

Basics of GST

1. GST is applicable
 - (a) All over India
 - (b) All over India except Jammu & Kashmir
 - (c) All over India except Special States
 - (d) All over India except Union Territories
2. Which of the following statement is NOT TRUE?
 - (a) GST is destination based consumption tax
 - (b) GST Adorns dual taxation model
 - (c) GST ensures seamless flow of ITC
 - (d) GST is levied on goods and services at equal rates
3. GST Council has been established under of the Constitution of India.
 - (a) Article 246
 - (b) Article 254
 - (c) Article 279
 - (d) Article 279A
4. The functions of GST Council include
 - (a) To decide policy matters
 - (b) To formulate principles for administration
 - (c) The implementation of GST
 - (d) All of the above
5. GST was rolled out in India with effect from
 - (a) 1st July, 2017
 - (b) 1st January, 2018
 - (c) 1st July, 2018
 - (d) None of the above
6. Which one of the following is not a source of indirect taxes in India?
 - (a) Customs
 - (b) Corporation Tax
 - (c) GST
 - (d) All of the above
7. are consumption based taxes on goods and services.
 - (a) Direct Taxes
 - (b) Indirect Taxes
 - (c) Both (a) & (b)
 - (d) None of the above
8. is the Supreme Law of India.
 - (a) Constitution of India
 - (b) Indian Penal Code
 - (c) Competition Act
 - (d) General Clauses Act
9. The authority to levy a tax is derived from
 - (a) General Clauses Act
 - (b) Constitution of India
 - (c) Parliament of India
 - (d) None of the above

10. Of the India Constitution distributes legislative powers including taxation, between the Parliament of India and the State Legislatures.

- (a) Article 246
- (b) Article 246A
- (c) Article 256
- (d) Article 265

11. The subject matters on which state legislatures can exclusively lay down the rules are given in

- (a) List I
- (b) List II
- (c) List III
- (d) List IV

12. Before GST, main components of indirect taxes for the Central Government do not includes.

- (a) Central Excise
- (b) Value Added Tax
- (c) Customs
- (d) Service Tax

13. Under previous indirect tax regime (Before roll out of GST), the components of indirect taxes for State Government include:

- (a) Value Added Tax
- (b) Central Sales Tax
- (c) Octroi, Entertainment tax, etc.
- (d) All of the above

14. GST came into force by the Constitutional Amendment Act.

- (a) 101
- (b) 102
- (c) 105
- (d) 108

15. The tax under GST legislation in India is being levied

- (a) Only by Union Laws
- (b) Only by State Laws
- (c) Exclusively by Union and State Laws
- (d) Simultaneously by Union and State Laws

16. Contains the Residuary Powers of legislation.

- (a) Article 246
- (b) Article 246A
- (c) Article 248
- (d) Article 256

17. Which of the following countries was the first to introduce GST?

- (a) United States
- (b) Britain
- (c) Canada
- (d) France

[CS Executive Dec 2017]

18. has the highest GST tax slab in the world.

- (a) United States
- (b) Britain
- (c) France
- (d) India

19. Almost countries around the world follow GST scheme of indirect taxation.

- (a) 110
- (b) 140
- (c) 160
- (d) 166

20. India has the highest tax slab in the world (at 28%) next only to which is at 27%.

- (a) France
- (b) USA
- (c) Argentina
- (d) Britain

21. Goods and Services to be supplied chargeable under the CGST Act, 2017 have been classified under different specified Code Number which are known as Harmonize System of Nomenclature (HSN) Codes. These HSN Codes have been evolved and developed by:

- (a) GST Council
- (b) HSN/SAC Codes Committee
- (c) Customs Cooperation Council of Belgium
- (d) None of the above

[CS Executive June2017]

22. Under which model, tax is collected by the Centre and distributed to the States?

- (a) Australian Model
- (b) Canadian Model
- (c) Kelkar-Shah Model
- (d) Bagchi-Poddar Model

23. envisages a combination of Central Excise, Service Tax and VAT to make it a common base of GST to be levied both by the Centre and the States respectively.

- (a) Australian Model
- (b) Canadian Model
- (c) Kelkar-Shah Model
- (d) Bagchi-Poddar Model

24. Goods and Services Tax (GST) noted to be a greatest tax reform in India and therefore was rolled-out with effect from 1st July, 2017. It transforms a system of taxation and administration into the digital world by adopting latest information technology. The GST model rolled out in India has been adopted from:

- (a) France
- (b) Canada
- (c) Argentina
- (d) None of the above

[CS Executive June2018]

25. Which of the following has been omitted at the time of introduction of GST?

- (a) Article 268(1)
- (b) Article 268(2)
- (c) Article 268A
- (d) Article 269

26. The three lists regarding power to levy taxes by Centre and states are given in.....

- (a) Sixth Schedule
- (b) Seventh Schedule
- (c) Eighth Schedule
- (d) None of the above

27. The sixth Schedule of the constitution deals with the provisions as to the administration of Tribal areas in the states of

- (a) Assam
- (b) Meghalaya
- (c) Tripura & Mizoram
- (d) All of the above

28. On which of the following products, both GST and Central Excise Duty are imposed?

- (a) Petroleum
- (b) Natural Fuel
- (c) Aviation Turbine fuel
- (d) Tobacco & tobacco products

29. on which of the following only Central Excise Duty is levied and GST is not levied?

- (a) Petroleum Crude & High Speed Diesel
- (b) Motor Spirit & Natural Gas
- (c) Aviation turbine fuel
- (d) All the above

30. Which of the following Article of the constitution of India specifies that Imports/ exports is a deemed inter-state supply?

- (a) Article 246A
- (b) Article 269
- (c) Article 269 A
- (D) Article 279 A

31. Article 246A of the Constitution of India:

- (a) Overrides Article
- (b) Replaces Article 246
- (c) Overrides Article 269A
- (d) Replaces Article 269

32. As per, the IGST will be distributed between Centre and the States/ Union Territory?

- (a) Article 246A
- (b) Article 269
- (c) Article 269 A
- (D) Article 279 A

33. In 2003, was the only state to introduce VAT.

- (a) Haryana
- (b) Punjab
- (c) Goa
- (d) Delhi

34.was the first state to ratify GST bill.

- (a) Arunachal Pradesh
- (b) Maharashtra
- (c) Assam
- (d) Telangana

35. was the first state to pass State GST Bill.

- (a) Arunachal Pradesh
- (b) Maharashtra
- (c) Assam
- (d) Telangana

36. GST council has its headquarters in:

- (a) Delhi
- (b) Mumbai
- (c) Madras
- (d) Kolkata

37. GST Bill was introduced under Constitutional Amendment Bill, but passed under.....Amendment Act, 2016.

- (a) 122nd; 101st
- (b) 101st; 122nd
- (c) 122nd; 122nd
- (d) 101st; 101st

38. Which of the following is charged by Central Government?

- (a) Integrated GT
- (b) Compensation Cess
- (c) Central GST
- (d) All of the above

39. is observed as GST day.

- (a) 1st January
- (b) 1st July
- (c) 1st October
- (d) 1st April

40. The special purpose Vehicle to cater the IT needs of GST is

- (a) GSTN
- (b) GSNT
- (c) IT-GST
- (d) GST-IN

41. By virtue of which Article of the Constitution, GST council has been formed?

- (a) Article 246
- (b) Article 248
- (c) Article 279
- (D) Article 279A

42. Who amongst the following is the chairperson of GST council?

- (a) Union Finance Minister
- (B) President
- (C) State Finance Minister
- (D) Prime Minister

43. As per article 279a, who is empowered of constitute GST council:

- (A) President
- (B) Parliament
- (c) Prime Minister
- (d) None of the above

44. The GST Council consists of many persons. Its membership consists of which of the following members?

- (a) Union Finance Minister
- (b) Union Minister of State in charge of Revenue or Finance
- (c) Minister in charge of Finance or Taxation, nominated by each State Government
- (d) All of the above

45. GST Council Comprises of various persons from Union & States is being headed by a chairperson who is:

- (a) Finance Secretary to Government of India
- (b) Union Finance Minister
- (c) Any State Finance Minister
- (d) Union Finance Minister

[CS Executive June 2018]

46. As per Article 279A, of the total number of members of GST Council shall constitute the quorum at its meetings?

- (a) One third
- (b) One half
- (c) One fourth
- (d) One tenth

47. At the time of taking decision at a meeting of GST Council, the vote of the Central Government shall have a weightage of of the total votes cast.

- (a) One-tenth
- (b) One-fourth
- (c) One-third
- (d) One-half

48. What is the weightage of votes of Central Government and State Government and State Government, to be considered for taking decision?

- (a) 2:1
- (b) 1:3
- (c) 1:2
- (d) 1:1

49. All decisions of GST Council must have Majority in order to implement the same.

- (a) One-half
- (b) Three-fourth
- (c) 60%
- (d) 90%

[CS Executive Dec 2017]

50. The decision of the GST Council will be adopted when it has the support of:

- (a) One-third majority
- (b) Two-third majority
- (c) Three-fourth majority
- (d) Simple majority

[CS Executive June 2019]

51. As per Article 279A, no act or proceedings of the GST Council shall be invalid merely by reason of:

- (a) Any vacancy in, or any defect in the Constitution of the Council
- (b) Any defect in the appointment of a person as a member of the Council
- (c) Any procedural irregularity of the Council not affecting the merits of the case
- (d) All of the above

52. Find out from the following, who will be the member in GST council on behalf of each of the state:

- (a) Chief Minister of the State
- (b) Home Minister of the State
- (c) The Minister in charge of Finance or Taxation or any other Minister nominated by the State Government
- (d) Chief Secretary of the State

53. GST Council is being constituted for making recommendation on various issues relating to policy making, formulation of principle and implementation of policies relating to CGST Act, 2017. It is thus

- (a) An administrative body
- (b) A central level body
- (c) A committee of Finance Ministers
- (d) An Apex Constitution Body

54. The GST Council is a

- (a) Unilateral Forum of Centre only
- (b) Unilateral Forum of State only
- (c) Joint Forum of Centre and the State
- (d) None of the above

55. The provisions relating to GST Council came into force on 12th September, 2016. The President constituted the GST Council on

- (a) 12th September, 2016
- (b) 15th September, 2016
- (c) 1st July, 2017
- (d) 30th June, 2017

56. The major reason for implementation of GST was:

- (a) Plethora of taxes
- (b) Plenty of taxable events
- (c) Double taxation
- (d) All of the above

57. The four legislation (CGST Act, IGST Act, UTGST Act and GST Compensation Act) were given assent by the President on:

- (a) April, 12, 2017
- (b) April, 15, 2017
- (c) May, 12, 2017
- July, 1, 2017

58. is the apex body for making recommendations on various issues relating to GST Policy making, formulation of principles, etc.

- (a) GST Council
- (b) CBIC
- (c) Department of Revenue
- (d) Ministry of Finance

59. The Ministry of Finance is headed by

- (a) President
- (b) Prime Minister
- (c) Union finance Minister
- (d) Revenue Secretary

60. The lowest level in the hierarchy of administrative mechanism at the central level is

- (a) Region
- (b) Zone
- (c) Commissionerates
- (d) Divisions

61. The CBIC is under the control of

- (a) Department of Revenue
- (b) CBDT
- (c) Prime Minister

(d) None of the above

62. The first discussion paper on GST was released by empowered committee in

- (a) February 2009
- (b) September 2009
- (c) November 2009
- (d) March 2011

63. "Committee on GST Design" was constituted in

- (a) February 2009
- (b) September 2012
- (c) November 2012
- (d) December 2012

64. The CBIC is headed by.....

- (a) Chairman and members
- (b) Revenue Secretary
- (c) Commissioners
- (d) None of the above

65. Which of the following authorities is headed by Principle Chief Commissioners?

- (a) CBIC
- (b) Regions
- (c) Zones
- (d) Divisions

66. The authorities and Are headed by Principal Chief Commissioners and Chief Commissioners respectively.

- (a) Regions, Divisions
- (b) Regions, Zones
- (c) Divisions, Zones
- (d) Zones, Divisions

67. The administration and procedural aspects of GST are administered by the

- (a) CBIC
- (b) Principal Commissioner
- (c) GST Council
- (d) Deputy Commissioners

68. Which of the following taxes have not been subsumed in GST?

- (a) State Excise Duty
Stamp Duty
- (b) Professional Tax
- (c) All of the above

69. Which of the following has been subsumed in GST?

- (a) Basic Customs Duty
- (b) Anti-Dumping Duty
- (c) Entertainment Tax
- (d) All of the above

70. The contract for developing the vast technological back-end (GSTN) was awarded to which of the following company?

- (a) Infosys
- (b) Reliance industries
- (c) Tata Consultancy Services

(d) Wipro

71. Which of the following State taxes has not been subsumed in GST?

- (a) Motor Vehicle Tax
- (b) State VAT
- (c) Taxes on lottery, betting and gambling
- (d) None of the above

72. The GST means any tax on supply of goods or services or both except taxes on supply of the.....

- (a) Alcoholic Liquor (All Types)
- (b) Alcoholic Liquor for human consumption
- (c) Legal services
- (d) Petroleum

73. The constitutional Amendment Act passed to introduce GST is

- (a) Constitutional (101st Amendment) Act, 2016
- (b) Constitutional (102nd Amendment) Act, 2016
- (c) Constitutional (103rd Amendment) Act, 2016
- (d) Constitutional (104th Amendment) Act, 2016

74. Which of the following list empowers the Central Government to levy tax?

- (a) List I
- (b) List II
- (c) List III
- (d) List IV

75. Which one of the following Central Taxes has not been subsumed by GST?

- (a) Central Excise Duty
- (b) Safeguard Duty
- (c) SAD
- (d) Service Tax

76. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

- (a) GST Council shall constitute the quorum as per half of the members
- (b) 3/4th of the weighted votes of the members present and voting
- (c) GST Council was constituted on 12th September, 2016.
- (d) The GST Council is headed by the Prime Minister as chairman

77. Which one of the following Acts has been passed by the Union?

- (a) CGST Act
- (b) IGST Act
- (c) SGST Act
- (d) UTGST Act

78. To levy, collect UTGST on intra-UT supplies and for other matters,..... is the relevant law.

- (a) CGST Act
- (b) IGST Act
- (c) UTGST Act
- (d) SGST Act

79. Which one of the following tax was levied in pre-GST era as State Tax?

- (a) Central Excise Duty
- (b) Taxes on advertisement
- (c) Services tax
- (d) Special additional duty on Customs

80. Apart from India,..... Is the only country in the world which follows a similar dual GST System.

- (a) Canada
- (b) Japan
- (c) Brazil
- (d) Hungry

81.on indirect taxes had suggested comprehensive GST based on VAT principle.

- (a) Malhotra task Force
- (b) Kelkar Task Force
- (c) Vajpayee Task Force
- (d) Tandon Task Force

Answer Key

1.	(a)	2.	(d)	3.	(d)	4.	(d)	5.	(a)
6.	(b)	7.	(b)	8.	(a)	9.	(b)	10.	(a)
11.	(b)	12.	(b)	13.	(d)	14.	(a)	15.	(d)
16.	(c)	17.	(d)	18.	(d)	19.	(c)	20.	(c)
21.	(c)	22.	(a)	23.	(d)	24.	(a)	25.	(c)
26.	(b)	27.	(d)	28.	(d)	29.	(d)	30.	(c)
31.	(a)	32.	(c)	33.	(a)	34.	(c)	35.	(d)
36.	(a)	37.	(a)	38.	(d)	39.	(b)	40.	(a)
41.	(d)	42.	(a)	43.	(a)	44.	(d)	45.	(b)
46.	(b)	47.	(c)	48.	(c)	49.	(b)	50.	(c)
51.	(d)	52.	(c)	53.	(d)	54.	(c)	55.	(b)
56.	(d)	57.	(a)	58.	(a)	59.	(c)	60.	(d)
61.	(a)	62.	(c)	63.	(c)	64.	(a)	65.	(b)
66.	(b)	67.	(a)	68.	(d)	69.	(c)	70.	(a)
71.	(a)	72.	(b)	73.	(a)	74.	(a)	75.	(b)
76.	(d)	77.	(c)	78.	(c)	79.	(b)	80.	(c)
81.	(b)								

OVERVIEW OF GST

1. GST is a.....based tax levied on the bases of the principle.
 - (a) Consumption, Destination
 - (b) Utility, Destination
 - (c) Regressive, Destination
 - (d) Marginal, Welfare
2. With the advent of GST, which of the following is subsumed?
 - (a) CST on Inter- State Sales
 - (b) VAT on Intra- State Sales
 - (c) Service Tax
 - (d) All of the above
3. Under GST, the final tax is borne by
 - (a) The end consumer
 - (b) The interim parties
 - (c) The supplier
 - (d) Partly by Government and balance by Supplier.
4. Since the GST is imposed concurrently by the Centre and the States, it can be said that India has adopted:
 - (a) Uni GST Model
 - (b) Dual GST Model
 - (c) Free Rein GST Model
 - (d) Double GST Model
5. For intra-State sales, the GST is divided between Centre and the State in the ratio.....
 - (a) Equally
 - (b) 60:40
 - (c) 40:60
 - (d) 25:75
6. A registered person of Delhi is buying and selling goods only in Delhi. The applicable law for GST in his case will be:
 - (a) State GST and CGST
 - (b) UTGST Act, 2017 and CGST
 - (c) GST (Compensation to States) Act, 2017 and CGST
 - (d) CGST Act, 2017 only

[CS. Executive June 2019]
7. Which of the following has been kept out of the GST levy?
 - (a) Generator
 - (b) Computer
 - (c) Jewellery
 - (d) Electricity

[CS. Executive Dec 2017]
8. The UTGST Act, 2017 is applicable to Union-Territories except:
 - (a) Andaman & Nicobar Islands
 - (b) Lakshadweep
 - (c) Chandigarh
 - (d) Delhi
9. Which one of the following is kept outside the ambit of GST?
 - (a) Alcoholic Liquor for human consumption
 - (b) Petroleum crude

- (c) High Speed Diesel and Petrol
 - (d) All of the above
10. The point at which the liability to charge tax arises is called as the.....
- (a) Execution Event
 - (b) Taxable Event
 - (c) Effective Event
 - (d) Final Event
11. The term "Goods" under GST does not include:
- (a) Actionable claims
 - (b) Money and securities
 - (c) Growing crops
 - (d) All of the above
12. Which of the following GST Model is adopted in India?
- (a) Australian Model
 - (b) Bagchi - Poddar Model
 - (c) Dual Model
 - (d) America Model
- [CS. Executive Dec 2017]**
13. An old mobile phone is exchanged for a new one and some additional cash has been paid. It is.....
- (a) Transfer
 - (b) Barter
 - (c) Exchange
 - (d) Sale
14.of CGST Act, 2017 lists down the activities which shall be treated neither as supply of goods nor as supply of services.
- (a) Schedule I
 - (b) Schedule II
 - (c) Schedule III
 - (d) Schedule IV
15. As per Schedule I, any kind of disposal or transfer of business assets made by an entity on permanent basis qualifies as supply, even though it is without consideration. This provision would apply only if.....
- (a) ITC has been availed on such assets
 - (b) ITC has not been availed on such assets
 - (c) ITC has been availed on other assets
 - (d) No such condition
16. Power to declare certain activities/ transactions as neither supply of goods nor of services is given in :
- (a) Schedule IV
 - (b) Schedule III
 - (c) Schedule II
 - (d) Schedule I
17. Which of the following transactions shall be treated as supply without consideration?
- (a) Disposal of business assets where ITC has been availed
 - (b) Supply of goods and services between related persons in the course of/ furtherance of business
 - (c) The import of services by a person from a related person or from his establishment located outside India, in the course or furtherance of business
 - (d) All of the above

18. Renting of immovable property is.....
- (a) Supply of goods
 - (b) Supply of Services
 - (c) Supply of both goods and services
 - (d) Neither goods nor services
19. When goods are packed and transported with insurance, the supply of goods packing materials, transport and insurance as per provisions of CGST Act, 2017, is called as:
- (a) Mixed Supply
 - (b) Uniform Supply
 - (c) Complex Supply
 - (d) Composite Supply
- [CS. Executive June 2019]**
20. A charger has been supplied by the vendor along with the mobile phone. It is.....
- (a) Mixed Supply
 - (b) Composite Supply
 - (c) Embedded Supply
 - (d) Hybrid Supply
21. Shiv Steels is a renowned furniture house. As a part of their business policy. They have donated 5 office tables to charitable school. The ITC has been taken in respect of these goods. Under GST?
- (a) It is supply of goods as per schedule I
 - (b) It is supply of services as per schedule I
 - (c) It is supply of goods as per schedule II
 - (d) It is not supply as per schedule III
22. In view of schedule II, which of the following should be classified as supply of goods?
- (a) Transfer of right in goods without transfer of title in goods
 - (b) Transfer of title in goods
 - (c) Works contract
 - (d) Agreeing to obligation to refrain from an act.
23. The job work performed by job worker has been classified by Schedule II as
- (a) Supply of goods
 - (b) Supply of services
 - (c) Either goods or services
 - (d) Neither goods nor services
24. Import of services by persons from a related person located outside India without consideration for personal purposes is.....
- (a) Supply of services as per Schedule I
 - (b) Supply of services as per schedule II
 - (c) Not a supply, as not covered under Schedule I
 - (d) None of the above
25. If some documentation fees or broking charges are charged in relation to transactions in securities:
- (a) It would not be consideration
 - (b) It would be consideration for goods
 - (c) It would be consideration for provision of services but not chargeable to GST
 - (d) It would be consideration for provision of service and chargeable to GST
26. A service shall be a continuous supply of service agreed to be provided continuously or on recurrent basis under a contract when the period of service exceeds:
- (a) 1 month
 - (b) 3 month
 - (c) 6 month
 - (d) One year
- [CS. Executive June 2019]**

27. Mr. Amit purchased goods from china and sold it to Mr. Robert of London without bringing the goods in India. Considering CGST (Amendment) Act, 2018, this transaction is

- (a) Supply of goods as per schedule I
- (b) Supply of services as per Schedule II
- (c) Supply of goods as per section 7(1)
- (d) Neither supply of goods nor supply of services as per schedule III

28. When employer gifts goods to his employees, it will not be considered as taxable supply for the purpose of GST if the value of supply to an employee does not exceeds:

- (a) ₹5,000
- (b) ₹20,000
- (c) ₹50,000
- (d) ₹1,00,000

[CS. Executive Dec 2017]

29. Section 8 of CGST Act contains the provision regarding:

- (a) Scope of supply
- (b) Tax liability on composite supply
- (c) Tax liability on Mixed Supply
- (d) Tax liability on Composite supply and Mixed Supply

30. In case of Mixed Supply, a the supply is treated as supply of that particular supply which

- (a) Is Principle Supply
- (b) Attracts lowest rate of tax
- (c) Attracts highest rate of tax
- (d) None of the above

31. A hotel provides 5 days- 4 nights package wherein the facility of breakfast and dinner is provided along with the room accommodation. This supply is

- (a) Composite Supply
- (b) Mixed Supply
- (c) Neither Composite nor Mixed Supply
- (d) Both Composite and mixed Supply

32. Which of the following represents composite supply?

- (a) Doctor's service with medicines
- (b) Package with fruits and chocolates
- (c) Coaching centre with monthly excursions on trekking
- (d) Supply of computer printer and laptop

[CS. Executive Dec 2017]

33. A service would be called as "continuously or on recurrent basis exceeding:

- (a) One year
- (b) 6 month
- (c) 3 month
- (d) 1 month

[CS. Executive Dec 2017]

34. Goods held/used for business are put to private use or are made available to any person for use for any purpose other than business, by / under directions of persons carrying on the business, whether or not for consideration. For the purpose of taxability as per Schedule II of CGST Act, 2017 shall be treated as supply of:

- (a) Supply of services
- (b) Supply of goods
- (c) Either goods or services
- (d) Neither goods nor services

35. GST in India is levied on the basis of:
- (a) Consumption Principle
 - (b) Set off against that payable
 - (c) Destination based principle
 - (d) Both consumption and destination based principle
- [CS. Executive June 2018]
36. Schedule III of CGST Act, 2017 includes
- (a) All actionable claims
 - (b) All actionable claims other than lottery, betting and gambling
 - (c) Lottery, betting and gambling
 - (d) Transactions in money
37. In relation to services by an employee to employer, the schedule III of CGST Act, 2017 includes:
- (a) All services by employee
 - (b) Service other than in course of employment
 - (c) Service in the course of employment
 - (d) None of the above
38. Which of the following incomes/activities is liable for GST?
- (a) Salary
 - (b) Salary and allowances of MP's
 - (c) Services by court
 - (d) Sales of Jewellery
- [CS. Executive Dec 2017]
39. Mr. A of Delhi supplied goods to Mr. B of Chandigarh (Union- Territory). Which law will govern this transaction?
- (a) CGST
 - (b) SGST
 - (c) UTGST
 - (d) IGST
40. The union territory Goods & Services Act, 2017 is applicable on:
- (a) Inter- State supply of goods or services or both by union territories
 - (b) Intra-State supply of goods or services or both by union territories
 - (c) Both (a) and (b)
 - (d) None of the above

LEVY AND COLLECTION OF CGST/SGST

41. In which of the following case, IGST shall be levied?
- (a) Supply of goods of Golu of Delhi to Mr. Vinay of Delhi
 - (b) Raman of Mumbai provided services to Bhalla of Pune
 - (c) Mr. Mena of Jaipur supplied goods to Mr. Sohrab of Udaipur.
 - (d) Akash of Agra supplied goods to mohan of Raipur (Chhattisgarh)
42. What is the charging section under CGST Act, 2017?
- (a) Section 7
 - (b) Section 8
 - (c) Section 9
 - (d) Section 11

43. As per section 9(1) of CGST Act, 2017, Central Tax on intra-State supplies shall be levied on the transaction value. This value is determined as per of CGST Act, 2017.
- (a) Section 9
 - (b) Section 12
 - (c) Section 15
 - (d) Section 18
44. Under section 9(1) of the CGST Act, who is liable to pay GST?
- (a) Supplier
 - (b) Recipient
 - (c) Electronic Commerce Operator (ECO)
 - (d) Any of the above
45. The payment of tax by electronic operator who does not have physical presence in taxable territory in India be made by.....
- (a) ECO himself
 - (b) His appointed representative in India
 - (c) The person who receives supply
 - (d) Either (a) or (b)
- [CS. Executive Dec 2018]**
46. If the rate of GST on Intra-State supply of goods is 18% , then it is:
- (a) Retained by Central Government only
 - (b) Retained by respective state Government/Union Territory only
 - (c) Split into CGST and SGST/UTGST equally
 - (d) None of the above
47. A registered person of Delhi is buying and selling goods only in puducherry. The applicable law for GST in this case will be:
- (a) SGST & CGST
 - (b) UTGST & CGST
 - (c) SGST & UTGST
 - (d) IGST
- [CS. Executive June 2019 Modified]**
48. Which of the following taxes are levied on itra-State supplies?
- (a) CGST & IGST
 - (b) CGST & SGST/UTGST
 - (c) SGST & UTGST
 - (d) IGST
49. The maximum rate of IGST as per section 5(1) of IGST Act, 2017 is:
- (a) 20%
 - (b) 30%
 - (c) 35%
 - (d) 40%
50. On supply of which of the following items, GST shall be levied with effect from such date as may be notified by Government on the recommendation of the council:
- (a) Alcoholic liquor for human consumption
 - (b) Natural Gas
 - (c) Both (a) & (b)
 - (d) None of the above

51. IGST is levied on
- (a) Inter-State supplies
 - (b) Intra-State supplies
 - (c) Both (a) and (b)
 - (d) None of the above
52. What is the maximum rate prescribed under UTGST Act, 2017?
- (a) 18%
 - (b) 20%
 - (c) 30%
 - (d) 40%
53. Section 8 deals with composite & Mixed Supplies. What would be tax rate in case of Mixed Supply?
- (a) Tax rate as applicable on supply attracting the lowest rate of tax
 - (b) Tax rate as applicable on supply attracting the highest rate of tax
 - (c) Flat rate@ 18%
 - (d) None of the above
54. Schedule I of CGST Act, 2017 deals with
- (a) Supplies made with consideration
 - (b) Supplies made without consideration
 - (c) Both (a) and (b)
 - (d) None of the above
55. As regards section 9(5) of the CGST Act, 2017, Maxi-Cab refers to any motor vehicle constructed or adapted to carry.....Excluding the driver, for hire on reward.
- (a) Not more than 6 passengers
 - (b) More than 6 passengers but not more than 12 passengers
 - (c) More than 12 passengers
 - (d) Any number of passengers
56. If the Electronic Commerce Operator (ECO) is located in taxable territory, then as per section 9(5) of CGST Act, 2017..... is liable to pay GST.
- (a) ECO
 - (b) Person representing ECO
 - (c) Person appointed by ECO
 - (d) None of the above
57. What is/are the factors(s) necessary for distinction between Composite Supply and Mixed Supply?
- (a) Existence of Principle Supply
 - (b) Nature of bundling (Natural or Artificial)
 - (c) Both (a) and (b)
 - (d) None of the above
58. Section 9(5) is related with ECO. In this regard, the Government is empowered to notify:
- (a) Specific categories of goods
 - (b) Specific categories of services
 - (c) Specific categories of goods and services
 - (d) Exempted Supplies.
59. Who collects Union Territory Tax?
- (a) Central Government
 - (b) Respective Union Territory
 - (c) Respective State Government
 - (d) GST Council

60. What would be the tax rate applicable in case of composite supply?
- (a) Tax rates applicable on Principal supply
 - (b) Tax rates applicable on supply attracting lowest rate of supply
 - (c) Tax rates applicable on Supply attracting highest rate of supply
 - (d) Tax@28%
61. There are some products which have temporarily been kept out of GST and GST Council shall decide the date from which these shall be included in GST. These products are:
- (a) Petroleum Crude
 - (b) High Speed Diesel & Motor Spirit
 - (c) Natural Gas and ATF
 - (d) All of the above
62. In case of Intra-State supply of goods/services, which Act is applied to collect GST?
- (a) CGST
 - (b) SGST
 - (c) IGST
 - (d) UTGST
63. The supply is treated as Inter-State supply, where the location of supplier and place of supplier are in:
- (a) Two different States
 - (b) Two different Union-Territories
 - (c) A State and a Union-Territory
 - (d) Any of the above
64. Mr. Gupta of Delhi (Janakpuri) supplied goods to Mr. Bansal of Delhi (Vivek-vihar). Identify the type of GST payable.
- (a) IGST
 - (b) CGST & SGST
 - (c) CGST & UTGST
 - (d) IGST & UTGST
65. The Union Territory GST Act is applicable on Union Territories. Which one of the following is a Union Territory but UTGST Act is not applicable?
- (a) Chandigarh
 - (b) Andaman & Nicobar Islands
 - (c) Puducherry
 - (d) Lakshadweep

COMPOSITION SCHEME

66. The higher eligibility turnover limit ₹1.5 Crore, under Composition Scheme, is not applicable to.....
- (a) Uttarakhand
 - (b) Assam
 - (c) Himachal Pradesh
 - (d) Jammu and Kashmir
67. Sumit has opted for composition scheme in the Financial Year 2019-20. His aggregate turnover in Financial Year 2018-19 is ₹90 Lakh. In financial year 2019-20, Mr. Sumit can supply services (other than restaurant services) up to a value.....
- (a) ₹5,00,000
 - (b) ₹9,00,000
 - (c) ₹50,00,000
 - (d) Nil

68. As per the amendment made in section 10 through CGST (Amendment) Act, 2018, a composition dealer can provide supply of service (other than restaurant services) not exceeding:
- I. 10% of turnover in preceding financial year
 - (II) 10% of taxable supplies in preceding financial year
 - II. ₹5,00,000
 - III. ₹10,00,000
 - (a) I or III, whichever is Lower
 - (b) I or III, whichever is Higher
 - (c) II or IV, whichever is Lower
 - (d) II OR IV, whichever is Higher
69. With effect from 1-4-2019, registered person, whose aggregate turnover in the preceding financial year did not exceed Is eligible to opt for composition scheme.
- (a) ₹75,00,000
 - (b) ₹1 Crore
 - (c) ₹1.5 Crore
 - (d) ₹2 Crore
70. With effect from 1-4-2019, there is a change in the threshold limit of turnover in the preceding financial year for opting to pay tax under composition scheme for States other than special category States. What is the new threshold limit?
- (a) ₹50 Lakhs
 - (b) ₹75 Lakhs
 - (c) ₹1 Crore
 - (d) ₹1.5 Crore
71. The supplier registered under composition Levy Scheme cannot.....
- (a) Claim ITC
 - (b) Collect tax on supply
 - (c) Raise tax invoice
 - (d) All of the above
72. The following categories of registered persons are not being eligible for the composition Scheme under the CGST Act, 2017:
- (i) Supplier of the Restaurant Services
 - (ii) Manufacturer of notified goods
 - (iii) Non-resident taxable persons
 - (iv) Casual taxable person
 - (a) (iii) and (iv)
 - (b) (ii), (iii) and (iv)
 - (c) (ii) and (iv)
 - (d) (i), (iii) and (iv)
- [CS. Executive June 2018]**
73. Which form has been specified for intimation to pay tax under section 10 (for the persons registered under CGST Act, 2017)?
- (a) GST CMP-01
 - (b) GST CMP-02
 - (c) GST CMP-03
 - (d) GST CMP-04
74. What is the due date for GST CMP-03 regarding intimation of details of stock and inward supplies from unregistered person?
- (a) Within 7 days of exercise of option
 - (b) Within 9 days of exercise of option

- (c) Within 1 month of exercise of option
(d) None of the above
75. A registered supplier under composition scheme levy can withdraw at any time and be required to file the Form for withdrawal from compositional levy in:
- (a) GST CMP-03
(b) GST CMP-04
(c) GST MIS-01
(d) GST PCT -02
- [CS. Executive June 2018]**
76. Which of the following statement is TRUE as per CGST Rules, 2017, regarding Composition Rules?
- (a) GST CMP-01 is filed for intimation to pay tax under section 10 for persons already registered under GST laws
(b) GST CMP- 02 is applicable to persons registered under the existing law migrating on the appointed day
(c) GST CMP -03 is for intimation of details of stock and inward supplies from unregistered person.
(d) GST CMP-045 is for show cause notice on contravention of rules or Act by proper officer
77. In the case of a manufacturer who opts for composition scheme the rate of GST (including CGST and SGST) is
- (a) 1%
(b) 2%
(c) 3%
(d) 5%
- [CS. Executive Dec 2017]**
78. Mr. Jethalal was registered taxpayer (in Delhi) under composition scheme during 2019-20. His aggregate turnover in financial year 2019-20 was ₹40,00,000. In view of Second Proviso inserted to section 10(1) w.e.f. 1-4-2019, the taxpayer is willing to supply services in Financial Year 2020-21. What is the maximum value of services (other the restaurant) which may be provided in such a manner so that he may continue to remain in composition scheme
- (a) ₹4,00,000
(b) ₹5,00,000
(c) ₹6,00,000
(d) None of the above
79. Which among the following is eligible for availing composition scheme under GST?
- (a) Supply through e-commerce operators
(b) Engaged in inter-State supply of goods
(c) Goods not taxable under CGST/SGST/UTGST/IGST
(d) Restaurants
- [CS. Executive Dec 2017 Modified]**
80. Which of the following goods cannot be manufactured by a composition dealer?
- (a) Ice Cream
(b) Pan Masala
(c) Tobacco & manufactured tobacco substitutes
(d) All of the above
81. Out of the following, who is NOT eligible for the composition scheme under the CGST Act, 2017?
- (a) ₹10 Lakhs
(b) ₹20 Lakhs
(c) ₹50 Lakhs
(d) ₹1.5 Crore

82. Abhijit Sen is engaged in running a textile showroom at Gangtok (Sikkim). In order to avail composition scheme under GST law, his "aggregate turnover" in the preceding financial year should not have exceeded:

- (a) ₹10 Lakhs
- (b) ₹20 Lakhs
- (c) ₹50 Lakhs
- (d) ₹1.5 Crore

[CS. Executive Dec 2017]

83. Import of services by persons from a related person located outside India without consideration for personal purposes is.....

- (a) Supply of services as per Schedule I
- (b) Supply of services as per schedule II
- (c) Not a supply, as not covered under Schedule I
- (d) None of the above

84. For the purpose of eligibility for composition scheme, the following particulars are given:

(i)	Intra-State supply of NIL rate goods	46,00,000
(ii)	Intra-State supplies made under forward charge	95,00,000
(iii)	Intra-State supplies of exempted goods	9,00,000
(iv)	Inward supplies of goods on which tax is payable under RCM	4,00,000

The aggregate turnover isand composition scheme is.....

- (a) ₹1.5 Crore; available
- (b) ₹1.5 Crore; Not available
- (c) ₹1.54 Crore; Not available
- (d) ₹1.54 Crore; Not available

85. Mr. S, a manufacture of medicines, whose turnover for financial year 2019-20 was of ₹1.2 Crore opted to pay under GST as per composition scheme from 1st April, 2020. His turnover crosses ₹1.5 Crore on 30th November, 2020. Will he be allowed to pay tax under composition scheme for the remainder of year i.e. from 1st December, 2020 to 31st March, 2021?

- (a) Yes, he can avail the benefit till 31st March, 2021
- (b) No, the option availed shall lapse from the day on which his aggregate turnover during the financial year 2020-21 exceeds ₹1.5 Crore
- (c) Yes, the option can be availed up to completion of financial year i.e. till 30th September, 2020
- (d) None of the above

[CS. Executive Dec 2018 Modified]

86. Composition Scheme is available to.....

- (a) Supplier of goods
- (b) Restaurant Service
- (c) Supplier of service not exceeding 10% of service not exceeding 10% of turnover in preceding financial year or ₹ 5 Lakh, whichever is higher
- (d) All of the above

[CS. Executive June 2019 Modified]

87. Mr. Murari is a manufacturer in Lucknow and has opted for composition scheme of taxation under GST. Determine the rate of GST payable by him under composition scheme.

- (a) 0.5% CGST & 0.5% SGST of taxable turnover
- (b) 0.5% CGST & 0.5% SGST of Total turnover including exempted supplies.
- (c) 0.5% CGST & 0.5% SGST of exempted supplies only.
- (d) 1% IGST

88. Which section of CGST Act, 2017 deals with Composition Levy?
- (a) Section 9
 - (b) Section 10
 - (c) Section 11
 - (d) Section 12
89. With effect from 1-4-2019, the eligibility turnover limit for Composition Scheme is enhanced from ₹1 Crore to.....
- (a) ₹1.5 Crore
 - (b) ₹2 Crore
 - (c) ₹5 Crore
 - (d) None of the above
90. In which of the following Special Category States, the enhanced limit of ₹1.5 Crore is applicable, under Composition Levy?
- (a) Arunachal Pradesh
 - (b) Tripura
 - (c) Assam
 - (d) Mizoram

REVERSE CHARGE MECHANISM

91. The supply of lottery is covered under reverse charge mechanism vide section 9 (3), if the supplier of goods is..... & recipient is.....
- I State Government; Union Territory or any Local Authority
 - I. Lottery Distributor or selling agent
 - II. Registered Person
 - III. Manufacturer
- (a) I: II
 - (b) I: III
 - (c) II: I
 - (d) I: IV
92. Reverse charge under section 9(3) of the CGST Act, 2017 is applicable;
- (a) Only on Notified Services
 - (b) Only on Notified Goods
 - (c) On notified Goods & Services
 - (d) None of the above
93. Which of the following services, subject to respective conditions, are covered under section 9(3) i.e. reverse charge mechanism?
- I. Goods Transport Agency
 - II. Sponsorship Services
 - III. Services by Director
 - IV. Insurance Agent Services
 - V. Recovery Agent Services
 - VI. Services by business facilitator to a banking company
- (a) I & II
 - (b) I, II & III
 - (c) I, II, III & IV
 - (d) I to VI

94. In case of GTA service provided to an individual not registered under GST and not a business entity, liability to pay GST is on
- (a) Supplier
 - (b) Receipt
 - (c) Both (a) & (b)
 - (d) No one as it is exempt supply
95. "Matrix Debt Recovery" has provided services to ICICI Bank as recovery agent. These services are liable for GST in the hands of:
- (a) ICICI bank under Forward Charge Mechanism
 - (b) ICICI bank under Reverse Charge Mechanism
 - (c) Matrix Debt Recovery under Forward Charge Mechanism
 - (d) Matrix debt Recovery under Reverse Charge Mechanism
96. Kapil and Jethmalani are partners in a firm of advocates. The firm has provided legal professional services to the following:
- I. An advocate of Delhi High Court
 - II. A firm of Five advocates
 - III. ABC Limited, a business entity whose turnover of the preceding year is more than ₹20 Lakhs
 - IV. Rakesh Kumar, an individual
- Out of above, which service(s) is/are not exempted and reverse charge Mechanism is applicable.
- (a) I
 - (b) II
 - (c) III
 - (d) IV
97. Service provided by director of a company or body corporate are covered under reverse charge Mechanism if these are provided to.....
- (a) Private limited company
 - (b) Public limited company
 - (c) Any company/body corporate located in "Taxable Territory"
 - (d) Any company/body corporate located in "Any Territory"
98. Kalyan Limited, a trader has aggregate turnover of outward supply up to 12th July, 2020 is ₹7,00,000. The company is under threshold limit, hence not registered under GST. Kalyan has taken sponsorship services from Mr. Rahul on 21st July, 2020. Who is liable to pay GST on the amount of sponsorship services?
- (a) Kalyan Limited under reverse charge mechanism
 - (b) Mr. Rahul under forward charge mechanism
 - (c) Both Kalyan and Rahul
 - (d) It is exempt
99. Indusind Bank located in Delhi appointed Mr. Bahubali as a recovery agent for collecting outstanding balance amount of loan from a customer, Ballabhdev. Bahubali provided service to the bank for which he charged ₹20,000?
- (a) Bahubali
 - (b) Ballabhdev
 - (c) Indusind Bank
 - (d) No one as it is exempt
100. Tyagi Limited availed services of "Jaipur Golden", (GTA) for transportation of goods by road from warehouse (Delhi) to its factory (Delhi) and paid freight of ₹2,40,000. Which of the following statement is true?
- (a) If GTA pays tax @12% with ITC, then GTA, is liable to pay tax
 - (b) If GTA pays tax @ 12% with ITC, then Tyagi Limited is liable to pay tax

- (c) If GTA pays tax @ 5% without benefit of ITC, then GTA is liable to pay tax
 (d) Irrespective of tax rate availed (i.e. with or without ITC)
101. The services have been provided by the director of a company, in the capacity of employee. Which of the following statement is true?
 (a) RCM is applicable under section 9(3)
 (b) RCM is applicable under section 9(4)
 (c) Not a supply as per Schedule I
 (d) Not a supply as per Schedule III
102. The CGST (Amendment) Act, 2018 has amended section 9(4), which effective from 1-2-2019. As per amended provisions of section 9(4), the tax under reverse charge mechanism is payable:
 I. By registered persons
 II. By notified class of registered persons
 By notified categories of intra- State supplies of goods and/ or services
 III. On all intra-State supplies of goods
 IV. Received by such registered persons from any unregistered supplier
 V. Received by unregistered persons from registered supplier
 (a) I, III and IV
 (b) I, IV and VI
 (c) II, III and V
 (d) II, IV and VI
103. On 4th Sep, 2020, A.R. Rehman, a famous music composer, received ₹4 Crore as consideration from T Series Ltd for sale of copy right of his original music albus "LARA". Who is liable to pay GST?
 (a) A.R. Reman under forward charge mechanism
 (b) A.R. Rehman under reverse charge mechanism
 (c) T series Limited under forward charge mechanism
 (d) T Series Limited under reverse charge mechanism
104. After CGST (Amendment) Act, 2018., the section 9(4) relating to RCM is applicable on
 (a) Every supply of goods by unregistered supplier to registered recipient
 (b) Every Supply of services by unregistered supplier to registered recipient
 (c) Every supply of goods by registered supply to unregistered recipient
 (d) Notified categories of intra-State supplies of goods/services by notified registered persons from any unregistered supplier
105. When agriculturist supplies tobacco leaves to a factory, registered under GST, the liability to pay GST is on:
 (a) Tobacco leaves seller
 (b) The buyer under reverse charge
 (c) The agriculturist
 (d) Consumer of tobacco leaves
- [CS. Executive June 2019]**
106. Section 10 of the CGST Act, 2017 contains provisions related to.....
 (a) Forward Charge Mechanism
 (b) Reverse Charge Mechanism
 (c) Composition Levy
 (d) Time of supply of goods
107. The provisions relating to Reverse Charge Mechanism are given inof CGST Act, 2017.
 (a) Section 9(1) & 9(2)
 (b) Section 9(2) & 9(3)
 (c) Section 9(3) & 9(4)
 (d) Section 9(4) & 9(5)

108. ABC Limited has provided technical services for ₹20,000 to XYZ Limited. The service is taxable under GST laws @ 18%. The liability to pay GST lies with:
- (a) ABC Limited, in case of forward charge mechanism
 - (b) XYZ Limited in case of reverse charge mechanism
 - (c) Both (a) & (b)
 - (d) None of the above
109. Which of the following goods have been notified by the Government under reverse charge mechanism under section 9(3)
- (a) Shelled cashew nuts
 - (b) Peeled cashew nuts
 - (c) Silk yarn
 - (d) Fabricated cotton
110. Which one of the following goods is covered under reverse charge mechanism under section 9(3) if the supplier of goods is Agriculturist?
- (a) Cashew nuts (Not shelled or peeled)
 - (b) Bidi wrapper leaves (Tendu)
 - (c) Tobacco Leaves
 - (d) Silk Yarn

EXEMPTIONS UNDER GST

111. The Government has exempted the payment of tax by any taxable person on supply of footwear costing less than ₹100. It is
- (a) Absolute Exemption
 - (b) Conditional Exemption
 - (c) Special Exemption
 - (d) Ancillary Exemption
112. In relation to section 11(2) of CGST Act, 2017, "E/O" implies
- (a) Exemption Ordinance
 - (b) Exemption Order
 - (c) Exemption Opinion
 - (d) None of the above
113. The general exemption under section 11(1) requires:
- (a) Public interest or circumstances of exemption
 - (b) Public interest or circumstances of exceptional nature
 - (c) Public interest and circumstances of exception nature
 - (d) None of the above
114. The general exemption may be
- (a) Full Exemption
 - (b) Partial Exemption
 - Both (a) & (b)
 - (c) Either (a) or (b)
115. The special exemption under section 11(2) may be
- (a) Full Exemption
 - (b) Partial exemption
 - (c) Both (a) & (b)
 - (d) Either (a) & (b)

116. Which of the following exemption under section 11 is granted by special order?
- (a) General Exemption
 - (b) Special exemption
 - (c) Any of (a) and (b)
 - (d) None of the above
117. Which of the following goods is not exempt from GST?
- (a) Fish Seed
 - (b) Ice Cream
 - (c) Pappad
 - (d) Plastic Bangles
- [CS. Executive June 2019]**
118. Transport of passengers by are exempt from GST.
- (a) Railway in First Class
 - (b) Railway in an air conditioner coach
 - (c) Metro rail
 - (d) All of the above
119. Which of the following services provided by Department of Posts are exempt from GST?
- (a) Speed Post
 - (b) Life Insurance
 - (c) Express Parcel Posts
 - (d) None of the above
120. Select the goods not exempt from GST, out of the following.
- (a) Puja Samagri
 - (b) Betal Leaves
 - (c) Precious Metal Bangles
 - (d) Hearing Aids
121. Transportation of by a GTA in a goods carriage is exempt from GST.
- (a) Agricultural Produce
 - (b) Organic Manure
Milk
 - (c) All of the above
122. Mr. Amitabh Bachchan is the brand ambassador of GST in India. The consideration charged by him up to is exempt vide entry No. 78.
- (a) ₹75,000
 - (b) ₹1,50,000
 - (c) ₹2,50,000
 - (d) Nil (i.e. 100% is taxable)
123. The services by way of right to admission to circus are exempt provided the consideration is
- (a) Less than ₹250 per person
 - (b) Not more than ₹250 per person
 - (c) Less than ₹500 per person
 - (d) Not more than ₹500 per person
124. Entry 66 exempts the services provided by an educational institution to
- (a) Students
 - (b) Faculty
 - (c) Staff
 - (d) All of the above

ANSWER KEY

1	(a)	2	(d)	3	(a)	4	(b)	5	(a)	6	(a)	7	(d)
8	(d)	9	(a)	10	(b)	11	(b)	12	(c)	13	(c)	14	(c)
15	(a)	16	(b)	17	(d)	18	(b)	19	(d)	20	(b)	21	(a)
22	(b)	23	(b)	24	(c)	25	(d)	26	(b)	27	(d)	28	(c)
29	(d)	30	(c)	31	(a)	32	(a)	33	(c)	34	(b)	35	(c)
36	(b)	37	(c)	38	(d)	39	(d)	40	(b)	41	(d)	42	(c)
43	(c)	44	(a)	45	(b)	46	(c)	47	(a)	48	(b)	49	(d)
50	(b)	51	(a)	52	(b)	53	(b)	54	(b)	55	(b)	56	(a)
57	(c)	58	(b)	59	(a)	60	(a)	61	(d)	62	(c)	63	(d)
64	(b)	65	(c)	66	(a)	67	(b)	68	(b)	69	(c)	70	(d)
71	(d)	72	(d)	73	(b)	74	(b)	75	(b)	76	(c)	77	(a)
78	(b)	79	(d)	80	(d)	81	(d)	82	(d)	83	(d)	84	(a)
85	(b)	86	(d)	87	(b)	88	(b)	89	(a)	90	(c)	91	(a)
92	(c)	93	(d)	94	(d)	95	(a)	96	(c)	97	(c)	98	(a)
99	(c)	100	(a)	101	(c)	102	(a)	103	(d)	104	(d)	105	(b)
106	(c)	107	(c)	108	(c)	109	(c)	110	(d)	111	(b)	112	(b)
113	(c)	114	(d)	115	(a)	116	(b)	117	(b)	118	(c)	119	(d)
120	(c)	121	(d)	122	(d)	123	(d)	124	(d)				

Place of Supply

Q1: Which one of the following is inter-State supply?

- (a) Goods supplied by Mohan of Delhi to Radha of Delhi
- (b) Goods sold by Manas of Jaipur to Vijay of Udaipur
- (c) Services provided by Salman of Mumbai to Amir of Pune
- (d) Goods supplied by Roshan of Punjab to Mr. Shyam of Faridabad

Q2: Which of the following is considered as Inter State Supply?

- (a) Supplies received from SEZ unit in Noida to Domestic Tariff Area
- (b) Supplies made to SEZ developer in Kandla from Kerala
- (c) Goods imported from Japan
- (d) All of the above

Q3: Which of the following is not considered as Intra-State Supply?

- (a) Supplies to and by SEZ
- (b) Imported goods till they cross the customs frontiers of India
- (c) Supplies made to a foreign tourist taking the goods out of India
- (d) All of the above

Q4: The limit of nautical miles from base line of sea coast into the sea in order to determine the supply in territorial water as per section 9 of the IGST Act, 2017 is:

- (a) upto 7 nautical miles
- (b) upto 10 nautical miles
- (c) upto 12 nautical miles
- (d) upto 20 nautical miles

[CS Executive Dec 2018]

Q5: IGST is payable for _____

- (a) Inter-State supply
- (b) Intra-State supply
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above

Q6: Tax on inter-State supplies, import into India, supplies made outside India and supplies made in SEZ shall be charged to:

- (a) CGST and SGST
- (b) CGST and UTGST
- (c) CGST and IGST
- (d) IGST

[CS Executive June 2018]

Q7: Which of the following supplies can be regarded as intra-State supply?

- (a) Import of goods
- (b) Export of goods
- (c) Transferred to SEZ
- (d) None of the above

Q8: Export of service does not include:

- (a) The supplier of service located outside India
- (b) The recipient of service located outside India
- (c) The place of supply of service is outside India
- (d) The supplier of service is located in India

[CS Executive Dec 2017]

Q9: 1 Nautical Mile is equal to _____

- (a) 1.253 km
- (b) 1.853 km

- (c) 1.583 km
- (d) None of the above

Q10: The expression territorial waters has not been defined under GST laws. It should be understood that area up to _____ nautical miles from base line of sea coast into the sea.

- (a) 10
- (b) 12
- (c) 15
- (d) 18

Q11: Which one of the following is inter-State supply?

- (a) Supplier and Recipient are in same State
- (b) Supplier and Recipient are in same Union Territory
- (c) Supplier and Recipient are in different States/Union Territory
- (d) All are intra-State supplies

Q12: Some goods were supplied to a fishing trawler located in territorial waters near "YANAM", a part of Union Territory of Puducherry. Which of the following statement is correct?

- (a) Since the nearest base line is at YANAM, place of supply shall be the Union Territory of Puducherry
- (b) If the suppliers is located in Puducherry, it shall be an INTRA-STATE Supply
- (c) If the supplier is located in Chennai, it shall be an INTER-STATE supply
- (d) All of the above

Q13: Which of the following statement is incorrect?

- (a) Under GST, the supplies may be Inter-State or Intra-State
- (b) If the location of supplier & the place of supply is within the same State, it is an Intra-State supply
- (c) If location of supplier & place of supply are in different same States, it is an Inter-State supply
- (d) Import of goods is neither Inter-State nor Intra-State

Q14: In which of the following case, CGST and SGST will be levied?

- (a) Supply by Mr. A of Delhi to Mr. B of Ghaziabad (UP)
- (b) Supply by Mr. A of Delhi to Mr. Z of Delhi
- (c) Supply by Mr. C of Chandigarh to Mr. D of Chandigarh
- (d) Supply by Mr. E of Puducherry to Mr. F of Goa

Q15: What is the taxable event under GST?

- (a) Manufacture of goods
- (b) Receipt of consideration
- (c) Supply of goods or services or both
- (d) None of the above

Q16: The place of supply is important to determine the _____

- (a) Kind of tax
- (b) Rate of Tax
- (c) Value of supply
- (d) Neither (a) nor (b)

Q17: In which case, no question arises about availability of ITC?

- (a) B2B supply
- (b) B2C supply
- (c) Supply by manufacture to retailer
- (d) None of the above

Q18: Tax on inter-State supplies, import into India, supplies made outside India and supplies made in SEZ shall be charged to:

- (a) CGST and SGST
- (b) CGST and UTGST
- (c) CGST and IGST
- (d) IGST

[CS Executive June 2018]

Q19: Which section of IGST Act 2017 deals with place of supply of services, where location of supplier and recipient is in India?

- (a) Section 9
- (b) Section 10
- (c) Section 11
- (d) Section 12

Q20: Mr. A registered person in Delhi, is supplier of mobile Phone. Mr. B, unregistered person resides in Bihar, came to Delhi for IAS coaching, bought one mobile phone from Mr. A. Which is the place of supply in this situation?

- (a) Delhi
- (b) Bihar
- (c) Any of A or B
- (d) None of the above

Q21: In case of domestic transactions involving movement of goods, the place of supply shall be location of goods at the time at which movement of goods _____

- (a) Starts of delivery
- (b) Terminates for delivery
- (c) Either (a) or (b), at the option of supplier
- (d) Either (a) or (b), at the option of Recipient

Q22: Mr. A registered person having head office in Uttar Pradesh and it's one of the Branch office is in West Bengal. From the branch office, Mr. A supplied tools to Mr. B registered in Rajasthan. Which is the place of supply in this situation?

- (a) Uttar Pradesh
- (b) West Bengal
- (c) Rajasthan
- (d) None of the above

Q23: Mr. Murari of Nasik, Maharashtra sells electronic items to Mr. Subodh of Pune, Maharashtra for delivery at the place of Subodh in Pune. The place of supply and the nature of supply shall be:

- (a) Nasik, Inter-State
- (b) Nasik, Intra-State
- (c) Pune, Inter-State
- (d) Pune, Intra-State

Q24: Mr. Gautam of Meerut (registered in UP) asks Mr. Rohit Sheety of Mumbai (Registered in Maharashtra) to deliver goods to his buyer Mr. Motabhai at Surat, Gujarat. As per section 10(1)(b) of IGST Act, the place of supply shall be _____

- (a) Meerut (UP)
- (b) Mumbai (Maharashtra)
- (c) Surat (Gujarat)
- (d) None of the above

Q25: Manish, a registered supplier under GST in Mumbai, is directed by PRC Enterprises, Andhra Pradesh to deliver goods valued at ₹2,50,000 to Kumar of Pune in Maharashtra. The goods were delivered by Manish to Kumar locally in Maharashtra. The place of supply of this transaction between Manish and PRC Enterprises shall be _____

- (a) Mumbai, Maharashtra
- (b) Andhra Pradesh
- (c) Pune, Maharashtra
- (d) None of the above

Q26: As per section 10(1)(b) of IGST Act, in case of "Bill TO Ship TO" Model, the place of supply shall be the principal place of _____

- (a) Supplier
- (b) Recipient
- (c) Third person
- (d) None of the above

Q27: In case of domestic transaction of supply not involving movement of goods, the place of supply, as per section 10(1)(c) shall be _____

- (a) Location of supplier
- (b) Location of Recipient
- (c) Location of goods at the time of delivery to the recipient
- (d) None of the above

Q28: A purchases a machine from Mr. B where both A and B are in Delhi. The machine, however, needs to be installed in Faridabad (Haryana). The place of supply as per section 10(1)(d) shall be _____

- (a) Delhi
- (b) Haryana
- (c) Any of (a) and (b) at the option of supplier
- (d) Any of (a) and (b) at the option of recipient

Q29: Mr. Kartik located in Ghaziabad (UP) places an order to Mr. Vipul of Jaipur (Rajasthan) for installation of machinery at his factory in Wazirpur Industrial Area (Delhi). Mr. Vipul (supplier) procured different parts from two States Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh. The machine was assembled and installed in factory of Mr. Kartik in Delhi. The place of supply shall be _____

- (a) Delhi
- (b) UP
- (c) Rajasthan
- (d) Gujarat

Q30: When the goods are supplied on board or conveyance, then as per section 10(1)(c) of IGST Act, the place of supply shall be the location at which such goods are taken on board. This conveyance includes

- (a) Vessel
- (b) Aircraft
- (c) Train or Motor Vehicle
- (d) All of the above

Q31: Ms. P (New Delhi) boards a New Delhi-Kolkata flight to attend a business meeting at Kolkata. She buys lunch in the flight. The food items were loaded into the aircraft at New Delhi. The airline is registered in New Delhi and Kolkata. The place of supply of such food articles shall be

- (a) New Delhi, since it is the starting point
- (b) New Delhi, since she boarded flight at Delhi
- (c) New Delhi, since goods were taken on board at Delhi
- (d) Kolkata

Q32: Mr. Manmohan, an unregistered person, (New Delhi) is travelling from New Delhi to Habibganj in a train. The train starts at New Delhi and stops at four stations before reaching Bhopal. These stations are Mathura, Agra, Gwalior and Jhansi. The food items were taken into the train at Agra (UP). Mr. Manmohan buys lunch on board when the train was in Jhansi. The place of supply shall be _____

- (a) New Delhi
- (b) Mathura
- (c) Agra
- (d) Jhansi

Q33: Mahima Limited located in Surat (Gujarat) is exporting goods on the basis of order received from Relto Inc. located in USA. Determine the place of supply and the type of GST to be levied.

- (a) Gujarat, CGST & SGST
- (b) Gujarat, IGST
- (c) USA, CGST & SGST
- (d) USA, IGST

Q34: CA K. M. Bansal, registered in New Delhi provided consultancy services to his client Mr. Ravinder Singh who is a resident of Khurja (UP) but is not registered under GST. What shall be the place of supply?

- (a) New Delhi i.e. place of supplier as recipient is unregistered
- (b) UP i.e. place of recipient as the address of Ravinder is available on records of supplier
- (c) New Delhi, as it is a supply of services
- (d) None of the above

Q35: Mr. Jhunjhunwalais located in Pune (Maharashtra) and has provided services to the following:

- (I) A registered person located in UP
- (II) A non-registered person located in Rajasthan
- (III) A non-registered person located in Goa whose address does not exist on record
- (IV) A registered person located in Pune (Maharashtra)
- (V) A non-resident person located in Assam

Determine the cases wherein the supply shall be treated as Intra-State.

- (a) I & II
- (b) II & III
- (c) III & IV
- (d) IV & V

Q36: Refreshments were supplied on board in an aircraft proceeding from Chennai to Delhi. It had a stop at Hyderabad. The refreshments were taken on board at Hyderabad. The place of supply is:

- (a) Delhi
- (b) Chennai
- (c) Hyderabad
- (d) None of the above

[CS Executive Dec 2017]

Q37: Mr. Vibhuti Narain, a resident of Delhi, holds an account in SBI in Delhi. He goes to Ahmedabad for work. During his visit to Ahmedabad, he has taken certain services relating to his account from State Bank of India in Ahmedabad in relation to some transaction to be carried out at Mumbai. What will be the place of supply in the case?

- (a) Delhi
- (b) Ahmedabad
- (c) Mumbai
- (d) None of the above

Q38: Raj Kiran is a Mumbai Based Interior architect. He provided his professional services in respect of building located in Film City, NOIDA (UP). The payment has been made to Raj Kiran in Delhi. The place of supply and type of GST will be:

- (a) Mumbai, IGST
- (b) Delhi, IGST
- (c) Delhi, IGST
- (d) UP, SGST&CGST

Q39: Amirchand is a resident and registered under GST in Delhi. He has properties in Gujarat and Himachal Pradesh also. He visited Mumbai along with family and dines in the restaurant of Taj Palace, Mumbai. The place of supply will be

- (a) Delhi
- (b) Gujarat
- (c) Himachal Pradesh
- (d) Mumbai

Q40: Mr. Rajiv, a resident of Faridabad (Haryana) buys a ticket for a circus organised at Red Fort, Delhi by a circus company based in Kolkata. The place of supply shall be _____

- (a) Haryana
- (b) Delhi
- (c) West Bengal
- (d) None of the above

Q41: Heera Singh is travelling from Delhi to Andaman & Nicobar in an Airjet flight. He watched 'English Movie' on demand payment basis. The place of supply shall be _____

- (a) First Schedules point of departure
- (b) First half after departure
- (c) Point of termination
- (d) None of the above

Q42: Mr. A, CEO of XY Limited, Mumbai (a company registered in Maharashtra) buys insurance cover for the inventory stored in company's factory located at Mumbai, from Excellent Z Insurers, Chennai (registered in Tamil Nadu). The place of supply shall be _____

- (a) Mumbai
- (b) Chennai
- (c) Delhi
- (d) None of the above

Q43: Kingfisher Airlines registered under GST and located in Mumbai operates flight from Delhi-Dubai-London-Dubai-Delhi. Mr. Vipin who is unregistered person, purchases air ticket for Delhi-London. Two tickets are issued to him showing Delhi-Dubai with a halt at Dubai for 5 hours and Dubai-London. The place of supply shall be _____

- (a) Delhi
- (b) Dubai
- (c) London
- (d) None of the above

Q44: Goods are imported by Mr. Prakash of Delhi from USA. The place of supply shall be _____

- (a) USA
- (b) Delhi
- (c) Not a supply
- (d) None of the above

Q45: A of Pune supplied services to B of Punjab and B is not a registered person. A does not have B's address records. In this case, the place of supply will be:

- (a) Pune
- (b) Punjab
- (c) GST not applicable

(d) None of the above

Q46: Simran, an unregistered person, from New Delhi, has an account with a bank at New Delhi. She is on a vacation in Nainital and visits a bank of the same bank for getting a demand draft made. The place of supply would be _____

- (a) New Delhi
- (b) Nainital
- (c) Any of (a) & (b)
- (d) None of the above

Q47: Mr. Devidayal (unregistered) based in Ahmedabad, solicits the services of an event management company based in New Delhi, for his daughters marriage. They plan a destination wedding at a palace in Udaipur. Since, Mr. Devidayal is unregistered, the place of supply will be:

- (a) Ahmedabad
- (b) Udaipur (Rajasthan)
- (c) Delhi
- (d) None of the above

Q48: Go Air Airline sells various products to its passengers on board during the flight. The flight originates from Jaipur, halts at Mumbai and finally lands in Chennai. What would be place of supply of such products by the Airline company?

- (a) Jaipur
- (b) Chennai
- (c) Location where goods were taken on board
- (d) Location where passengers buying goods disembark

Q49: Export of service does not include:

- (a) The supplier of service located outside India
- (b) The recipient of service located outside India
- (c) The place of supply of service is outside India
- (d) The supplier of service is located in India

[CS Executive Dec 2017]

Q50: Inter-State supply of service is primarily covered in section _____ of the IGST Act, 2017.

- (a) 12
- (b) 14
- (c) 8
- (d) 18

[CS Executive June 2018]

Q51: ABC Consultants, registered at Delhi provides GST training to employees of XYZ & Co. at Panipat, Haryana. XYZ & Co. is unregistered under GST Act. In this case, which is the place of supply?

- (a) Delhi
- (b) Haryana
- (c) Both of the above
- (d) None of the above

Time of Supply

Q52: As per section 12(2) of CGST Act, 2017, where the supplier is liable to pay tax under forward charge, the time of supply shall be _____

- (a) Date of issue of invoice or the last date on which supplier is required to issue invoice
- (b) Date on which supplier receives the payment with respect to supplies
- (c) Earlier of (a) and (b)
- (d) Later of (a) and (b)

Q53: Mr. Ram supplied goods to Mr. Laxman. The invoice is dated 30-7-2020. Payment was received for the supply on 30-10-2020. The goods were dispatched on 5-8-2020. What is the time of supply under CGST Act?

- (a) 5-8-2020
- (b) 30-7-2020
- (c) 30-10-2020
- (d) None of the above

[CS Executive Dec 2017]

Q54: ABC Ltd. of Mumbai supplied goods to XYZ Ltd. of Delhi under a contract for the goods to be delivered at the factory of the buyer. Goods removed from the factory of ABC Ltd. on 19-8-2020 and were delivered in the factory of XYZ Ltd. of Delhi on 26-8-2020. Invoice for the supplies was raised by ABC Ltd. on 18-8-2020. Payment of the bill was received on 20-9-2020. The time of supply in this case under GST be taken as:

- (a) 9-8-2020
- (b) 16-8-2020
- (c) 18-8-2020
- (d) 20-9-2020

[CS Executive June 2019]

Q55: Kamal has supplied goods to Mr. X on 24-12-2020. The invoice had already been raised on 22-12-2020. Mr. X has paid the due amount on 29-12-2020. The receipt was entered in books of account by Kamal on 30-12-2020. But, the same was credited in his bank account on 2-1-2021. In this case, the time of supply shall be

- (a) 22-12-2020
- (b) 30-12-2020
- (c) 2-1-2021
- (d) 25-12-2020

Q56: In case of supplies in respect of which tax is paid or liable to be paid on reverse charge basis, the time of supply shall be the namely:

- (a) The date of the receipt of the goods
- (b) The date of payment as entered in the books of account of the recipient or the date on which the payment is debited in his bank account, whichever is earlier
- (c) The date immediately following 30 days from the date of issue of invoice or any other document, by whatever name called, in lieu thereof by the supplier.
- (d) Earliest of the above dates in (a), (b) and (c)

Q57: If the supply is identifiable at the point at which Voucher is issued, the time of supply shall be ____

- (a) Date of issue of voucher
- (b) Date of redemption
- (c) 3 months from the date of issue
- (d) Earlier of (a) and (c)

Q58: When an unregistered dealer supplied goods to a registered dealer, the time of supply under reverse charge shall be earliest of the:

- (a) Date of receipt of goods
- (b) Date of supply of goods
- (c) Date of loading of goods in transport
- (d) Date of intimation of supply of goods

[CS Executive June 2019]

Q59: Date on which the supplier receives the payment as per section 12 of CGST Act is

- (a) Date entered in books of account
- (b) Date of credit in bank account
- (c) Date entered in books of account or date of credit in bank account, whichever is earlier
- (d) Date on which receipt voucher is issued by supplier

Q60: What is the time of supply of voucher when the supply with respect to the voucher is not identifiable?

- (a) Date of issue of voucher
- (b) Date of redemption of voucher
- (c) Date of entry in books of account
- (d) Earlier of (a) or (b) or (c)

Q61: What is time of supply of goods liable to tax under reverse charge mechanism?

- (a) Date of receipt of goods
- (b) Date on which the payment is made
- (c) Date immediately following 30 days from the date of issue of invoice by the supplier
- (d) Earlier of (a) or (b) or (c)

Q62: Section 12(6) prescribes that the time of supply to the extent it relates to an addition in the value of supply by way of interest, late fee or penalty for delayed payment of any consideration shall be the date on which _____

- (a) the supplier receives such addition in value
- (b) the supplier becomes entitled to such addition in value
- (c) Earlier of (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above

Q63: What is the time of supply of service if the invoice is not issued within 30 days from the date of provision of service?

- (a) Date of issue of invoice
- (b) Date on which the supplier receives payment
- (c) Date of provision of service
- (d) Earlier of (b) & (c)

Q64: What is the time of supply of service in case of reverse charge mechanism?

- (a) Date on which payment is order to supplier
- (b) Date immediately following 60 days from the date of issue of invoice
- (c) Date of invoice
- (d) Earlier of (a) and (b)

Q65: What is the time of supply of service if the invoice is issued within 30 days from the date of provision of service?

- (a) Date of issue of invoice
- (b) Date on which the supplier receives payment
- (c) Date of provision of service
- (d) Earlier of (a) & (b)

Q66: In case of supplies in respect of which tax is paid or liable to be paid on reverse charge basis, the time of supply shall be

- (a) The date of payment as entered in the books of account of the recipient or the date on which the payment is debited in his bank account, whichever is earlier, or
- (b) The date immediately following 60 days from the date of issue of invoice or any other document, by whatever name called, in lieu thereof by the supplier.
- (c) Earlier of (a) and (b)
- (d) Later of (a) and (b)

Q67: The time of supply "where goods or services or both have been supplied in a situation where the invoice issued before the change in the rate of tax but payment received after the change in rate of tax", as per section 14 of the CGST Act, 2017 shall be:

- (a) Date of issue of invoice
- (b) Date of receipt of payment or the date of issue of invoice whichever is earlier
- (c) Date of receipt of payment
- (d) None of the above

[CS Executive Dec 2018]

Q68: What is the time of supply of service where services are received from an associated enterprise located outside India?

- (a) Date of entry of services in the books of account of recipient of services
- (b) Date of payment
- (c) Earlier of (a) & (b)
- (d) Date of entry of services in the books of the supplier of service

Q69: Allahabad Bank has provided the following detail in respect of a service provided by it.

1	Date of supply of services	6-12-2019
2	Date of issue of invoice (within 45 days of provision of service)	10-1-2020
3	Date of receipt of payment	18-12-2019

Determine the time of supply of service.

- (a) 6-12-2019
- (b) 10-1-2020
- (c) 18-12-2019
- (d) None of the above

Q70: Jindal Consultancy services, provides the following details:

1	Date of supply of services	16-12-2019
2	Date of issue of invoice	28-1-2019
3	Date of entering the payment in the books of supplier	29-1-2020
4	Date of credit of payment in bank account	1-2-2020

Determine the time of supply of service

- (a) 16-12-2019
- (b) 29-1-2020
- (c) 1-2-2020
- (d) None of the above

Q71: Determine the time of supply from the following information:

May 4	Supplier invoices goods taxable on reverse charge basis to Shiv-Hari (30 days from the date of issuance of invoice elapse on June 3)
June 12	Shiv-Hari receives the goods
July 3	Shiv-Hari makes the payment for goods

- (a) 4 May
- (b) 4 June
- (c) 12 June
- (d) 3 July

Value of supply under GST

Q72: Value of supply under section 15(1) is:

- (a) Wholesale price
- (b) Market value
- (c) Maximum retail price
- (d) Transaction value

Q73: Discount given after the supply is deducted from the value of supply, if-

- (a) Such discount is given as per the agreement entered into at/or before the supply
- (b) Such discount is linked to the relevant invoices
- (c) Proportionate input tax credit is reversed by the recipient of supply
- (d) All of the above

Q74: Subsidy given by the Central Government or a State Government while determining value of taxable supply under Goods and Services Tax (GST) as per section 15 of the CGST Act, 2017:

- (a) included in the transaction value i.e. (value of taxable supply)
- (b) just ignored no treatment
- (c) shall not be included in transaction value i.e. (value of taxable supply)
- (d) deducted from the transaction value i.e. (value of taxable supply)

[CS Executive Dec 2018]

Q75: Which of the following shall not be included in value of supply?

- (a) GST
- (b) Interest
- (c) Late fee
- (d) Commission

Q76: Which of the following though shown in bill not be included in determining the value of supply for the purpose of GST?

- (a) Packing
- (b) Discount
- (c) Interest for late payment
- (d) Installation charges

(CS Executive Dec 2017)

Q77: When the supplier and recipient are not related and price is the sole consideration for supply, the valuation is done as per

- (a) Section 15(1)
- (b) Section 15(2)
- (c) Section 15(3)
- (d) All of the above

Q78: In respect of supplies notified by the Central Government, on the recommendation of GST Council, the valuation is done as per

- (a) Section 15(5)
- (b) Rule 32
- (c) Both (a) & (b)
- (d) None of the above

Q79: The value of supply should include:

- (a) Any non-GST taxes, duties, Cesses, fees charged separately by supplier
- (b) Interest, late fee or penalty for delayed payment of any consideration for any supply
- (c) Subsidies directly linked to the price except subsidies provided by the Central and State Governments
- (d) All of the above

Q80: When supplier and recipient are related and price is NOT the sole consideration, the valuation is done as per:

- (a) Section 15(1)/(2)/(3)
- (b) Section 15(4) and Rules (27 to 31)
- (c) Section 15(5) and Rule 32
- (d) None of the above

Q81: Which of the following subsidy will not be included in transaction value as per section 15(2)?

- (a) subsidy provided by Central Government
- (b) Subsidy provided by NGO
- (c) Subsidy provided by company under corporate governance
- (d) All of the above

Q82: A film training Institute has subsidized its course on account of subsidies received. Which of the following shall be included in the value of supply?

- (a) Subsidy from Cine Association, Mumbai
- (b) Subsidy from US Government
- (c) Subsidy from Warren Brothers of Hollywood
- (d) All of the above

Q83: Where a laptop is supplied for ₹40,000 along with the barter of a printer that is manufactured by the recipient and the value of the printer known at the time of supply is ₹4,000 but the open market value of the laptop is not known, the value of the supply of the laptop is _____

- (a) ₹44,000
- (b) ₹40,000
- (c) ₹6,000
- (d) ₹4,000

Q84: The rule 28 is applicable:

- (a) When the supply is between distinct persons
- (b) Where the supplier and recipient are related
- (c) Both (a) & (b)
- (d) None of the above

Q85: If a lottery is not allowed to be sold in any State other than the organisation state, then it is treated as lottery _____ by the state government.

- (a) Run
- (b) Authorised
- (c) Allowed
- (d) None of the above

Q86: The supply of lottery is covered under

- (a) Supply of goods
- (b) Supply of services
- (c) Neither goods nor services
- (d) Both goods and services

Q87: As per Notification No. 2/2017, the Supply of lottery is exempt from GST if:

- (a) The Supplier of lottery is any person other than Government/Union territory/Local authority.
- (b) The appropriate GST was paid when lottery was supplied by Government/Union territory/Local authority to the authorised distributor.
- (c) Both (a) and (b) conditions are satisfied
- (d) No such condition is there

Q88: Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?

- (a) Section 15 of CGST Act prescribed different provisions for valuation of goods and services
- (b) CGST Act and IGST Act have different provisions for valuation of supply
- (c) Section 15 of CGST Act prescribes same set of provisions for valuation of goods and services
- (d) (a) and (b)

Q89: Shivani Enterprises has sold goods with list price ₹40,000 to a customer. A discount of 10% is given to the customer. Which is reflected in invoice, to arrive at the final price of ₹36,000. The transaction value is _____

- (a) ₹40,000
- (b) ₹36,000
- (c) ₹44,000
- (d) None of the above

Q90: X Limited and Y Limited are related person as per explanation to section 15 of CGST Act, 2017. X Limited sold goods to Y Limited at ₹80,000. The similar goods are sold by X Limited in the open market at ₹1,25,000. Is the valuation possible as per section 15(1)? Also find out the transaction value as per the applicable provisions.

- (a) Yes, ₹1,25,000
- (b) No, ₹1,25,000
- (c) Yes, ₹80,000
- (d) No, ₹80,000

Q91: The US \$3,000 are converted into UK £2,200. The RBI reference rate at that time for US \$ is ₹63 per US dollar and for UK £85 per UK Pound. What will be the value of supply?

- (a) ₹1,870
- (b) ₹1,250
- (c) ₹1,95,000
- (d) None of the above

Q92: Mr. A, an air travel agent, has provided the following details for February, 2020.

Basic air fare collected for domestic booking of tickets	₹5,00,000
Basic air face collected for international booking of tickets	₹15,00,000

Determine the total value of taxable supply of services.

- (a) ₹2,15,000
- (b) ₹3,25,000
- (c) ₹1,75,000
- (d) ₹2,00,000

Q93: Vinod is an air travel agent. For the month of March 2018, he has collected ₹22,00,000 (Basic Fare for domestic Booking) and ₹30,00,000 (Basic Fare for International Booking). Determine the value of taxable supply of services as per rule 32(3) of CGST Rules, 2017.

- (a) ₹4,10,000
- (b) ₹52,00,000
- (c) ₹22,00,000
- (d) ₹30,00,000

Q94: "Santosh Interiors" have charged ₹3,77,600 from their client in respect of services provided in the Month of February, 2020. The rate of GST is 18%. The amount ₹3,77,600 is inclusive of GST and Tax has not been shown separately in the invoice. Determine the amount of total Tax included in invoice.

- (a) ₹3,77,600
- (b) ₹2,15,000
- (c) ₹65,000
- (d) ₹57,600

Q95: Goa Government has issued 1,600 tickets of Mahalakshmi weekly lottery (Face Value per ticket is ₹1,000 whereas the price as notified by official Gazette is ₹800) to Bhuvan Limited, who is one of its lottery distributor. This lottery can be sold by Bhuvan Limited even outside Goa. The applicable GST rate is 28%. The recipient of Supply is Head Office of Bhuvan Limited located at Pune, Maharashtra. What is the value of Supply as per relevant sub-rule of Rule 31A of CGST Rules, 2017.

- (a) ₹1,25,000
- (b) ₹1,35,000
- (c) ₹16,00,000
- (d) None of the above

Q96: As per sub-rule (3) of Rule 31A, the value of Supply of actionable claim in the form of chance to win in betting, gambling of horse racing in a race shall be _____ of the face value of the bet or the amount paid into the totalisator.

- (a) 80%
- (b) 100%
- (c) 100/112
- (d) 120%

Q97: Which one of the following is treated as incidental expenses under section 15(2)(c)

- (a) Commission
- (b) Packing Expenses
- (c) Weighment Charges
- (d) All of the above

Q98: The selling price of a notebook is ₹50. For notebooks sold to students in Government schools, a company uses its CSR funds to pay the seller ₹30, so that the students pay only ₹20 per note book. The value of the notebook will be _____, as this is a non-government subsidy.

- (a) ₹20
- (b) ₹30
- (c) ₹50
- (d) ₹80

Q99: A supply priced at ₹10,000 is made, with a credit period of 1 month for payment. Thereafter, interest of 12% is charged. The payment is received after the lapse of three months from the date of supply. The amount of 12% p.a. (i.e. 1% per month) on ₹10,000 for two months after the free credit period is ₹300. Such interest will be _____ to the value.

- (a) Added
- (b) Deducted
- (c) Added at 50%
- (d) None of the above

Q100: Chitra Advertisers conceptualised and designed the advertising campaign for a new product launched by New Moon Private Ltd. for a consideration of ₹5,00,000. Chitra Advertisers owed ₹20,000 to one of its vendors in relation to the advertising service provided by it to New Moon Private Ltd. Such liability of Chitra Advertisers was discharged by New Moon Private Ltd. New Moon Private Ltd. delayed the payment of consideration and thus, paid ₹12,712 as interest. Assume the rate of GST to be 18%. The value of taxable supply made by Chitra Advertisers is _____

- (a) ₹5,32,712
- (b) ₹5,20,000
- (c) ₹5,12,712
- (d) ₹5,00,000

ANSWER KEY

1	(d)	2	(d)	3	(d)	4	(c)	5	(a)	6	(d)	7	(d)
8	(a)	9	(b)	10	(b)	11	(c)	12	(d)	13	(d)	14	(b)
15	(c)	16	(a)	17	(b)	18	(d)	19	(d)	20	(a)	21	(b)
22	(c)	23	(d)	24	(a)	25	(b)	26	(c)	27	(c)	28	(b)
29	(a)	30	(d)	31	(c)	32	(c)	33	(d)	34	(b)	35	(c)
36	(c)	37	(a)	38	(b)	39	(d)	40	(b)	41	(a)	42	(a)
43	(a)	44	(b)	45	(a)	46	(a)	47	(b)	48	(c)	49	(a)
50	(a)	51	(b)	52	(c)	53	(b)	54	(a)	55	(a)	56	(d)
57	(a)	58	(a)	59	(c)	60	(b)	61	(d)	62	(a)	63	(d)
64	(d)	65	(d)	66	(c)	67	(a)	68	(c)	69	(c)	70	(a)
71	(b)	72	(d)	73	(d)	74	(c)	75	(a)	76	(b)	77	(d)
78	(c)	79	(d)	80	(b)	81	(a)	82	(d)	83	(a)	84	(c)
85	(a)	86	(a)	87	(c)	88	(c)	89	(b)	90	(b)	91	(a)
92	(c)	93	(a)	94	(d)	95	(a)	96	(b)	97	(d)	98	(c)
99	(a)	100	(a)										

Input tax credit & computation of GST liability

1. Taxes paid on inward supply of is/ are called as Input Taxes.
 - (a) Inputs
 - (b) Inputs and capital goods
 - (c) Inputs, Capital Goods and Services
 - (d) Capital Goods and Services
 2. Taxes paid under Reverse Charge Mechanism are:
 - (a) Not a part of input taxes
 - (b) Also a part of input taxes
 - (c) Part of input taxes if paid under section 10
 - (d) None of the above
 3. When the taxes paid on inputs are available as a set off against the taxes payable on outward taxable supplies, then it is called as
 - (a) Input Tax Credit
 - (b) Input Tax Adjustment
 - (c) Input Tax Benefit
 - (d) Blocked Credit
 4. Input Tax in relation to Person, means Charged on any supply of goods or services or both made to him.
 - (a) Registered; Central Tax or State Tax
 - (b) Unregistered; Central Tax or State Tax
 - (c) Registered; Central Tax or State Tax or Integrated Tax or Union Territory Tax
 - (d) Unregistered; Central Tax or State Tax or Integrated Tax or Union Territory Tax
 5. To avail input tax credit, which of the following factors is not relevant?
 - (a) Tax Invoice
 - (b) Furnishing of return by supplier
 - (c) Receipt of goods and services
 - (d) Payment by buyer (Recipient) for supply received
- [CS Executive June 2019]**
6. The term "Used in the course or furtherance of business" means?
 - (a) It should be directly co-related to output supply
 - (b) It is planned to use in the course of business
 - (c) It is used or intended to be used in the course of business
 - (d) None of the above
 7. The amount of ITC shall be
 - (a) Credited to the Electronic Cash Ledger
 - (b) Credited to the Electronic Credit Ledger
 - (c) Debited to the Electronic Cash Ledger
 - (d) Debited to the Electronic Credit Ledger
 8. As per section 16(1) of CGST Act, 2017, ITC is available
 - I. Only to registered person
 - II. Only to unregistered person
 - III. Both registered and unregistered person
 - IV. Supplies are used in the course or furtherance of business
 - V. Supplies are intended to be used in the course of furtherance of business
 - VI. No condition of use of supply in business

Which of the following combination is correct?

- (a) I, IV & V
 - (b) II, IV & V
 - (c) II, IV & V
 - (d) III, IV, V & VI
 - (e) I, IV & VI
9. If the goods are received in lots/installment,
- (a) 50% of ITC can be taken on receipt of 1st installment and balance 50% on receipt of last installment
 - (b) ITC can be availed upon receipt of last installment
 - (c) 100% ITC can be taken on receipt of 1st installment
 - (d) Proportionate ITC can be availed on receipt of each lot/ installment
10. As per section 16(2) of CGST Act, 2017, the registered person is entitled to the credit of any Input Tax Credit on fulfilment of conditions:
- I. Possession of Tax Invoice or Debit Note
 - II. Receipts of goods and services
 - III. Payment of tax to the Government
 - IV. Filing of valid return under section 39
 - V. Filing of valid return under section 44
 - VI. Payment of invoice by receipt to supplier
- (a) I & II
 - (b) I, II, III & IV
 - (c) I, II, III & V
 - (d) I, III, V & VI
11. As per Rule 36(1) of CGST Rules, 2017, which of the following documents will not suffice the condition of possession of invoice for availing ITC?
- (a) Invoice or debit note issued by the supplier of goods or services or both
 - (b) Invoice raise by recipient in case of inward supplies from registered person
 - (c) Bill of entry prescribed under the Customs Act
 - (d) An input service distributor's or credit note issued by input service distribution for distribution of credit
12. One of the essential conditions for availing ITC is that the tax should have actually been paid to the Government on the goods or services or both for which ITC is being taken. This payment can be done by the supplier by
- (a) Making payment through cash
 - (b) Making payment through utilization of ITC
 - (c) Either by (a) or (b) or both
 - (d) None of the above
13. Filing of valid return is one of the essential condition for availing ITC. This return is
- (a) Under section 37
 - (b) Under section 38
 - (c) Under section 39
 - (d) Under section 44
14. Which of the following statement is true for a Composition Tax Payer?
- (a) A composition Tax Payer can avail only 50% of ITC on Capital Goods
 - (b) A composite Tax payer can avail 100% of ITC on inputs
 - (c) ITC s not available on inward supplies made by a Composition Tax Payer
 - (d) None of the above

15. As per the first Proviso to section 16(2), where the recipient receives the goods and/ or services in instalments, the registered person.....
- (a) Shall NOT be entitled to take ITC
 - (b) Shall be entitled to take ITC upon receipt of FIRST Lot
 - (c) Shall be entitled to take ITC upon receipt of LAST Lot
 - (d) Shall be entitled to take ITC immediately on receipt of FIRST Lot provided the invoice is issued by the supplier for all the goods
16. As per second proviso to section 16(2) of CGST Act, 2017, the time next financial year,will be relevant in determining the time limit.
- (a) 3 months
 - (b) 6 months
 - (c) 180 days
 - (d) Till the date of filing of Annual Return
17. Where the registered person has claimed depreciation on the of the Capital Goods, ITC shall not be allowed.
- (a) Cost
 - (b) Tax component of cost
 - (c) Both (a) & (b)
 - (d) None of the above
18. ABC Limited purchased a machine for 10,00,000 plus GST @ 18%. It has been capitalized in the books at ₹11,80,000 (i.e inclusive of GST paid). Accordingly, the depreciation was claimed @ 15% on ₹11,80,000 under the Income-tax Act. What is the amount of ITC to be allowed?
- (a) ₹1,80,000
 - (b) 15% of ₹1,80,000
 - (c) 85% of ₹1,80,000
 - (d) ITC will not be allowed
19. A manufacturing takes deduction of depreciation on the GST component of the cost of capital goods as per Income-tax Act, 1960. The manufacturer
- (a) Can avail only 25% of the said tax components as ITC
 - (b) Can avail only 50% of the said tax component as ITC
 - (c) Can avail only 100% of the said tax component as ITC
 - (d) Cannot avail ITC on the said tax component
20. If debit note is issued in respect of an invoice subsequently, in the next financial year, Will be relevant in determining the time limit.
- (a) Date of invoice
 - (b) Date of debit note
 - (c) Date of debit note, if issued within 6 months
 - (d) Time limit is one year after the issue of debit note
21. If the payment is not made by the recipient to the supplier within from the date of invoice, then the taxpayer needs to reverse the credit already taken.
- (a) 45 Days
 - (b) 90 Days
 - (c) 180 Days
 - (d) 200 Days

22. What is the limit for reclaiming ITC reversed due to non-payment within 180 days?
- (a) 3 months
 - (b) 1 financial year
 - (c) 2 financial year
 - (d) No limit, as section 16(4) is not applicable in this case
23. Input Tax Credit cannot be availed after the expiry of from the date of invoice of tax invoice of supply.
- (a) 3 months
 - (b) 6 months
 - (c) 1 year
 - (d) 2 years
- [CS Executive June 2019]**
24. Which of the following inward supplies are not eligible for ITC in case of a company manufacturing taxable goods?
- (a) Food and Beverages
 - (b) Outdoor catering
 - (c) Health Services
 - (d) All of the above
25. Mukesh purchased goods for the business, in respect of which ITC admissible is ₹36,000. 20% of such goods have been used for personal purposes, 60% sold and 20% goods are still lying in godown. Considering section 17(1) of CGST Act, ITC will be available for
- (a) ₹36,000
 - (b) 20% of ₹36,000
 - (c) 60% of ₹36,000
 - (d) 80% of ₹36,000
26. The turnover of taxable and exempted goods are ₹6,00,000 and ₹4,00,000 respectively. The common inputs on which GST paid is ₹1,08,000. The common inputs on which GST paid is ₹1,08,000. The eligible ITC on common input as per section 17(2) is:
- (a) ₹1,08,000
 - (b) 60% of ₹1,08,000
 - (c) 40% of ₹1,08,000
 - (d) None of the above
27. What is the time limit for availing the ITC, as given in section 16 (4)
- (a) Due date of furnishing of return under section 39 for the month of September following the end of financial year to which such invoice or invoice relating to such debit note pertains.
 - (b) Furnishing of the relevant Annual Return
 - (c) Earlier of (a) or (b)
 - (d) Later of (a) or (b)
28. As per section 17(2) of CGST Act, 2017, the ITC is not available in respect of
- (a) Taxable Supplies
 - (b) Zero-rated Supplies
 - (c) Exempted Supplies
 - (d) All of the above

29. For banking companies using inputs and input services partly for taxable supplies and partly for exempt supplies, which of the following statement is true?
- ITC shall be compulsorily restricted to credit attributable to taxable supplies including zero rates supplies
 - 50% of eligible ITC on inputs, Capital goods and Input service shall be mandatorily taken in a month and rest shall lapse
 - Either (a) or (b), at the option of banking company
 - None of the above
30. Determine the amount of ITC, available to ABC Bank as per Section 17(4)
- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------|
| ITC on inward supply (same PAN) | ₹3,00,000 |
| ITC on inward supply (Different PAN) | ₹14,00,000 |
- ₹10,00,000
 - ₹15,50,000
 - ₹17,00,000
 - None of the above
31. Section 17(5) of CGST Act, 2017 deals with
- Available Credit
 - Restricted Credit
 - Blocked Credit
 - Deemed Credit
32. Which one of the following is the case of Blocked Credit?
- Goods destroyed due to natural calamities
 - Goods destroyed due to fire
 - Goods lost due to theft
 - All of the above
33. As per Explanation to section 16(2) (b) of CGST Act, 2017, w.e.f. 1-2-2019, in case of "Bill To Ship To" situation, the ITC is allowed on demand receipt basis. It may be
- In respect of services only
 - In case of goods only
 - In case of both goods and services
 - Not allowed w.e.f. 1-2-2019
34. Considering the amendments made by CGST (Amendment) Act, 2018, in which of the following case, the ITC is blocked. The motor vehicle has been used for:
- Making further taxable supply of such motor vehicles
 - Making taxable supply for transportation of passenger
 - Making taxable supply of imparting training on driving such motor vehicle
 - None of the above
35. As per section 17(5), ITC is blocked when motor vehicle is used for transportation of persons with seating capacity.....(Including the driver).
- Less than 13 persons
 - Up to 13 persons
 - Less than 15 persons
 - Up to 15 persons

36. In which of the following case, the ITC is not blocked?
- (a) Car purchased by manufacturing company for official use of its employees
 - (b) Car purchased by a company for commutation of CEO from residence to factory and back
 - (c) Car purchased by a car driving school for exclusive use by the officers for commutation purpose and not for imparting driving skills.
 - (d) Truck purchased by a company for transportation of its finished goods
37. ITC on aircraft purchased by an aviation school providing training on flying aircraft is.....
- (a) Allowed
 - (b) Allowed but 80% only
 - (c) Allowed by 50% only
 - (d) Not allowed
38. ITC on general insurance taken on car used by employees of a manufacturing company for official purpose is
- (a) Allowed (100%)
 - (b) Allowed (80%)
 - (c) Allowed (50)
 - (d) Not allowed (i.e. Blocked credit)
39. A company has paid for membership of a health club Centre for employees. The related ITC is
- (a) Allowed, if provided by employer to its employees under statutory obligation
 - (b) Allowed, If it is provided by others working in the same industry
 - (c) Not allowed, in case it is provided under voluntary move
 - (d) Not allowed, in any case
40. In which of the following case, the ITC is blocked under section 17(5)?
- (a) Tax payable due to evasion of taxes
 - (b) Detention, seizure and release of goods and conveyances in transit
 - (c) Confiscation of goods or conveyances and levy of penalty
 - (d) All of the above
41. In which of the following case, ITC is not blocked?
- (a) Tax paid on inputs by Composition Dealer
 - (b) Tax paid on inputs by NRTP
 - (c) Tax paid on goods /services used for person purposes
 - (d) None of the above
42. As per section 18(1)(a) of CGST Act, 2017, when person already engaged in business before GST now requires mandatory registration, ITC is.....
- (a) Allowed on Inputs held in stock
 - (b) Allowed on Capital Goods only
 - (c) Allowed on both Input and Capital goods
 - (d) None of the above
43. As per section 18(22), in case of new registration, the registered person shall not be entitled to take ITC in respect of any supply of goods/services after the expiry of..... from the date of issue of tax invoice relating to such supply.
- (a) 6 months
 - (b) 1 Year
 - (c) 18 Months
 - (d) 180 days

44. Raj & Co., applied for voluntary registration under CGST Act, 2017 on 5th July. Raj & Co., was having the stock available against the invoices for a period of 3 months only. Raj & Co., shall be eligible for input tax credit on such stock as held as on:

- (a) 30th June, 2017
- (b) 5th July, 2017
- (c) 15th July, 2017
- (d) 14th July, 2017

[CS Executive June 2018]

45. As regards availability of credit in special circumstances, given in section 18, ITC on capital goods is available in case of:

- (a) Compulsory registration under section 18(1)(a)
- (b) Voluntary registration under section 18(1)(b)
- (c) Shifting from Composition scheme to Regular scheme under section 18(1) (c)
- (d) None of the above

46. Where any registered person ceases to pay tax under section 10, he shall be entitled to take credit of input tax on capital goods subject to reduction by.....

- (a) 5% for use for every completed quarter
- (b) 5% for use for every quarter of part
- (c) 8% for use for every quarter or part
- (d) 5% for use for every year

47. Capital goods were brought in the factory on 1-10-2019 worth ₹10,00,000 on which IGST of 18% was paid. These capital goods were sold at ₹7,80,000 on 2-2-21. The ITC to be reversed is.....

- (a) Nil
- (b) ₹1,26,000
- (c) ₹1,40,000
- (d) None of the above

48. Calculate the amount of ITC available from the following information:

Total ITC on Input	3,00,000
Total ITC on Input services	1,80,000

The above ITC includes ITC on input and input services used:

- (i) Exclusively for non-business Purpose = ₹70,000
- (ii) Exclusively for Exempt Supplies ₹30,000
- (a) ₹3,00,000
- (b) ₹4,80,000
- (c) ₹4,10,000
- (d) ₹3,80,000

49. X Limited purchased goods on 20-2-2018. A debt note was issued in respect of the same invoice on 7-4-2020. The last date for claiming ITC will be:

- i. Due date of furnishing of return under section 39 for the month of September following financial year 2019-20
- ii. Due date of furnishing of return under section 39 for the month of September following financial year 2020-21
- iii. Furnishing of the Annual return for financial year 2019-20
- iv. Furnishing of the Annual return for financial year 2020-21
- (a) Earlier of I & III
- (b) Later of I & III
- (c) Earlier of II & IV
- (d) Later of II & IV

50. When the goods or services are used by the registered person partly effecting taxable supplies including 'Zero Rated supplies' and partly for effecting 'Exempt Supplies', the amount of credit shall be available.....
- (a) To the extent as it is attributable to the taxable supply/zero rated supply
 - (b) To the extent as it is attributable to the exempt supply
 - (c) Both (a) and (b)
 - (d) Either (a) or (b)
51. Blocked credit means, the inward supply of goods or services on which ITC
- (a) Shall be allowed fully
 - (b) Shall be allowed provisionally
 - (c) Shall not be allowed provisionally
 - (d) Shall not be allowed forever
52. In which of the following cases, ITC would be available?
- (a) Goods lost and destroyed
 - (b) Goods for business purpose
 - (c) Goods disposed of by way of gift
 - (d) Goods written off
53. Section 17(4) allows a banking company or financial institution to avail:
- (a) 50% of ITC (Difference PAN)
 - (b) 100% of ITC (Same PAN)
 - (c) Any of (a) or (b), at the option of taxpayer
 - (d) Both (a) and (b)
54. ITC on capital goods and inputs can be availed ininstallments.
- (a) One
 - (b) Six
 - (c) Twelve
 - (d) Thirty Five
55. Which one of the following is a tax paying document in section 16(2)?
- (a) Bill of entry
 - (b) Acknowledged copy of tax paid to Government
 - (c) Transportation Bill
 - (d) All of the above
56. The proportionate credit for capital goods is allowed
- (a) For business and Non-business purpose.
 - (b) For business or Non-business purpose
 - (c) Both of the above
 - (d) None of the above
57. The capital goods are supplied as scrap and accordingly taxable person shall pay on the transaction value determined under section 15 of CGST Act, 2017. Which of the following is/are covered under this provision?
- (a) Refractory bricks
 - (b) Moulds and dies
 - (c) Jigs and Fixtures
 - (d) All of the above

58. Which of the following expenditure is eligible for Input Tax Credit?

- (a) Membership Fee of a club
- (b) Home Travel Concession extended to employees
- (c) Goods given as free gifts
- (d) None of the above

[CS Executive Dec 2017]

59. The date of invoice for supply of goods is 24-10-2019 for which ITC is available. The annual return has been furnished on 5th October, 2020. The time limit for availing ITC is

- (a) Date of filing return under section 44 i.e. 5th October, 2020
- (b) Due date of filing return for the month of September 2020 (i.e. 20th October, 2020)
- (c) Earlier of (a) and (b)
- (d) Later of (a) and (b)

60. Determine the amount of ITC admissible to XYZ Limited in respect of following

	Particulars	Amount (₹)
(a)	Inputs used for manufacture of the final product	24,000
(b)	Inputs used in trial runs	2,000
(c)	Packing material used in a factory	4,500
(d)	Goods destroyed due to fire	1,000
(e)	Goods destroyed due to natural calamities	2,400
(f)	Goods used for providing services in warranty period	3,000

- (a) ₹36,900
- (b) ₹35,900
- (c) ₹33,500
- (d) ₹ 30,500

61. Mr. Kamal becomes liable to registration on 25th October, 2020. Accordingly. He has applied for GST registration on 7th November, 2020. As per section 18(1)(a), Kamal shall be eligible for ITC on Inputs held in stock as one:

- (a) 24th October
- (b) 25th October
- (c) 26th October
- (d) 7th November

62.

Date when becomes liable	14-7-20
Applied for mandatory registration	24-7-20
Input tax in respect of following held on 31-7-20:	
• Inputs held in stock	62,000
• Inputs contained in finished/Semi-finished goods held in stock	14,000
• Inputs on capital goods	24,000

What is the amount of ITC available as per section 18(1)(a)?

- (a) ₹1,00,000
- (b) ₹76,000
- (c) ₹38,000
- (d) ₹86,000

63. ITC on capital goods is allowed under section 18(1) in case of:
- (a) Fresh registration section 18(1)(a)
 - (b) Voluntary registration under section 18(1)(b)
 - (c) Shifting from composition scheme to Regular scheme under section 18(1)(c)
 - (d) Both (a) and (b)
64. KMB limited is a registered person engaged in supply of goods which are exempt from tax. On 22-6-2020, exemption notification was rescinded and the goods become liable for tax. Determine the eligible credit in respect of capital goods purchased on 4-12-2019 for ₹7,00,000 plus GST @ 12%. These capital goods have been exclusively used in supplying exempted goods. What is the amount of ITC available on capital goods?
- (a) ₹84,000
 - (b) ₹71,400
 - (c) ₹12,600
 - (d) ₹7,00,000
65. When a person under regular scheme changes to composition scheme, he shall pay an amount by way of debit in the Electronic Credit Ledger or Electronic cash ledger, equivalent to credit of input tax in respect of inputs held in stock and inputs contained in semi-finished stock and on capital goods on the
- (a) Day preceding the date of exercising such option
 - (b) Date of exercising such option
 - (c) Day after the date of exercising such option
 - (d) None of the above
66. Mr. A bought machinery for ₹1,00,000 on which IGST was paid @18% (i.e. ₹18,000). After use of machine for 3 years, 7 months and 15 days. Mr. A decided to convert from normal to composition scheme. The amount to be reversed in case is:
- (a) ₹18,000
 - (b) ₹4,800
 - (c) ₹9,000
 - (d) ₹4,000
67. When the capital goods are removed, on which ITC has been taken, the registered person shall pay an amount equal to ITC taken as reduced by.....
- (a) 5% per completed quarter
 - (b) 5% per quarter or part thereof
 - (c) 8% per completed quarter
 - (d) 5% per month
68. What is the assumed life of capital goods, while calculating reversal of ITC under section 18(4)?
- (a) 3 Years or 36 months
 - (b) 4 Years or 48 months
 - (c) 5 Years or 60 months
 - (d) 65 month
69. Mohan is registered under normal scheme is GST. He wants to shift from normal scheme to composition scheme. At the time for exercise of such option, the machine has already been used for 4 years, 8 months and 2 days. The ITC taken at the time of purchase of machine was ₹2,10,000. How much ITC needs to be reversed in respect of this machine (capital goods)?
- (a) ₹2,10,000
 - (b) ₹1,05,000
 - (c) ₹ 21,000
 - (d) ₹10,500

70. When a person under regular scheme changes to composition scheme, the ITC in respect of inputs held in stock, inputs contained in semi-finished and finished goods held in stock and capital goods (subject to deduction) is reversed. After reversing the ITC so calculated, the balance in the credit of Electronic Credit ledger will
- Be refunded
 - Be adjusted for other business vertical
 - Be lapsed
 - None of the above
71. Sanjay is registered under normal scheme in GST. He wants to shift from normal scheme to composition scheme. The following information is available:
- Balance in Electronic Credit Ledger: ₹ 1,00,000
 - ITC in respect of inputs contained in finished goods held in stock: ₹25,000
- What is the amount of ITC to be reversed and the treatment of balance in Electronic Credit ledger, if any.
- ₹25,000 to be reversed and ₹1,00,000 to be refunded to the taxpayer
 - ₹25,000 to be reversed and balance ₹75,000 will be refunded
 - ₹25,000 to be reversed and balance ₹75,000 will be lapsed
 - After reversal, ₹75,000 to paid by taxpayer to government
72. At the time of shifting from normal scheme to composition scheme, the following information is available:
- Balance in Electronic Credit Ledger: ₹30,000
 - ITC in respect of inputs contained in finished goods held in stock: ₹65,000
- As per section 18(4) of CGST Act, 2017, which of the following is correct?
- ₹65,000 to be reversed and ₹30,000 to be refunded
 - ₹65,000 to be reversed and ₹30,000 to be lapsed
 - ₹65,000 to be reversed and ₹35,000 to be lapsed
 - ₹65,000 to be reversed by debit to Electronic Credit Ledger (₹30,000) and balance through E - Cash ledger (₹35,000)
73. DevAnand becomes liable to pay tax on 15-7-2020 and has applied for registration on 19-7-2020. He obtained registration on 24-7-2020. As per section 18(1)(d), Dev is entitled to take credit of input tax paid in respect of inputs held in stock, inputs contained in finished and semi-finished goods held in stock on:
- 14-7-2020
 - 15-7-2020
 - 16-7-2020
 - 24-7-2020
74. Shashi acquired a capital asset on 1-11-2019, at a cost of ₹4,00,000 plus GST @ 18%. He used this machinery for production of exempt supplies only. On 15-5-2021, his supplies becomes taxable. As per section 18(1)(d)..... will be available as ITC on capital goods.
- ₹72,000
 - ₹25,200
 - ₹46,800
 - ₹36,000
75. The ITC as self-assessed in the return of a registered person shall be credited to
- Electronic Liability Ledger
 - Electronic Cash Ledger
 - Electronic Credit Ledger
 - Electronic Available Ledger

JOB WORK

76. Job work means any treatment of process undertaken by a person on goods belonging to another registered person. The person who is providing goods or raw material is called as.....
- (a) Casual taxable Person
 - (b) Principal
 - (c) Non Resident Taxable Person
 - (d) None of the above
77. As per section 143(1) of the CGST Act, 2017, a registered person may send inputs/capital goods under intimation and subject to certain..... to a job worker for job work.
- (a) Without payment of tax
 - (b) Without payment of tax (100%)
 - (c) With payment of tax (50%)
 - (d) With payment of tax (25%)
78. When goods are dispatched by the principal to the job worker; the principal is:
- (a) Required to reverse the ITC availed on such inputs
 - (b) Not required to reverse the ITC availed on such inputs
 - (c) Required to reverse 50% of ITC availed on such inputs
 - (d) None of the above
79. What is the time limit within which the inputs sent to a job worker are required to be returned to the principal?
- (a) 6 month
 - (b) 1 year
 - (c) 2 year
 - (d) 3 year
80. As per CGST (Amendment) Act, 2018, the commissioner is empowered to extend the "One year period" applicable to inputs sent to a job worker, on sufficient cause being shown, for a further period:
- (a) Of 6 months
 - (b) Of 1 year
 - (c) Not exceeding 1 year
 - (d) Not exceeding 3 years
81. Which of the following items sent out to a job worker need not be brought within 3 years' time?
- (a) Moulds & Dies
 - (b) Jigs & Fixtures
 - (c) Tools
 - (d) All of the above
82. What is the time limit within which the capital goods sent to a job worker are required to be returned to the principal?
- (a) 6 Months
 - (b) 1 year
 - (c) 2 years
 - (d) 3 years

83. The responsibility for keeping proper accounts for the inputs or capital goods sent to job worker lies within:
- (a) Principal only
 - (b) Job Worker only
 - (c) Both Principal & Job Worker
 - (d) Any of (a) & (b)
84. Any waste and scrap generated during the job work may be supplied by the job worker directly from his business on payment of tax if:
- (a) Such job worker is registered
 - (b) Such job worker is not registered
 - (c) Principal is not registered
 - (d) Principal is registered
85. As per CGST (Amendment) Act, 2018, the commissioner is empowered to extend the "Three year period" applicable to capital Goods sent to a job worker, on sufficient cause being shown, for a further period:
- (a) 6 Months
 - (b) Not exceeding 1 year
 - (c) Not exceeding 2 years
 - (d) Not exceeding 3 years
86. When the goods are sent to job worker, input tax credit will be reversed if the goods are not received back by the principal after completion of job work within.....of being sent out.
- (a) 3 months
 - (b) 6 months
 - (c) 1 year
 - (d) 3 years
- [CS Executive June 2019]**
87. The job Work procedure is given in.....of CGST Act, 2017.
- (a) Section 135
 - (b) Section 139
 - (c) Section 140
 - (d) Section 143
88. If job worker is not registered under section 25, then the principal shall not supply the goods from the place of business of a job worker unless the principal:
- (a) Declares the place of business of job worker as his additional place of business
 - (b) Declares the place of business of job worker as his principal place of business
 - (c) Makes payment of GST
 - (d) None of the above
89. As per section 143(3) and (4) of CGST Act, 2017, if the goods are not received back or not supplied from the premises of job worker within specified time limit, it shall be deemed to be supply from principal to the job worker from the day when it was sent for job work. In that case, who will be liable to pay GST?
- (a) Principal, GST without interest
 - (b) Principal, GST with interest
 - (c) Job-worker, GST without interest
 - (d) Job-worker, GST with interest

90. As per section 16(2)(d), receipt of goods or services or both is a necessary condition for claiming ITC. Instead of first bringing the goods to the premises of the principal and then sending it to the place of job worker, Mr. X has sent the inputs directly from the supplier to the job worker. In this scenario:
- ITC is not allowed to Principal
 - ITC is allowed to Principal Immediately
 - ITC is allowed to Principal when goods are returned by the job worker
 - None of the above

INPUT SERVICE PROVIDER

91. A company may have a number of units and the GST paid by it on input services received can be distributed to the beneficiary units on the basis of their previous year turnover. The office of the company which distributes this.....is called as.....
- Credit, Input Credit Distributor
 - Debit, Input Credit Distributor
 - Credit, Input Service Distributor
 - Debit, Input Service Distributor
92. Input Service Distributor (ISD) may distribute the CGST credit within the State as:
- UTGST
 - CGST
 - SGST
 - Any of the above
- [CS Executive June 2019]
93. An input service distributor shall distribute ITC
- Fortnightly
 - Monthly
 - Quarterly
 - Half yearly
94. The input service distributor is required to distribute.....
- Eligible ITC only
 - Ineligible ITC Only
 - Both (a) & (b)
 - None of the above
95. In respect of recipient located in the same state or Union Territory in which the ISD is located, the ITC of CGST and SGST/UTGST to be distributed as
- CGST
 - SGST/UTGST
 - CGST & SGST/UTGST respectively
 - IGST
96. The credit of tax paid on input services used by more than one supplier be distributor as per provisions of the CGST Act, 2017.....
- Only to one supplier
 - Equally among all he suppliers
 - Among the suppliers who used such input service on pro rata basis of turnover in such state
 - Cannot be distributed
- [CS Executive Dec. 2018]

97. In respect of recipient located in the same State or Union Territory other than of the input service distributor, the ITC of CGST and SGST/UTGST to be distributed as
- (a) CGST
 - (b) SGST/UTGST
 - (c) CGST & SGST/UTGST respectively
98. As per Rule 39 of CGST Rules, 2017, the ITC on account of Integrated Tax (i.e. IGST) shall be distributed as ITC of
- (a) Integrated Tax only
 - (b) Central Tax only
 - (c) State/UT Tax only
 - (d) Central Tax and State/UT Tax equally
99. The ITC available for distribution in a month shall be distributed in the same month and the details thereof shall be furnished in FORM
- (a) GSTR - 5
 - (b) GSTR - 6
 - (c) GSTR - 7
 - (d) None of the above
100. Every taxable person registered as on Input services Distributor shall, for every calendar month or part thereof, furnish, in such form and manner as may be prescribed, within.....days after the end of such.....
- (a) 10, Month
 - (b) 10, quarter
 - (c) 13, month
 - (d) 13, quarter

UTILISATION OF ITC & COMPUTATION OF GST LIABILITY

101. As per section 49(5) read with Rule 88A, the ITC of IGST shall be utilised in the sequence:
- (a) For IGST only
 - (b) Firstly for IGST, then for CGST and balance for SGST/UTGST
 - (c) Firstly for IGST and balance for CGST and SGST/UTGST equally
 - (d) Firstly for IGST and balance for CGST and SGST/ UTGST in any order
102. The ITC of IGST can be utilised for payment of.....On outward supply.
- (a) IGST
 - (b) CGST
 - (c) SGST/UTGST
 - (d) All of the above
103. As per clause (e) of section 49(5), the ITC of CGST.....Utilised towards payment of SGST/UTGST.
- (a) Shall be
 - (b) Shall not be
 - (c) May be
 - (d) Shall be, if there is no ITC (IGST) remaining left.
104. The ITC of CGST can be used for CGST on outward supply:
- (a) Without any condition
 - (b) Provided the ITC available on account of IGST has been utilised fully
 - (c) Only after its use for SGST
 - (d) None of the above

105. Radhey & Company registered supplier paying GST under regular scheme had made Inter-state Taxable Supply of ₹8,00,000 and Intra-state Taxable Supply of ₹6,00,000 chargeable under CGST, SGST at the rates of 9%, 9% and 18% respectively. He is having available amount of ITC under CGST of ₹30,000 and under SGST of ₹20,000. Supplies made are exclusive of taxes. Amount of the total tax payable as CGST, SGST and IGST after availing the amount of ITC by Radhey & Company on such supplies shall be of ₹.....

- (a) 2,30,000
- (b) 2,00,000
- (c) 2,02,000
- (d) 2,26,000

[CS Executive June 2019]

106. Consider the following:

Type of GST	ITC	GST on outward supplies
IGST	80,000	16,000
CGST	40,000	30,000
SGST	38,000	30,000

What would be the balance in ITC to be carried forward after utilisation as per sections 49, 49A, 49B and Rule 88A

- (a) ₹64,000 (IGST), ₹10,000 (CGST) and ₹8,000 (SGST)
- (b) ₹4,000 (IGST), ₹40,000 (CGST) AND ₹38,000 (SGST)
- (c) ₹34,000 (IGST), ₹40,000 (CGST) and ₹8,000 (SGST)
- (d) ₹34,000 (IGST), ₹10,000 (CGST) and ₹38,000 (SGST)

107. Mr. Pankaj of Delhi supplied goods to Mr. Krishna of Delhi for ₹1 Lakh, on which total GST was charged @ 12% Mr. Krishna, after purchase of goods, added 20% margin of profit (on cost) and sold the entire goods to Mr. Ravi of Delhi. The total amount of tax payable after claiming input tax on such transaction by Mr. Krishna is:

- (a) ₹12,000
- (b) ₹14,000
- (c) ₹2,400
- (d) None of the above

[CS Executive June 2018]

108. As per Rule 88A, the ITC of IGST shall first be utilised towards payment of IGST on outward supply. The amount remaining may be utilised towards the payment of

- (a) CGST only
- (b) SGST/UTGST only
- (c) CGST & SGST/UTGST equally
- (d) CGST & SGST/UTGST in any order

109. The ITC of IGST is still available even after its utilisation for outward IGST. In this case, for payment of outward CGST:

- (a) The ITC of CGST to be used firstly
- (b) The ITC of IGST to be used firstly
- (c) The ITC of SGST to be used firstly
- (d) Any of (a) & (b)

110. Whenever the ITC of CGST is to be utilised, it shall be used firstly be used firstly for payment of

- (a) CGST
- (b) SGST
- (c) IGST
- (d) UTGST

111. Consider the following

Type of GST	ITC Available	GST on outward supplies
IGST	7,00,000	3,00,000
CGST	65,000	1,64,000
SGST	48,000	1,64,000

Considering the changes made vide the Central GST (Amendment) Act, 2018, what would be the balance of IGST, CGST & SGST to be carried forward?

- (a) ₹4,00,000 (IGST), ₹Nil (CGST) and ₹Nil (SGST)
- (b) ₹2,36,000 (IGST), ₹65,000 (CGST) and ₹Nil (SGST)
- (c) ₹72,000 (IGST), ₹65,000 (CGST) and ₹48,000 (SGST)
- (d) ₹Nil (IGST), ₹Nil (CGST) and ₹Nil (SGST) and ₹ Nil (SGST)

112. Consider the following:

Type of GST	ITC Available	GST on outward supplies
IGST	2,10,000	6,00,000
CGST	5,10,000	8,20,000
SGST	4,20,000	8,20,000

Considering the charges made vide the Central GST (Amendment) Act, 2018, What would be the amounts of IGST, CGST & SGST payable through Cash Ledger?

- (a) ₹3,90,000 (IGST), ₹3,10,000 (CGST) and ₹4,00,000 (SGST)
- (b) ₹Nil (IGST), ₹4,30,000 (CGST) and ₹4,00,000 (SGST)
- (c) ₹Nil (IGST), ₹3,10,000 (CGST) and ₹7,90,000 (SGST)
- (d) None of the above

113. Consider the following:

Type of GST	ITC Available	GST on out ward supplies
IGST	1,10,000	1,75,000
CGST	3,30,000	2,90,000
SGST	3,25,000	2,90,000

Considering the charges made vide the Central GST (Amendment) Act, 2018 what would be the amount of IGST, CGST & SGST payable through Cash Ledger?

- (a) ₹65,000 (IGST), ₹Nil (CGST) and ₹Nil (SGST)
- (b) (25,000 (IGST), ₹ NIL (CGST) and ₹Nil (SGST)
- (c) ₹65,000 (IGST), ₹40,000 (CGST) and ₹40,000 (SGST)
- (d) ₹Nil (IGST), ₹Nil (CGST) and ₹Nil (SGST)

114. Consider the following

Type of GST	ITC Available	GST on Outward supplies
IGST	25,000	1,80,000
CGST	65,000	18,000
SGST	75,000	18,000

Considering the charges made vide the Central GST (Amendment) Act, 2018, what would be the amounts of IGST, CGST & SGST payable through Cash Ledger?

- (a) ₹1,55,000 (IGST), ₹Nil (CGST) and ₹Nil (SGST)
- (b) ₹51,000 (IGST), ₹Nil (CGST) and ₹Nil (SGST)
- (c) ₹Nil (IGST), ₹Nil (CGST) and ₹Nil (SGST)
- (d) None of the above

115. The available balance of input tax credit in the electronic ledger of the registered person on account of Union territory tax shall be utilised as per section 9 of UTGST Act, 2017/

- (a) First toward payment of central tax
- (b) First towards payment of integrated tax
- (c) First towards payment of union territory tax and the amount remaining, if any towards payment of integrated
- (d) None of the above

[CS Executive Dec. 2018]

ANSWER KEY

1	(c)	2	(b)	3	(a)	4	(c)	5	(d)	6	(c)	7	(b)
8	(a)	9	(b)	10	(b)	11	(b)	12	(c)	13	(c)	14	(c)
15	(c)	16	(c)	17	(b)	18	(d)	19	(d)	20	(a)	21	(c)
22	(d)	23	(c)	24	(d)	25	(d)	26	(b)	27	(c)	28	(c)
29	(c)	30	(a)	31	(c)	32	(d)	33	(c)	34	(d)	35	(b)
36	(d)	37	(a)	38	(d)	39	(a)	40	(d)	41	(d)	42	(a)
43	(b)	44	(d)	45	(c)	46	(b)	47	(c)	48	(d)	49	(a)
50	(a)	51	(d)	52	(b)	53	(d)	54	(a)	55	(a)	56	(a)
57	(d)	58	(d)	59	(c)	60	(c)	61	(a)	62	(b)	63	(c)
64	(b)	65	(a)	66	(b)	67	(b)	68	(c)	69	(d)	70	(c)
71	(c)	72	(d)	73	(a)	74	(c)	75	(c)	76	(b)	77	(a)
78	(c)	79	(b)	80	(c)	81	(d)	82	(d)	83	(a)	84	(a)
85	(c)	86	(c)	87	(b)	88	(a)	89	(b)	90	(b)	91	(c)
92	(b)	93	(b)	94	(c)	95	(c)	96	(c)	97	(a)	98	(a)
99	(b)	100	(c)	101	(d)	102	(d)	103	(b)	104	(b)	105	(c)
106	(b)	107	(a)	108	(d)	109	(b)	110	(a)	111	(c)	112	(a)
113	(d)	114	(b)	115	(c)								

REGISTRATION UNDER GST

1. What is the threshold limit of aggregate turnover for registration under section 22(1)?
 - (a) ₹10 Lakhs
 - (b) ₹15 Lakhs
 - (c) ₹20 Lakhs
 - (d) ₹40 Lakhs
 2. After CGST (Amendment) Act, 2018, for which of the following special category state, the threshold limit of turnover is ₹10 Lakhs?
 - (a) Jammu & Kashmir
 - (b) Mizoram
 - (c) Meghalaya
 - (d) Sikkim
 3. After CGST (Amendment) Act, 2018, the threshold limit of turnover for registration is ₹20 Lakh for the special category state:
 - (a) Himachal Pradesh
 - (b) Uttarakhand
 - (c) Assam
 - (d) All of the above
 4. Section 22 of CGST (Amendment) Act, 2017 creates liability for registration on certain persons. The basis covered are:
 - (a) Threshold limit and Persons already registered under earlier indirect tax laws
 - (b) Transfer of business or in case of amalgamation or demerger
 - (c) Both (a) and (b)
 - (d) None of the above
 5. ABC Enterprises is engaged in supply of taxable goods with place of business in two states namely Haryana & Tripura. What will be the threshold limit for registration under GST?
 - (a) ₹10 Lakhs
 - (b) ₹20 Lakhs
 - (c) ₹20 Lakhs for Haryana & ₹10 Lakh for Tripura
 - (d) None of the above
 6. Mr. Bala has made supply (within state) of taxable goods to the tune of ₹17 Lakhs, export supplies of ₹3 Lakh and intra-state supply of exempt services of ₹4 Lakh. His aggregate turnover as per section 2(6) of the CGST/SGST Act, 2017 is:
 - (a) ₹17 Lakh
 - (b) ₹20 Lakh
 - (c) ₹24 Lakh
 - (d) None of the above
- [CS Executive June 2018]**
7. Section 2(6) of the CGST/SGST Act, 2017 defines aggregate turnover which is being computed on all India basis excluding the taxes charged under CGST Act, SGST Act, UTGST Act and IGST Act. Aggregate turnover shall include all supplies made by a taxable person comprising of:
 - I. Taxable supply
 - II. Exempt supply
 - III. Export of goods
 - IV. All Inter-State supply of persons having same PAN
 - V. Inward supply on which tax is levied on reverse charge basis
 - VI. Value of all inward supply

- (a) I, III, IV and V
- (b) I, III IV and VI
- (c) I II, III and IV
- (d) All the above (I to VI)

[CS Executive June 2019]

8. Consider the following information:

Type of Supply	Inward Supply	Outward Supply
Supply of taxable goods	4,00,000	8,00,000
Supply under Reverse Charge	3,00,000	2,00,000
Exempted	1,00,000	1,90,000

Find out the value of aggregate turnover as per Explanation I of section 22 of CGST Act, 2017?

- (a) ₹11,90,000
 - (b) ₹8,00,000
 - (c) ₹9,90,000
 - (d) ₹12,90,000
9. The supply of goods, after completion of job work, by a registered job worker:
- (a) Shall be treated as supply by Job worker
 - (b) Shall not to be treated as supply
 - (c) Shall be included in the aggregate turnover of job worker
 - (d) Shall be included in the aggregate turnover of the Principal
10. Which of the following is not covered under section 24 for compulsory registration?
- (a) Casual Taxable Person
 - (b) Non-Resident Taxable Person
 - (c) Input Service Distributor
 - (d) Persons Making any Intra-State taxable supply
11. A Person who is not liable to be registered under section 22 or section 24:
- (a) May get himself registered under voluntary registration [Section 25(3)]
 - (b) Cannot be registered
 - (c) Can be registered under section 22
 - (d) Can be registered under section 23
12. Madam in located in Chennai. He has a brance office in Cochin. He wants to transfer goods. His turnover was always below ₹10 Lakhs.. His registration under GST is:
- (a) Voluntary
 - (b) Compulsory
 - (c) Compulsory only when turnover exceeds ₹20 Lakhs
 - (d) As and when deemed by the Revenue Department
- [CS Executive Dec 2017]
13. Section 24 of the CGST Act, 2017 lists categories of persons who are required to take registration even if they are not covered under section 22 of the Act. Find out from the following categories of persons who are being required to take registration as per section 24 of the CGST Act, 2017:
- I. Casual Taxable Person
 - II. Non-Resident Taxable Person
 - III. Recipient of service under Reverse Charge
 - IV. Inter-state supplier
 - V. Input service distributor
 - (a) I, III and V

- (b) I, II, IV and V
- (c) I, III and V
- (d) All the persons in I to V

[CS Executive June 2017]

14. As per section 2(7) of CGST Act, 2017, the term 'Agriculturist' means an individual/HUF who undertakes cultivation of land:
- (a) By own labour
 - (b) By the labour of family
 - (c) By servants on wages
 - (d) Any of the above
15. What is the time limit for voluntary registration under section 2(3)?
- (a) Within 30 days from becoming liable for registration
 - (b) Five days prior to starting of business
 - (c) Ten days after the starting of business
 - (d) At any time (No time limit)
16. A Casual Taxable Person or a Non-Resident Taxable Person shall be required to apply for registration at least.....days prior to the commencement of business.
- (a) 30
 - (b) 5
 - (c) 15
 - (d) 7
17. In Part A of FORM GST REG-01, what is not declared?
- (a) Mobile Number
 - (b) Aadhaar Number
 - (c) PAN Number
 - (d) E-Mail address
18. As a part of procedure for registration, PAN iswhereas Mobile Number/E-Mail Address is.....
- (a) Validated on line, verified by OTP
 - (b) Validated by post, Verified on line
 - (c) Verified on line, validated by OTP
 - (d) Verified, Verified
19. Find out from the following, who are the persons not liable for registration under section 30 of the CGST Act, 2017:
- (a) Non-Resident making taxable supply
 - (b) Person supplying exempted goods and services which are not liable for tax under GST
 - (c) An agriculturist, to the extent of supply of produce out of cultivation of land
 - (d) Both (b) and (c)
20. On successful verification of PAN, Mobile Number and E-Mail address, a Temporary Reference Number (TRN) is generated and communicated to the applicant on
- (a) Mobile Number
 - (b) Mobile Number & E-Mail address
 - (c) E-mail address & Postal address
 - (d) Mobile Number & Speed Post Mail

[CS Executive Dec. 2018]

21. On receipt of application in Part B of GST REG-01, the acknowledgement is issued to applicant if FORM
- (a) GST REG 01
 - (b) GST REG 02
 - (c) GST ACK 01
 - (d) GST ACK 02
22. A taxable person whose registration has been cancelled or surrendered must file the final return of GST within:
- (a) 6 months of the cancellation
 - (b) 6 months after the end of the financial year
 - (c) 3 months after the end of the financial year
 - (d) 3 months after the date of cancellation.
- [CS Executive Dec 2017]**
23. State which shall be taken as the effective date of registration as per CGST Act, 2017 where the aggregate turnover of Madhur company engaged in supply of taxable services in the state of Rajasthan exceeded ₹20 Lakh during the year on 25th September, 2020 the application for registration under GST was filed on 19th October, 2020 and the registration certificate was granted on 29th October, 2020 by the authority:
- (a) 25-9-2020
 - (b) 19-10-2020
 - (c) 24-10-2020
 - (d) 29-10-2020
- [CS Executive Dec 2018]**
24. The certificate of registration issued to casual taxable person or non-resident taxable person shall be valid for the period specified in the application for registration or for.....days from the effective date registration whichever is earlier. The validity of registration period on a request made by such taxable person may be further extended by the proper officer for a period not exceeding.....days.
- (a) 60, 45
 - (b) 90, 60
 - (c) 90, 90
 - (d) 90, 30
- [CS Executive June 2019]**
25. The cancellation of registration under section 29 may be made
- (a) On application filed by registered person
 - (b) On application filed legal heirs (in case of death)
 - (c) By proper officer on his own motion
 - (d) Any of the above
26. Maximum validity period of certificate of registration issued to a Casual Taxable person and Non-Resident Taxable person as per section 27 of the CGST Act, 2017 is:
- (a) 90 days from the effective days of registration
 - (b) 180 days from the effective date of registration
 - (c) 365 days from the effective date of registration
 - (d) None of the above
- [CS Executive Dec. 2018]**
27. The proper officer may cancel the GST registration, if any registered person other than a person paying tax under section 10 of CGST Act, 2017 has not furnished the returns for a continuous period of:
- (a) 12 months
 - (b) 9 months
 - (c) 6 months
 - (d) 3 months
- [CS Executive June 2018]**

28. The registration can be cancelled by the proper officer under section 29(2), if a voluntary registered person has not commenced the business within.....from the date of registration.
- (a) 3 months
 - (b) 4 months
 - (c) 5 months
 - (d) 6 months
29. Where a registered person has not furnished returns for a continuous period of..... months, the registration can be cancelled by the proper officer.
- (a) 3 months
 - (b) 4 months
 - (c) 5 months
 - (d) 6 months
30. Where the registration of a person is cancelled 'Suo Motu' by the proper officer, such registered person may apply for revocation of cancellation within..... Days from the date of service of the order of cancellation of registration.
- (a) 10 days
 - (b) 20 days
 - (c) 30 days
 - (d) 45 days
31. The application for revocation of cancellation is made in FORM GST
- (a) REG - 19
 - (b) REG - 20
 - (c) REG - 21
 - (d) REG - 22
32. In case, the change in the constitution of any business results in the change of PAN of a registered person:
- (a) Fresh registration is required
 - (b) Old registration is amended
 - (c) Any of (a) or (b), at the option of proper officer
 - (d) None of the above
33. Which one of the following is not Core field information?
- (a) PAN Number
 - (b) Legal Name
 - (c) Mobile Number
 - (d) Retirement of a Partner
34. As per Rule 10 of CGST Rules, 2017, where the applicant submits application for registration after 30 days from the date he becomes liable to registration, the effective date of registration is:
- (a) Date when he becomes liable for registration
 - (b) Date of grant of registration
 - (c) Earlier of (a) and (b)
 - (d) Later of (a) and (b)
35. The CTP and NRTP apply for registration in the FORM.....and,..... Respectively.
- (a) REG-01 & REG-09
 - (b) REG-04 & REG 09
 - (c) REG-03 & REG -09
 - (d) REG - 02 & REG - 06

36. The registration certificate granted to CTP/NRTP will be valid for
- (a) Period specified in the registration application
 - (b) 90 days from the effective date of registration
 - (c) Earlier of (a) and (b)
 - (d) Later of (a) and (b)
37. For CTP & NRTP, registration is required compulsory at least.....Prior to commencement of business.
- (a) 5 days
 - (b) 9 days
 - (c) 1 days
 - (d) 14 days
38. The GSTIN consists ofdigits
- (a) 13
 - (b) 14
 - (c) 15
 - (d) 16
39. As per Notification No. 1/2019, w.e.f. 1-4-2019, any person who is engaged in exclusive supply of goods and whose aggregate turnover in the financial year does not exceed..... is exempt from registration, subject to certain conditions.
- (a) ₹10 Lakhs
 - (b) ₹20 Lakhs
 - (c) ₹30 Lakhs
 - (d) ₹40 Lakhs
40. After CGST (Amendment) Act, 2018, the requirement of having multiple business verticals to obtain separate registrations in a state has been dispensed with. Now, a person having multiple places of business in a state or Union Territories may be granted.....
- (a) Single registration for all places
 - (b) Separate registration for each such place of business
 - (c) Separate registration for each place provided business at each place is different
 - (d) Separate registration for each depending upon supply of goods and services
41. W.e.f 1-2-2019, where a registered person has applied for cancellation of registration, the registration shall be deemed to be suspended from
- (a) Date of submission of the application
 - (b) Date from which the cancellation is sought
 - (c) Earlier of (a) or (b)
 - (d) Later of (a) or (b)
42. Narayan and sons, operates in Delhi with multiple branches in Delhi itself. The firm can take.....Registration under GST for the multiple branches in Delhi.
- (a) Separate
 - (b) Single
 - (c) Either (a) or (b), at the choice of firm
 - (d) Either (a) or (b), at the choice of Commissioner
43. When the business is transferred under an order of High Court or Tribunal, the company is liable to be registered under GST from the date on which.....
- (a) All the assets and liabilities are transferred
 - (b) The Registrar of Companies issues certificates of Incorporation giving effect to such order.
 - (c) All the liabilities/ dues have been paid
 - (d) Order of the court or Tribunal is received

44. The appointed day for the purposes of Registration in GST refers to
- (a) 22-6-2017
 - (b) 30-6-2017
 - (c) 1-7-2017
 - (d) 1-10-2017
45. Ram Setu is making supplies from territorial waters of India shall obtain registration in the.....
- (a) Territorial waters of India
 - (b) Coastal State where the nearest point of the appropriate baseline is located
 - (c) Union Territory where the nearest point of the appropriate baseline is located
 - (d) Any of (a) & (b), depending upon state or union territory
46. In which form, the application for registration under GST Act is to be filed?
- (a) FORM GST REG-01
 - (b) FORM GST REG-02
 - (c) FORM GST REG-03
 - (d) None of the above
47. The registration under GST is granted to the applicant within..... from the date of submission of application, if everything is in order and no clarification is required.
- (a) 3 days
 - (b) 3 working days
 - (c) 5 days
 - (d) 5 working days
48. Suppose a notice has been issued by the proper officer to the applicant in case of deficiency in the application for registration under GST. What is the time limit for furnishing the clarification?
- (a) 5 days
 - (b) 5 working days
 - (c) 7 days
 - (d) 7 working days
49. The application for amendment in registration shall be filed within.....
- (a) 5 days of such change
 - (b) 7 days of such change
 - (c) 15 days of such change
 - (d) 30 days of such change
50. The clarification regarding deficiency in application for registration is filed in FORM.....
- (a) GST REG- 01
 - (b) GST REG-02
 - (c) GST REG-03
 - (d) GST REG-04
51. The application for revocation of cancellation of registration has to be applied to the proper officer by the person within.....days from the date of
- (a) 30, communication of cancellation order
 - (b) 30, service of cancellation order
 - (c) 45, Communication of cancellation order
 - (d) 45, service of cancellation order
52. Which of the following FORM is used for application for amendment of registration?
- (a) GST REG-06
 - (b) GST REG-10

- (c) GST REG-14
- (d) GST REG-15

Tax Invoice, Debit Note or Credit Note

53. Where the supply involves the movements of goods, the due date for issuing tax invoice for supply of goods shall be:
- (a) At the time of receipt of consideration
 - (b) On or before the removal of goods for supply to the recipient
 - (c) On or before the delivery of goods to the recipient
 - (d) None of the above
54. In the case of supply of services, the due date for issue of tax invoice shall be within.....days from the date of supply of services.
- (a) 7
 - (b) 15
 - (c) 30
 - (d) 45
55. Under GST, as regards tax invoice:
- (a) Specific format is to be used
 - (b) There is no format but fields have been prescribed as mandatory fields
 - (c) The format prescribed under erstwhile CGST Act
 - (d) Nothing is given regarding the fields or formats
56. The GST system is based on electronic networking. Under GST, invoice may be issued:
- (a) Manually
 - (b) Electronically
 - (c) Any of (a) or (b)
 - (d) Electronic issue of invoice is mandatory
57. Debit Note is issued by the supplier of goods when:
- (a) Tax charged in the invoice is excessive
 - (b) When the goods are returned by the receipt
 - (c) Tax charged is less than the tax payable.
 - (d) When the goods supplied are deficient
- [CS Executive Dec 2017]**
58. In the case of supply of services by BANKING company, the due date for issue of tax invoice shall be within..... days from the date of supply of services.
- (a) 7
 - (b) 15
 - (c) 30
 - (d) 45
59. In case of supply of services of exempted goods/services,.....is issued.
- (a) Tax Invoice
 - (b) Acknowledgement only
 - (c) Bill of Supply
 - (d) Bill of Invoice
60. In case of taxable supply of goods, the invoice shall be prepared in
- (a) Single copy
 - (b) Duplicate copies

- (c) Triplicate copies
 - (d) Quadruplicate
61. In which of the following case, invoice shall be prepared in duplicate?
- (a) Taxable supply of goods
 - (b) Taxable supply of services
 - (c) Both (a) & (b)
 - (d) Exempt supply of goods
62. In case of taxable supply of goods, the invoice shall be prepared in Triplicate. The original, duplicate and Triplicate copy shall be for.....Respectively.
- (a) Recipient, Transporter and Supplier
 - (b) Supplier, Transporter and Recipient
 - (c) Recipient, Supplier and Transporter
 - (d) Supplier, Recipient and Transporter
63. What is the number of digits of HSN code required to be mentioned in tax invoice, if the Annual Turnover in the preceding year is more than ₹1.5 Crore but not exceeding 5 Crore.
- (a) Nil
 - (b) 2
 - (c) 3
 - (d) 4
64. In case of continuous supply of services, where due date of payment is 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
65. 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
66. 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) 6 months from the date of removal
 - (c) Either of (a) or (b)
 - (d) None of the above
67. In case of taxable supply of services by an insurer, invoice shall be issued within a period of.....from the date of supply of service.
- (a) 30 days
 - (b) 45 days
 - (c) 60 days
 - (d) 90 days
68. A registered person may not issue a tax invoice if Instead such registered person shall issue a consolidated tax invoice for such supplies at the close of each day I respect of all such supplies.
- (a) Value of goods/services/ both supplied < ₹200
 - (b) The recipient is unregistered

- (c) The recipient does not requires such invoice
 - (d) All of the above
69. Which of the following person shall issue a Bill of Supply instead of a Tax Invoice?
- (a) A registered person supplying exempted goods.
 - (b) A registered person supplying exempted services
 - (c) A registered person paying under composition Scheme
 - (d) All of the above
70. Where at the time of receipt of advance the rate of tax of supply is not determinable, then tax shall be paid at the rate of
- (a) 12%
 - (b) 18%
 - (c) 24%
 - (d) 28%
71. Where at the time of receipt of advance, the nature of supply is not determinable, then the same shall be treated as
- (a) Intra-state supply
 - (b) Inter-state supply
 - (c) Any of (a) and (b)
 - (d) Zero rated supply

ACCOUNT AND RECORD

72. The responsibility of maintaining the records lies with
- (a) Registered person
 - (b) Owner of warehouse or godown
 - (c) Operator of transporter
 - (d) All of the above
73. A Registered person as per section 35 of the CGST Act, 2017 is required to maintain proper accounts and records, and keep at his registered, principal place of business. Following are the records specified under this section are to be maintained by the registered person:
- I. Production or manufacturing of goods
 - II. Inward and Outward supply of goods or services or both
 - III. Stock of goods
 - IV. Input credit availed
 - V. Output tax payable and paid
 - VI. Such other particulars as may be prescribed
- (a) I,III and IV
 - (b) All the six as given in above
 - (c) I, II, III and V
 - (d) I, III , IV, V and VI

[CS Executive June 2018]

74. The books of account shall be kept and maintained at
- (a) Principal place of business only
 - (b) Principal place of business and Additional Place of business, as given in certificate of registration
 - (c) Administration Place of Business
 - (d) Place where factory is situated

75. Every registered person other than Shall keep and maintain an account. Containing the details of tax payable, tax collected, tax paid, ITC claimed, etc.
- (a) Casual Taxable Person
 - (b) Non Resident Taxable Person
 - (c) Composition Dealer
 - (d) All of the above
76. A registered person is required to keep the particulars of
- (a) Suppliers, from goods or services have been receive
 - (b) Recipients, to whom goods and services were supplied
 - (c) Both (a) and (b)
 - (d) Bankers to the firm
77. Every owner or operators of warehouse or godown or any other place used for storage of goods to maintain records of
- (a) Consignor
 - (b) Consignee
 - (c) Other prescribed detail
 - (d) All of the above
78. When accounts and records are maintained manually
- (a) Each volume of books of account shall be serially numbered
 - (b) No entry to be erased or overwritten in the books
 - (c) All incorrect entries other than of clerical nature, should be scored out under attestation
 - (d) All of the above
79. XYZ Co. Ltd. Registered under GST has to maintain accounts and records until the expiry of months form the due date of furnishing the annual return for the year.
- (a) 36 months
 - (b) 84 months
 - (c) 72 months
 - (d) 60 months
- [CS Executive Dec 2017]**
80. The time duration for retention of accounts and records under Goods and Service Tax (GST) as per section 36 of the CGST Act, 2017 is:
- (a) Until expiry of 36 months from the due date of furnishing of annual return for he year pertaining to such accounts and records
 - (b) Until expiry of 48 months from the due date of furnishing of annual return for the year pertaining to such accounts and records
 - (c) Until expiry of 60 months from the due date of furnishing of annual return for the year pertaining to such accounts and records
 - (d) Until expiry of 72 months from the due date of furnishing of annual return for the year pertaining to such accounts and records
- [CS Executive Dec 2018]**
81. Time duration as per section 36 of the CGST Act, 2017 for retention of accounts and records under GST is until expiry ofmonths from the due date of furnishing of annual return for the year pertaining to such accounts and records
- (a) 72
 - (b) 84
 - (c) 60
 - (d) None of the above
- [CS Executive Dec 2018]**

ELECTRONIC WAY BILL

82. E Way Bill is generated electronically in FORM.....on the common portal.
- (a) GST 01
 - (b) EWB 01
 - (c) GST 02
 - (d) EWB 02
83. When a movement of goods is of more than..... in value, the e-way bill must accompany the goods.
- (a) ₹20,000
 - (b) ₹50,000
 - (c) ₹1,00,000
 - (d) ₹2,00,000
- [CS Executive June 2019]**
84. An e-way bill FORM GST EWB 01 containsparts.
- (a) Two
 - (b) Three
 - (c) Four
 - (d) Five
85. E- way bill is valid for movement of goods by road only when the information in Part B is furnished. However, the detail of conveyance may not be furnished in Part B, where goods are transported for a distance of..... within the state/Union Territory.
- (a) Up to 10 Kms.
 - (b) Up to 50 Kms.
 - (c) Up to 75 Kms.
 - (d) Up to 100 Kms.
86. Mr. Bala has made supply (within State) of taxable goods to the tune of ₹17 lakhs, export supplies of ₹3 Lakh and intra-state supply of exempt services of ₹4 lakh. His aggregate turnover as per section 2(6) of the CGST/SGST Act, 2017 is:
- (a) ₹17 lakh
 - (b) ₹20 lakh
 - (c) ₹24 lakh
 - (d) None of the above
- [CS Executive Dec 2018]**
87. The validity period specified for an e-way bill or a consolidated e-way bill under E-way rules as specified in rule 138 for.....
- (a) Distance upto 1 Km- Half day
 - (b) Distance upto 10 Km- 1 day
 - (c) For every 100Km or part thereof thereafter- one additional day
 - (d) Both (b) and (c) above
- [CS Executive Dec 2018]**
88. Where an e-way bill has been generated, but goods are either not transported or are not transported as per the details furnished in the e-way bill, the e-way bill may be cancelled electronically within.....of generation of e-way bill.
- (a) 12 Hours
 - (b) 24 Hours
 - (c) 36 Hours
 - (d) 48 Hours

89. Which of the following statement is true?
- (a) E-way is not valid for movement of goods without vehicle number on it
 - (b) Once E-way Bill is generated, it cannot be edited for any mistake. However, it can be cancelled within 24 hours of generation
 - (c) E-Way Bill may be updated with vehicle number any number of times
 - (d) All of the above
90. If the distance involved is less than or equal to 100 Kms., the validity of E-way Bill generated is
- (a) Half Day
 - (b) One Day
 - (c) Two Day
 - (d) 36 Hours
91. When E-way Bill is generated, a Unique E-way Bill number (EBN) is generated and made available to the
- (a) Supplier
 - (b) Recipient
 - (c) Transporter
 - (d) All of the above
92. Where the E-way Bill has not been generated and the consignment is handed over to a transporter:
- (a) E-way Bill Cannot be generated
 - (b) W-way Bill is to be generated by the transporter
 - (c) E-way Bill Cannot may be generated
 - (d) None of the above
93. In which of the following cases, E-way Bill needs to be issued even if value of consignment is less than ₹50,000.
- (a) Inter-state transfer of goods by principle to job worker
 - (b) Inter-state transfer of handicraft goods by a person exempted from obtaining registration
 - (c) Both (a) & (b)
 - (d) None of the above
94. E-way Bill is mandatory in case of movement of goods of consignment value exceeding ₹50,000. This movement should be
- (a) In relation to a supply
 - (b) For reasons other than supply
 - (c) Due to inward supply from an unregistered person
 - (d) Any of the above
95. If goods are supplied by an unregistered supplier to a registered known recipient, movement shall be caused by
- (a) Supplier
 - (b) Mediator
 - (c) Such recipient
 - (d) Transporter
96. As regards information furnished in E-way Bill
- (a) Part A to be furnished by registered person who is causing movement of goods
 - (b) Part B to be furnished by the person who is transporting the goods
 - (c) Both (a) & (b)
 - (d) None of the above

RETURN UNDER GST

97. Which one of the following is required to file GSTR 1 under section 37 of CGST Act, 2017
- (a) Casual Taxable Person
 - (b) Input Service Provider
 - (c) Non-Resident Taxable Person
 - (d) Person paying tax under Composition Scheme
98. Input Service Distributor shall file the return in GSTR-6 for the input service distributed by:
- (a) 10th of the next month
 - (b) 18th of the next month
 - (c) 13th of the next month
 - (d) 20th of the next month
- [CS Executive June 2018]**
99. Mr. Pandit is engaged in trading of gifts articles and his annual turnover will exceeds ₹200 lakh, The due date for filing annual return would be..... of the following financial year.
- (a) 31st October
 - (b) 31st December
 - (c) 30th September
 - (d) 30th November
- [CS Executive June 2019]**
100. GSTR 1 cannot be filed within..... of the month
- (a) 10th to 13th
 - (b) 10th to 15th
 - (c) 11th to 15th
 - (d) None of the above
101. GSTR 1 of the month November has to be filed by
- (a) 10th of November
 - (b) 10th of December
 - (c) 11th of November
 - (d) 11th of December
102. Non-resident taxable person is required to provide details in the return for non-resident foreign taxable person in the Return Form no. :
- (a) GSTR - 3
 - (b) GSTR - 5
 - (c) GSTR - 8
 - (d) None of the above
- [CS Executive June 2018]**
103. Section 38 of CGST Act, 2017 is related with the details of inward supplies of goods/service in form
- (a) GSTR 1
 - (b) GSTR 2
 - (c) GSTR 3
 - (d) GSTR 4
104. The proper officer may make the best judgment assessment of the registered person where he fails to file general return under section 39 or final return under section 45 even after notice given under section 46 of the CGST Act, 2017 within..... years from the due date of annual return of the period to which the tax not paid relates.
- (a) 5
 - (b) 3
 - (c) 2
 - (d) 1
- [CS Executive June 2019]**

105. GSTR 1 signifies the whilst GSTR 2 signifies the.....
- (a) Tax Liability, ITC availability
 - (b) Tax Liability, Tax Payable
 - (c) ITC available, Tax Liability
 - (d) Tax paid, Tax Payable
106. AS regards GSTR 1, in case of B2C inter-state supplies, the state-wise consolidated details are to be uploaded if
- (a) Invoice $> ₹2,50,000$
 - (b) Invoice $< ₹2,50,000$
 - (c) Invoice $> = ₹2,50,000$
 - (d) Invoice $< = ₹2,50,000$
107. How many number of digits of HSN Code is required, if the Annual Turnover is the preceding financial year is more than ₹1.5 Crore and up to ₹5 Crore
- (a) Nil
 - (b) 2
 - (c) 3
 - (d) 4.
108. What is the last date of filing return (GSTR-5) by non-resident taxable persons?
- (a) Within 20 days after the end of the calendar month
 - (b) Within 7 days after the last day of validity period of the registration
 - (c) Earlier of (a) & (b)
 - (d) Late of (a) & (b)
109. The annual return under section 44 shall furnish an annual return for every financial year in FORM.....
- (a) GSTR 6
 - (b) GSTR 7
 - (c) GSTR 8
 - (d) GSTR 9
110. What is the last date of filing annual return under section 44 of CGST Act, 2017?
- (a) 31st December of same financial year
 - (b) 31st December of previous financial year
 - (c) 31st December of succeeding financial year
 - (d) 10th September of succeeding financial year
111. What is the date of filing final return [GSTR 10] ?
- (a) Within 3 months of the date of cancellation
 - (b) Within 3 months of the date of order of cancellation
 - (c) Earlier of (a) & (b)
 - (d) Later of (a) & (b)
112. What is the late fee for delay in furnishing of return required under section 31/38/39?
- (a) ₹100 for every day during which such failure continues
 - (b) ₹5,000
 - (c) Lower of (a) & (b)
 - (d) Higher of (a) & (b)
113. Any registered person who fails to furnish the return the return required under section 44(Annual Return) by the due date, shall be liable to pay a late fee of:

- I. ₹100 per day during which such failure continues
 - II. ₹5,000
 - III. 0.25% of Turnover
 - IV. 1% of Turnover
 - (a) Lower of I & II
 - (b) Lower of I & III
 - (c) Lower of I & IV
 - (d) Lower of II & IV
114. A notice in FORM,..... shall be issued, electronically, to a registered person who fails to furnish return under section 3944/45/52.
- (a) GSTR 2
 - (b) GSTR 2A
 - (c) GSTR 3
 - (d) GSTR 3A
115. If there is no business activity in the tax period:
- (a) Nil return is to be filed
 - (b) No return is to be filed
 - (c) Return may be filed on receipt of notice
 - (d) None of the above
116. In case of GSTR 1, outward taxable B2B supplies are to be uploaded with in voice-wise details of all supplies in case of
- (a) Inter-state supplies
 - (b) Intra-state supplies
 - (c) Both (a) and (b)
 - (d) None of the above

PAYMENT OF TAXATION

117. CPIN stands for.....
- (a) Common Payment Interface Network
 - (b) Cloud Payment Interface Network
 - (c) Common Portal Identification Number
 - (d) Common Public Interface Network
118. A taxable person who makes an excess claim of input tax credit or excess reduction in output tax liability shall pay interest at such rate not exceeding:
- (a) 18%
 - (b) 24%
 - (c) 20%
 - (d) 21%
- [CS Executive June 2018]**
119. When a person liable to pay tax under GST claims excess ITC or excess reduction in output tax liability, he shall pay interest not exceeding:
- (a) 12%
 - (b) 13%
 - (c) 24%
 - (d) 21%
- [CS Executive Dec 2017]**

120. Modified Section 51 of the CGST Act, 2017 mandates deduction of tax at source (TDS) at a specified percentage by the Government or Local Authorities from the payments made or credited to the supplier where the value of supply under a contract exceeds specified limit. State the specified percentage of TDS (Total) and the threshold limit of taxable goods or services or both under the contract.....

- (a) 0.5%, ₹1,00,000
- (b) 0.75%, ₹1,50,000
- (c) 2%, ₹5,00,000
- (d) 2%, ₹2,50,000

[CS Executive Dec 2018]

121. Who must perform the function of Tax Collection at Source (TCS) under GST?

- (a) E-Commerce Operator
- (b) Transport Operator
- (c) Job Workers
- (d) Input Service Distributor

[CS Executive Dec 2017]

REFUND PROCEDURES

122. Section 54 states that any person claiming a refund may file an application in FORM.....Electronically through GST Portal.

- (a) GST RFD- 01
- (b) GST RFD- 02
- (c) GST RGD- 03
- (d) GST RFD- 04

123. Refund order should be made by the Proper Officer within.....days from the date of receipt of application which is complete in all respects and where the Proper Officer is satisfied with the amount so refundable is payable to the applicant, he shall make an order in Form..... Which shall be credited to the account of the applicant.

- (a) 45, GST - RFD- 05
- (b) 90, GST - RFD - 04
- (c) 60, GST - RFD - 06
- (d) 90, GST - RFD - 06

[CS Executive Dec 2018]

124. According to section 54 of the CGST Act, 2017, any person claiming refund of any tax and interest, if any, paid on such tax or any other amount paid by him, may make an application before the expiry of From the relevant date.

- (a) One Year
- (b) Two Year
- (c) Three Years
- (d) Four Years

125. Section 56 of the CGST Act, 2017 specifies that if any tax ordered to be refunded after the order of an Appellate Authority is not refunded within 60 days from the date of application filed consequent to such order, interest at such rate not exceeding..... Shall be payable in respect of such refund.

- (a) 90%
- (b) 6%
- (c) 12%
- (d) 18%

[CS Executive June 2018]

126. Consumer Welfare Fund has been constituted by the Government of India and as per section 57 of the CGST Act, 2017, the following amounts will be credited to this fund:

- I. Amount referred to in section 54(5)
- II. Refund of tax in pursuance of section 77

- III. Income from investment of the fund amount
 IV. Refund of unutilized input tax credit
 (a) II and III
 (b) I and III
 (c) I, II and IV
 (d) All the four above

[CS Executive Dec 2018]

127. Where the refund arises out of an appeal, and the same is not refunded within 60 days from date of receipt of application, interest shall be payable at the rate of.....
 (a) 5%
 (b) 6%
 (c) 9%
 (d) 12%
128. Where the amount claimed as refund is....., it shall not be necessary for the applicant to furnish any documentary and other evidences to
 (a) Less than ₹1 Lakh
 (b) Up to ₹1 Lakh
 (c) Less than ₹2 Lakhs
 (d) Up to ₹2,00,000
129. What is the time limit for sanction of refund order?
 (a) 30 Days from the date of receipt of application
 (b) 30 days from the date of sanction by proper officer
 (c) 60 days from the date of receipt of application
 (d) 60 days from the date of sanction by proper officer
130. As per section 564 (14) of CGST Act, 2017, no refund shall be paid to an applicant, if the amount is:
 (a) Less than ₹100
 (b) Not more than ₹100
 (c) Less than ₹1,000
 Less than ₹5,000
131. As per section 54(5) of CGST Act, 2017, if on receipt of any application for refund, the proper officer is satisfied that the whole or part of the amount claimed as refund is refundable, he may make an order accordingly and the amount determined shall be credited to the.....
 (a) Applicant
 (b) Consumer Welfare Fund
 (c) Government's Account
 (d) None of the above

132. Considered the following information:

ITC availed on Input	3,60,000
ITC availed on Input Service	36,000
Turnover of inverted rate supply of goods (GST @5%)	30,00,000
Turnover of other supplies of goods	10,00,000

Determine the maximum amount of refund admissible on account of inverted duty structure.

- (a) ₹1,00,000
 (b) ₹1,20,000
 (c) ₹3,24,000
 (d) ₹3,60,000

133. What is the rate of interest, if refund is not paid within 60 days from the receipt of application?
- (a) 5%
 - (b) 6%
 - (c) 9%
 - (d) 12%
134. Where the refund is as a consequence of adjudicating/Appellate authority order, then rate of interest is.....if refund is not paid within 60 days from the receipt of application.
- (a) 5%
 - (b) 6%
 - (c) 9%
 - (d) 12%

AUDIT UNDER GST

135. As per the definition of Audit under section 2(13) of CGST Act, 2017, Audit means examination of
- (a) Records
 - (b) Returns
 - (c) Other documents maintained or furnished
 - (d) All of the above
136. Under GST, Audit is done with the objective of
- (a) Verification of various aspects
 - (b) To assess the compliances fulfilled
 - (c) Both (a) & (b)
 - (d) Neither (a)
137. Prevention of revenue leakage is one of the objectives of GST Audit. This objective is served by the verification of correctness of:
- (a) Turnover declared
 - (b) Taxes paid & ITC availed
 - (c) Refund claimed
 - (d) All of the above
138. The section 35(5) stipulates that every registered person whose turnover during a financial year exceeds the prescribed limit, shall get his accounts audited by a Chartered Accountant or Cost Accountant. As per Rule 80(3), the prescribed limit is:
- (a) ₹1 Crore
 - (b) ₹2 Crore
 - (c) ₹5 Crore
 - (d) None of the above
139. The reconciliation statement, duly certified in prescribed form is furnished electronically along with audited annual accounts, if the aggregate turnover during financial year exceeds
- (a) ₹1 Crore
 - (b) ₹2 Crore
 - (c) ₹5 Crore
 - (d) None of the above
140. The period of audit to be conducted under section 65 shall be
- (a) A financial year
 - (b) Multiples of financial year
 - (c) Any of (a) or (b)
 - (d) None of the above

141. Section 65 is concerned with the audit by tax authorities. Which of the following statement is not true, in the regard?
- (a) The audit is conducted by the commissioner or any other officer authorized by him
 - (b) The audit may be conducted at the place of business of the registered person and/ or in their office
 - (c) For this audit, general order is required only
 - (d) The notice of not less than 15 working days is required
142. On conclusion of audit under section 65, the proper officer shall within..... Inform the registered person whose accounts are audited.
- (a) 20 days
 - (b) 30 days
 - (c) 35 days
 - (d) 40 days
143. The audit by tax authorities under section 65 is required to be completed within..... From the date of commencement of audit. This period is extendable for a further period of a maximum ofby the commissioner.
- (a) 3 months, 3 months
 - (b) 3 months, 6 months
 - (c) 6 months, 3 months
 - (d) 6 months, 6 months
144. The report of audit under section 65 is to be sent by proper officer to registered person in.....
- (a) GST ADT -01
 - (b) GST ADT -02
 - (c) GST ADT 03
 - (d) None of the above
145. Grounds which leads a commissioner to order for a special audit in case of a registered person by a communication in writing for getting his records including books of account examined and audited and by a person who.....
- (a) Supplies any goods or services or both without issue of any invoice by cost Accountant or Company Secretary
 - (b) Avail input tax credit with bogus invoice by Company Secretary or Cost Accountant
 - (c) Has not correctly declared the value or the credit availed is not within the normal limits, by a chartered Accountant or a cost Accountant
 - (d) None of the above
- [CS Executive Dec 2018]**
146. When a special audit is directed under GST with the prior approval of commissioner, the audit report signed and certified must be submitted within..... days.
- (a) 15
 - (b) 45
 - (c) 90
 - (d) 150
- [CS Executive Dec 2017]**
147. When special audit is conducted by a chartered Accountant/Cost Accountant, the remuneration shall be determined byand paid by.....
- (a) GST Council, Assessee
 - (b) Commissioner, Assessee
 - (c) Government, Assessee
 - (d) Commissioner, Commissioner

148. On conclusion of special audit, the registered person shall be informed of the findings of special audit in FORM:

- (a) GST ADT -01
- (b) GST ADT -02
- (c) GST ADT -03
- (d) GST ADT -04

149. The special audit under section 66, is conducted by the Chartered Accountant/Cost Accountant, who will be nominated by:

- (a) Commissioner
- (b) GST Council
- (c) Central Government
- (d) None of the these

ANSWER KEY

1	(c)	2	(b)	3	(d)	4	(c)	5	(a)	6	(c)	7	(d)
8	(a)	9	(d)	10	(d)	11	(a)	12	(b)	13	(d)	14	(d)
15	(d)	16	(b)	17	(b)	18	(a)	19	(d)	20	(b)	21	(b)
22	(d)	23	(a)	24	(c)	25	(d)	26	(a)	27	(d)	28	(d)
29	(d)	30	(c)	31	(c)	32	(a)	33	(c)	34	(b)	35	(a)
36	(c)	37	(a)	38	(c)	39	(d)	40	(b)	41	(d)	42	(c)
43	(b)	44	(a)	45	(d)	46	(a)	47	(b)	48	(d)	49	(c)
50	(d)	51	(b)	52	(c)	53	(b)	54	(c)	55	(b)	56	(c)
57	(c)	58	(d)	59	(c)	60	(c)	61	(b)	62	(a)	63	(b)
64	(b)	65	(a)	66	(c)	67	(b)	68	(d)	69	(d)	70	(b)
71	(b)	72	(d)	73	(b)	74	(b)	75	(c)	76	(c)	77	(d)
78	(d)	79	(c)	80	(d)	81	(a)	82	(b)	83	(b)	84	(a)
85	(b)	86	(c)	87	(c)	88	(b)	89	(d)	90	(b)	91	(d)
92	(c)	93	(c)	94	(d)	95	(c)	96	(c)	97	(a)	98	(c)
99	(b)	100	(c)	101	(b)	102	(b)	103	(b)	104	(b)	105	(a)
106	(d)	107	(b)	108	(c)	109	(d)	110	(c)	111	(d)	112	(c)
113	(b)	114	(d)	115	(a)	116	(c)	117	(c)	118	(b)	119	(c)
120	(d)	121	(a)	122	(a)	123	(c)	124	(b)	125	(b)	126	(b)
127	(c)	128	(c)	129	(c)	130	(c)	131	(b)	132	(b)	133	(b)
134	(c)	135	(d)	136	(c)	137	(d)	138	(b)	139	(b)	140	(c)
141	(c)	142	(b)	143	(b)	144	(b)	145	(c)	146	(c)	147	(d)
148	(d)	149	(a)										

Basic overview of IGST

Q1: The IGST Act, 2017 has been passed by the Parliament for _____ on inter-state supply of goods and services or both.

- (a) Levy of tax by the State Government
- (b) Collection tax by State Government
- (c) Levy & collection of tax by State Government
- (d) Levy & collection of tax by Central Government

Q2: The IGST Bill was presented by Union Government:

- (a) First in Lok Sabha & then in Rajya Sabha
- (b) First in Rajya Sabha & then in Lok Sabha
- (c) Simultaneously in both the houses
- (d) Directly assented by the President

Q3: The IGST Bill was presented by Union Government in Lok Sabha and was passed by the same on _____ and Rajya Sabha passed the bill on _____

- (a) 29th March, 2017 & 6th April, 2017
- (b) 6th April, 2017 & 29th March, 2017
- (c) 25th March, 2017 & 28th March, 2017
- (d) 18th March, 2017 & 28th March, 2017

Q4: The IGST Act, 2017 was assented to by the President on _____

- (a) 10th April, 2017
- (b) 12th April, 2017
- (c) 14th April, 2017
- (d) 1st July, 2017

Q5: Under IGST Act, 2017, the Integrated Tax is levied and collected by _____

- (a) The Centre
- (b) The State Government
- (c) The Union Territory
- (d) Both (b) and (c)

Q6: The Integrated Tax, collected by the Central Government is:

- (a) Retained by Central Government
- (b) Given to State Government
- (c) Apportioned between the Union and State Government equally
- (d) Apportioned between the Union and State Government in the ratio 60:40

Q7: IGST paid is available as credit to set off against the payment of _____ on output supplies

- (a) IGST
- (b) IGST and CGST
- (c) CGST and SGST
- (d) IGST, CGST and SGST

Q8: The IGST Act, 2017 deals with

- (a) Inter-State Supplies
- (b) Import into India
- (c) Supplier made outside India
- (d) All of the above

Q9:IGST is applicable:

- (a) To all States except Jammu and Kashmir
- (b) To all States and Union Territories (except Jammu & Kashmir)
- (c) To all over India excluding the state of Jammu & Kashmir
- (d) To all over India including the state of Jammu & Kashmir

Q10: As per section 5 of IGST Act, 2017, a maximum rate of _____ may be imposed on inter-State supply of goods and/or services.

- (a) 20%
- (b) 28%
- (c) 32%
- (d) 40%

Q11: Before IGST, _____ Regulated the inter-state trade or commerce.

- (a) Central Sales Tax Act, 1956
- (b) Central Sales Tax Act, 1965
- (c) Value Added Tax Act, 1985
- (d) Value Added Tax Act, 2002

Q12:Under erstwhile Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, the CST was:

- (a) Collected & retained by Central Government
- (b) Collected & retained by Origin State
- (c) Collected & retained by destination state
- (d) None of the above

Q13:Before IGST, the Input Tax Credit of Central Sales Tax (CST) paid was

- (a) Allowed to the buyer
- (b) Allowed to the seller
- (c) Not allowed to buyer
- (d) None of the above

Q14:IGST is a mechanism to monitor the inter-state trade of goods and services and ensure that the SGST component accrues to the _____

- (a) Union of India
- (b) Consumer State
- (c) Origin State
- (d) Centre

Q15: Which of the following equation is true?

- (a) $IGST\ Rate = CGST\ Rate + SGST\ Rate$
- (b) $IGST\ Rate = CGST\ Rate - SGST\ Rate$
- (c) $IGST\ Rate = 2 (CGST\ Rate + SGST\ Rate)$
- (d) None of the above

Q16: Chapter IV of the IGST Act, 2017 is related with determination of nature of supply:

- (I) Inter-state supply
- (II) Intra-supply
- (III)

Supplies in territorial waters

- (IV) Captive consumption supplies

The Chapter IV covers:

- (a) I only
- (b) I & II
- (c) I, II & III
- (d) I, II, III & IV

Q17: As per section 7 of IGST Act, 2017, the supply of goods/services shall be treated as inter-state supply, where the location of supplier and the place of supply are in:

- (a) Two different states
- (b) Two different Union Territories
- (c) A State and a Union Territories
- (d) All of the above

Q18: The levy and collection under IGST Act, 2017 is given under

- (a) Section 5
- (b) Section 6
- (c) Section 7
- (d) Section 9

Q19: Which one of the following statement is wrong as regards IGST Act, 2017?

- (a) IGST is imposed on inter-state supply
- (b) Value is determined as per section 15 of CGST Act, 2017
- (c) The maximum rate of levy under IGST is 40%
- (d) Inter-State supply does not include import

Q20: IGST is levied on imported goods under:

- (a) Section 5 of IGST Act
- (b) Section 9 of CGST Act
- (c) Section 7 of UTGST Act
- (d) Section 3 of Customs Tariff Act

Q21: As per section 16 of IGST Act, "Zero Rated Supply" includes:

- (a) Export of goods or services or both
- (b) Supply of goods or services or both to SEZ developer
- (c) Supply of goods or services or both to Special Economic Zone unit
- (d) All of the above

Q22: As regards section 15 of the IGST Act, 2017, an "International Tourist" has been defined as non-resident of India who enters India for a stay of _____

- (a) Less than 3 months
- (b) Up to 3 months
- (c) Less than 6 months
- (d) Up to 6 months

Q23: Which section of the IGST Act, 2017 provides the application of provisions of CGST Act relating to scope of supply, Composite and Mixed supply, Time and Value of Supply, etc. shall, mutatis mutandis, apply in relation to Integrated Tax.

- (a) Section 5
- (b) Section 10
- (c) Section 15
- (d) Section 20

Q24: Most of the provisions of CGST Act, 2017 are applicable to Integrated Tax also. How many sections are there in IGST Act, 2017?

- (a) 25
- (b) 38
- (c) 45
- (d) 72

Q25: The section 22 of IGST Act, 2017 empowers the Government to make rules for carrying out the provisions of the Act. These rules are:

- (a) Notified by the Central Government at its own motion
- (b) Notified by the Central Government, on the recommendations of the Council
- (c) Announced by the Central Government by issue of Circular
- (d) Announced by the Central Government by issue of Notice

Q26: As per section 14 of IGST Act, 2017, In case of supply of online information and database access or retrieval services by any person located in a Non-Taxable Territory and received by a non-taxable online recipient, the _____ of services located in a _____ territory shall be the person liable for paying integrated tax on such supply of services.

- (a) Supplier, Non-Taxable
- (b) Supplier, Taxable
- (c) Recipient, Non-Taxable
- (d) Recipient, Taxable

Q27: As per section 13(a) of IGST Act, 2017, the place of supply of transaction of goods, other than by way of mail or courier, shall be the place of _____ of such goods.

- (a) Origination
- (b) Destination
- (c) First stopover of such goods
- (d) None of the above

Q28: Section 15 of the IGST Act, 2017 provides for _____

- (a) Refund of Integrated Tax paid to an International Tourist leaving India on goods being taken outside India
- (b) Refund of Central Tax paid to an International Tourist leaving India on goods being taken outside India
- (c) Refund of both, Integrated Tax and Central Tax, paid to an International Tourist leaving India on goods being taken outside India
- (d) None of the above

Q29: Which Rule of IGST Act, 2017 lays down that the CGST Rules, 2017 shall apply in relation to Integrated Tax as they apply to Central Tax, for carrying out the provisions specified in section 230 of IGST Act, 2017.

- (a) Rule 1
- (b) Rule 2
- (c) Rule 3
- (d) Rule 4

Q30: In case of exports and supplies to SEZs, no tax is payable. In these cases:

- (a) ITC is allowed
- (b) ITC is not allowed
- (c) ITC is allowed provided the export results into inflow of foreign currency
- (d) ITC is allowed up to inflow of foreign currency

Q31: In case of Zero Rated Supplies, ITC is allowed and refunds in respect of such supplies may be claimed by option:

- (a) Supply made without the payment of IGST under Bond/LUT and claim refund of unutilised ITC
- (b) Supply made on payment of IGST and claim refund for the same
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) Either (a) or (b)

Q32: _____ supplies shall attract IGST?

- (a) Intra-State
- (b) Inter-State
- (c) Intra Union-territory
- (d) None of the above

Q33: Unless and until notified, IGST shall not be levied on the Inter-State supply of which of the following?

- (a) Works Contract
- (b) Taxable Services
- (c) Industrial Alcohol
- (d) Petroleum

Q34: Which of the following is an Inter-State supply?

- (a) Supplier of goods located in Delhi and place of supply of goods is to an SEZ located in Delhi
- (b) Supplier of goods located in Delhi and place of supply of goods in Jaipur
- (c) Supplier of goods located in Delhi and place of supply is to an SEZ located in Chandigarh
- (d) All of the above

Q35: Supply of goods in the course of imports into the territory of India is:

- (a) Inter-State Supply
- (b) Intra-State supply
- (c) Imports but not subject to GST
- (d) Imports with applicability of CGST and SGST

Q36: As regards refunds in IGST Act, 2017, "Tourist" means a person:

- (a) Not normally resident in India
- (b) stays for not more than 6 months in India
- (c) Stays for legitimate and Non-Immigrant purpose
- (d) All of the above

Q37: As per section 15 of IGST Act, 2017, a Tourist can claim refund of:

- (a) IGST on supply of services
- (b) IGST on supply of goods
- (c) IGST on supply of goods & services
- (d) CGST&SGST on supply of goods & services

Q38: Zero Rated Supply includes:

- (I) Export of Goods
- (II) Export of Services
- (III) Supply of goods to a SEZ developer or SEZ unit
- (IV) Supply of services to a SEZ developer or SEZ unit
- (V) Supply of goods by SEZ developer or SEZ unit
- (VI) Supply of services by SEZ developer or SEZ unit
- (a) I & II
- (b) I, II, III & IV
- (c) I, II, III, IV & V
- (d) All (I to VI)

Q39: A registered taxable person is eligible to claim refund in respect of export of goods and services in the following cases:

- (a) On payment of IGST and claim refund of IGST paid on such goods and services
- (b) Under Bond, without payment of IGST and claim refund of unutilised ITC
- (c) Both (a) & (b)
- (d) Neither (a) nor (b)

Q40: As per section 17(1), out of IGST paid to the Central Government, which of the following must be apportioned based on tax rate equivalent to the CGST on similar intra-state supply?

- (a) Inter-state supply of goods and services to an unregistered person
- (b) Inter-state supply of goods and services to a taxable person paying tax under section 10 of the CGST Act, 2017
- (c) Inter-state supply of goods and services to taxable person not eligible for Input Tax Credit
- (d) All of the above

Q41: Under IGST Act, 2017, the provisions of apportionment of tax also apply to

- (a) Apportionment of Interest
- (b) Apportionment of Penalty
- (c) Compounding amount realised in connection with tax so apportioned
- (d) All of the above

Q42: _____ of IGST Act, 2017 is related with tax wrongfully collected and paid to Central Government or State Government.

- (a) Section 17
- (b) Section 18
- (c) Section 19
- (d) Section 20

Q43: The registered person has paid IGST by treating and intra-state supply as inter-state supply. The officer has levied CGST and SGST as the same is intra-state supply. What is the remedy?

- (a) Pay CGST and SGST along with applicable interest
- (b) Pay CGST and SGST and claim refund of IGST
- (c) Forgo IGST paid
- (d) None of the above

Q44: Under chapter IX of v, section 20 is related with application of provision of CGST to IGST. What are these provisions?

- (a) All the provisions of CGST Act
- (b) Only a few provisions of CGST Act
- (c) The provisions of CGST Act as would be applicable to IGST has not been mentioned
- (d) The exact provisions of CGST Act as would be applicable to IGST have not been enumerated. However, a list of items have been mentioned, whose corresponding provisions under CGST would apply to IGST Act.

Q45: As per Explanation to Section 21 of v, when is import of service deemed to have been initiated before commencement of IGST Act.

- (a) When invoice relating to such supply has been received or made before IGST has come into existence
- (b) Payment is made/received either in part or full before IGST has come into existence
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) Either (a) or (b)

Q46: As per Proviso to section 25(1) of IGST Act, 2017, what is the maximum period of exercising this power of issuing general or special order for removal of difficulties?

- (a) 1 Year
- (b) 2 Years
- (c) 3 Years
- (d) 4 Years

Q47: The supply of goods to SEZ unit is treated as _____ in the hands of the supplier.

- (a) Exempt supply (Reversal of credit)
- (b) Deemed Taxable Supply (No reversal of Credit)
- (c) Export of supplies
- (d) Non-taxable Supply (Outside the scope of GST)

Q48: Is the SEZ developer or SEZ unit receiving zero rated supply eligible to claim refund of IGST paid by the registered taxable person on such supply?

- (a) Yes (100% of amount paid)
- (b) Yes (50% of amount paid)
- (c) Yes (30% of amount paid)
- (d) No

Q49: The orders made by Central Government under section 25 for removal of difficulties shall be laid before each House of Parliament:

- (a) Before it is made
- (b) As soon as it may be, after it is made
- (c) After 30 days of passing order
- (d) None of the above

Q50: A registered person has paid Central Tax and State Tax on a transaction considered by him to be an intra-state supply, but which is subsequently held to be an inter-state supply. As per section 19(2) of IGST Act, 2017, such registered person shall _____ on amount of Integrated Tax payable.

- (a) Be required to pay interest
- (b) Be required to pay half interest
- (c) Not be required to pay any interest
- (d) May be required to pay as may be decided by Principal Commissioner

Basic overview of UTGST Act, 2017

Q51: The UTGST Act, 2017 is applicable to

- (a) All union territories
- (b) All union territories except Chandigarh
- (c) All union territories except Delhi and Chandigarh
- (d) All union territories except Delhi and Puducherry

Q52: _____ supply shall attract UTGST Act?

- (a) Intra-State
- (b) Intra Union Territories
- (c) Inter State
- (d) Inter Union Territories

Q53: What is the maximum rate of GST given under section 7(1) of the UTGST Act, 2017?

- (a) 14%
- (b) 18%
- (c) 20%
- (d) 28%

Q54: Unless and until notified by the Central Government on the recommendation of the Council, UTGST shall not be levied on the following supplies:

- (a) Petroleum Crude & High Speed Diesel
- (b) Motor Spirit
- (c) Natural Gas and Aviation Turbine Fuel
- (d) All of the above

Q55: Which of the following supply will attract CGST&UTGST?

- (a) Supply of goods by Mr. A of Delhi to Mr. B of Delhi
- (b) Supply of services by Mr. C of Chandigarh to Mr. D of Lakshadweep
- (c) Supply of goods by Mr. E to Mr. F, both are in Chandigarh
- (d) None of the above

Q56: As per section 9A of UTGST Act, 2017 as inserted w.e.f. 1-2-2019, the ITC on account of Union Territory Tax shall be utilised towards payment of Integrated tax/Union Territory Tax:

- (a) When ITC of SGST is not available
- (b) When ITC of CGST is available
- (c) Only after ITC of Integrated Tax has first been utilised towards such payment
- (d) Cannot be used

Q57: Section 11 of UTGST Act, 2017 deals with the officers required to assist proper officers in the implementation of UTGST Act. These officers are:

- (a) All officers of Police, Railways and Customs
- (b) Officers engaged in collection of Land revenue (including Village Officers)
- (c) Officers of central Tax and State tax
- (d) All of the above

Q58: Consider the following information:

ITC available on account of Integrated Tax	₹40,000
ITC available on account of Central Tax	Nil
ITC available on account of Union Territory Tax	₹30,000
Union Territory Tax payable on outward supplies	₹25,000

The IGST and CGST on outward supplies have been settled through respective ITC. Keeping in view the section 9A of UTGST Act, 2017 as inserted with effect from 1-2-2019:

- (a) ITC (Integrated Tax) shall be used to pay Union Territory Tax
- (b) ITC (Union Territory Tax) shall be used to pay Union Territory Tax
- (c) Any of above
- (d) None of the above

Q59: _____ of UTGST Act, 2017 gives the items in respect of which the provisions of CGST Act, 2017 shall apply to UTGST Act.

- (a) Section 19
- (b) Section 20
- (c) Section 21
- (d) Section 22

Q60: What provisions of CGST Act have been made applicable to UTGST, as per section 21 of UTGST Act, 2017?

- (a) All the provisions of CGST Act
- (b) Few sections as specified under UTGST Act
- (c) The exact provisions are not given but a list of items have been mentioned, whose corresponding provisions under CGST would apply to UTGST Act
- (d) None of the above

Q61: As per section 26 of UTGST Act, 2017, what is the maximum period for exercising the power of issuing general or a special order for removal of difficulties?

- (a) 1 Year
- (b) 2 Years
- (c) 3 Years
- (d) 4 Years

Q62: The order made under section 26 of UTGST Act, 2017 as regards removal of difficulties, shall be:

- (a) Laid, prior to the time when it is made, before each House of Parliament
- (b) Laid, after it is made, before each House of Parliament
- (c) Laid at GST Council, after it is made
- (d) Notified only and not required to be laid before any House of Parliament

Q63: How many sections are there in UTGST Act, 2017?

- (a) 22
- (b) 25
- (c) 26
- (d) 28

Q64: In respect of which item mentioned below, the provisions of CGST Act are NOT applicable as the related provisions are given in UTGST Act, 2017 itself?

- (a) Scope of supply
- (b) Levy and Collection of UTGST
- (c) Registration
- (d) Returns

Q65: A registered person has paid Central Tax and the Union Territory Tax on a transaction considered by him to be an intra-state supply, but is subsequently held to be an inter-state supply. In this scenario, as per section 12(1) of UTGST Act:

- (a) Tax paid (Central Tax and Union Territory Tax) shall be adjusted towards Integrated Tax
- (b) Tax paid (Central Tax and Union Territory Tax) shall be forfeited and Integrated Tax to be paid
- (c) Tax paid (Central Tax and Union Territory Tax) shall be refunded and Integrated Tax to be paid separately
- (d) The Central Tax paid shall be adjusted towards Integrated Tax & Union Territory Tax shall be refunded

Q66: Mr. X had paid Integrated Tax on intra-state supply at which actually Central Tax and Union Territory Tax was payable. In accordance with section 12(2) of UTGST Act, 2017:

- (a) Such person is required to pay interest @15% on amount of Central Tax & Union Territory Tax payable
- (b) Such person is required to pay interest @18% on amount of Central Tax and Union Territory Tax payable
- (c) Such person shall not be required to pay interest
- (d) None of the above

Q67: On which of the following Union Territory, UTGST Act is not applicable?

- (a) Andaman & Nicobar Islands
- (b) Chandigarh
- (c) Delhi
- (d) Daman & Diu

Q68: _____ and _____ are the two Union Territories at which UTGST Act is not applicable?

- (a) Delhi & Puducherry
- (b) Delhi & Chandigarh
- (c) Puducherry & Chandigarh
- (d) Andaman and Nicobar & Goa

Q69: As per section 2(3) of UTGST Act, 2017, "Designated Authority" refers to authority notified by:

- (a) Central Government
- (b) State Government
- (c) Union Territory Government
- (d) Commissioner

Q70: Section _____ of UTGST Act, 2017 is related with levy and collection of Union Territory Tax.

- (a) Section 6
- (b) Section 7
- (c) Section 8
- (d) Section 9

Q71: The exemptions under UTGST Act, 2017 are given in _____

- (a) Section 8
- (b) Section 9
- (c) Section 10
- (d) None of the above

Q72: Section 7(1) of UTGST Act, 2017 provides the levy of Union Territory Tax on all intra-state supplies of goods or services or both on the value determined:

- (a) Under section 8 of UTGST Act, 2017
- (b) Under section 15 of UTGST Act, 2017
- (c) Under section 15 of CGST Act, 2017
- (d) None of the above

Q73: Under section 15 of UTGST Act, 2017, who is empowered to constitute Authority for Advance Ruling?

- (a) Central Government
- (b) State Government
- (c) Union Territory Government
- (d) Any of the above

Q74: The Proviso to section 15(1) of UTGST Act, 2017 empowers Central Government, on recommendations of GST council, to

- (a) Notify Authority of other Union Territory/State to act as Authority
- (b) Notify committee to act as Authority
- (c) Notify 15 persons to act as Authority, out of which one shall be chairman
- (d) Notify that no other Authority shall act as Authority under this Act.

Q75: Section 16 of UTGST Act, 2017 is related with constitutions of _____

- (a) Authority for Advance Ruling
- (b) Committee for Advance Ruling
- (c) Powers of Authority for Advance Ruling
- (d) Appellate Authority for Advance Ruling

Basic overview of the GST (compensation to states) Act, 2017

Q76: How many schedules are given in GST (Compensation to States) Act, 2017?

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q77: President of India gave assent to (i) CGST Act, 2017 (ii) IGST Act, 2017 (iii) UTGST Act, 2017 and (iv) GST Compensation Act, 2017 on:

- (a) 13th May, 2017
- (b) 12th April, 2017
- (c) 16th April, 2017
- (d) 6th June, 2017

[CS Executive June 2019]

Q78: The compensation to state for loss of revenue on account of implementation of GST is for _____ years.

- (a) 2
- (b) 5
- (c) 8
- (d) 10

[CS Executive June 2019]

Q79: The GST (Compensation to States) Act, 2017 extends to:

- (a) Whole of India
- (b) Whole of India, except Jammu & Kashmir
- (c) Whole of India except Special Category States
- (d) Whole of India except Union Territories

Q80: As per section 2(1)(g) of GST (Compensation of States) Act, 2017, "Input Tax" in relation to taxable person means:

- (a) Cess charged on any supply of goods or services or both made to him
- (b) Cess charged on import of goods & includes the Cess payable on reverse charge basis
- (c) Both (a) & (b)
- (d) Neither (a) nor (b)

Q81: The GST (Compensation to States) Act, 2017 is an Act to provide for compensation to _____ for loss of revenue arising on account of implementation of GST.

- (a) Centre
- (b) States
- (c) Both Centre and States
- (d) None of the above

Q82: Under GST (Compensation to States Act, 2017, "The Taxable Supply" means a supply of goods or services or both which is chargeable to the _____ under _____

- (a) Cess, GST Compensation Act
- (b) Tax, CGST Act
- (c) Tax, SGST Tax
- (d) Tax, UTGST Act

Q83: A period of _____ from the Transition Date is the Transition Period under GST (Compensation to States) Act, 2017.

- (a) 2 Years
- (b) 5 Years
- (c) 6 Years
- (d) 7 Years

Q84: As per section 2(1)(1) of GST (Compensation to States) Act, 2017, "Transition Date" shall mean the date on which _____ comes into force.

- (a) CGST Act
- (b) SGST Act
- (c) UTGST Act
- (d) GST (Compensation to States) Act

Q85: For The base Financial Year for the purpose of calculating compensation payable to the state as per GST (Compensation to States) Act, 2017 shall be taken:

- (a) 2014-2015
- (b) 2016-2017
- (c) 2012-2013
- (d) 2015-2016

[CS Executive June 2018]

Q86: As per section 4 of GST (Compensation to States) Act, 2017, which financial year has been considered as the base year for calculating the compensation amount payable in any financial year during the transition period?

- (a) Financial Year ending 31st March, 2014
- (b) Financial Year ending 31st March, 2015
- (c) Financial Year ending 31st March, 2016
- (d) Financial Year ending 31st March, 2017

Q87: As per section 5(1), which of the following taxes are considered in the calculation of base year revenue?

- (a) VAT, Sales Tax, Purchases Tax, Tax collected on works contract
- (b) Central Sales Tax
- (c) Entry Tax, Octroi, Local Body Tax
- (d) All of the above

Q88: If the base year revenue for 2015-2016 for a concerned state (as per section 5) is ₹8,00,000, then the projected revenue for financial year 2018-2019 shall be:

- (a) ₹11,36,000
- (b) ₹11,85,235
- (c) ₹10,24,000
- (d) ₹10,39,680

Q89: State the "Base Year" and "Projected Growth Rate" for the purpose of calculating the compensation amount payable by the Centre on a account of Revenue loss to the states as specified under the GST (Compensation to States) Act, 2017:

- (a) Financial Year 2014-15, @14%
- (b) Financial Year 2015-16, @14%
- (c) Financial Year 2016-17, @14%
- (d) Financial Year 2017-18, @14%

[CS Executive Dec. 2018]

Q90: The compensation payable under GST (Compensation to States) Act, 2017 shall be finally calculated for every financial year, after the receipt of final revenue figures. These final revenue figures should have been audited by

- (a) The Chartered Accountant
- (b) The Chartered Accountant in Practice for at least 20 years
- (c) Central Government
- (d) Comptroller and Auditor General of India

Q91: If any excess amount has been released as compensation to a state in any financial year during the transition period, then as per Proviso to section 7(2) of GST (Compensation to States) Act, 2017, the excess amount so released:

- (a) Shall be returned by that state immediately
- (b) Shall be returned by that state within one month
- (c) Shall be returned by that state within months
- (d) Shall be adjusted against Compensation amount payable to such state in the subsequently financial year

Q92: The total compensation payable in any financial year shall be:

- (a) The Projected Revenue
- (b) The actual Revenue collected
- (c) Difference between the Projected Revenue and Actual Revenue collected
- (d) None of the above

Q93: What shall be the actual revenue collected by a state in any financial year during the transition period?

- (a) The actual revenue from state tax collected by the state, net of refunds given by the said under Chapters XI & XX of the SGST Acts.
- (b) The Integrated goods and services tax apportioned to that state
- (c) Any collection of taxes on account of the taxes levied by the respective state under the Acts specified in section 5(4), net of refunds of such taxes.
- (d) All of the above

Q94: As per section 7(6) of GST (Compensation to States) Act, 2017, where no compensation is due to be released in any financial year, and in case any excess amount has released to a state in the previous year, this amount:

- (a) Shall be refunded by the state to that state where less compensation has been paid
- (b) Shall be refunded by the state to Central Government
- (c) Shall be foregone by the Centre
- (d) Shall be transferred by that state in "Welfare Fund" of the state.

Q95: As per section 8 of GST (Compensation to States) Act, 2017, which of the following supplies of goods or services or both would be subject to Cess?

- (a) Supplies under section 9 of the CGST Act
- (b) Supplies under section 5 of the IGST Act
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above

Q96: The period, as specified in section 8(1) of GST (Compensation to States) Act, 2017, during which Cess will be levied on supplies of goods and services or both is:

- (a) 4 years
- (b) 5 years
- (c) 6 year
- (d) 7 year

Q97: What is the objective behind the levy of Cess through GST (Compensation to States) Act, 2017?

- (a) To generate surplus resources to cater the welfare needs of Nation
- (b) To discourage the use of Sin and Luxury Goods and Services
- (c) To provide compensation to the Centre for loss of revenue arising due to GST
- (d) To provide compensation to the state for loss of revenue arising due to GST

Q98: _____ are liable to pay Cess on surplus of goods or services or both GST (Compensation to States) Act, 2017

- (a) All taxable persons
- (b) Only Composition Taxable Person
- (c) All Taxable Persons except composition Taxable Person
- (d) Only regular Taxable Persons

Q99: As per Proviso to section 14(1) of GST (Compensation to States) Act, 2017, what is the maximum period of exercising the power of issuing general or special order for removal of difficulties?

- (a) 1 Year
- (b) 2 Years
- (c) 3 Years
- (d) 4 Years

Q100: Which Act needs to be referred for compliances under GST (Compensation to States) Act, 2017, by taxable person in relation to Returns, payments and refunds?

- (a) CGST Act and Rules made thereunder
- (b) SGST Act and Rules made thereunder

- (c) IGST Act and Rules made thereunder
- (d) None of the above

Q101: As per section 1(5) of GST (Compensation to States) Act, 2017, the accounts of the GST Compensation fund, as certified by CAG or any appointed person in this behalf together with the audit report thereon shall be laid before:

- (a) Lok Sabha
- (b) Rajya Sabha
- (c) Before each House of Parliament
- (d) Central Government

Q102: What is the maximum rate at which GST Compensation Cess may be collected on Pan Masala, as per Schedule to GST (Compensation to States) Act, 2017?

- (a) 28%
- (b) 100%
- (c) 135%
- (d) 150%

Q103: The maximum rate of Cess on "Aerated Waters" is

- (a) 15%
- (b) 30%
- (c) 50%
- (d) 100%

Q104: If the Projected Revenue for any year calculated in accordance with section 6 is ₹1,00,000, for calculating the Projected Revenue that could be earned till the end of the period of 10 months for the purpose of section 7(4) shall be _____

- (a) ₹83,333
- (b) ₹90,000
- (c) ₹80,000
- (d) ₹1,00,000

Q105: For the purpose of calculating the compensation payable to the states under the GST (Compensation to States) Act, 2017, the Base Year for reckoning the revenue is:

- (a) 31-3-2014
- (b) 31-3-2015
- (c) 31-3-2016
- (d) 31-3-2017

[CS Executive Dec 2017]

Q106: The terms like tariff, heading, sub-heading, etc. used in Schedule to GST (Compensation to States) Act, 2017 shall mean:

- (a) As defined in GST Compensation Act
- (b) As defined in CGST Act
- (c) As given in first schedule to Customs Tariff Act, 1975
- (d) None of the above

Q107: The power to remove difficulties is given in _____ of GST (Compensation to States) Act, 2017.

- (a) Section 12
- (b) Section 13
- (c) Section 14
- (d) Section 15

Q108: As per section 7(2) of GST (Compensation to States) Act, 2017, the compensation payable to a state shall be provisionally calculated and released at the end of every _____ period.

- (a) One month
- (b) Two months
- (c) Three months
- (d) Four months

Q109: As per section 3 of GST (Compensation to States) Act, 2017, the Projected nominal growth rate of revenue subsumed for a state during the transition period shall be:

- (a) 8%
- (b) 10%
- (c) 12%
- (d) 14%

Q110: The proceeds of the Cess and such other amounts as being recommended by the GST Council shall be credited to a non-lapsable fund known as:

- (a) GST Compensation Fund
- (b) GST Cess Fund
- (c) GST Welfare fund
- (d) None of the above

[CS Executive June 2018]

ANSWER KEY

1	(d)	2	(a)	3	(a)	4	(b)	5	(a)	6	(c)	7	(d)
8	(d)	9	(d)	10	(d)	11	(a)	12	(b)	13	(c)	14	(b)
15	(a)	16	(c)	17	(d)	18	(a)	19	(d)	20	(d)	21	(d)
22	(c)	23	(d)	24	(a)	25	(b)	26	(a)	27	(b)	28	(a)
29	(b)	30	(a)	31	(d)	32	(b)	33	(d)	34	(d)	35	(a)
36	(d)	37	(b)	38	(b)	39	(c)	40	(d)	41	(d)	42	(c)
43	(b)	44	(d)	45	(d)	46	(c)	47	(c)	48	(d)	49	(b)
50	(c)	51	(d)	52	(b)	53	(c)	54	(d)	55	(c)	56	(c)
57	(d)	58	(a)	59	(c)	60	(c)	61	(c)	62	(b)	63	(c)
64	(b)	65	(c)	66	(c)	67	(c)	68	(a)	69	(d)	70	(b)
71	(a)	72	(c)	73	(a)	74	(a)	75	(d)	76	(a)	77	(b)
78	(b)	79	(a)	80	(c)	81	(b)	82	(a)	83	(b)	84	(b)
85	(d)	86	(c)	87	(d)	88	(b)	89	(b)	90	(d)	91	(d)
92	(c)	93	(d)	94	(b)	95	(c)	96	(b)	97	(d)	98	(d)
99	(c)	100	(a)	101	(c)	102	(c)	103	(a)	104	(a)	105	(c)
106	(c)	107	(c)	108	(b)	109	(d)	110	(a)				

Overview of Customs Laws, Exemptions, Officers and Administration

Q1: The Customs Act, 1962 has consolidated the law on subject of import and export duties, which were earlier contained in enactment:

- (a) Sea customs Act, 1878
- (b) In-land Bounded Warehousing Act, 1896
- (c) Land Custom Act, 1924
- (d) All of the above

Q2: Central board of Indirect taxes and customs (CBIC) has been constituted under which of the following Act:

- (a) Central Board of Revenue Act, 1963
- (b) Constitution of India
- (c) Companies Act
- (d) None of the above

Q3: There are certain executive duties performed by the officers of customs like boarding and checking ships and aircrafts, clearing passengers and crew and their baggage, supervision and control over loading and unloading of cargo, etc. The officers performing these functions are called as:

- (a) Appraisers officers
- (b) Preventive officers
- (c) Ministerial officers
- (d) Executive officers

Q4: Which one of the following is included in the category of major ports of India

- (a) Mumbai (Maharashtra)
- (b) Kandla (Gujarat)
- (c) Marmugao
- (d) All of the above

Q5: Which one of the following has been declared as a major port w.e.f. June 01, 2010.

- (a) Port Blair
- (b) Kandla
- (c) Mumbai
- (d) Marmugao (Goa)

Q6: Who appoints officers of the customs as per section 4(1) of the Customs Act, 1962?

- (a) CBIC
- (b) CBEC
- (c) Central Government
- (d) CBDT

Q7: If board authorises, then the custom officers below the rank of Assistant Commissioner of customs may be appointed by:

- (a) Principal Chief Commissioner of Customs
- (b) Chief Commissioner of Custom
- (c) Joint Commissioner of Customs
- (d) Any of the above

Q8: Indian Customs Waters cover

- (a) Indian Territorial Waters
- (b) Exclusive Economic Zone
- (c) Both (a) & (b)
- (d) None of the above

MCQ OF CUSTOMS

Q9: The sequential stage of imposition of taxes and duties are:

- (a) Levy, Assessment and Collection
- (b) Assessment, levy and Collection
- (c) Collection, Assessment and Levy
- (d) Levy, Collection and Assessment

Q10: Which one of the following is the final stage of imposition of taxes and duties

- (a) Levy
- (b) Assessment
- (c) Collection
- (d) Any of the above

Q11: The procedure of quantifying the amount of liability is called as

- (a) Levy
- (b) Assessment
- (c) Collection
- (d) None of the above

Q12: The customs duty is considered to be levied on

- (a) Goods imported
- (b) Person importing the goods
- (c) Person paying the duty
- (d) All of the above

Q13: Which of the following imports is/are exempt from custom duty?

- (a) By Indian Navy
- (b) By Ministry of Defence
- (c) By Coastal Guard
- (d) By all of the above

Q14: In the absence of any notification, Government goods shall be _____ with non-Government goods for the purposes of levy of customs duty:

- (a) Treated at par
- (b) Exempted as compared
- (c) Given abatement in customs duty as compared
- (d) None of the above

Q15: _____ refers to any cargo, vessel, etc. abandoned in the sea with no hope of recovery

- (a) Jetsam
- (b) Derelict
- (c) Flotsam
- (d) Wreck

Q16: _____ refers to goods jettisoned from the vessel to save her from sinking.

- (a) Jetsam
- (b) Derelict
- (c) Flotsam
- (d) None of the above

Q17: When goods are cleared from DTA to Special Economic Zone, they are:

- (a) Chargeable to export duty under the SEZ Act, 2005
- (b) Chargeable to export duty under Customs Act, 1962
- (c) Chargeable to import duty under either of SEZ Act and Customs Act.
- (d) Not chargeable to export duty.

MCQ OF CUSTOMS

Q18: The Government has issued notification on 2nd November and it was published in Official Gazette on 4th November. With reference to section 25 of the Customs Act, 1962, this notification will be effective from:

- (a) 2nd November
- (b) 4th November
- (c) Earlier of date of notification or publication
- (d) 2 days after the date of publication

Q19: With reference to judicial decision in the case "M J Exports V. CCE", Public Interest means an act:

- (a) Beneficial to a particular Industry
- (b) Beneficial to General Public
- (c) Beneficial to Revenue Department
- (d) Beneficial to Specific public

Q20: The power of the Central Government to alter the duty rate structure is known as

- (a) Delegated Legislation
- (b) Interpreted Legislation
- (c) Over riding Legislation
- (d) Modify Legislation

Q21: The delegated legislation power of the Central Government is always:

- (a) Subject to superintendence
- (b) Check by Parliament
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) Both (a) and (b) and approval of general public

Q22: The exemption may be granted by the Central Government as a discretionary provision for:

- (a) Controlling the economy
- (b) Industrial growth of the economy
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) Any purpose

Q23: Consider the following:

Value of Goods	₹10,000
Value of goods after damage	₹2,000
Duty payable of original value	₹3,098

What will be the amount of duty chargeable after abatement?

- (a) 20% of ₹3,098
- (b) 80% of ₹3,098
- (c) ₹3,098
- (d) ₹2,000

Q24: With reference to section 13, Pilferage of goods means:

- (a) Theft in small quantity
- (b) Theft in large quantity
- (c) Theft in any quantity
- (d) Theft, when expressed in quantity and not in value

Q25: When the goods are deposited in the warehouse, the collection of duty of customs will be:

- (a) Collected immediately
- (b) Deferred till such goods are deposited in warehouse
- (c) Deferred till such goods are cleared Home Consumption
- (d) Deferred forever

MCQ OF CUSTOMS

Q26: When the goods are deposited in the warehouse, the importer is required to execute a bond binding himself in a sum equal to _____ the amount of duty assessed at the time of import.

- (a) 50%
- (b) 60%
- (c) 90%
- (d) 200%

Types of Custom Duties

Q27: The Basic Customs Duty is levied under the provisions types of Date:

- (a) Section 12 of the Customs Act, 1962
- (b) Section 2 of the Custom Tariff Act, 1975
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above

Q28: Which of the following is not a condition to be fulfilled by the importer to make the imported goods eligible for preferential rate of Duty?

- (a) Specific claim to be made at the time of importation
- (b) The area should be notified under section 4(3) of the Custom Tariff Act to be a "preferential area".
- (c) The goods are manufactured or produced in preferential area
- (d) The goods are chargeable at standard rate in the exporting country

Q29: The Integrated Tax under section 3(7) of the Custom Tariff Act is levied

- (a) In addition to any other Duty
- (b) When BCD is not applicable
- (c) When Safeguard Duty is applicable
- (d) When any article is exported out of India

Q30: GST Compensation Cess is a "Compensation Cess" levied under section 8 of the GST (Compensation to state) Act, 2017. It is levied on:

- (a) Intra-state supply of goods or services
- (b) Inter-State supply of goods or services
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) Intra/inter-state supply of those articles which have been notified by Central Government

Q31: The goods/services at which GST Compensation Cess is applicable, are notified by:

- (a) Central Government
- (b) CBIC
- (c) GST Council
- (d) State Government

Q32: Which of the following Tax/ Cess would not be included while computing the assessable value for computation of Integrated Tax and GST Compensation Cess?

- (a) Tax under section 3(7) of Custom Tariff Act.
- (b) Tax under section 3(9) of the Custom Tariff Act.
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) Basic Custom Duty

Q33: The Customs Duties are

- (a) Revenue Duties
- (b) Protective Duties
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) National Duties

MCQ OF CUSTOMS

Q34: In summer season the, production of milk has become low exceptionally. The requirements of the people are not fulfilled. The Government desires to discourage stop the export of milk power. Who is empowered to impose or enhance export Duties in this regard?

- (a) Central Govt. under section 8 of Custom Tariff Act, 1975
- (b) Central Govt. under section 8 of Customs Act, 1962
- (c) Central Govt. under section 8A of Custom Tariff Act, 1975
- (d) The chairman of CBIC.

Q35: Which of the following statements is are correct about emergency power of Central Government under section 8A of the Custom Tariff Act, 1975?

- (i) The goods should be specified in the first Schedule
 - (ii) The goods may or may not be specified in first Schedule
 - (iii) Central Govt. is satisfied that circumstance exist, which render it necessary for the enhancement of import Duties.
 - (iv) Recommendation of DGFT is made:
- (a) (i), (iii) and (iv)
 - (b) (ii), (iii) and (iv)
 - (c) (i) and (iii)
 - (d) (ii) and (iv)

Q36: Which of the following statement is not correct for Protective Duties?

- (a) The Protective Duties are levied by the Central Government
- (b) The recommendation of Tariff Commission is required for such levy of protective Duties
- (c) In case of any increase in Duty, the Central Government is required to place such notification in the parliament for approval
- (d) Such approval is also required for decrease in Duty

Q37: The difference between emergency power under section 8 and 8A of Custom Tariff Act is/are:

- (a) Section 8 is related with export Duties whereas section 8A is related with import Duties
- (b) Section 8 does not require the item to be specified in the Second Schedule whereas goods should be specified in First Schedule for section 8A.
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above

Q38: Which of the following is not true about Anti-Dumping Duty?

- (a) This Duty is country specific
- (b) Under GATT provisions, Anti-Dumping Duties can be higher than Margin of Dumping
- (c) The Anti-Dumping Duty is in addition to any other Duty imposed under Custom Tariff Act, 1975
- (d) It is imposed tariff by Central Government by notification in the official Gazette.

Q39: The comparable price, in ordinary course of trade, for the like article, when destined for consumption in the exporting country or territory is called as.

- (a) Normal value
- (b) Common value
- (c) Export price
- (d) Import price

Q40: The Anti-Dumping Duty u/s 9A of the Custom Tariff Act is:

- (a) Lower of Margin of Dumping and Injury Margin
- (b) Higher of Margin of Dumping and Injury Margin
- (c) Aggregate of Margin of Dumping and Injury Margin
- (d) Margin of Dumping minus Injury Margin

Q41: "Zubiro Ltd." is a 100% EOU engaged in manufacturing of product X. Zubiro Ltd. imported goods from a country which is covered by a notification issued under section 9A of the Tariff Act, 1975. This imported article has been used by the company in the manufacture of product X. The 20% of this product

MCQ OF CUSTOMS

was cleared into the DTA and balance was duly exported. The Anti-Dumping Duty on total imported goods is ₹2,50,000. What is the amount of ADD payable by Zubiro Limited (100% EOU):?

- (a) Nil, since it is the case of 100% EOU
- (b) ₹2,50,000
- (c) 20% of ₹2,50,000
- (d) 80% of ₹2,50,000

Q42: With effect from 2-2-2018, all goods imported into India have been exempted from EC and SHEC. In place of this, which has/have been introduced:

- (a) Social Welfare Surcharge
- (b) Road and Infra Structure Cess
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above

Q43: The Social Welfare Surcharge leviable on Integrated Tax is:

- (a) Exempted
- (b) Applicable
- (c) Partly exempted
- (d) Not applicable

Q44: The Social Welfare Surcharge has been levied for providing and financing:

- (a) Education
- (b) Education and Health
- (c) Education, Health and Social Security
- (d) Social Security only

Q45: Which one of the following is not correct about Safeguard Duty levied under section 8B of Custom tariff Act, 1975?

- (a) The total period of levy of Safeguard Duty is restricted to 10 years
- (b) The provisional Safeguard Duty cannot remain in force for more than 200 days
- (c) It cannot be imposed if the import of such article from developing country does not exceed 3% of the total imports of that article into India.
- (d) Where the articles is originating from more than one developing Country (each with less than 3%) and aggregate does not exceed 10% total import, then this duty cannot be imposed.

Q46: The Assessable Value of imported goods is ₹8,00,000. The Basic Custom Duty is 10% with IGST u/s 3(7) at 12% and Social Welfare Surcharging at 10% Calculate the total Customs Duty.

- (a) ₹9,85,600
- (b) ₹9,94,560
- (c) ₹1,94,560
- (d) None of the above

Q47: The following information is available:

Assessable value	₹24,00,000
BCD	10%
IGST u/s 3(7)	12%
GST compensation. Cess u/s 3(9)	15%
Social Welfare Surcharge	10%

The amount of Social Welfare Surcharge and Landed Value are:

- (a) ₹24,000 and ₹33,83,280
- (b) ₹2,40,000 and ₹33,83,280
- (c) ₹24,000 and ₹26,64,000
- (d) None of the above

MCQ OF CUSTOMS

Q48: The import of Sodium Nitrite from a developing country from 26th February, 2018 to 25th February, 2019 is 4%. The assessable value of product imported is ₹40,00,000. The Safeguard Duty (@30%) as per section 8B of Custom Tariff Act shall be:

- (a) Nil, as it is not leviable in this case.
- (b) ₹12,00,000
- (c) ₹12,00,000 + 10% Social Welfare Surcharge
- (d) ₹1,60,000 (Being 4% of ₹40,00,000)

Q49: The value determined under section 3(8) is ₹28,44,930. What is the Assessable Value if BCD and Social Welfare Surcharge are 10% each?

- (a) ₹25,63,000
- (b) ₹25,86,300
- (c) ₹23,70,775
- (d) None of the above

Q50: The landed cost of goods (4,000 kgs) imported by X limited is ₹3,28,000. The Anti-Dumping Duty will be equal to difference between amount calculated @₹90 per kg and landed value of goods. The amount of Anti-Dumping Duty is:

- (a) ₹32,000
- (b) ₹3,60,000
- (c) ₹3,28,000
- (d) ₹40,000

Q51: In accordance with section 111 of Finance Act, 2018, Road and Infrastructure Cess is levied as Duty of Customs @ _____ on motor spirit and High Speed Diesel.

- (a) ₹20 per litre
- (b) ₹8 per litre
- (c) ₹25 per litre
- (d) Nil rate

Q52: The Safeguard Duty is calculated at ₹7,20,000. If Social Welfare Surcharge is 10% and assessable value is ₹24,00,000, The Value of Social Welfare Surcharge on Safeguard Duty will be:

- (a) Nil
- (b) ₹72,000
- (c) ₹2,40,000
- (d) 10% of aggregate of Assessable Value & Safeguard Duty.

Q53: The Social Welfare Surcharge is _____.

- (a) 10% on IGST
- (b) 10% on GST Compensation Cess
- (c) 10% on aggregate of IGST & Compensation Cess
- (d) Presently Exempt on IGST & Compensation Cess

Classification of Imported and Export Goods

Q54: _____ consists of determining the heading or sub-heading of the Customs Tariff under which the said goods are covered.

- (a) Entry
- (b) Classification
- (c) Schedule
- (d) Tariff schedule

Q55: The classification of goods is required in Customs due to:

- (a) Determination of rate of duty
- (b) Determination of eligibility of exemption
- (c) Both (a) & (b)

MCQ OF CUSTOMS

(d) None of the above

Q56: The relevant time for classification is:

- (a) The time of importation
- (b) The time of exportation
- (c) Both (a) or (b)
- (d) None of the above

Q57: The First Schedule in the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 comprises of:

- (a) 89 Chapters grouped under 21 sections
- (b) 98 Chapters grouped under 21 sections
- (c) 90 Chapters grouped under 12 sections
- (d) None of the above

Q58: In order to give clear direction as to how the nomenclature in the schedule is to be interpreted and to give statutory force, which one of the following is the integral part of schedule I of Customs Tariff Act?

- (a) Rule of interpretation
- (b) General explanatory Notes
- (c) Summary of provisions
- (d) Both (a) & (b)

Q59: The Indian Customs Tariff is based upon the Harmonised System of Nomenclature. This system has been developed and maintained by:

- (a) World Customs Council
- (b) World Customs Organisation
- (c) CBIC
- (d) None of the above

Q60: As regards the First Schedule of the Customs Tariff, _____ are mentioned at the beginning of each chapter and are the part of the statute. It has the legal authority in determining the classification of goods.

- (a) Chapter Notes
- (b) Section Notes
- (c) Chapter Summary
- (d) Section Summary

Q61: How many General explanatory Notes have been included in the First Schedule of Customs Tariff Act, 1975?

- (a) Two
- (b) Three
- (c) Four
- (d) Five

Q62: With reference to General Explanatory notes of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, _____ denotes that the said article or group of articles shall be taken to be sub-classification of the articles or group of article covered by the said heading:

- (a) Single dash
- (b) One dash
- Two dash
- (c) Three dash

MCQ OF CUSTOMS

Q63: The entry 0801 in tariff item is related with coconuts, brazil nuts and cashew nuts. Under the column description of goods, "Coconuts reflects:

- (a) Sub-classification of coconuts
- (b) Classification of heading of tariff item
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) Any of (a) and (b)

Q64: Which one of the following is/are included in the General Explanatory Notes given in First Schedule:

- (a) Relevance of one dash & two dash
- (b) Meaning of abbreviation "%" in relation to the rate of duty
- (c) Standard rate of duty applicable, if no preferential rate specified
- (d) All of the above

Q65: Under Customs, the standard unit of quantity has been prescribed in

- (a) Column 3 of First Schedule to Customs Tariff Act
- (b) Column 3 of First Schedule to Custom Act.
- (c) Column 4 of First Schedule to Customs Tariff Act
- (d) Column 4 of First Schedule to Customs Act

Q66: The unit of measure prescribed in column 3 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff is indicated by

- (a) Words
- (b) Symbols
- (c) Abbreviations
- (d) All of the above

Q67: How many rules of interpretation are given in the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act?

- (a) Two
- (b) Four
- (c) Six
- (d) Nine

Q68: Railway coaches removed without seats would still be classified as railway coaches. This classification is as per _____ of rules of interpretation of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act.

- (a) Rule 2(a)
- (b) Rule 2(b)
- (c) Rule 3(a)
- (d) Rule 3(b)

Q69: The classification of goods consisting of more than one material or substance shall be according to the principles of _____.

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

Q70: Which are of the following is not a part of Rule 3 of "Rules of Interpretation" of the First Schedule to Customs Tariff Act?

- (a) Akin Rule
- (b) Specific over General
- (c) Essential character principle
- (d) Latter the better

MCQ OF CUSTOMS

Q71: Which one of the following is false with reference to Rule 6 of Rules of Interpretation?

- (a) Sub-heading at the same level are comparable
- (b) Sub-heading can be comparable only with another sub-heading within the same heading
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above

Q72: Which one of the following is not an exception to Rule 5 of Rules of Interpretation?

- (a) Durable containers capable of respective use should be classified separately.
- (b) When packing material itself gives the essential character as a whole.
- (c) Cases/containers shall be classified with a specific article when of a kind normally sold therewith
- (d) None of the above

Q73: The items eligible for Project Import are specified in heading of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975

- (a) 9801
- (b) 9108
- (c) 8901
- (d) 8908

Q74: Under Project Import, the spare parts, raw material and consumables stores up to _____ of the value of goods can be imported

- (a) 5%
- (b) 10%
- (c) 15%
- (d) 20%

Q75: When the goods consists of more than one material or substance, then the heading which provides the most specific description shall be preferred to headings providing a more General description. It is the application of which Rule?

- (a) Essential Character Principle
- (b) Specific over General
- (c) Akin Rule
- (d) Latter the Better

VALUATION UNDER THE CUSTOMS ACT, 1962

Q76: The document showing the particulars of the consignment for which the buyer has placed an order with the supplier is called as

- (a) Indent
- (b) Delivery order
- (c) Consignment note
- (d) Bill of lading

Q77: _____ is the instrument delivered by the Bank intimating the seller of the goods, the Bill amount for the supply of the goods on presentation of certain documents evidencing shipment of the goods

- (a) Sight Draft
- (b) Bank Draft
- (c) Letter of Credit
- (d) Letter of Undertaking

Q78: The port authorities have to be paid the charges called as Landing Charges. These charges include:

- (a) Unloading the cargo from the conveyance
- (b) Light house charges
- (c) Forklift, warehouse crane charges, if they are used for landing
- (d) All of the above

MCQ OF CUSTOMS

Q79: For Imported goods, the conversion in value shall be done with reference to the rate of exchange prevalent on the date of

- (a) Filing Bill of Entry
- (b) Grant of Entry Inwards
- (c) Earlier of (a) and (b)
- (d) (a) or (b) whichever is later

Q80: For the purpose of Valuation under Customs, the rate of exchange notified by _____ shall be taken into account.

- (a) Central Board Indirect Taxes & Customs
- (b) Reserve Bank of India
- (c) Foreign Exchange Dealers Association of India
- (d) Any of the above

Q81: Samar Timber Corporation submitted the Bill of entry on 11-4-2018. On account of mistake, the Bill of entry was re-presented on 28-4-2018 after correction. The relevant date in respect of duty payable is

- (a) Date of presentation of B/E (11-4-2018)
- (b) Date of re-presentation of B/E (28-4-2018)
- (c) Three days after date of presentation
- (d) Three days after date of re-presentation

Q82: The CBIC notifies the currency conversion rates periodically, generally every

- (a) Day
- (b) Week
- (c) Fortnight
- (d) Month

Q83: Which of the following statement is correct?

- (a) The selling rate notified by CBIC is for Imported goods
- (b) The buying rate notified by CBIC is for export goods
- (c) The CBIC notifies single currency conversion rate
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

Q84: For goods exported by vehicle, the conversion in Value shall be done with reference to the rate of exchange prevalent on the date of

- (a) Filing shipping Bill
- (b) Filing Bill of export
- (c) Filing Bill of entry
- (d) Receipt of entry outward

Q85: Select the odd out,

- (a) Shipping Bill
- (b) Bill of export
- (c) Bill of entry
- (d) Export of goods

Q86: In which of the following case (s), the transaction Value shall be accepted.

- (a) There are no restrictions as to the disposition or use of the goods by the buyer.
- (b) The buyer and seller are not related
- (c) The sale or price is not subject to some condition or consideration for which a Value cannot be determined in respect of goods being Valued.
- (d) All of the above

MCQ OF CUSTOMS

Q87: If the Value cannot be determined under Rule 3(1) of Customs Valuation (Determination of Value of Imported Goods) Rules, 2007, then the Value shall be determined through Rule 4 to Rule 9 by proceeding:

- (a) Sequentially
- (b) Backward sequence
- (c) No such sequence
- (d) None of the above

Q88: As per Rule 3(1), subject to Rule 12, the Value of Imported goods shall be the transaction Value adjusted in accordance with the provisions of

- (a) Rule 4
- (b) Rule 6
- (c) Rule 9
- (d) Rule 10

Q89: The transaction Value is not accepted in case of sale between related persons but, there is an exception. If the importer demonstrates that the declared Value closely approximates to _____, then transaction Value is accepted.

- (a) It is similar to sales to unrelated buyers in India
- (b) The deductive Value for identical or similar goods
- (c) The computed Value for identical or similar goods
- (d) Any of the above

Q90: Which of the following is not covered under Rule 10:

- (a) Cost incurred by buyer but not included
- (b) Supply of goods or services free of cost
- (c) Supply of goods or services at market rate
- (d) Royalties and license fees payable as a condition of sale

Q91: If the Value of imported goods cannot be determined under the provision of Rules 3, 4 and 5 then, as Rule 6 of Customs Valuation (Determination of Value of Imported Goods) Rules, 2007; which one of the following is incorrect:

- (a) The Value shall be determined by Rule 7
- (b) The Value is determined by Rule 8, in case Rule 7 fails
- (c) At the request of importer, the sequence of application of Rule 7 & Rule 8 cannot be changed
- (d) At the request of importer application of sequence of Rule 7 and Rule 8 may be reserved

Q92: In case of goods entered for Home Consumption, the rate of duty and tariff Valuation shall be the rate and Valuation in force on the date of

- (a) Presentation of Bill of entry
- (b) Entry inwards of vessel
- (c) Later of (a) & (b)
- (d) Earlier of (a) & (b)

Q93: When the goods are cleared for Home Consumption from the warehouse, the rate of duty shall be the rate in force on the date of

- (a) Presentation of Bill of entry
- (b) Entry inwards of vessel
- (c) Later of (a) & (b)
- (d) Earlier of (a) & (b)

Q94: In case of goods entered for export, rate of duty & tariff Valuation shall be rate in force on date of

- (a) Presentation of Bill of entry
- (b) Permission of proper office for clearance & loading of goods for exportation
- (c) Earlier of (a) & (b)
- (d) Later of (a) & (b)

MCQ OF CUSTOMS

Q95: After amendment in CVR, 2007 vide circular No. 39/2017-Cus. Dated 26-9-17, which one (s) of the following charges associated with the delivery of Imported goods "At the place of importation" are not added to CIF Value of goods:

- (a) Loading charges
- (b) Unloading charges
- (c) Handling charges
- (d) All of the above

Q96: As per section 154A of the Customs Act, 1962, the amount of duty, interest, penalty, fine or any other sum payable, under the provision of the Act, shall be rounded off to the:

- Nearest Rupee
- (a) Multiple of 10
 - (b) Multiple of 100
 - (c) Multiple of ₹1000

Q97: The amount of total Customs duty is calculated at ₹39,899.49. The final amount of Customs duty after being rounded off as per section 154A will be

- (a) ₹39,899
- (b) ₹39,900
- (c) ₹40,000
- (d) ₹39,850

Q98: The FOB and transportation cost are ₹11,00,000 and ₹2,30,000 respectively. Calculate the CIF Value, if cost of insurance cover is not ascertainable & goods have been Imported by mode other than Air.

- (a) ₹13,42,375
- (b) ₹13,34,850
- (c) ₹15,96,000
- (d) None of the above

Q99: A material was Imported by air at CIF price of 8,000 US \$ freight paid was 2,400 US\$ and insurance cost was 8 - US \$. What is the Assessable Value for Customs purpose?

- (a) 8,000 minus 2,400 minus 800
- (b) 8,000 plus 2,400 plus 800
- (c) 8,000 Minus 20% of 8,000 minus 1.125% of 8,000
- (d) None of the above

Q100: Which are of the following is not included in the Assessable Value?

- (a) Cost of Machine
- (b) Transport charges from factory of exporter to the port for shipment
- (c) Buying commission paid by importer
- (d) Freight charges from exporting country to India

Q101: Consider the following:

The selling price (inclusive of IGST)	₹7,06,348
BCD	11%
IGST u/s 7	18%
Post Importation Exp.	₹41,935
IGST (Inter-state)	18%

The Assessable Value as per deductive method is

- (a) 4,25,000
- (b) 4,50,000
- (c) 3,75,000
- (d) None of the above

MCQ OF CUSTOMS

Q102: Mr. Raman of India Imported goods from a related person Mr. Vivek of US. The transaction Value is rejected & Rule 8 is applied by Customs authorities since Rules 4 and 5 of Import Valuation Rules are found inapplicable. The relevant data are:

Total cost incurred by vivek \$9,000

Air freight from US port to Indian port \$2,500

Insurance from US port to Indian port \$100 Normal Net profit margin of Mr. Vivek 25% of cost

Exchange rate ₹68

The assessable Value as per computed Value (Rule 8) is

- (a) ₹9,00,000
- (b) ₹9,24,800
- (c) \$13,250
- (d) None of the above

Q103: There is a transaction of import of goods between related persons. Although identical goods are also Imported in India, but the Imported in India, but the importer requests the Customs department to apply deductive method. Which are of the following is not correct?

- (a) Transaction Value cannot be applied
- (b) Rule 7 (Deductive) can be applied
- (c) Rule 7 cannot be applied as Rule 4 (Identical goods) is available
- (d) The sequential application of Rules is mandatory

Q104: Mr. Smart Imported certain articles from a related person. The employee of Mr. Smart has calculated the Assessable Value under different Valuation Rules as under:

Rule 3 = ₹40,000

Rule 4 = ₹2,10,000

Rule 5 = ₹2,05,000

What will be the assessable value that should be accepted by the Customs Authorities?

- (a) ₹40,000
- (b) ₹2,10,000
- (c) ₹2,05,000
- (d) None of the above

Q105: The expression "Goods of the same class or kind" used in Rule 7 and Rule 8 of the Customs Valuation (Determination of Value of the Imported Goods) Rules, 2007 does not include

- (a) Identical goods
- (b) Similar goods
- (c) Imported goods produced by that particular industry
- (d) None of these

Q106: Mode of transport: Vessel

BCD: 10%

Social Welfare Surcharge: 10%

Integrated Tax u/s 3(7): 18%

Air freight: 15% of FOB

Insurance: 2% of FOB

Total cost of Imported goods: ₹15,32,466

The FOB Value is

- (a) ₹14,00,000
- (b) ₹10,00,000
- (c) ₹12,40,000
- (d) ₹13,15,000

MCQ OF CUSTOMS

Q107: Mr. X has Imported some goods from USA by air. In the computation of FOB Value as per Customs, which one of the following shall be included:

- (a) Local agent's commission (not buying commission)
- (b) Cost of Insurance
- (c) Air Freight
- (d) All of the above

Q108: Mr. Importer has requested the Customs Authorities to apply "Computed Value as per Rule 8" since the data required is available. The authorities are of the opinion that the sequential application of Rules is required. So, Rule 7 should be applied first. Which of the following statement is correct?

- (a) Rule 7 should be applied
- (b) Rule 8 may be applied
- (c) That Rule to be applied which gives higher value
- (d) None of the above

Q109: In application of Rule 8, the cost incurred by the exporter (i.e. seller) is calculated. In such calculation, which of the following will not be included?

- (a) Loading charges at US port.
- (b) Loading charges at India port.
- (c) Cost of material
- (d) Fabrication and freight from factory to US port

Q110: As per Rule 9(1), "Residual Method of Valuation", the Value is to be determined using reasonable means:

- (a) Consistent with the principles
- (b) General provisions of Rules
- (c) Section 14 and data available
- (d) All of the above

Q111: The Computed Value, as per Rule 8 does not include:

- (a) Cost of material or fabrication in producing Imported goods
- (b) Cost or Value of all expenses under Rule 10(2)
- (c) Amount of profit and general expense which are made by producers in the country of exportation for export to India
- (d) Air freight from that country to India

Q112: The price of product at exporter's factory is US \$11,000. He paid \$400 from factory of the exporter to load airport. \$350 has also been paid by him as loading & handling charges at the load airport. For freight & insurance from load airport to airport of importation in India, \$2,585 and \$140 have also been paid. What is the CIF Value in US\$?

- (a) US \$14,240
- (b) US \$11,750
- (c) US \$14,475
- (d) None of the above

ANSWER KEY

1	(a)	2	(a)	3	(b)	4	(d)	5	(a)	6	(a)	7	(d)
8	(c)	9	(a)	10	(c)	11	(d)	12	(a)	13	(d)	14	(a)
15	(d)	16	(a)	17	(d)	18	(a)	19	(b)	20	(a)	21	(c)
22	(c)	23	(a)	24	(a)	25	(c)	26	(d)	27	(c)	28	(d)
29	(a)	30	(d)	31	(a)	32	(c)	33	(c)	34	(a)	35	(c)
36	(d)	37	(c)	38	(b)	39	(a)	40	(a)	41	(c)	42	(a)
43	(a)	44	(c)	45	(d)	46	(c)	47	(a)	48	(d)	49	(a)
50	(a)	51	(b)	52	(a)	53	(a)	54	(b)	55	(c)	56	(c)
57	(b)	58	(d)	59	(b)	60	(a)	61	(b)	62	(b)	63	(b)
64	(d)	65	(a)	66	(c)	67	(c)	68	(a)	69	(c)	70	(a)
71	(b)	72	(c)	73	(a)	74	(b)	75	(b)	76	(a)	77	(c)
78	(d)	79	(a)	80	(a)	81	(a)	82	(c)	83	(d)	84	(b)
85	(c)	86	(d)	87	(a)	88	(d)	89	(d)	90	(c)	91	(c)
92	(c)	93	(a)	94	(b)	95	(d)	96	(a)	97	(a)	98	(a)
99	(a)	100	(c)	101	(a)	102	(b)	103	(b)	104	(b)	105	(d)
106	(b)	107	(a)	108	(b)	109	(b)	110	(d)	111	(d)	112	(a)