
- (d) Recipient, for increasing the tax or taxable value.

61. Where one or more tax invoices has been issued for supply of any goods or services or both and the taxable value or tax charged in that tax invoice is found to be



less than the taxable value or tax payable in respect of such supply, the registered person, who has supplied such goods or services or both, shall issue to the recipient _____ containing such particulars as may be prescribed.

- (a) One or more Debit note
- (b) One or more Credit note
- (c) One or more Receipt voucher
- (d) One or more Payment voucher

62. The last date for declaring the details of a Credit Note issued on 30-01-2024 for a supply made on 20-09-2023 is :

- (a) 31-12-2024
- (b) 20-07-2024
- (c) 20-09-2024
- (d) 30-11-2024

63. The impact of the issuance of a debit note by a supplier in his value of supplies will be _____

- (a) decrease
- (b) an increase
- (c) be of no Impact
- (d) any of the above subject to the nature of the Debit Note Issued

64. The impact of the issuance of a Credit Note by a Supplier in his value of supplies will be _____

- (a) a decrease
- (b) an increase
- (c) no impact
- (d) any of the above subject to the nature of the credit Note Issued

65. Suppose one dealer issued a tax invoice showing more taxable value or charging more tax than the actual values. What is the remedy?

- (a) To issue a Credit Note for the excess taxable value/ tax on or before in the return on or before 30th November following the end of the financial year or the date of the filing of the Annual Return whichever is earlier.
- (b) To issue a Debit Note for the excess taxable value/ tax on or before in the return on or before 30th November following the end of the financial year or the date of the filing of the Annual Return whichever is earlier.
- (c) To issue a Credit Note for the excess taxable value/ tax within 30 days of such detection.
- (d) To issue a Debit Note for the excess taxable value/ tax within 30 days of such detection.

ANSWERS TO MCQ'S

Question No.	Answer
1.	(c) Tax invoice must be issued by Registered persons not paying tax under composition scheme.



2.	(d)	As per Section 31(1) of the CGST Act, 2017, a registered person supplying taxable goods shall issue a tax invoice showing the description, quantity and value of goods, the tax charged thereon and such other particulars as may be prescribed.
3.	(a)	According to Section 31(1), a registered person supplying taxable goods shall issue a tax invoice, before or at the time of, removal of goods for supply to the recipient, where the supply involves movement of goods.
4.	(c)	According to Section 31(7), where the goods being sent or taken on approval for sale or return are removed before the supply takes place, the invoice shall be issued before or at the time of supply or six months from the date of removal, whichever is earlier.
5.	(a)	Tax invoice and e-way bill are required to send goods from branch office in one State to head office in another State.
6.	(b)	As per the provisions of section 31, invoice shall be issued before or at the time of removal of goods for supply to the recipient, where the supply involves movement of goods. Accordingly, in the given case, the invoice must be issued on or before 29th September.
7.	(d)	According to Section 31(3)(c), a registered person supplying exempted goods or services or both or paying tax under the provisions of section 10 shall issue, instead of a tax invoice, a bill of supply containing such particulars and in such manner as may be prescribed.
8.	(a)	The receipt voucher must contain the description of goods or services.
9.	(a)	As per the provisions of section 31, invoice shall be issued before or at the time of removal of goods for supply to the recipient, where the supply involves movement of goods. Accordingly, in the given case, the invoice must be issued on or before 23rd September.
10.	(b)	According to Section 31(3)(d), a registered person shall, on receipt of advance payment with respect to any supply of goods or services or both, issue a receipt voucher or any other document, containing such particulars as may be prescribed, evidencing receipt of such payment.
11.	(d)	According to Section 2(32), "Continuous supply of goods" means a supply of goods which is provided, or agreed to be provided, continuously or on recurrent basis, under a contract, whether or not by means of a wire, cable, pipeline or other conduit, and for which the supplier invoices the recipient on a regular or periodic basis, and includes supply of such goods as the Government may, subject to such conditions, as it may, by notification, specify.
12.	(a)	An invoice issued by a registered person, whose aggregate turnover in a financial year exceeds ₹ 500 crore, other than those referred to Rule 54(2)/(3)/(4)/(4A) (i.e.

		service suppliers of notified services), and registered person referred to in section 14 of the IGST Act, 2017 (i.e. OIDAR service suppliers), to an unregistered person (hereinafter referred to as B2C invoice), shall have Dynamic Quick Response (QR) code.
13.	(d)	A registered person who is liable to pay tax u/s 9(3)/(4) shall issue a payment voucher at the time of making payment to the supplier. Section 9(4) provides for reverse charge mechanism in case notified goods or services are received by notified registered persons from unregistered suppliers. Thus, the said statement is false.
14.	(d)	According to Section 31(4), in case of continuous supply of goods, where successive statements of accounts or successive payments are involved, the invoice shall be issued before or at the time each such statement is issued or, as the case may be, each such payment is received.
15.	(b)	According to Section 31(6), in a case where the supply of services ceases under a contract before the completion of the supply, the invoice shall be issued at the time when the supply ceases and such invoice shall be issued to the extent of the supply made before such cessation.
16.	(c)	The Government, on the recommendations of the Council, has notified registered person, whose aggregate turnover in a financial year exceeds ₹ 5 crore, as a class of registered person who shall prepare Electronic invoice in terms of rule 48(4) in respect of supply of goods or services or both to a registered person.
17.	(a)	According to Section 31(5), in case of continuous supply of services the time limit is as under where the due date of payment is ascertainable from the contract the invoice shall be issued on or before the due date of payment.
18.	(c)	According to Section 31(3)(a) read with Rule 53(2), a registered person may, within one month from the date of issuance of certificate of registration and in such manner as may be prescribed, issue a revised invoice against the invoice already issued during the period beginning with the effective date of registration till the date of issuance of certificate of registration to him.
19.	(a)	"Continuous supply of services" means a supply of services which is provided, or agreed to be provided, continuously or on recurrent basis, under a contract, for a period exceeding 3 months with periodic payment obligations, and includes supply of such services as the Government may, subject to such conditions, as it may, by notification, specify.
20.	(a)	A registered person other than the supplier engaged in making supply of services by way of admission to exhibition of cinematograph films in multiplex screens, may not issue a tax invoice if the value of the goods or services or both supplied is less than ₹ 200 subject to such conditions and in such manner as may be prescribed.
21.	(c)	A registered person shall, on receipt of advance payment with respect to any supply

		of goods or services or both, issue a receipt voucher evidencing receipt of such payment.
22.	(d)	A registered person who is liable to pay tax under reverse charge basis shall issue a payment voucher at the time of making payment to the supplier.
23.	(a)	In case of continuous supply of services, where the due date of payment is ascertainable from the contract, the invoice shall be issued on or before the due date of payment.
24.	(a)	Where a one or more tax invoice has been issued for supply of any goods or services or both and the taxable value or tax charged in that tax invoice is found to exceed the taxable value or tax payable in respect of such supply, the registered person, who has supplied such goods or services or both, may issue to the recipient a one or more credit note containing such particulars as may be prescribed.
25.	(b)	An invoice serves as a demand for payment and becomes a document of title when paid in full.
26.	(d)	Tax invoice can be issued by a registered person supplying goods and services or a registered person buying goods and services from an unregistered person.
27.	(c)	A registered person supplying taxable goods shall, before or at the time of delivery of goods or making available thereof to the recipient, in case supply do not involve movement of goods, issue a tax invoice showing the description, quantity and value of goods, the tax charged thereon and such other particulars as may be prescribed.
28.	(c)	<p>(i) Place of supply in case of inter-State supply is not required to be mentioned – This statement is false since in case of interstate supply the place of supply is required to be mentioned in tax invoice;</p> <p>(ii) The power of attorney holder can sign the tax invoice in case the taxpayer or his authorised representative has been travelling abroad - This statement is false;</p> <p>(iii) Quantity is not required to be mentioned in case of goods when goods are sold on "as is where is basis" - This statement is false;</p> <p>(iv) Description of goods is not required to be given in case of mixed supply of goods. - This statement is false.</p>
29.	(c)	<p>According to Section 2(96), "Removal" in relation to goods, means—</p> <p>(a) dispatch of the goods for delivery by the supplier thereof or by any other person acting on behalf of such supplier; or</p> <p>(b) collection of the goods by the recipient thereof or by any other person acting on behalf of such recipient.</p>
30.	(a)	In case an insurer or a banking company or a financial institution including a NBFC, or a telecom operator supplying taxable services shall issue a tax invoice within a period of 45 days from the date of supply of service.

31.	(b)	Since services provided by ABC Ltd. to PQR Ltd. is a continuous supply of services and due date of payment is ascertainable from the contract, ABC Ltd. had to issue a tax invoice on or before such due date, viz. 7th April, 2024.
32.	(c)	If annual turnover of a registered person in preceding financial year is up to ₹ 1.50 crores, he is required to mention 4 digits of HSN Code for goods in his invoice issued to registered person.
33.	(b)	If annual turnover of a registered person in preceding financial year is more than ₹ 5 crores, he is required to mention 6 digits of HSN Code for goods in his invoice.
34.	(c)	If annual turnover of a registered person in preceding financial year is more than ₹ 1.5 crores but do not exceed ₹ 5 crores, he is required to mention 4 digits of HSN Code for goods in his invoice.
35.	(a)	In case of export invoice, where recipients is unregistered and value of supply is ₹ 50,000 or more, instead of name of state and its code, name of the country of destination to be mentioned.
36.	(a)	In cases involving supply of online money gaming or in cases where any taxable service is supplied by or through an ECO or by a supplier of OIDAR services to a recipient who is unregistered, irrespective of the value of such supply, a tax invoice issued by the registered person shall contain the name of the State of the recipient and the same shall be deemed to be the address on record of the recipient.
37.	(b)	According to Rule 46A, where a registered person is supplying taxable as well as exempted goods or services or both to an unregistered person, a single Invoice-cum-bill of supply may be issued for all such supplies.
38.	(c)	In the case of supply of goods invoice shall be prepared in triplicate, the duplicate copy being marked as Duplicate for transporter.
39.	(d)	In case of inter-State supplies, where the value of supply does not exceed ₹ 2,50,000, a consolidated revised invoice may be issued separately in respect of all the recipients located in a State, who are not registered under the Act.
40.	(a)	Dynamic QR code provisions are applicable for tax invoice issued to an unregistered person by a registered person (B2C invoice) whose annual aggregate turnover exceeds ₹ 500 crore in any of the financial years from 2017-18 onwards.
41.	(c)	Dynamic QR code provisions are not applicable in respect of the following suppliers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Where the supplier of taxable service is an insurer or a banking company or a financial institution, including a non-banking financial company; (b) Where the supplier of taxable service is a goods transport agency supplying services in relation to transportation of goods by road in a goods carriage; (c) Where the supplier of taxable service is supplying passenger transportation service;

		(d) Where the supplier of taxable service is supplying services by way of admission to exhibition of cinematograph in films in multiplex screens.
42.	(c)	As per section 25 read with CGST Rules, 2017, where an applicant submits application for registration within 30 days from the date he becomes liable to registration, effective date of registration is the date on which he becomes liable to registration. As per section 31 read with CGST Rules, 2017, every registered person who has been granted registration with effect from a date earlier than the date of issuance of certificate of registration to him, may issue Revised Tax Invoices. Revised Tax Invoices shall be issued within 1 month from the date of issuance of certificate of registration. Revised Tax Invoices shall be issued within 1 month from the date of issuance of registration in respect of taxable supplies effected during the period starting from the effective date of registration till the date of issuance of certificate of registration.
43.	(d)	The words "INPUT TAX CREDIT NOT ADMISSIBLE" is to be prominently mentioned on all the revised invoices and debit notes issued in pursuance of demands etc. on account of tax short paid/ erroneously refunded or ITC wrongly availed or in case of detention, seizure and released of goods or confiscation of goods and levy of penalty.
44.	(d)	As per Section 31(3)(b) read with 4th proviso to Rule 46, a registered person other than the supplier engaged in making supply of services by way of admission to exhibition of cinematograph films in multiplex screens, may not issue a tax invoice if— (i) value of the goods or services or both supplied is less than ₹ 200, (ii) the recipient is unregistered; and (iii) the recipient does not require such invoice. Instead such registered person shall issue a Consolidated Tax Invoice for such supplies at the close of each day in respect of all such supplies.
45.	(b)	Gemini Traders can issue a Consolidated Tax Invoice only with respect to supplies made to Shanti Charitable Trust [worth ₹ 195] and Manisha [worth ₹ 140] as the value of goods supplied to these recipients is less than ₹ 200 as also these recipients are unregistered and don't require a tax invoice. As regards the supply made to Kamlesh Traders, although the value of goods supplied to it is less than ₹ 200, Kamlesh Traders is registered under GST. So, Consolidated Tax Invoice cannot be issued. Consolidated Tax Invoice cannot be issued for supplies of goods made to Kalpesh Stationers and Hussain although both of them are unregistered. The reason for the same is that the value of goods supplied is not less than ₹ 200.
46.	(c)	Where at the time of receipt of advance, the rate of tax is not determinable; the tax shall be paid @ 18%. Where at the time of receipt of advance, the nature of supply is not determinable, the supply shall be treated as inter- state supply.

47.	(d)	Following entities are exempt from the mandatory requirement of e-invoicing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Special Economic Zone units; ➤ Insurer or banking company or financial institution including NBFC; ➤ GTA supplying services in relation to transportation of goods by road in goods carriage; ➤ Supplier of passenger transportation service; ➤ Person supplying services by way of admission to exhibition of cinematograph films in multiplex screens.
48.	(d)	Where, on receipt of advance payment, the registered person issues a receipt voucher, but subsequently no supply is made and no tax invoice is issued thereof, the said registered person may issue to the person who made the advance payment, a refund voucher against such payment.
49.	(b)	Bill of supply issued by a registered person does not contain the detail pertaining to Rate of tax and amount of tax.
50.	(d)	Insurer, Banking company, Financial institutions, including a NBFC Goods transport agency and Passenger transportation service provider and multiplex screens exhibiting films are permitted to issue document other than tax invoice.
51.	(d)	According to Rule 55(1) of the CGST Rules, 2017, the consigner may issue a delivery challan, serially numbered not exceeding 16 characters, in one or multiple series, in lieu of invoice at the time of removal of goods for transportation, containing the following purposes of— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) supply of liquid gas where the quantity at the time of removal from the place of business of the supplier is not known, (b) transportation of goods for job work, (c) transportation of goods for reasons other than by way of supply, or (d) such other supplies as may be notified by the Board.
52.	(c)	The delivery challan shall be prepared in triplicate in case of supply of goods, the triplicate copy being marked as triplicate for the consigner.
53.	(a)	A registered person supplying services by way of admission to exhibition of cinematograph films in multiplex screens shall be required to issue an electronic ticket and the said electronic ticket shall be deemed to be a tax invoice for all purposes of the Act, even if such ticket does not contain the details of the recipient of service but contains the other information as mentioned under rule 46. However, the supplier of such service in a screen other than multiplex screens may, at his option, follow the above procedure.
54.	(d)	The person-in-charge of the conveyance shall carry a copy of the tax invoice or bill of supply or delivery challan issued in accordance with the provisions of rules 46, 46A or 49 in a case where such person is not required to carry an e-way bill under these rules.

55.	(c)	Where the goods are being transported in a semi knocked down or completely knocked down condition or in batches or lots— (a) the supplier shall issue the complete invoice before dispatch of the first consignment; (b) the supplier shall issue a delivery challan for each of the subsequent consignments, giving reference of the invoice; (c) each consignment shall be accompanied by copies of the corresponding delivery challan along with a duly certified copy of the invoice; and (d) the original copy of the invoice shall be sent along with the last consignment.
56.	(c)	Removal of art work by an artist to art galleries for exhibition in various States is not regarded as supply and supply of goods by artists to customers from galleries will be regarded as supply and will be liable to GST.
57.	(b)	According to Section 32 of the CGST Act, 2017, a person who is not a registered person shall not collect in respect of any supply of goods or services or both any amount by way of tax under this Act.
58.	(c)	The registered person can issue a credit note, when the taxable value in the tax invoice is found to exceed the taxable value in respect of such supply or the tax charged in the tax invoice is found to exceed the tax payable in respect of such supply or where the goods are returned by the recipient or the goods / services or both are found to be deficient.
59.	(a)	A debit note is issued by the registered supplier when the taxable value in the tax invoice is found to be less than the taxable value in respect of such supply or the tax charged in the tax invoice is found to be less than the tax payable in respect of such supply.
60.	(a)	According to Section 34(1), where one or more tax invoices have been issued for supply of any goods or services or both and the taxable value in the tax invoice is found to exceed the taxable value in respect of such supply, or the tax charged in that tax invoice is found to exceed the tax payable in respect of such supply, or where the goods supplied are returned by the recipient, or where goods or services or both supplied are found to be deficient, the registered person, who has supplied such goods or services or both, may issue to the recipient one or more credit notes for supplies made in a financial year containing such particulars as may be prescribed.
61.	(a)	According to Section 34(3), where one or more tax invoices have been issued for supply of any goods or services or both and the taxable value in the tax invoice is found to be less than the taxable value in respect of such supply, the tax charged in the tax invoice is found to be less than the tax payable in respect of such supply, the registered person, who has supplied such goods or services or both, shall issue to the recipient one or more debit notes for supplies made in a financial year containing such particulars as may be prescribed.

62.	(d)	According to Section 34(2), any registered person who issues a credit note in relation to a supply of goods or services or both shall declare the details of such credit note in the return for the month during which such credit note has been issued but not later than 30 th November following the end of the financial year in which such supply was made, or, or the date of furnishing of the relevant annual return, whichever is earlier, and the tax liability shall be adjusted in such manner as may be prescribed.
63.	(b)	The impact of the issuance of a debit note by a supplier in his value of supplies will be an increase.
64.	(a)	The impact of the issuance of a credit note by a supplier in his value of supplies will be a decrease.
65.	(a)	To issue a Credit Note for the excess taxable value/tax on or before in the return on or before 30 th November following the end of the financial year or the date of the filing of the Annual Return whichever is earlier.

