

OMR ANSWER SHEET

Use Only H.B Pencil to darken the appropriate Circle.

Use Black Ball point pen to write in the Boxes

Roll Number

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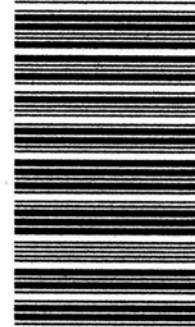
Paper No. (See Reverse)

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Paper Code

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S	S	S	
T	T	T	
U	U	U	
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OMR Sheet No.



6870134

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MCQ Booklet Serial No.

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Level of Exam

Final
INTERMEDIATE <input type="radio"/>
FINAL <input checked="" type="radio"/>

Stream

New
OLD <input type="radio"/>
NEW <input checked="" type="radio"/>

Signature of Candidate with Pen

K. Cheemiyar

Signature of Invigilator with Pen

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DATE OF EXAM → 06 DEC 2020

1	A	B	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	D	16	A	B	C	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
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14	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	B	C	D	29	A	B	C	D
15	A	B	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	D	30	A	B	C	D

J0305



The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India

Code: FN8IL528071
 Subject: INDIRECT TAX LAWS

Total Marks: 70
 Marks Obtained : 62.5

Number of Answer Books used : Main +2..... additional sheets

For use by ICAI only

528071



06 DEC 2020

Q.No.	To be ticked (✓) by the candidate against the Questions answered	Marks Awarded (To be filled by Examiner)					Total
		a	b	c	d	e	
1	✓						
2	✓						
3	✓						
4	✓						
5							
6	✓						
7							
8							
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14							
Total							

Use only Blue / Black Ball Point Pen to write and shade the circles.
AVOID RED PEN.
 Write the marks in the boxes before shading the respective circles.

Total Marks awarded

0	0
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5
6	6
7	7
8	8
9	9

Total Marks awarded (in words) _____

Examiner's Signature _____



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INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE

Answers are not to be written on this page

1. All answers should be written in figures and words in the allotted space at the right hand corner of the answer book and nowhere else including additional answer book/s and graph paper.
2. Roll number should be written in the box in numbers and darkened the appropriate circles of the OMR bubbles provided in the right hand corner of the cover page with **Black / Blue** ball point pen.
3. Fill all particulars such as name of Examination, Group No., Paper No. and subject at the appropriate space at the left hand upper corner.
4. Remove the Bar Code sticker of the particular paper from the Attendance sheet and affix the same on the box provided in the right hand corner of the cover page.
5. Since a machine will read the Roll no., please check and ensure that Roll number written in numbers, words and circles darkened are correct. In case any candidate fills this information wrongly, Institute will not take any responsibility for rectifying the mistake.
6. The answers should be written neatly and legibly.
7. The answer to each question must be commenced on a fresh page and question number prominently written at the top of each answer. Alternatively, the question number should be distinctly written in the margin.
8. The answer to each question in all parts should be fully completed in one page or in a consecutive set of pages, before the next question is taken up.
9. Writing of Roll number in place/s other than the space provided for the purpose or writing distinguishing mark, symbols like "OM", "Sri", "Jesus", "786", etc., will tantamount to adoption of "unfair means".
10. Before submission of answer book to the invigilator take care to score out (X) blank pages, if any, that you might have left.



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3

Q. 2

a) Computation of GST Liability of M/s All-in-One for the month of March 2020.

Particulars.	Amount ₹	CGST	SGST.
Outward Supply			
① Provided Direct selling Agent Services to Y Bank Ltd. (Note ①)	4,00,000	36,000	36,000
② Provided Security Services to ABC P. Ltd. (Registered Person under GST) (Note ②)	60,000	-	-
③ Provided security Services to PSR Trust (Unregistered Person) (Note ③)	1,00,000	9,000	9,000
④ Provided Renting of Motor vehicle to Amaze Tours (incl. cost of fuel) (Note ④)	75,000	-	-
⑤ Provided Renting of Motor vehicle to Priti & Co., CA firm (incl. cost of fuel) (Note ⑤)	40,000	1,000	1,000

P.T.O.




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Particulars	Value ₹	CGST	SGST.
Inward Supply Liable to Reverse Charge.			
⑥ Availed Representational Services from PB PCo. a Law firm, towards Consumer Court Case (Note ⑥)	70,000	6,300	6,300
Total		<u>52,300</u>	<u>52,300.</u>

Notes:-

⑤ Central Government has issued notification under Sec. 9(3) of CGST Act, 2017 providing ^{certain} services provided by certain person to persons notified in the notification will be taxed at Reverse Charge i.e., Liability to pay tax will be on ^{recipient} ~~recipient~~ service.

① Services provided by Individual Direct selling Agents to Banks are liable to Reverse Charge.

In the given case, services are being provided by Partnership Concern & ∴ tax payable as under P.T.O.



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5



forward charge.

② Security services provided by ~~Body Corp~~ Person registered under GST (Body corporate) are liable to Reverse Charge

In the given case, services are being provided by to ABC P. Ltd. (Registered Body corporate) & ∴ Liability to pay tax will be on ABC P Ltd.

③ In the given case, services are being provided to PSR Trust, unregistered person & ∴ are liable under forward charge.

(It has been assumed that these services are not being provided to trust to engage in charitable activities and therefore not exempt under NN 12/2017.

However if it is assumed otherwise, it would become exempt from tax).

④ For charging renting of motor vehicle (along with fuel) under Reverse charge following conditions need to be fulfilled cumulatively :-

- (i) service provider is not a body corporate
- (ii) service recipient is a body corporate
- (iii) Tax rate is not 12%. (6% (GST) + 6% (SGST))

In the given case all the conditions are fulfilled

P.T.O.



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6



∴ supply is taxable under reverse charge.

⑤ In the given case, recipient is not a body corporate ∴ supply taxable under forward charge.

⑥ Services (incl. Representational services) provided by Advocate or firm of advocates or senior advocate ~~are~~ to Business entity are liable to reverse charge.

In the given case, services are being provided to Business entity (All-in-one) ∴ recipient is liable to pay tax.

4 2a

P.T.O.



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7

Q. 2

b) ① As per Rule 32(2)(a) of CGST Rules, 2017,
In case of Money changing Services →
where currency exchanged is not exchanged in
₹ i.e., one foreign currency is exchange with
another foreign currency, the
value of supply = 1:1 of lower of both the
foreign currency conversion
value in ₹ (INA). (Using
RBI reference rate)

① US \$ 6,000 × 72 = 4,32,000
② Singapore \$ 9,000 × 52 = 4,68,000

Here lower value is ₹ 4,32,000

∴ Value of ^{taxable} Supply = ₹ 1:1 of ₹ 4,32,000
for March 2020. = ₹ 4,32,000

2bStep1

② As per Rule 32(3) of CGST Rules, 2017,
In case of Air Travel Agents →
Value of supply →
in case of domestic bookings = 5:1 of Basic
Air Fare
in case of international bookings = 10:1 of Basic
Air Fare.

P.T.O.



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\therefore value of supply =

Domestic tickets = $7,00,000 \times 70\% \times 5\%$
 $= ₹ 24,500$

2 2bStep2 International tickets = $15,00,000 \times 60\% \times 10\%$
 $= ₹ 90,000$

\therefore Total value of taxable supply for March 2020.
 $= 24,500 + 90,000$
 $= ₹ 1,14,500$

\therefore Taxable value of supply for M/s Global Travels
for the month of March 2020
 $= ₹ 4,320 + ₹ 1,14,500$
 $= ₹ 1,18,820$

4 2b

P.T.O.

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9

Q. 2
c) Calculation of Customs Duty & Integrated Tax Payable as per Custom Valuation Rules:-

Particulars.	Amount ₹.
Cost of Machine in \$	\$15,000
x Rate of Exchange	₹5
Cost of Machine in ₹	11,25,000.
+ Changes of Canalising Agent in India	25,000
F.O.B. Value	11,50,000
+ Freight (Actual or maximum 20% of FOB) [Actual = 1500 x ₹5 = 1,12,500. 20% of FOB = 11,50,000 x 20% = 2,30,000]	1,12,500
+ Insurance [Actual = 250 x ₹5 = 1,250 - C.I.F. Value.	18,750. 12,81,250.
+ Basic Customs Duty @ 15% (A)	1,92,188
+ Social Welfare Surcharge @ 10% (B)	19,219
Value for 3(F) of Customs Tariff Act, 1975.	14,92,657
+ IGST w/s 3(F) @ 12% (C)	1,79,119
Total.	16,71,776.

∴ Total Customs & IGST = A + B + C
= ₹ 3,90,526.

P.T.O.



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10



Notes:-

① Rate of Basic Custom Duty:-

Date of Bill of Entry } 12.06.2020 → 10%
for Home Consumption

or

Date of Arrival of Aircraft } 15.06.2020 → 15%
whichever is earlier later

∴ Rate of Duty = 15%.

② Rate of Exchange

It has to be seen as rate notified by
CBIE on the date of filing first Bill of
Entry i.e., 12.06.2020.

∴ Rate of Exchange = ₹ 75 / USD

③ Charges paid to canalising agent in India
~~are~~ is not buying Commission & hence
can be included in FOB value as per
Rule 10(2).

5 2c

13 Q2

P.T.O.



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11



Q.4

c) Distribution of ISD credit for the given month
(₹ in lacs.)

Particulars.	Mumbai (Maha.) IGST	Banglore (Kar.) IGST	Hyderabad (A.P.) IGST.
① ITC excl. to Banglore unit (Note ①)	—	12	—
② ITC excl. to (Kerala A.P.) Note ②	—	—	2
③ Balance Credit (48-12-6) = 30. (Note ③)	2	10	6
④ Debit Note Recd. (50 Lacs X 12% = ₹ ₹ 6 Lacs IGST) (Note ④)	0.4	2	1.20.
⑤ Credit Note recd. (excl. Kerala unit)	—	—	—

1 4aStep1

1 4aStep2

1 4aStep3

Total

<u>2.4</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>9.2</u>
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P.T.O.



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12

(₹ in lacs)

T-Drum
(Kerala)

Particulars.	CGST	SGST	IGST.
① ITC excl. to Bangalore. (Note ①)	-	-	-
② ITC excl. to Kerala & A.P. (Note ②)	2	2	-
③ Balance Credit of ₹ 30 Lacs. (Note ③)	6	6	-
④ Debit Note Recd. (Note ④)	-	-	2.40
⑤ Credit Note Recd. (excl. Kerala Unit.) $\frac{118 \text{ Lacs}}{118} \times 18$ $= \frac{18 \text{ Lacs}}{2}$	(9)	(9)	-
Total	<u>(1)</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>2.40</u>

P.T.O.



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13



Notes:-

As per provisions of sec. 19, sec. 143 read with Rule 45,

① ITC available for a particular unit specifically, should be allocated to that unit only.

② ITC available to 2 units should be allocated to both in ratio of turnover of relevant period.

$$= \text{A.P.} = 6 \text{ Lacs} \times \frac{36}{36+72} = 2,00,000 \text{ (IGST)}$$

$$\text{Kerala} = \text{CGST} = 3 \times \frac{72}{36+72} = 2,00,000 \text{ (CGST)}$$

$$\text{SGST} = 3 \times \frac{72}{36+72} = 2,00,000 \text{ (SGST)}$$

③ Balance Credit of ₹ 30 Lacs. (Local vendors). Total T/O = 12 + 60 + 36 + 72 = 180.

$$\text{MH} = \frac{12}{180} \times 30 = 2.$$

$$\text{Kar.} = \frac{60}{180} \times 30 = 10.$$

$$\text{A.P.} = \frac{36}{180} \times 30 = 6.$$

$$\text{Kerala} = \text{CGST} = \frac{72}{180} \times 15 = 6$$

$$\text{SGST} = \frac{72}{180} \times 15 = 6$$

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14



④ Debit Note Reced =

$$\text{Math.} = \frac{12}{180} \times 6 = 0.4 \text{ L. IGST}$$

$$\text{Karni} = \frac{60}{180} \times 6 = 2 \text{ L. IGST}$$

$$\text{A.P.} = \frac{36}{180} \times 6 = 1.20 \text{ L. IGST}$$

$$\text{Kerala} = \frac{72}{180} \times 6 = 2.40 \text{ L. IGST}$$

It is assumed that the ~~credit~~ note debit note reced is for all the units.

6 4aStep5

4 4a

P.T.O.



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15



Q.4

b) ⊖ As per provisions of sec. 51 of CGST Act, 2017, Central Govt. has notified certain persons required to deduct TDS on the receipt of goods or services or both if the contract value exceeds ₹ 2,50,000.

However, when supply is made by one notified person to another notified person (In the given case, PSU), provisions of sec. 51 i.e., tax deduction provisions will not apply.

(i) In the given case, supply is made by one PSU to another PSU, tax deduction provisions will not apply.

view of Central Govt dept is that TDS provisions are not applicable since IGST is getting attracted is not correct since TDS provisions are not getting attracted because of exception given by Govt. under sec. 51

1 4bStep1

P.T.O.



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	16	
<p>1 4bStep2</p>	<p>(ii) If goods are supplied by private sector located in Delhi</p> <p>Since goods are supplied by private sector in Delhi, place of supply will be U.P. and IGT will be charged.</p> <p>TDS required = ₹3,50,000 × 2% = ₹7,000.</p>	<p>DO NOT WRITE ANYTHING HERE</p>
<p>1 4bStep3</p>	<p>(iii) Works contract service undertaken in New Delhi by private sector in New Delhi</p> <p>Place of supply will be the place where the services are performed (i.e., New Delhi)</p> <p>In case, supplier & place of supply are in one state & recipient is in another state/U.T., provisions of sec. 51 will not apply.</p> <p>∴ No requirement to deduct TDS.</p>	<p>DO NOT WRITE ANYTHING HERE</p>
<p>0.5 4bStep4</p>	<p>(iv) Consequences on failure to file late return = Late fee of ₹ 25¹⁰⁰ (per day) or ₹ 5,000 (maximum) (CGST)</p>	<p>DO NOT WRITE ANYTHING HERE</p>
<p>3.5 4b</p>		<p>DO NOT WRITE ANYTHING HERE</p>

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17



Q-4

c) As per provisions of sec. 74,

When goods are re-exported after use within
& 9 months from date of import but after ~~date~~
6 months from date of import,
duty drawback will be allowed at the
rate of 75% of duty paid at the time
of import.

In the given case,
goods are imported on 12.01.2018
& re-exported on 10.10.2018

∴ Period between these 2 dates is higher than
6 months but lower than 9 months.

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{Duty drawback} &= 15,00,000 \times 75\% \\ &= ₹ 11,25,000. \end{aligned}$$

12.5 Q4

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19



Notes:-

① As per provisions of CGST Act, 2017, Brother-in-law is not covered under definition of Related Party & hence transaction with him will not be covered by Rule 28.
∴ Since goods are supplied ~~at~~ without consideration, transaction value will be taken as Nil.

② As per provisions of sec. 10 of IGST Act, 2017, place of supply in case where goods are supplied to any person on instruction of buyer, will be ~~prim~~ principal place of business of buyer.
∴ In the given case, goods are supplied on instruction of ~~M/s. ZK~~ M/s. ZK Computers (Tamilnadu).
∴ place of supply = Tamilnadu.
∴ Tax charged = IGST.

~~here~~ ③ As per provisions of sec. 12 of IGST Act, 2017, where supplier & recipient of service both are located in India, place of supply of Stock Counting services provided to a person (registered) will be location of such registered person.
∴ In the given case, place of supply = Gujarat
Tax charged = IGST.



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20

④ ~~Provis~~ service of renting service apartment on daily rental basis can not be considered as services of providing residential dwelling unit & ∴ are not exempt.

⑤ Recovery agent services are chargeable to tax under reverse charge mechanism.
∴ No liability to pay tax on forward charge.

⑥ Advance reced is ~~consil-assumed~~ reced for providing service in future (₹4,00,000)
∴ Time of supply in case of advance (sec.13) received = date of receipt of advance.
∴ Taxable when received.

Time of supply in case of advance reced on goods → (sec.12)
when actual supply is made.
∴ not taxable on date of receipt of advance.

⑦ Goods supplied by job worker on behalf of principal →
Goods were supplied to buyer in Maharashtra.
It is assumed that Job worker is not registered under GST.
Hence Place of supply = Maharashtra

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21



Tax to be charged = CGST & SGST.

⑧ As per Rule 37 of CGST Rules, 2017, payment has to be made to the supplier within 180 days from the date of invoice.

However, this provision is not applicable when, goods / services / both are taxable under reverse charge.

In the given case, since these are taxable under reverse charge, No reversal of input tax is required in the given case.

1Step7

⑨ As per Rule 36(4) of CGST Rule, 2017, a taxpayer can avail input tax credit upto 110% of amount (eligible tax amount) in GSTR-2A, subject to maximum of eligible credit in the books. (₹1,00,000)

In the given case,
GSTR-2A shows figure of ₹95000
∴ 110% of 95000 = ₹1,04,500

∴ Max credit available will be = ₹1,00,000

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22



Input tax credit :-

Particulars.	Value	CGST	SGST	IGST.
① Imported Computer Accessories. IGST paid @18%. $5,00,000 \times 18\%$.	5,00,000	-	-	90,000
② GTA services from Kolkata :- IGST. $(1,00,000 \times 5\%)$ (Rate 10)	1,00,000	-	-	5,000
③ Invoices reced during month.	NA.	-	-	1,00,000
Total.				<u>1,95,000</u>

Note (10).

Availment of services from GTA are liable to reverse charge & as per sec 49 FSO, this has to be paid in Cash.

(11) ~~Limit~~ ITC of IGST has to be utilised against IGST first & if any ITC is still available, it can be utilised against CGST/SGST/UTGST in any manner.

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23



Computation of Cash required to be paid.

DO NOT WRITE ANYTHING HERE

Particulars.	CGST	SGST	IGST.
outward tax Liability	47700	47700	1,22,400.
Input tax credit available	-	-	1,95,000.
outward tax liability (after adj)	47,700	47,700	-
1Step6 Input tax credit available. (after adj)	-	-	72600.
Adj. against output liability	(47700)	(24900)	(72600)
Balance output tax liability	-	22800	-
1Step4 + cash payment required for reverse charge liability.			5,000
1Step8			
Cash payment required.	-	<u>22800</u>	<u>5000</u>

DO NOT WRITE ANYTHING HERE

DO NOT WRITE ANYTHING HERE

(12) Computer Imported = ₹ 5,00,000.
we must have paid IGST u/s 3(7) of
Customs Tariff Act, 1975 @ 18%.
IGST paid = 500000 x 18% = 90000
∴ ITC available for that

P.T.O.



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Subject: INDIRECT TAX LAWS

Total Marks: 70
Marks Obtained: 62.5

24



Q. 3

- a) As per provisions of sec. 14 of CGST Act, 2017. Notwithstanding anything contained in sec. 12 & 13, whenever, there is change in rate of tax between
- ① Receipt of payment
 - ② ~~Is~~ Provision of service
 - ③ Issue of tax invoice,



3aStep1

Rate of tax has to be determined using sec. 14.

When, provision of service and issue of tax invoice is after the date of change in rate of tax,

changed rate of tax will be taken into consideration.

In the given case,

Service provision → 1st Nov. to 30th Nov.

Date of issue of invoice → 25th Nov.

Date of change in Rate of tax → 15.10.2019.

∴ Rate of tax to be considered = 18%.

(2.5% CGST + 2.5% SGST)

(9% CGST
+ 9% SGST)

P.T.O.

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The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India

Code: FN8IL528071
Subject: INDIRECT TAX LAWS

Total Marks: 70
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25



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~~Receipt of payment~~

Particulars.	Amount	CGST	SGST.
16.07.2019	1,00,000	2500	2500.

2 3aStep2

However, time of supply in case of advance receipt is date of receipt of advance.

Invoice issued on 25.11.2019 will be of $(1,00,000 + 2,00,000 + 250,000) \times 1.18 = 6,49,000$.
i.e., GST amount = 99,000.

However, advance received before date of change in rate of tax has to be charged at rate existing on the date of receipt of advance.

1 3aStep3

∴ Actual amount to be ~~com~~ collected as GST

16.07.2019 =	$1,00,000 \times 5\%$	=	5000
18.08.2019 =	$2,00,000 \times 5\%$	=	10,000
25.11.2019 =	$250,000 \times 18\%$	=	45,000
			<u>60,000.</u>

∴ Excess amount (CGST + SGST) = 39,000.

0 3aStep4

3 3a

∴ Amount of refund payable to client

CGST =	$\frac{39,000}{2}$	=	₹ 19,500
SGST =	$\frac{39,000}{2}$	=	₹ 19,500.

P.T.O.



The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India

Code: FN8IL528071
Subject: INDIRECT TAX LAWS

Total Marks: 70
Marks Obtained: 62.5

26



Q. 3

b) As per provisions of sec. 13 of IGST Act, 2017 whenever, ^{either} supplier of service or recipient of service is located outside India, place of supply has to be determined using sec. 13.

As per provisions of sec. 13(3) of the Act, whenever, ~~goods are in~~ services are performed on goods, place of supply will be the place where ~~goods are~~ services are performed.

However, this provision will not apply when goods are temporarily imported into India for processing and reexported without being put to use in India. Then place of supply will be determined using ~~se~~ general provisions given by sec. 13(2) of the Act.

Sec. 13(2),
place of supply,
when address of recipient of service is available
= Address of recipient of services.

When address of recipient of services is not available

= ~~At~~ Location of supplier of service.

1

3bStep1

P.T.O.

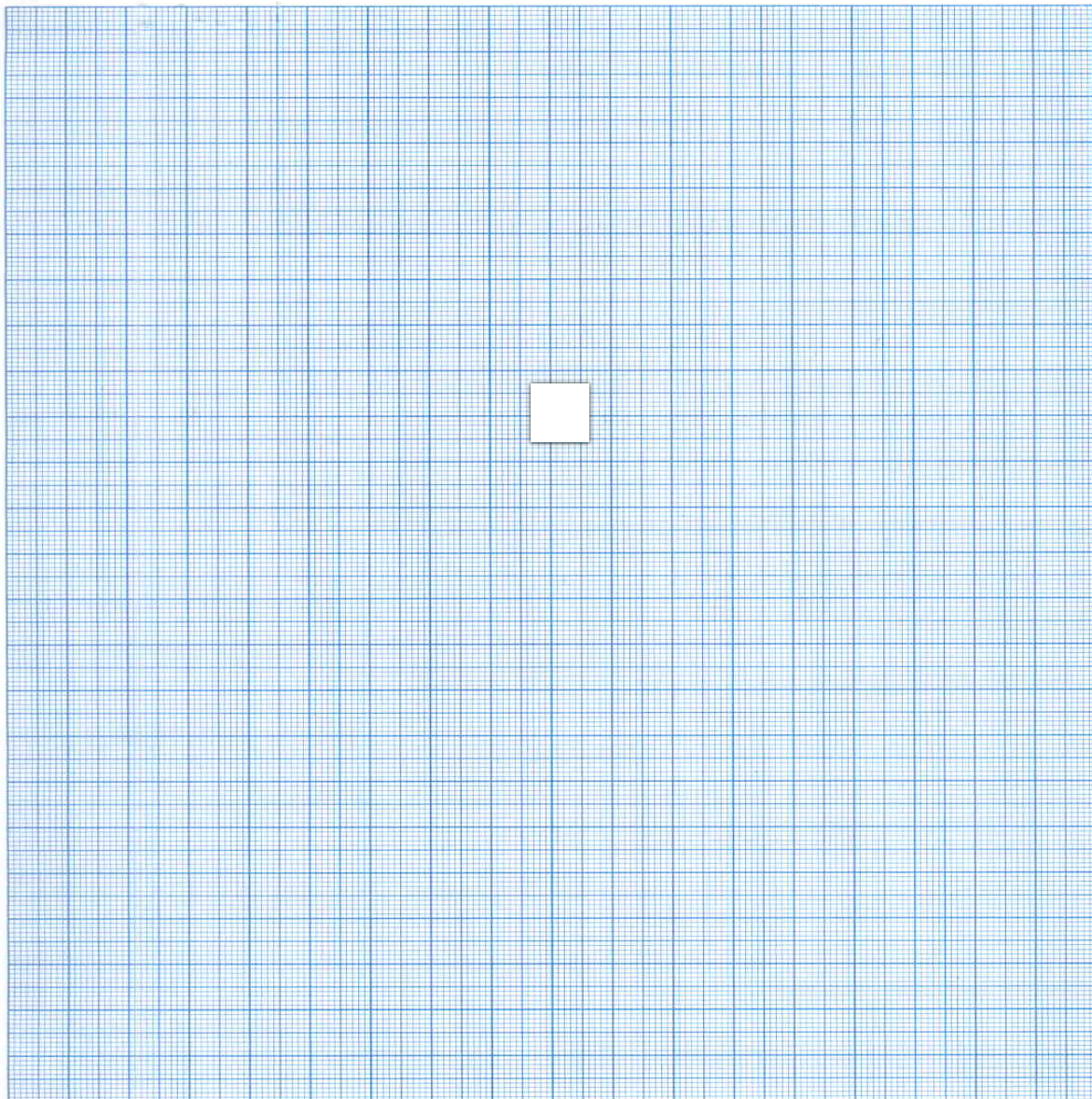


The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India

Code: FN8IL528071
Subject: INDIRECT TAX LAWS

Total Marks: 70
Marks Obtained : 62.5

27



P.T.O

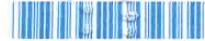


The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India

Code: FN8IL528071
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Total Marks: 70
Marks Obtained: 62.5

28



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In the given case,
Ankit Enterprises have imported rough rock diamonds from Australia for processing which does not involve cutting, polishing & finishing.

These are going to be put to use in India for 3 months.

Hence proviso to sec. 13(3) of IGST Act, 2017 will not apply and hence provision of sec. 13(3) will apply.

∴ As per provision of sec. 13(3) of IGST Act, 2017 place of supply = Haryana (where the services are performed).

1 3bStep2 Hence, stand taken by M/s Ankit Enterprises is not correct.

1 3bStep3 ∴ Tax Liability = CGST = $12,00,000 \times 9\% = 1,08,000$
SGST = $12,00,000 \times 9\% = 1,08,000$
2,16,000

3 3b

P.T.O.



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Total Marks: 70
Marks Obtained: 62.5



Addl. Book No.1.....

THE INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS OF INDIA
ADDL. BOOK

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ADDITIONAL ANSWER BOOK

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Q. 3

c) As per provisions of sec. 9A & 9AA of Customs
Tariff Act, 1975,

Anti Dumping Duty is ~~calculated~~ calculated at lower
of Dumping Margin and Injury margin.

2 3cStep2

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Injury Margin} &= \text{Fair Market value} \\ &(-) \text{ Landed Cost/Value.} \\ &= 175 - 125 = \$50 \end{aligned}$$

2 3cStep1

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Dumping Margin} &= \text{Export Price} - \text{Imported price in} \\ &\text{to other countries. India} \\ &= 200 - 100 \\ &= \$100. \end{aligned}$$

∴ Anti Dumping duty will be charged at
\$50 per piece.

1 3cStep3

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{Anti Dumping Duty payable by M\& PCB Limited} & \\ &= 1000 \text{ pieces} \times \$50 \text{ per piece} \times \text{₹75/USD} \\ &= ₹ 37,50,000. \end{aligned}$$

11

Q3

5 3c

P.T.O.



The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India

Code: FN8IL528071
Subject: INDIRECT TAX LAWS

Total Marks: 70
Marks Obtained: 62.5

2

Q. 6

a) Members of GST Council :-

1 6aStep1 • Union finance Minister (Chairperson of the Council)

1 6aStep2 • Finance Ministers of All States and Union Territories having legislature.

6 6aStep3 • Secretary of Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

Recommendations that can be made by GST Council.

1 6aStep4 ① Goods / Services / Both to be notified to be taxable under reverse charge u/s 9(3) & 9(4) of CGST Act, 2017.

1 6aStep5 ② Rate of change in tax

4 6a ③ ^{monetary} Limit for registration

④ Exceptions to be provided to place of supply under IGST Act, 2017 → sec.13

P.T.O.



The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India

Code: FN8IL528071
Subject: INDIRECT TAX LAWS

Total Marks: 70
Marks Obtained: 62.5

3



Q. 6

b) ① As per provisions of sec. 24 of CGST Act, 2017, a person making inter state supply of goods is required to be compulsorily registered irrespective of his turnover limit.

However, As per sec. 23, Central Government has been empowered to issue notify certain persons making notified interstate supplies to be exempt from requirements of registration.

Now Central Government has exempted casual taxable persons making inter-state supply of handcrafted goods being exempt from requirements of registration under GST.

In the given case, products are being made by craftsman by both hand & machi equally.

2 6bStep1

∴ Casual Taxable person is required to obtain registration under GST.

P.T.O.



The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India

Code: FN8IL528071
Subject: INDIRECT TAX LAWS

Total Marks: 70
Marks Obtained: 62.5

4



Q.6

b)

(ii)

As per provisions of sec 22 of CGST Act, 2017

Central Govt. has increased the limit of registration in case of persons making a state supply of Goods only.

These limits are not applicable to special category states except Assam, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir.

Limit of ₹ 40 Lacs is applicable to state of Delhi, Andhra Pradesh and Tamilnadu.

Aggregate Turnover of Mr. Banu

Delhi 18,00,000.

Andhra Pradesh 10,00,000

Tamilnadu. 5,00,000

6,00,000

39,00,000.

2

6b Step 2

∴ In the given case, limit is not crossed & hence registration is not required in any of the states.

4

6b



The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India

Code: FN8IL528071
Subject: INDIRECT TAX LAWS

Total Marks: 70
Marks Obtained: 62.5



Addl. Book No. 2

THE INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS OF INDIA
ADDL. BOOK

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ADDITIONAL ANSWER BOOK

Q. 6

As per provisions of Customs Law,
in case a person is not able to self-
assessment, he can ask dept. for self-
assessment.

1 6cStep1

Time limit for finalising the provisional
assessment = 2 months from the date
of technical report.

However, a person proper officer may
request to Principal Commissioner / Commissioner
of Customs to extend the limit for
provisional assessment.

Maximum extension that can be granted
is 3 month from expiry of 2 months.

2 6cStep2

In the given case, technical report is
received on 05.05.2020.

∴ Time limit = 05.07.2020.

P.T.O.



The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India

Code: FN8IL528071
Subject: INDIRECT TAX LAWS

Total Marks: 70
Marks Obtained: 62.5

2



However, Proper officer can ask
~~com~~ PC/C of Customs to extend time limit
to complete provisional assessment to
not later than 05.10.2020.

2 6cStep3

∴ Maximum time (after extension) required
to complete provisional assessment
= 05.10.2020

5 6c

13 Q6

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The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India

Code: FN8IL528071
Subject : INDIRECT TAX LAWS

Total Marks: 70
Marks Obtained : 62.5

Result Overview

Awarded Marks: **62.5**

Max Marks:70

NA Not Attempted

○ Optional

M Marked

Q1_Compulsory (Score: 13/14)

Question No	Awarded Marks	Maximum Marks	Status
1	13	14	M

Q2_Q6 (Score: 49.5/56)

Question No	Awarded Marks	Maximum Marks	Status
Q2	13	14	M
2a	4	5	M
2b	4	4	M
2c	5	5	M
Q3	11	14	M
3a	3	5	M
3b	3	4	M
3c	5	5	M
Q4	12.5	14	M
4a	4	5	M
4b	3.5	4	M
4c	5	5	M
Q5	0	14	○
5a	0	5	○
5b	0	4	○
5c	0	5	○
Q6	13	14	M
6a	4	5	M
6b	4	4	M

6c

5

5

M