

# PAYMENT OF TAX

## MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

- Which are the modes of making payment towards tax, interest, penalty, fees or any other amount by a person.
  - Internet Banking, UPI, IMPS
  - Debit and Credit Cards
  - NEFT or RTGS
  - All of the above.
- Every deposit made towards tax, interest, penalty, fees or any other amount by a person shall be credited to the—
  - Electronic credit ledger
  - Electronic cash ledger
  - Electronic Liability register
  - Either (a) or (b)
- Input tax credit as self-assessed in the return of registered person shall be credited to the—
  - Electronic credit ledger
  - Electronic cash ledger
  - Electronic Liability register
  - Either (b) or (c)
- A taxable person has made following supplies in January –
  - Sales within the State – ₹ 2,00,000.
  - Exports out of India – ₹ 60,000.
  - Supplies to SEZ located within the State – ₹ 40,000.

He does not intend to clear goods under Letter of Undertaking (LUT) or bond. The input tax credit available to him during January – IGST – Nil. CGST – ₹ 10,000. SGST – ₹ 20,000.

There is no opening balance in his electronic cash ledger or electronic credit ledger. Tax rates are – SGST – 9%, CGST – 9%, IGST – 18%. How much amount is payable by him in cash?

  - CGST – ₹ 8,000 SGST – Nil
  - CGST – ₹ 11,600 SGST – ₹ 1,600
  - CGST – ₹ 8,000, SGST – Nil, IGST – ₹ 5,200
  - CGST – ₹ 8,000 SGST – Nil, IGST – ₹ 16,000
- How the amount of credit of integrated tax shall be utilized \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Input tax credit on account of integrated tax shall first be utilised towards payment of integrated tax, and the amount remaining, if any, may be utilised towards the payment of central tax and State tax or Union territory tax, as the case may be, in any order.
  - Input tax credit on account of integrated tax shall first be utilised

towards payment of integrated tax, and the amount remaining, if any, may be utilised towards the payment of central tax and State tax or Union territory tax sequentially.

- (c) Input tax credit on account of integrated tax shall first be utilised towards payment of central tax and State tax or Union territory tax sequentially and the amount remaining, if any, may be utilised towards the payment of integrated tax.
- (d) Input tax credit on account of integrated tax shall first be utilised towards payment of central tax and State tax or Union territory tax in any order and the amount remaining, if any, may be utilised towards the payment of integrated tax.

6. A taxpayer made a cash deposit of ₹ 5,000 to IGST – Tax, through net banking. Whether the taxpayer can utilize this amount to make payment of CGST tax liability or interest by debiting cash ledger.

- (a) Yes, the taxpayer can utilize it for making payment of CGST tax liability but not interest liability.
- (b) Yes, the taxpayer can utilize it for making payment of CGST interest liability but not tax liability.
- (c) Yes, the taxpayer can utilize it for making payment of CGST tax liability as well as interest liability. However, he has to file GST PMT 09 for transfer of any amount of tax, interest, penalty, fee or others available under one (major or minor) head to another (major or minor) head in the Electronic Cash Ledger and then the said amount can be utilised.
- (d) No, the tax payer can utilize it only for making payment of IGST tax liability

only.

7. The challan generated for payment of tax on the common portal shall be valid for a period of \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) 30 days  
(b) 10 days  
(c) 15 days  
(d) 20 days

8. Over the Counter payment through authorised banks for deposits restricted up to \_\_\_\_\_ per challan per tax period, by cash, cheque or demand draft.

- (a) ₹ 5,000  
(b) ₹ 10,000  
(c) ₹ 15,000  
(d) ₹ 20,000

9. The restriction for deposit amount per challan in case of an Over the Counter payment shall not apply to deposit to be made by –

- (a) Government Departments or any other deposit to be made by persons as may be notified by the Commissioner in this behalf.
- (b) Proper officer or any other officer authorised to recover outstanding dues from any person, whether registered or not, including recovery made through attachment or sale of movable or immovable properties.
- (c) Proper officer or any other officer authorised for the amounts collected by way of cash, cheque or demand draft during any investigation or enforcement activity or any ad hoc deposit.
- (d) All of the above



10. A person who is not registered under this act can make payment on the basis of \_\_\_\_\_ generated through the common portal.
- (a) Permanent Account Number (PAN)
  - (b) Temporary Reference Number (TRN)
  - (c) Temporary Identification Number (TIN)
  - (d) Unique Identification Number (UIN)
11. For each debit and credit in electronic cash or credit ledger, a \_\_\_\_\_ generated at the common portal.
- (a) Temporary Reference Number (TRN)
  - (b) Temporary Identification Number (TIN)
  - (c) Unique Identification Number (UIN)
  - (d) Challan Identification Number (CIN)
12. For every challan successfully generated by the tax payer, a \_\_\_\_\_ created on the common portal.
- (a) Temporary Reference Number (TRN)
  - (b) Common Portal Identification Number (CPIN)
  - (c) Unique Identification Number (UIN)
  - (d) Challan Identification Number (CIN)
13. CPIN is a \_\_\_\_\_ digit unique number to identify challan.
- (a) 10
  - (b) 12
  - (c) 11
  - (d) 14
14. CPIN remains valid for a period of \_\_\_ days.
- (a) 10
  - (b) 30
  - (c) 15
  - (d) 14
15. CIN is a \_\_\_\_\_ digit number generated by the bank, once payment in lieu of challan is successful.
- (a) 17
  - (b) 15
  - (c) 10
  - (d) 14
16. E-FPB stands for Electronic Focal Point Branch. These are branches of \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Reserve Bank of India
  - (b) Authorised bank to collect payment of GST
  - (c) Bank authorised by tax payer
  - (d) None of the above
17. For NEFT/RTGS transactions, \_\_\_\_\_ will act as Electronic Focal Point Branch (E-FPB).
- (a) Reserve Bank of India
  - (b) Authorised bank to collect payment of GST
  - (c) Bank authorised by tax payer
  - (d) None of the above
18. Mr. Aman, a registered supplier of taxable goods, filed GSTR 3B for the month of January, 2025 on 15<sup>th</sup> April, 2025. The prescribed due date to file the said GSTR 3B was 20<sup>th</sup> February, 2025. The amount of GST payable on supplies made by him for the said month worked out to be ₹ 50,000. The input tax credit available for the said month was ₹ 13,500. The tax was paid on the same date of filing of return. Compute the amount of interest payable under the CGST Act, 2017 by Mr. Aman.
- (a) ₹ 972
  - (b) ₹ 1,331
  - (c) ₹ 1,296
  - (d) ₹ 360



Chp Sep 25

19. ABC Ltd., have filed their GSTR-3B for the month of July, 2025 within the due date prescribed under Section 39 i.e. 20.08.2025. Post filing of the return, the registered person has noticed during September 2025 that tax dues for the month of July, 2025 have been short paid for ₹ 40,000. ABC Ltd., has paid the above shortfall of ₹ 40,000, through GSTR-3B of September 2025, filed on 20.10.2025 [payment through Cash ledger - ₹ 30,000 and Credit ledger ₹ 10,000]. Examine the Interest payable under the CGST Act, 2017.

- (a) ₹ 1203
- (b) ₹ 1603
- (c) ₹ Nil
- (d) ₹ 902

20. Every person who is liable to pay tax under this act or rules made thereunder but fails to pay tax to the government within the period prescribed, shall be liable to pay interest at such rate not exceeding \_\_\_\_\_ per annum.

- (a) 12%
- (b) 18%
- (c) 5%
- (d) 24%

21. Where the input tax credit has been wrongly availed and utilised, the registered person shall pay interest on such input tax credit wrongly availed and utilised @ \_\_\_\_.

- (a) 12%
- (b) 18%
- (c) 5%
- (d) 24%

22. XYZ Ltd. has deposited the tax liability for the month of July 2024 amounting ₹ 1,50,000 on 10<sup>th</sup> September, 2024. (Due

date being 20-08-2024) Calculate its interest liability under Section 50 of CGST Act, 2017.

- (a) ₹ 1,553
- (b) ₹ 1,479
- (c) ₹ 520
- (d) ₹ 1,549

23. In case, where interest is payable on the amount of input tax credit wrongly availed and utilised in accordance with Section 50(3), the interest shall be calculated on the amount of input tax credit wrongly availed and utilised, for the period starting from the date of utilisation of such wrongly availed input tax credit. The date of utilisation of ITC shall mean \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) The due date of filing return under Section 39.
- (b) The actual date of filing of the return under Section 39.
- (c) The date, on which the return is due to be furnished under section 39 or the actual date of filing of the said return, whichever is later.
- (d) The date, on which the return is due to be furnished under section 39 or the actual date of filing of the said return, whichever is earlier.

24. What will be the tax consequences, if a registered person paid integrated tax instead of central tax or state tax.

- (a) He can utilise the integrated tax wrongly paid towards payment of central tax or state tax.
- (b) He can utilise the integrated tax wrongly paid towards payment of Central tax only.
- (c) He can claim refund of integrated tax wrongfully paid.



- (d) He can utilise the integrated tax wrongly paid towards payment of State tax only.

25. M Ltd., a registered manufacturer in state of Gujarat provides the following particulars for tax period of January, 2025.

- (1) Inputs purchased within state ₹ 1,05,000 (includes GST @ 5%).
- (2) Machinery purchased on 15-01-2024 for ₹ 1,00,000 (excluding 18% GST) from a local dealer in Gujarat, eligible for input tax credit. Depreciation rate 15% p.a.
- (3) Manufacturing expenses and profits ₹ 55,000
- (4) Goods produced were sold outside Gujarat with IGST @ 18% on sales.

Calculate the amount of CGST and SGST payable after utilising input tax credit for the month of January, 2025 assuming no opening balance of input tax credit available.

- (a) IGST to be deposited in cash ₹ 30,600
  - (b) IGST to be deposited in cash ₹ 7,600
  - (c) IGST to be deposited in cash ₹ 4,900
  - (d) IGST to be deposited in cash ₹ 12,600
26. A registered person who has paid central tax and state tax or union territory tax instead of integrated tax, whether he is liable to pay interest on the integrated tax payable by him.
- (a) Yes @ 12%
  - (b) Yes @ 18%
  - (c) No
  - (d) Yes @ 24%
27. Mr. A has CGST credit of ₹ 15,000 in his electronic credit ledger and he has output tax liability of CGST ₹ 4,000, IGST ₹ 6,000

and SGST ₹ 7,000. Determine the amount to be deposited by him in electronic cash ledger to discharge his liability.

- (a) IGST ₹ 6,000
- (b) SGST ₹ 7,000
- (c) IGST ₹ 6,000 and CGST ₹ 7,000
- (d) SGST ₹ 2,000

28. Mr. K of Kolkata purchased goods from Mr. A of Assam amounting to ₹ 1,18,000 (including 18% IGST) in the month of March, 2025. He also purchased raw material worth ₹ 1,25,000 from local dealer who has opted for composition scheme. He incurred ₹ 50,000 as direct and indirect expenses and added profit margin @ 12% of cost.

Mr. K sold 70% of finished goods to Mr. M of Mumbai with IGST @ 12% payable thereon, and 30% of finished goods to Mr. N of Kolkata with CGST and SGST @ 12% payable thereon.

Compute the net CGST, SGST and IGST liability and input tax credit if any, for the month of March, 2024.

- (a) CGST ₹ 5,544, SGST ₹ 5,544, IGST ₹ 7,872
- (b) CGST ₹ 5,906, SGST ₹ 5,906, IGST ₹ 9,565
- (c) CGST ₹ 4,536, SGST ₹ 4,536, IGST ₹ 3,168
- (d) CGST ₹ 1,080, SGST ₹ 1,080, IGST ₹ Nil

29. Mr. Z has IGST credit of ₹ 70,000 in his electronic credit ledger and he has output tax liability of CGST ₹ 45,000, IGST ₹ 30,000 and SGST ₹ 45,000. Determine the amount to be deposited by him in electronic cash ledger to discharge his liability.

- (a) CGST ₹ 45,000, SGST ₹ 45,000
- (b) CGST ₹ 5,000 and SGST ₹ 45,000

- (c) CGST ₹ 45,000 and SGST ₹ 5,000  
(d) Either (b) or (c)
30. Mr. X has SGST credit of ₹ 2,00,000 in his electronic credit ledger and he has output tax liability of CGST ₹ 80,000 IGST ₹ 60,000 and SGST ₹ 80,000. Determine the amount to be deposited by him in electronic cash ledger to discharge his liability.
- (a) CGST ₹ 20,000  
(b) CGST ₹ 80,000 and IGST ₹ 60,000  
(c) CGST ₹ 80,000  
(d) IGST ₹ 60,000
31. Mr. Y has SGST credit of ₹ 20,000 in his electronic credit ledger and he has output tax liability of CGST ₹ 15,000. Determine the amount to be deposited by him in electronic cash ledger to discharge his liability.
- (a) ₹ 35,000  
(b) ₹ 15,000  
(c) ₹ 5,000  
(d) Nil
32. In which order the liability of a person shall be discharged :
- (i) self-assessed tax, and other dues related to returns of previous tax periods;
- (ii) self-assessed tax, and other dues related to return of current tax period;
- (iii) any other amount payable under the Act or the rules made there-under including the demand determined u/s 66 or section 67.
- (a) (i), (iii) and (ii)  
(b) (i), (ii) and (iii)  
(c) (iii), (ii) and (i)  
(d) (iii), (i) and (ii)
33. M/s. Salty & Spicy Limited has furnished the return for the month of January 2025 on 20<sup>th</sup> February 2025. It has utilized the entire amount of Input tax credit amounting ₹ 1,85,000 out of which ₹ 85,000 was blocked. It has subsequently reversed the amount of ₹ 85,000 from the input tax credit availed on 20-04-2025. Calculate Interest liability.
- (a) ₹ 2,759  
(b) ₹ 2,473  
(c) ₹ 3,298  
(d) ₹ 3,344

## ANSWERS TO MCQ'S

Question No.	Answer
1.	(d) According to Section 49(1), every deposit made towards tax, interest, penalty, fee or any other amount by a person by internet banking, UPI or IMPS or by using credit or debit cards, or by National Electronic Fund Transfer (NeFT), or by Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS), or by such other mode and subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be prescribed.



2.	(b)	Every deposit made towards tax, interest, penalty, fees or any other amount by a person shall be credited to the electronic cash ledger.																																							
3.	(a)	According to Section 49(2), the input tax credit as self-assessed in the return of a registered person shall be credited to his electronic credit ledger, in accordance with Section 41, to be maintained in such manner as may be prescribed.																																							
4.	(d)	<p><b>Computation of the amount to be paid in cash —</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Particulars</th> <th colspan="3">Amount in (₹)</th> </tr> <tr> <th>CGST</th> <th>SGST</th> <th>IGST</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Inter-State Sale:</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Exports out of India [₹ 60,000 × 18%]</td> <td>–</td> <td>–</td> <td>10,800</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Supplies to SEZ located within the State [₹ 40,000 × 18%]</td> <td>–</td> <td>–</td> <td>7,200</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Intra-State Sale [Sales within the State] [₹ 2,00,000 × 18%]</td> <td>18,000</td> <td>18,000</td> <td>–</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Total Output tax</b></td> <td><b>18,000</b></td> <td><b>18,000</b></td> <td><b>18,000</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Less: Eligible ITC</b></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>CGST and SGST credit to be utilized for payment of CGST and SGST liability and balance if any towards IGST liability</td> <td>10,000</td> <td>18,000</td> <td>2,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Net amount of CGST/SGST/IGST payable in cash</b></td> <td><b>8,000</b></td> <td><b>Nil</b></td> <td><b>16,000</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Particulars	Amount in (₹)			CGST	SGST	IGST	Inter-State Sale:				Exports out of India [₹ 60,000 × 18%]	–	–	10,800	Supplies to SEZ located within the State [₹ 40,000 × 18%]	–	–	7,200	Intra-State Sale [Sales within the State] [₹ 2,00,000 × 18%]	18,000	18,000	–	<b>Total Output tax</b>	<b>18,000</b>	<b>18,000</b>	<b>18,000</b>	<b>Less: Eligible ITC</b>				CGST and SGST credit to be utilized for payment of CGST and SGST liability and balance if any towards IGST liability	10,000	18,000	2,000	<b>Net amount of CGST/SGST/IGST payable in cash</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>Nil</b>	<b>16,000</b>
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5.	(a)	<p>As per Rule 88A of the CGST Rules, 2017, Input tax credit on account of integrated tax shall first be utilised towards payment of integrated tax, and the amount remaining, if any, may be utilised towards the payment of central tax and State tax or Union territory tax, as the case may be, in any order.</p> <p>However, the input tax credit on account of central tax, State tax or Union territory tax shall be utilised towards payment of integrated tax, central tax, State tax or Union territory tax, as the case may be, only after the input tax credit available on account of integrated tax has first been utilised fully.</p>																																							
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7.	(c)	The challan in FORM GST PMT-06 generated at the common portal shall be valid for a period of 15 days.																																							
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10.	(c)	A person who is not registered under this act can make payment on the basis of Temporary Identification Number generated through the common portal.								
11.	(c)	As per Rule 88(1) of the CGST Rules, 2017, a unique identification number shall be generated at the common portal for each debit or credit to the electronic cash or credit ledger, as the case may be.								
12.	(b)	Common portal Identification Number is created for every Challan successfully generated by the taxpayer.								
13.	(d)	CPIN is a 14 digit unique number to identify challan.								
14.	(c)	CPIN remains valid for a period of 15 days.								
15.	(a)	Challan Identification Number is generated by the banks, once payment in lieu of a generated Challan is successful. It is a 17-digit number that is 14-digit CPIN plus 3-digit Bank Code.								
16.	(b)	E-FPB stands for Electronic Focal Point Branch. These are branches of authorized banks which are authorized to collect payment of GST. Each authorized bank will nominate only one branch as its E-FPB for pan India transaction.								
17.	(a)	For NEFT/RTGS Transactions, RBI will act as E-FPB.								
18.	(a)	According to Section 50 of the CGST Act, 2017, Interest is payable in case of delayed payment of tax @ 18% per annum from the date following the due date of payment to the actual date of payment of tax. Interest on delayed payment of tax is to be levied on the net tax liability i.e. after allowing the credit of input tax. Hence, interest will be calculated of ₹ 36,500 i.e. [₹ 50,000 – ₹ 13,500]. Thus, interest liability shall be calculated as under :								
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		<p><b>GST Payable</b></p> <p>Rate of Interest</p> <p><b>Interest payable [₹ 36,500 × 18% × 54/365] (Rounded off) (leap year)</b></p>	<p><b>36,500</b></p> <p>18% p.a.</p> <p><b>972</b></p>														
19.	(a)	<p>Interest is payable under Section 50 of the CGST Act, 2017 in case of delayed payment of tax @ 18% per annum from the date following the due date of payment to the actual date of payment of tax. As per proviso to Section 50(1), interest is payable on the net tax liability paid in cash, only if the return to be filed for a tax period under Section 39, has been filed after the due date to furnish such return. In the above scenario, ABC Ltd., has defaulted in making the payment for ₹ 40,000 on self-assessment basis in the return for the month of July, 2025.</p> <p>Accordingly, interest is payable on the gross liability and proviso of section 50(1) shall not be applicable.</p> <p>Thus, the amount of interest payable by ABC Ltd., is as under:-</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Particulars</th> <th>₹</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Due date of payment of tax</td> <td>20-08-2025</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Actual date of payment of tax</td> <td>20-10-2025</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Period of delay in days</td> <td>61 days</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>GST Payable</b></td> <td><b>40,000</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rate of Interest</td> <td>18% p.a.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Interest payable [₹ 40,000 × 18% × 61/365] (Rounded off)</b></td> <td><b>1,203</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Particulars	₹	Due date of payment of tax	20-08-2025	Actual date of payment of tax	20-10-2025	Period of delay in days	61 days	<b>GST Payable</b>	<b>40,000</b>	Rate of Interest	18% p.a.	<b>Interest payable [₹ 40,000 × 18% × 61/365] (Rounded off)</b>	<b>1,203</b>	
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21.	(b)	Where the input tax credit has been wrongly availed and utilised, the registered person shall pay interest on such input tax credit wrongly availed and utilised, at such rate not exceeding 18%															
22.	(d)	Computation of interest liability [₹ 1,50,000 × 18% × 21/365] = ₹ 1,553															
23.	(d)	<p>The date of utilisation of such input tax credit shall be taken to be, —</p> <p>(a) the date, on which the return is due to be furnished under section 39 or</p> <p>(b) the actual date of filing of the said return,</p> <p>whichever is earlier, if the balance in the electronic credit ledger falls below the amount of input tax credit wrongly availed, on account of payment of tax through the said return.</p>															

24.	(c)	According to Section 19(1) of the CGST Act, 2017, a registered person who has paid integrated tax on a supply considered by him to be an inter-State supply, but which is subsequently held to be an intra-State supply, shall be granted refund of the amount of integrated tax so paid in such manner and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed.																												
25.	(b)	<p><b>Computation of Taxable value of supply and Tax liability —</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Particulars</th> <th>₹</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Inputs purchased from local dealer</td> <td>1,00,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Depreciation expense</td> <td>15,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Manufacturing Expense and profits</td> <td>55,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Taxable value of supply</b></td> <td><b>1,70,000</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Output tax Liability (IGST @ 18%)</td> <td>30,600</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Less: Input tax credit available on—</b></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Inputs—</b></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>    CGST</td> <td>2,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>    SGST</td> <td>2,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Capital goods—</b></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>    CGST</td> <td>9,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>    SGST</td> <td>9,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>IGST to be deposited in cash</b></td> <td><b>7,600</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Particulars	₹	Inputs purchased from local dealer	1,00,000	Depreciation expense	15,000	Manufacturing Expense and profits	55,000	<b>Taxable value of supply</b>	<b>1,70,000</b>	Output tax Liability (IGST @ 18%)	30,600	<b>Less: Input tax credit available on—</b>		<b>Inputs—</b>		CGST	2,500	SGST	2,500	<b>Capital goods—</b>		CGST	9,000	SGST	9,000	<b>IGST to be deposited in cash</b>	<b>7,600</b>
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26.	(c)	In case Central tax and state tax/UTT has been paid instead of integrated tax, CGST and SGST/UTT shall be refunded and integrated tax is to be deposited without any interest.																												
27.	(b)	CGST credit can be utilized for payment of CGST and IGST and not for SGST. Thus, in this case SGST of ₹ 7,000 shall be deposited through electronic cash ledger. CGST Balance of ₹ 5,000 in electronic credit ledger shall be carried forward.																												
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		Goods sold to Mr. M of Mumbai (70% of goods produced)	2,15,600
		<b>Goods sold to Mr. N of Kolkata (30% of goods produced)</b>	<b>92,400</b>
		<b>Computation of GST liability (amount in ₹) :</b>	
		<b>Particulars</b>	<b>CGST @ 6%</b>
			<b>SGST @ 6%</b>
			<b>IGST @ 12%</b>
		Goods sold to Mr. M of Mumbai	-
		Goods sold to Mr. N of Kolkatta	5,544
		<b>Less:</b> Eligible input tax credit in respect of purchases of—	
		Raw material (from Assam)	-
		<b>CGST/SGST/IGST to be paid in cash</b>	<b>5,544</b>
			<b>5,544</b>
			<b>7,872</b>
29.	(d)	IGST credit shall be first utilized for payment of IGST and balance if any may be utilized for payment of CGST and SGST in any order.	
30.	(c)	SGST credit shall be first utilized for payment of SGST and balance if any may be utilized for payment of IGST. However, SGST credit cannot be utilized for payment of CGST. Thus, in this case CGST of ₹ 80,000 shall be required to be paid through electronic cash ledger.	
31.	(b)	SGST credit shall be first utilized for payment of SGST and balance if any may be utilized for payment of IGST. However, SGST credit cannot be utilized for payment of CGST. Thus, in this case CGST of ₹ 15,000 shall be required to be paid through electronic cash ledger.	
32.	(b)	According to Section 49(8), every taxable person shall discharge his tax and other dues under this Act or the rules made thereunder in the following order, namely:— (a) self-assessed tax, and other dues related to returns of previous tax periods; (b) self-assessed tax, and other dues related to the return of the current tax period; (c) any other amount payable under this Act or the rules made thereunder including the demand determined u/s 73 or section 74.	
33.	(a)	In case, where interest is payable on the amount of input tax credit wrongly availed and utilised in accordance with Section 50(3), the interest shall be calculated on the amount of input tax credit wrongly availed and utilised, for the period starting from the date of utilisation of such wrongly availed input tax credit till the date of reversal of such credit or payment of tax in respect of such amount, @ 18% p.a. Input tax credit wrongly availed shall be construed to have been utilized, when the balance in the electronic credit ledger falls below the amount of input tax credit wrongly availed, and the extent of such utilisation of input tax credit shall be the amount by which the balance in the electronic credit ledger falls below the amount of input tax credit	

wrongly availed. In this case since entire amount of ITC has been utilized, hence the amount of wrongly availed and utilized ITC is ₹ 85,000.

The date of utilization of such input tax credit shall be taken to be the date, on which the return is due to be furnished under section 39 or the actual date of filing of the said return, whichever is earlier, if the balance in the electronic credit ledger falls below the amount of input tax credit wrongly availed, on account of payment of tax through the said return. Hence date of utilization of ITC shall be 20-02-2025. Hence the interest liability shall be calculated as under :

Particulars	₹
Date of wrongly availed and utilized ITC	20-02-2025
Actual date of payment of tax (reversal of wrongly utilized ITC)	20-04-2025
Period of delay in days	59 days
<b>Amount of wrongly availed and utilized ITC</b>	<b>85,000</b>
Rate of Interest	18% p.a.
<b>Interest payable [₹ 85,000 × 18% × 59/365] (Rounded off) (leap year)</b>	<b>2,473</b>

