

CA FINAL – IDT  
MCQS – MAY 2020  
CA CMA SHIVA TEJA

## **Preliminary, Administration, Levy, Collection**

1. Which of the following is a non-taxable supply under the CGST Act, 2017:
  - (a) Supply of goods not leviable to tax under the CGST Act, 2017
  - (b) Supply of services not leviable to tax under the CGST Act, 2017
  - (c) Supply which is neither a supply of good nor a supply of service.
  - (d) Both (a) and (b)

**Ans. (d) Both (a) and (b)**

2. The definition of goods under section 2(52) of the CGST Act does not include-
  - (a) Grass
  - (b) Money and securities
  - (c) Actionable claims
  - (d) Growing crops

**Ans. (b) Money and securities**

3. Agent means:
  - (a) A person who carries on the business of supply or receipt of goods or services or both on behalf of another
  - (b) A person who arranges or facilitates the supply of goods or services or both, but does not include a person who supplies such goods or services or both on his own account
  - (c) Both (a) or (b)
  - (d) None of the above

**Ans. (a) A person who carries on the business of supply or receipt of goods or services or both on behalf of another**

4. An exempt supply includes-
  - (a) Supply of goods or services or both which attracts Nil rate of tax
  - (b) Non-taxable supply
  - (c) Supply of goods or services or both which are wholly exempt from tax under Section 11 of the CGST Act or under Section 6 of IGST Act
  - (d) All of the above

**Ans. (d) All of the above**

5. If all supplies made by a supplier are covered under RCM, should they still register under the CGST Act if the threshold exceeds the prescribed limit
  - (a) Yes
  - (b) No - Notification No. 05/2017-Central Tax dated 19.06.2017

**Ans. (b) No – Section 23 – registration chapter – exempted from registration**

6. What are different types of supplies covered under the scope of supply?

- (a) Supplies made with consideration
- (b) Supplies made without consideration
- (c) Both of the above
- (d) None of the above

**Ans. (c) Both of the above**

7. What are the factors differentiating composite supply & mixed supply?
- (a) Nature of bundling i.e. artificial or natural
  - (b) Existence of principal supply
  - (c) Both of the above
  - (d) None of the above

**Ans. (c) Both of the above**

8. What would be the tax rate applicable in case of composite supply?
- (a) Tax rate as applicable on principal supply
  - (b) Tax rate as applicable on ancillary supply
  - (c) Tax rate as applicable on respective supply
  - (d) None of the above

**Ans. (a) Tax rate as applicable on principal supply**

9. What would be the tax rate applicable 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) Tax @ 28%
  - (d) None of the above

**Ans. (b) Tax rate as applicable on supply attracting the highest rate of tax**

10. ....of the Constitution provides that no tax shall be levied or collected except by authority of law?
- (a) Article 254
  - (b) Article 245
  - (c) Article 265
  - (d) Article 256

**Ans. (c) Article 265**

11. What are the supplies on which reverse charge mechanism would apply?
- (a) Notified categories of goods or services or both under section 9(3)
  - (b) Inward supply of goods or services or both from an unregistered dealer under section 9(4)
  - (c) Both the above
  - (d) None of the above

**Ans. (a) Notified categories of goods or services or both under section 9(3) as section 9(4) has been deferred presently.**

12. Services by a recovery agent to M/s ZZZ Bank Ltd., are liable for GST in the hands of:
- (a) M/s ZZZ Bank Ltd.
  - (b) Recovery agent
  - (c) Both the above
  - (d) None of the above

**Ans. (a) M/s ZZZ Bank Ltd.**

13. In case of lottery procured from State Government by a lottery distributor, GST is payable by:
- (a) Lottery distributor
  - (b) State Government
  - (c) Both the above
  - (d) None of the above

**Ans. (a) Lottery distributor**

14. Reverse charge under section 9(3) of the CGST Act is applicable on:-
- (a) Only on notified services
  - (b) Only on notified goods
  - (c) Notified goods & services
  - (d) None of the above

**Ans. (c) Notified goods & services**

15. Which of the following services are covered under Reverse Charge Mechanism of CGST Act, 2017?
- i. Legal Consultancy
  - ii. Goods Transport Agency
  - iii. Manpower Supply
  - iv. Rent-a-Cab
- (a) i & iii
  - (b) i & iv
  - (c) i & ii
  - (d) All the above

**Ans. (c) i and ii**

16. In case of GTA services provided to an Individual not registered under GST and not a business entity, liability to pay GST is on
- (a) Supplier
  - (b) Recipient
  - (c) Both
  - (d) Exempt

**Ans. (d) Exempt vide Sl. No. 21A of Notification No. 12/2017-Central Tax (Rate), dated 28-Jun-2017**

17. In case of sponsorship services provided by Mr. A to M/s AB Ltd., liability to pay GST

is on:

- (a) Mr. A
- (b) M/s AB Ltd.
- (c) Both
- (d) None of the above

**Ans. (b) M/s AB Ltd.**

18. In case of renting of land, inside an Industrial estate, by State Government to a registered manufacturing company, GST is:

- (a) Exempted
- (b) Applicable under Normal Charge
- (c) Applicable under Reverse Charge
- (d) None of the above

**Ans. (c) Applicable under Reverse Charge**

19. As per Section 9, which of the following would attract levy of CGST?

- (a) Inter-State supplies, in respect of supplies within the State to SEZ;
- (b) Intra-State supplies;
- (c) Both of the above;
- (d) Either of the above.

**Ans. (b) Intra-State supplies**

20. Which of the following forms of supply are included in Schedule I?

- (a) Permanent transfer of business assets on which input tax credit has been claimed
- (b) Agency transactions for services
- (c) Barter
- (d) None of the above

**Ans. (a) Permanent transfer of business assets on which input tax credit has been claimed**

21. Who can notify a transaction to be supply of 'goods' or 'services'?

- (a) CBIC
- (b) Central Government on the recommendation of GST Council
- (c) GST Council
- (d) None of the above

**Ans. (b) Central Government on the recommendation of GST Council**

22. As per Section 7, which of the following would attract levy of UTGST?

- (a) Inter-state supplies
- (b) Intra-state supplies
- (c) Any of the above
- (d) None of the above

**Ans. (b) Intra-state supplies**

23. Who can notify a supply to be taxed under reverse charge basis?

- (a) Board
- (b) Central Government on recommendation of GST Council
- (c) GST Council
- (d) None of the above

**Ans. (b) Central Government on recommendation of GST Council**

24. If Tobacco leaves procured from an Agriculturist by a registered person, then: -

- (a) Reverse charge is applicable
- (b) Normal charge is applicable
- (c) Joint charge is applicable
- (d) None of the above

**Ans. (a) Reverse charge is applicable**

25. Reverse charge is applicable:

- (a) Only on intra-State supplies
- (b) Only on inter-State supplies
- (c) Both intra-State and inter-State supplies
- (d) None of the above

**Ans. (c) Both intra-State and inter-State supplies**

26. In case of services by an insurance agent to Ms. ABC Insurance Co. Ltd., GST is to be paid by:

- (a) Insurance Agent
- (b) ABC Insurance Co. Ltd.
- (c) Both
- (d) None of the above

**Ans. (b) ABC Insurance Co. Ltd.**

27. Sitting fees received by director of XYZ Ltd., is liable for GST in the hands of the.....

- (a) Director
- (b) XYZ Ltd
- (c) Both of above
- (d) None of the above

**Ans. (b) XYZ Ltd.**

28. When can credit for tax paid under reverse charge be taken?

- (a) Same month
- (b) Next month
- (c) Any of the two months

**Ans. (a) Same month**

29. If a supplier is under the composition scheme, then whether tax will be paid under reverse charge by the composition supplier:

- (a) Yes

(b) No

**Ans. (a) Yes**

30. Can a registered person under composition scheme claim input tax credit?

(a) Yes

(b) No

(c) Input tax credit on inward supply of goods only can be claimed

(d) Input tax credit on inward supply of services only can be claimed

**Ans. (b) No**

31. Can a registered person opting for composition scheme collect tax on his outward supplies?

(a) Yes

(b) No

(c) Yes, if the amount of tax is prominently indicated in the invoice issued by him

(d) Yes, only on such goods as may be notified by the Central Government

**Ans. (b) No**

32. What are the taxes levied on an intra-State supply?

(a) CGST

(b) SGST

(c) CGST and SGST

(d) IGST

**Ans. (c) CGST and SGST**

33. What is the maximum rate prescribed under CGST Act?

(a) 12%

(b) 28%

(c) 20%

(d) 18%

**Ans. (c) 20%**

34. Who will notify the rate of tax to be levied under CGST Act?

(a) Central Government suo moto

(b) State Government suo moto

(c) GST Council suo moto

(d) Central Government as per the recommendations of the GST Council

**Ans. (d) Central Government as per the recommendations of the GST Council**

35. Which of the following taxes will be levied on imports?

(a) CGST

(b) SGST

(c) IGST

(d) CGST and SGST

**Ans. (c) IGST**

36. What is the maximum rate prescribed under UTGST Act?

- (a) 14%
- (b) 28%
- (c) 20%
- (d) 30%

**Ans. (c) 20%**

37. Whether services supplied by individual Direct Selling Agents (DSAs) to banks/ non-banking financial company (NBFCs) will be covered under Reverse Charge Mechanism:

- (a) Yes
- (b) No

**Ans. (a) Yes**

38. Which of the following persons can opt for composition scheme?

- (a) Person making any supply of goods which are not leviable to tax under this Act;
- (b) Person making any inter-State outward supplies of goods and services(except restaurant services);
- (c) Person effecting supply of goods through an e-commerce operator liable to collect tax at source
- (d) Person providing restaurant services

**Ans. (d) Presently, Person providing restaurant services. (It may be noted that CGST Act Amendment has provided an option to take composition scheme even if there are other services upto value of 10% of preceeding year turnover in state or Rs. 5 Lacs whichever is higher)**

39. Which of the following will be excluded from the computation of 'aggregate turnover'?

- (a) Value of taxable supplies
- (b) Value of exempt Supplies
- (c) Non-taxable supplies
- (d) Value of inward supplies on which tax is paid on reverse charge basis

**Ans. (d) Value of inward supplies on which tax is paid on reverse charge basis**

40. What will happen if the turnover of a registered person opting to pay taxes under composition scheme during the year 2017-18 crosses threshold limit?

- (a) He can continue under composition scheme till the end of the financial year
- (b) He will be liable to pay tax at normal rates of GST on the entire turnover for the



financial year 2017-18

- (c) He will cease to remain under the composition scheme with immediate effect
- (d) He will cease to remain under the composition scheme from the quarter following the quarter in which the aggregate turnover exceeds threshold limit

**Ans. (c) He will cease to remain under the composition scheme with immediate effect.**

41. What is 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?

- (a) ₹20lacs
- (b) ₹10lacs
- (c) ₹50lacs
- (d) ₹1.5 crore

**Ans. (d) ₹1.5 crore**

42. What is the threshold limit of turnover in the preceding financial year for opting to pay tax under composition scheme for special category states?

- (a) ₹25lacs
- (b) ₹50lacs
- (c) ₹75lacs
- (d) ₹1 crore

**Ans. (c) ₹75 lacs**

43. What is the rate applicable under CGST to a registered person being a manufacturer opting to pay taxes under composition scheme?

- (a) 2.5%
- (b) 1%
- (c) 0.5%
- (d) No composition for manufacturer

**Ans. (c) 0.5% [Notification No. 01/2018-Central Tax dated 01.01.2018]**

44. Can composition scheme be availed if the registered person effects inter-State supplies?

- (a) Yes
- (b) No
- (c) Yes, subject to prior approval of the Central Government
- (d) Yes, subject to prior approval of the concerned State Government

**Ans. (b) No**

45. What is the rate applicable under CGST to a registered person being a hotelier (providing restaurant and accommodation services ) opting to pay taxes under composition scheme?

- (a) 1%
- (b) 0.5%
- (c) 2.5%
- (d) Not eligible for composition scheme thus liable to pay normal tax

**Ans. (d) Not eligible for composition scheme thus liable to pay normal tax**

46. Mr. Richard, a trader in Delhi has opted for composition scheme of taxation under GST. Determine the rate of total GST payable by him under composition scheme:
- (a) 0.5% CGST & 0.5% SGST
  - (b) 2.5% CGST & 2.5% UTGST
  - (c) 5% IGST
  - (d) 5% UTGST

**Ans. (a) 0.5% CGST & 0.5% SGST**

47. Can a registered person opt for composition scheme only for one out of his 3 business verticals having same Permanent Account Number?
- (a) Yes
  - (b) No
  - (c) Yes, subject to prior approval of the Central Government
  - (d) Yes, subject to prior approval of the concerned State Government

**Ans. (b) No**

#### **BASIC CONCEPTS**

48. Capital goods include-
- (a) Goods, the value of which is capitalized in the books of accounts
  - (b) Goods which are used or intended to be used in the course or furtherance of business
  - (c) Both (a) and (b)
  - (d) None of the above

**Ans. (c) Both (a) and (b)**

49. If Mr. A, having his registered office at Andhra Pradesh, and his operating office at Telangana which is also registered, but providing advisory services to his client who is placed at Karnataka. What would be the location of supplier of services in this case?
- (a) Telangana
  - (b) Andhra Pradesh
  - (c) Karnataka
  - (d) All of the above

**Ans. (a) Telangana**

50. As per the CGST Act, 2017, the term "works contract" includes:
- (a) Construction, fabrication, completion, erection, installation, etc. of movable property
  - (b) Construction, fabrication, completion, erection, installation, etc. of immovable property

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

**Ans. (b) Construction, fabrication, completion, erection, installation, etc. of Immovable property.**

51. While repairing the factory shed, few goods were also supplied along with the labour service. It shall be regarded as:
- (a) Composite Supply
  - (b) Mixed Supply
  - (c) Works Contract Service
  - (d) None of the above

**Ans. (c) Works Contract Service**

52. Agent means:
- (a) A person who carries on the business of supply or receipt of goods or services or both on behalf of another
  - (b) A person who arranges or facilitates the supply of goods or services or both, but does not include a person who supplies such goods or services or both on his own account
  - (c) Both (a) or (b)
  - (d) None of the above

**Ans. (a) A person who carries on the business of supply or receipt of goods or services or both on behalf of another.**

53. The term 'agriculturist' includes the following persons who undertake cultivation of land:
- (a) An individual
  - (b) A Hindu Undivided Family
  - (c) A co-operative society
  - (d) Both (a) and (b)

**Ans. (d) Both (a) and (b)**

54. The term 'casual taxable person' includes:
- (a) A person occasionally supplying goods or services or both in a State or a Union territory where he has no fixed place of business.
  - (b) A person occasionally supplying goods or services or both in a State or a Union territory where he has fixed place of business.
  - (c) Both (a) and (b)
  - (d) None of the above

**Ans. (a) A person occasionally supplying goods or services or both in a State or a Union territory where he has no fixed place of business.**

55. The definition of goods under section 2(52) of the CGST Act does not include-
- (a) Grass
  - (b) Money and securities
  - (c) Actionable claims
  - (d) Growing crops

**Ans. (b) Money and securities**

56. Officers under which Act shall be deemed to be the officers appointed under the provisions of CGST Act:
- (a) Central Excise Act, 1944
  - (b) Central Sales Tax Act, 1956
  - (c) Delhi Value Added Tax Act, 2004
  - (d) Customs Act, 1962

**Ans. (a) Central Excise Act, 1944**

57. The officers appointed under which of the following Acts are authorized to be the proper officers for the purposes of the CGST Act, 2017:
- (a) State Goods and Services Tax Act
  - (b) Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act
  - (c) Both (a) and (b)
  - (d) None of the above

**Ans. (c) Both (a) and (b)**

58. The Commissioner may, subject to such conditions and limitations as may be specified in this behalf by him, delegate his powers to:
- (a) Any other officer who is sub-ordinate to him
  - (b) Any other officer who is senior to him
  - (c) Both (a) and (b)
  - (d) None of the above

**Ans. (a) Any other officer who is sub-ordinate to him.**

59. Output tax in relation to a taxable person under the CGST Act, 2017 includes:
- (a) Tax chargeable on taxable supplies made by him
  - (b) Tax chargeable on taxable supplies made by his agent
  - (c) Tax payable by him under reverse charge
  - (d) Both (a) and (b)

**Ans. (d) Both (a) and (b)**

60. The term "place of business" includes:
- (a) Place from where business is ordinarily carried out including godown, warehouse, etc.
  - (b) Place where a taxable person maintains his books of account
  - (c) Place where taxable person is engaged in business through an agent
  - (d) All the above

**Ans. (d) All the above**

61. 'P' Ltd. has its registered office under the Companies Act, 2013 in the State of Maharashtra. It also has a corporate office in the State of Telangana. What will be the place of business of 'P' Ltd. under the CGST Act, 2017?
- (a) Telangana
  - (b) Maharashtra
  - (c) Both (a) and (b)
  - (d) None of the above

**Ans. (c) Both (a) and (b)**

62. P Ltd. has a contract with X Ltd. to provide book keeping services to Q Ltd. Q Ltd. is a subsidiary of P Ltd. The liability to discharge consideration for such book keeping service is of P Ltd. As per the CGST Act, 2017, who will be the recipient of the above service?
- (a) P Ltd.
  - (b) Q Ltd.
  - (c) X Ltd.
  - (d) Both (a) and (b)

**Ans. (a) P Ltd.**

63. Mr. X of Delhi is participating in Hitex Furniture Expo in Haryana where he has no fixed place of business and exhibiting his products. During the expo, the said products will be sold to the people attending and intending to purchase such products. In such scenario, Mr. X shall obtain which of the following registration under the CGST Act, 2017:
- (a) Non-resident taxable person registration
  - (b) Casual taxable person registration
  - (c) Regular taxpayer registration
  - (d) No registration under GST required.

**Ans. (b) Casual taxable person registration**

64. A person who occasionally undertakes transactions involving supply of goods or services or both, whether as principal or agent or in any other capacity, but who has no fixed place of business or residence in India is:

- (a) Non-resident taxable person
- (b) Composition dealer
- (c) Registered person
- (d) Casual taxable person

**Ans. (a) Non-resident taxable person**

65. Which of the following is a non-taxable supply under the CGST Act, 2017:

- (a) Supply of goods not leviable to tax under the CGST Act, 2017
- (b) Supply of services not leviable to tax under the CGST Act, 2017
- (c) Supply which is neither a supply of good nor a supply of service.
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

**Ans. (d) Both (a) and (b)**

66. An exempt supply includes-

- (a) Supply of goods or services or both which attracts Nil rate of tax
- (b) Non-taxable supply
- (c) Supply of goods or services or both which are wholly exempt from tax under
- (d) All of the above

**Ans. (d) All of the above**

67. Distribution of electricity by a distribution utility is a:

- (a) Non-taxable supply
- (b) Exempt Supply
- (c) Nil Rated Supply
- (d) Neither supply of goods nor supply of services

**Ans. (b) Exempt supply**

68. Aggregate turnover does not include-

- (a) Inward supplies on which tax is payable on reverse charge basis
- (b) Exempt supplies
- (c) Export of goods or services or both
- (d) Inter-State supplies of persons having the same PAN number.

**Ans. (a) Inward supplies on which tax is payable on reverse charge basis.**

69. ABC ltd. has provided following information for the month of Sep, 2018:

- (i) Intra-State outward supply Rs. 8,00,000/-
- (ii) Inter-State exempt outward supply Rs. 5,00,000/-
- (iii) Turnover of exported goods Rs. 10,00,000/-
- (iv) Payment made to GTA Rs. 80,000/- Calculate the aggregate turnover of ABC Ltd.

- (a) Rs. 8,00,000/-
- (b) Rs. 23,80,000/-
- (c) Rs. 23,00,000/-
- (d) Rs. 18,00,000/-

**Ans. (c) Rs. 23,00,000/-**

### SCOPE OF SUPPLY

**70.** What are the factors differentiating composite supply & mixed supply?

- (a) Nature of bundling i.e. artificial or natural
- (b) Existence of principal supply
- (c) Both of the above
- (d) None of the above

**Ans. (c) Both of the above**

**71.** What would be the tax rate applicable in case of composite supply?

- (a) Tax rate as applicable on principal supply
- (b) Tax rate as applicable on ancillary supply
- (c) Tax rate as applicable on respective supply
- (d) None of the above

**Ans. (a) Tax rate as applicable on principal supply**

**72.** What would be the tax rate applicable 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) Tax @ 28%
- (d) None of the above

**Ans. (b) Tax rate as applicable on supply attracting the highest rate of tax**

**73.** Which of the following services are covered under Reverse Charge Mechanism of CGST Act, 2017?

- i. Legal Consultancy Goods
  - ii. Transport Agency
  - iii. Manpower Supply
  - iv. Rent-a-Cab
- (a) i & iii
  - (b) i & iv
  - (c) i & ii
  - (d) All the above

**Ans. (c) i and ii**

74. What will happen if the turnover of a registered person opting to pay taxes under composition scheme during the year 2017-18 crosses threshold limit?
- (a) He can continue under composition scheme till the end of the financial year
  - (b) He will be liable to pay tax at normal rates of GST on the entire turnover for the financial year 2017-18
  - (c) He will cease to remain under the composition scheme with immediate effect
  - (d) He will cease to remain under the composition scheme from the quarter following the quarter in which the aggregate turnover exceeds threshold limit

**Ans. (c) He will cease to remain under the composition scheme with immediate effect.**

75. In case of GTA services provided to an Individual not registered under GST and not a business entity, liability to pay GST is on
- (a) Supplier
  - (b) Recipient
  - (c) Both
  - (d) Exempt

**Ans. (d) Exempt**

76. In case of sponsorship services provided by Mr. A to M/s AB Ltd., liability to pay GST is on:
- (a) Mr. A
  - (b) M/s AB Ltd.
  - (c) Both
  - (d) None of the above

**Ans. (b) M/s AB Ltd.**

## REGISTRATION

77. Which one of following statements are correct?
- (a) Voluntary registration is not possible under GST.
  - (b) Voluntarily registered person not liable to comply with all the provisions of the GST.
  - (c) A
  - (d) person may get himself registered voluntarily and shall comply with all the provisions of GST.



(e) None of the above.

**Ans. (c) A person may get himself registered voluntarily and shall comply with all the provisions of GST**

78. Where the application for grant of registration has been approved, a certificate of registration in ..... shall be made available to the applicant on the

- (a) FORM GST REG-06, Common Portal
- (b) FORM GST CER-06, Common Portal
- (c) FORM GST CER-06, Jurisdictional office
- (d) FORM GST REG-10, Company portal

**Ans. (a) FORM GST REG-06, Common Portal**

79. Which of the below statements are incorrect in finding out the effective date of registration?

- (a) From the date on which a person becomes liable to registration, where application is submitted within 30 days from such date.
- (b) Date of grant of registration, where application is submitted after 30 days from such date.
- (c) From the date of grant of provisional registration, in case of persons registered under earlier law.
- (d) Date of issue of certificate of registration.

**Ans. (d) Date of issue of certificate of registration**

80. Can a person apply for registration to pay tax u/s 10 for any of his business verticals at his choice?

- (a) Yes, irrespective of the registration status of other business verticals.
- (b) No all of his other business verticals also should have obtained registration for paying tax under section 10.
- (c) Yes, provided majority of the business verticals are paying under section 10.
- (d) Yes, if all the business vertical in a state are obtained registration to pay tax under section 10.

**Ans. (b) No all of his other business verticals also should have obtained registration for paying tax under section 10**

81. Whether all persons are mandatorily required to obtain registration?

- (a) Yes
- (b) Not required if he is an agriculturist or person exclusively engaged in supplying exempt goods or services, if specified threshold limit does not exceed in a financial year.
- (c) Not required if he is an agriculturist or person exclusively engaged in supplying exempt

goods or services.

(d) No, only if specified threshold exceeds in a financial year then only need to obtain.

**Ans. (c) Not required if he is an agriculturist or person exclusively engaged in supplying exempt goods or services.**

82. Which one of the following is true?

- (a) A person can't collect tax unless he is registered.
- (b) Registered person not liable to collect tax till his aggregate turnover exceeds Rs.20 lakhs/ Rs.10 Lakhs as the case may be.
- (c) A person can collect the tax during the period of his provisional registration.
- (d) Both (a) and (b) are correct.

**Ans. (a) A person can't collect tax unless he is registered**

83. Which of the following forms are used for registration?

- a) Form GSTR -1
- b) Form GSTAPL-01
- c) Form GST REG-01
- d) Form GST RFD -01

**Ans. (c) Form GST REG-01**

84. Within how many days a person should apply for registration?

- a) Within 60 days from the date he becomes liable for registration.
- b) Within 30 days from the date he becomes liable for registration.
- c) No Time Limit
- d) Within 90 days from the date he becomes liable for registration.

**Ans. (b) Within 30 days from the date he becomes liable for registration**

85. A person having business verticals in a State obtain a separate registration for each business vertical.

- a) Single, shall
- b) Multiple, shall
- c) Multiple, may
- d) Single, May

**Ans. (c) Multiple, may**

86. An Unique Identity Number will be allotted to the following persons upon submitting an application:

- (a) All the taxable persons can apply.
- (b) Only unregistered persons can apply.

- (c) Specialized agency of the UNO or any multilateral financial institution or consulate or embassy of foreign countries.
- (d) No such concept under CGST/SGST Act.

**Ans. (c) Specialized agency of the UNO or any multilateral financial institution or consulate or embassy of foreign countries**

87. Every registered taxable person shall display his certificate of registration in a prominent location at his principal and at every other place of business also GSTIN shall be displayed on the name board at the entry of such places.
- (a) No, certificate of registration to be displayed only at a registered place of business and GSTIN need not be displayed on the name board.
  - (b) Yes, above statement is correct.
  - (c) No, GSTIN to be displayed only on the invoices.
  - (d) Above statement is correct subject to certificate of registration to be displayed only at registered place of business.

**Ans. (b) Yes, above statement is correct**

88. PAN issued under the Income Tax Act is mandatory for grant of registration.
- (a) It is one of the documents listed.
  - (b) Yes, but non-resident taxable person may be granted registration on the basis of any other document.
  - (c) Yes, but persons required to deduct tax at source u/s 51 may have TAN in lieu of PAN.
  - (d) Both (b) and (c)

**Ans. (d) Both (b) and (c)**

89. What is the validity of the registration certificate?
- (a) One year
  - (b) No validity
  - (c) Valid till it is cancelled.
  - (d) Five years.

**Ans. (c) Valid till it is cancelled**

90. What is the validity of the registration certificate issued to casual taxable person and non-resident taxable person?
- (a) 90 days from the effective date of registration

- (b) Period specified in the application for registration
- (c) Earliest of (a) or (b) above
- (d) 180 days from the effective date of registration.

**Ans. (c) Earliest of (a) or (b) above**

**91.** Which of the following requires amendment in the registration certificate?

- (a) Change of name of the registered person
- (b) Change in constitution of the registered person
- (c) Addition, deletion or retirement of partners or directors, Karta, Managing Committee, Board of Trustees, Chief Executive Officer or equivalent, responsible for the day to day affairs of the business
- (d) All of the above

**Ans. (d) All of the above**

**92.** When can a voluntarily registration be cancelled?

- (a) If the person does not start business within six months from the date of registration.
- (b) Business has been discontinued or transferred for any reason.
- (c) Non-filing of returns for a continuous period of six months or for three consecutive tax period in case of composite dealer.
- (d) All of the above

**Ans. (d) All of the above**

**93.** What are the consequences of obtaining registration by misrepresentation?

- (a) Liable to cancellation of registration by proper officer.
- (b) Liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 1,000,000/-
- (c) Imprisonment for a period of 6 months to 3 years.
- (d) Both (b) and (c)

**Ans. (a) Liable to cancellation of registration by proper officer**

**94.** How the aggregate turnover of Rs. 20 Lakh is calculated?

- a) Aggregate value of all taxable supplies (excluding the value of inward supplies on which tax is payable by a person on reverse charge basis), exempt supplies, export of goods/services and interstate supplies of a person having same PAN computed on all India basis.
- b) Aggregate value of all taxable supplies (excluding the value of inward supplies on which tax is payable by a person on reverse charge basis), exempt supplies, export of goods/services and interstate supplies of a person computed for each state separately.
- c) Aggregate value of all taxable intrastate supplies, export of goods/services and exempt supplies of a person having same PAN computed for each state separately.
- d) Aggregate value of all taxable supplies(excluding the value of inward supplies on which tax is payable by a person on reverse charge basis), exempt supplies, export of goods/services and interstate supplies of a person having same PAN computed on all India basis and excluding taxes if any charged under CGST Act, SGST Act and IGST

Act.

**Ans. (d) Aggregate value of all taxable supplies (excluding the value of inward supplies on which tax is payable by a person on reverse charge basis), exempt supplies, export of goods/services and interstate supplies of a person having same PAN computed on all India basis and excluding taxes if any charged under CGST Act, SGST Act and IGST Act**

**95.** Does cancellation of registration under CGST affect the liability under SGST/IGST for period prior to cancellation of registration?

- (a) Cancellation of registration will immune his liability under CGST only.
- (b) Cancellation of registration will immune his liability under IGST only.
- (c) Cancellation of registration will immune his liability under SGST and CGST but not under IGST.
- (d) Cancellation does not affect the liability of taxable person to pay tax and other dues under CGST/SGST/IGST Act.

**Ans. (d) Cancellation does not affect the liability of taxable person to pay tax and other dues under CGST/SGST/IGST Act**

**96.** Within how many days an application for revocation of cancellation of registration can be made?

- (a) Within 7 days from the date of service of the cancellation order.
- (b) Within 15 days from the date of issue of the cancellation order.
- (c) Within 45 days from the date of issue of the cancellation order.
- (d) Within 30 days from the date of service of the cancellation order.

**Ans. (d) Within 30 days from the date of service of the cancellation order**

**97.** Which of the following statements are correct?

- (i) Revocation of cancellation of registration under CGST/SGST Act shall be deemed to be a revocation of cancellation of registration under SGST/CGST Act.
- (ii) Cancellation of registration under CGST/SGST Act shall be deemed to be a cancellation of registration under SGST/CGST Act.
- (iii) Revocation of cancellation of registration under CGST/SGST Act shall not be deemed to be a revocation of cancellation of registration under SGST/CGST Act.
- (iv) Cancellation of registration under CGST/SGST Act shall not be deemed to be a cancellation of registration under SGST/CGST Act.

- (a) (i) and (ii)
- (b) (i) and (iv)
- (c) (ii) and (iii)
- (d) (iii) and (iv)

**Ans. (a) (i) and (ii)**

**98.** Who can submit application for registration in Form GST REG-09?

- (a) Non- Resident taxable person
- (b) Input service distributor
- (c) Person deducting tax at source
- (d) Person collecting tax at source

**Ans. (a) Non- Resident taxable person**

**99.** Under what circumstances physical verification of business premises is mandatory?

- (a) Physical verification of business premises is a discretionary power of proper officer.
- (b) If additional information for registration asked by the proper officer is not submitted within specified time.
- (c) If certificate of registration is obtained on misrepresentation of facts.
- (d) If photograph of the business premise is not uploaded in the common portal within specified time.

**Ans. (a) Physical verification of business premises is a discretionary power of proper officer**

**100.** State which of the following statement is correct in respect of obtaining a separate registration for Business verticals:

- (a) Person can obtain centralized registration.
- (b) Person may obtain a separate registration for each of his verticals.
- (c) He can have only two registration in a state.
- (d) Either (a) or (b).

**Ans. (b) Person may obtain a separate registration for each of his verticals**

**101.** Business which has centralized registration under erstwhile Act.

- (a) Shall obtain a centralized registration under GST Law.
- (b) Shall obtain separate registration in each state from where it is making taxable supplies
- (c) Shall obtain registration on temporary basis.
- (d) No need to apply for registration under GST.

**Ans. (b) Shall obtain separate registration in each state from where it is making taxable supplies**

**102.** Does a Medical Service Provider needs to get registered under GST, if his aggregate turnover (u/s 2 (6) is more than Rs. 20 Lakhs but has taxable supply of only an amount of Rs.2.4 Lakh p.a.?

- (a) No
- (b) Yes

**Ans. (b) Yes [he should get registered and also pay GST on taxable supply.]**

**103.** Who will take registration on services in relation to transportation of goods (including used household for personal use) if, GTA avails ITC on supplies made by him

- (a) GTA, forward charge
- (b) GTA, RCM
- (c) Service receiver, forward charge
- (d) Service receiver, RCM

**Ans. (a) GTA, forward charge**

**104.** Will all establishments display a certificate from government (displaying his turnover category) and their GST Registration No. which should appear on all his cash memos/bills?

- (a) No
- (b) Yes

**Ans. (b) Yes [Rule 18 of CGST Rules, 2017]**

**105.** Does a trader who has turnover of less than 20 lakh and are selling on ecommerce websites, have to register for GST, if such e-commerce operator is required to collect TCS?

- (a) No
- (b) Yes

**Ans. (a) No**

**106.** Do I, a Mutual fund Distributor working in Delhi, need to register under GST, having income less than Rs. 20 Lakhs but working for offices that are registered in Mumbai and have branch offices in Delhi?

- (a) No
- (b) Yes

**Ans. (b) No [Section 24]**

**107.** If I already have a GSTIN, do I need to register separately as an Input Service Distributor?

- (a) No
- (b) Yes

**Ans. (b) Yes [Section 24(viii) of the CGST Act]**

## COMPUTATION OF GST

**108.** Mr. Santa located in Nashik purchases 10,000 Hero ink pens worth Rs. 4,00,000 from Lekhana Wholesalers located in Mumbai. Mr. Mohan's wife is an employee in

Lekhana Wholesalers. The price of each Hero pen in the open market is Rs.52. The supplier additionally charges Rs.5,000 for delivering the goods to the recipient's place of business. The value of such supply will be :

- a) Rs. 5,20,000
- b) Rs. 5,25,000
- c) Rs. 4,00,000
- d) Rs. 4,05,000

**Ans. (d) Rs. 4,05,000**

109. What will be the value of supply if Giriyas supply Sony television set for Rs. 85000 along with the exchange of an old TV and if the price of the Sony television set without exchange is Rs. 1,00,000, the open market value of the Sony television set is:

- a) Rs. 85,000
- b) Rs. 1,00,000
- c) Rs. 15,000
- d) Rs. 1,15,000

**Ans. (b) Rs. 1,00,000**

110. The value of supply of goods and services shall be the

- a) Transaction value
- b) MRP
- c) Market Value
- d) None of above

**Ans. (a) Transaction value**

111. The value of supply should include

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

**Ans. (d) All of the above**

112. As per Rule 31 of the CGST Rules, residual method for determination of value of supply of goods or services or both will apply when:

- a) Value of supply cannot be determined under Rules 27 to 30
- b) Value of supply determined is more than the open market value of goods
- c) Value of supply determined is more than the Value of supply of like kind and quality
- d) All of the above

**Ans. (a) Value of supply cannot be determined under Rules 27 to 30**



**113.** In the case of supply of services, the supplier may opt for Rule 31 ignoring Rule 30 of the CGST Rules?

- a) True
- b) False

**Ans. (a) True**

**114.** In terms of Rule 32(7) of the CGST Rules, the value of taxable services provided by such class of service providers as may be notified by the Government, on the recommendations of the Council, as referred to in paragraph 2 of Schedule I of the CGST Act between distinct persons as referred to in section 25, where ITC is available, shall be deemed to be .....

- a) Rs. 10,000/-
- b) Arm's length price as required under the Income Tax law
- c) NIL
- d) As per the contract between the supplier and recipient

**Ans. (c) NIL**

**115.** When can the transaction value be rejected for computation of value of supply

- a) When the buyer and seller are related and price is not the sole consideration
- b) When the buyer and seller are related or price is not the sole consideration
- c) It can never be rejected
- d) When the goods are sold at very low margins

**Ans. (b) When the buyer and seller are related or price is not the sole consideration**

**116.** What deductions are allowed from the transaction value

- a) Discounts offered to customers, subject to conditions
- b) Packing Charges, subject to conditions
- c) Amount paid by customer on behalf of the supplier, subject to conditions
- d) Freight charges incurred by the supplier for CIF terms of supply, subject to conditions

**Ans. (a) Discounts offered to customers, subject to conditions**

**117.** If the goods are supplied to related persons then how should the taxable person ascertain the value of supplies?

- a) Seek the help of the GST officer
- b) Use the arm's length price as required under the Income Tax law
- c) Identify the prices at which goods are sold by the unrelated person to his customer
- d) As per Rule 28 of the CGST Rules

**Ans. (d) As per Rule 28 of the CGST Rules**

**118.** Rule 30 of the CGST Rules inter alia provides value of supply of goods or services or both based on cost shall be .....% of cost of production or manufacture or the cost of acquisition of such goods or the cost of provision of such services

- a) 100
- b) 10
- c) 110
- d) 120

**Ans. (c) 110**

## **ACCOUNTS AND RECORDS**

**119.** The books and other records u/s 35 are to be maintained at

- a) Place where the books and accounts are maintained
- b) Place of address of the Proprietor/ Partner/Director/Principal Officer
- c) Principal place of business mentioned in the Certificate of Registration
- d) Any of the above

**Ans. (c) Principal place of business mentioned in the Certificate of Registration**

**120.** In case, more than one place of business situated within a state specified in the Registration Certificate, the books and Accounts shall be maintained at

- a) Each place of business pertaining to such place
- b) Place where the books of accounts are maintained for all places situated within a state
- c) At principal place of business covered mentioned in the Registration Certificate for all places of business in each State
- d) Any of the above

**Ans. (a) Each place of business pertaining to such place**

**121.** Can all the records be maintained in an electronic form?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) May be
- d) Yes, if authenticated by digital signature

**Ans. (d) Yes, if authenticated by digital signature**

**122.** The time period prescribed for maintenance of accounts and records, if the taxable person is a party to an appeal or revision shall be-

- a) Two year after final disposal of such appeal or revision or proceeding, or until the expiry of thirty-six months from the last date of filing of Annual Return for the year pertaining to such accounts and records, whichever is later
- b) Two year after final disposal of such appeal or revision or proceeding, or until the expiry of sixty months from the last date of filing of Annual Return for the year pertaining to such accounts and records, whichever is later
- c) One year after final disposal of such appeal or revision or proceeding, or until the expiry of seventy-two months from the last date of filing of Annual Return for the year pertaining to such accounts and records, whichever is later
- d) One year after final disposal of such appeal or revision or proceeding, or until the expiry

of forty months from the last date of filing of Annual Return for the year pertaining to such accounts and records, whichever is later

**Ans. (c) One year after final disposal of such appeal or revision or proceeding, or until the expiry of seventy-two months from the last date of filing of Annual Return for the year pertaining to such accounts and records, whichever is later**

**123.** Taxable person has to maintain his records for a period of:

- a) expiry of 72 months from the due date of filing of Annual Return for the year
- b) expiry of 40 months from the due date of filing of Annual Return for the year
- c) expiry of 30 months from the due date of filing of Annual Return for the year
- d) expiry of 90 months from the due date of filing of Annual Return for the year

**Ans. (a) expiry of 72 months from the due date of filing of Annual Return for the year**

**124.** Accounts are required to be maintained in

- a) Manual form
- b) Electronic form
- c) Manual and electronic form
- d) Manual or electronic form

**Ans. (d) Manual or electronic form**

**125.** Who among the following, even if not registered, is required to maintain records

- a) Owner or operator of warehouse
- b) Owner or operator of godown
- c) Owner or operator of any other place used for storage of goods
- d) Every transporter
- e) All the above

**Ans. (e) All the above**

**126.** If a turnover during a financial year exceeds the prescribed limit, then accounts get audited by

- a) Chartered Accountant
- b) Cost Accountant
- c) Either (a) or (b)
- d) Both (a) and (b)

**Ans. (c) Either (a) or (b)**

**127.** What accounts and records are required to be maintained by every registered taxable person at his principal place of business

- a) account of production or manufacture of goods
- b) inward or outward supply of goods and/or services
- c) stock of goods
- d) input tax credit availed
- e) output tax payable and paid
- f) All of the above

**Ans. (f) All of the above**

### INVOICING

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

- a) Invoice has to be issued within 30 days on the basis of 'Quantum Meruit' from the date of cessation
- b) Invoice has to be issued at the time of cessation to the extent of the supply effected
- c) Invoice has to be issued for the full value of the contract after deducting a percentage thereof as prescribed
- d) Invoice cannot be issued as the matter will be sub-judice.

**Ans. (b) Invoice has to be issued at the time of cessation to the extent of the supply effected.**

**129.** The tax invoice should be issued \_\_\_\_\_ the date of supply of service:

- a) Within 30 days from
- b) Within 1 month from
- c) Within 15 days from
- d) On

**Ans. (a) Within 30 days from**

**130.** A person who has applied for registration can:

- a) Provisionally collect tax till his registration is approved, on applying for registration, if he has applied for registration within prescribed time
- b) Neither collect tax nor claim input tax credit
- c) Issue 'revised invoice' and collect tax within 1 month of date of issuance of certificate of registration, subject to conditions
- d) All of the above.

**Ans. (c) Issue 'revised invoice' and collect tax within 1 month of date of issuance of certificate of registration, subject to conditions.**

**131.** Tax invoice must be issued by

- a) Every supplier
- b) Every taxable person
- c) Registered persons not paying tax under composition scheme
- d) All the above

**Ans. (c) Registered persons not paying tax under composition scheme**

**132.** Law permits collection of tax on supplies effected prior to registration, but after applying for registration:

- a) Yes, but only on intra-State supplies, if the revised invoice is raised within one month
- b) Yes, but only on intra-State supplies effected to unregistered persons, if the revised invoice is raised within one month
- c) Yes, on all supplies, if the revised invoice is raised within one month
- d) No, tax can be collected only on supplies effected after registration is granted.

**Ans. (c) Yes, on all supplies, if the revised invoice is raised within one month**

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

- a) Exempted supplies
- b) Supplies to unregistered persons
- c) Both of above
- d) None of the above.

**Ans. (a) Exempted supplies**

**134.** An invoice must be issued:

- a) At the time of removal of goods
- b) On transfer of risks and rewards of the goods to the recipient
- c) On receipt of payment for the supply
- d) Earliest of the above dates.

**Ans. (a) At the time of removal of goods.**

**135.** An acknowledgement must be given on receipt of advance payment in respect of supply of goods or services:

- a) Yes, in the form of a proforma invoice
- b) Yes, as a receipt voucher
- c) Yes, the invoice must be raised to that extent
- d) None of the above

**Ans. (b) Yes, as a receipt voucher.**

**136.** A continuous supply of goods requires one of the following as a must:

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

**Ans. (d) Supplier invoices the recipient on a regular or periodic basis**

**137.** In case of inter-State movement of goods, every registered person who causes movement of goods of consignment value exceeding ..... in relation to a supply or for reasons other than supply or due to inward supply from an unregistered person shall, before commencement of such movement, file FORM GST EWB-01.

- a) Rs. 50,000/-
- b) Rs. 1,00,000/-
- c) Rs. 70,000/-
- d) None of the above

**Ans. (a) Rs. 50,000/-**

**138.** When the movement of goods is caused by an unregistered person the e-way bill shall be generated by:

- a) Unregistered person himself
- b) The Transporter
- c) Either of them
- d) Neither of them

**Ans. (c) Either of them**

**139.** When an e-way bill is not required to be generated?

- a) Where the goods being transported are specified in Annexure to Rule 138 of the CGST Rules
- b) Where the goods are being transported by a non-motorised conveyance
- c) Where the goods are being transported from the customs port, airport, air cargo complex and land customs station to an inland container depot or a container freight station for clearance by Customs
- d) All of the above

**Ans. (d) All of the above**

**140.** The name of the State of recipient along with State code is required on the invoice where:

- a) Supplies are made to unregistered persons
- b) Supplies are made to unregistered persons where the value of supply is Rs. 50,000 or more
- c) Inter-state supplies are made to unregistered persons where the value of supply is Rs. 50,000 or more
- d) Supplies are made to registered persons

**Ans. (b) Supplies are made to unregistered persons where the value of supply is Rs. 50,000 or more**

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

- a) Supplier, for reducing the tax/ taxable value
- b) Recipient, for reducing the tax/ taxable value
- c) Supplier, for increasing the tax/ taxable value
- d) Recipient, for increasing the tax/ taxable value

**Ans. (a) Supplier, for reducing the tax/ taxable value.**

**142.** For an increase in the tax/ taxable value, a debit note for GST purposes:

- a) Should be issued by the supplier
- b) Should be issued by the recipient
- c) May be issued by the supplier
- d) May be issued by the recipient

**Ans. (a) Should be issued by the supplier.**

**143.** The last date for declaring the details of a Credit Note issued on 25-Jun-2018 for a supply made on 19-Sep-2017 is:

- a) 31-Dec-2018 – Last date for filing annual return
- b) 20-Jul-2018 – Actual date for filing annual return
- c) 20-Jan-2018 – Due Date of Filing of December Return
- d) 20-Oct-2018 – Due Date of Filing of September Return

**Ans. (d) 20-Oct-2018 – Due Date of Filing of September Return**

**144.** The receipt voucher must contain:

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

**Ans. (a) Details of goods or services.**

**145.** What is a valid tenure for an e-way bill for a distance upto 20 KMS?

- a) One day in case of Over Dimensional Cargo
- b) One day in cases other than Over Dimensional Cargo
- c) One additional day in case of Over Dimensional Cargo
- d) One additional day in cases other than Over Dimensional Cargo

**Ans. (a) One day in case of Over Dimensional Cargo**

**146.** Who can extend the validity of an e-way bill?

- a) Commissioner
- b) Joint Commissioner
- c) Additional Commissioner
- d) Any one of the above

**Ans. (a) Commissioner**

**147.** How should e-way bill be generated for multiple consignments intended to be transported in one conveyance?

- a) The transporter shall generate separate e-way bills for each consignment
- b) A consolidated e-way bill in FORM GST EWB-02 may be generated
- c) No e-way bill shall be required
- d) None of the above

**Ans. (b) A consolidated e-way bill in FORM GST EWB-02 may be generated.**

**148.** The recipient must issue an invoice in the following cases

- a) The supplier fails to issue an invoice
- b) The supplier is unregistered
- c) The goods or services received are notified for tax on reverse charge basis

**Ans. (b) & (c)**

**149.** A payment voucher need not be raised if the supplier is an unregistered person.

- a) True, as the recipient is required to issue an invoice in that case
- b) True, if the unregistered person does not require it
- c) False, a payment voucher is the only document to evidence the supply
- d) False, payment voucher should be issued in addition to raising an invoice for the inward supply

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

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



- a) At the time of issue of statement of account where successive accounts are involved
- b) At the time of receipt of payment, if payments are received prior to issue of accounts
- c) On a monthly basis
- d) As and when demanded by the recipient.

**Ans. (a) At the time of issue of statement of account where successive accounts are involved**

**151.** In case of goods sent on sale on approval basis, invoice has to be issued:

- a) while sending the goods; another Invoice has to be issued by the recipient while rejecting the goods
- b) while sending the goods but the recipient can take credit only when the goods are accepted by him
- c) when the recipient accepts the goods or six months from the date of removal whichever is earlier
- d) when the recipient accepts the goods or three months from the date of supply whichever is earlier

**Ans. (c) when the recipient accepts the goods or six months from the date of removal, whichever is earlier.**

**152.** Whether definition of Inputs includes capital goods.

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Certain capital goods only
- d) None of the above

**Ans.(a) No**

**153.** Is it mandatory to capitalize the capital goods in books of Accounts?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Optional
- d) None of the above

**Ans. (a) Yes**

**154.** Whether credit on capital goods can be taken immediately on receipt of the goods?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) After usage of such capital goods
- d) After capitalizing in books of Accounts

**Ans. (a) Yes**

**155.** 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) It is used in the course of business for making outward supply

**Ans. (c) It is used or intended to be used in the course of business**

**156.** Under section 16(2) of CGST Act how many conditions are to be fulfilled for the entitlement of credit?

- a) All four conditions
- b) Any two conditions
- c) Conditions not specified
- d) None of the above

**Ans. (a) All four conditions**

**157.** Which of the following is included for computation of taxable supplies for the purpose of availing credit?

- (a) Zero-rated supplies
- (b) Exempt supplies
- (c) Both
- (d) None of the above

**Ans. (a) Zero Rated supplies**

**158.** The inputs sent to job work has to be received back within:

- (a) 1 year
- (b) 2 years
- (c) 180 days

**Ans. (a) 1 year.**

**159.** The principal is entitled to avail the credit on capital goods sent to job worker directly:

- (a) Yes
- (b) No
- (c) May be

**Ans. (a) Yes.**

**160.** If the capital goods sent to job worker has not been received within 3 years from the date of being sent:

- (a) Principal has to pay amount equal to credit taken on such capital goods
- (b) No need to pay amount equal to credit taken on such capital goods
- (c) It shall be treated as deemed supply of capital goods to the job worker
- (d) None of the above

**Ans. (c) It shall be treated as deemed supply of capital goods to the job worker**

**161.** The ISD may distribute the CGST and IGST credit to recipient outside the State as\_\_\_\_\_

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

**Ans. (a) IGST**

**162.** The ISD may distribute the CGST credit within the State as\_

- (a) IGST
- (b) CGST
- (c) SGST
- (d) Any of the above.

**Ans. (b)CGST**

- 163.** According to the condition laid down for distribution of credit, ISD can distribute\_\_\_
- (a) Credit in excess of credit available
  - (b) Only certain percentage of total credit available
  - (c) Credit equal to the total credit available for distribution.
  - (d) All of the above.

**Ans. (c) Credit equal to the total credit available for distribution.**

- 164.** The credit of tax paid on input service used by more than one supplier is \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) Distributed among the suppliers who used such input service on pro rata basis of turnover in such State.
  - (b) Distributed equally among all the suppliers
  - (c) Distributed only to one supplier.
  - (d) Cannot be distributed.

**Ans. (a) Distributed among the suppliers who used such input service on pro rata basis of turnover in such State.**

- 165.** Whether credit on inputs should be availed based on receipt of documents or receipt of goods
- a) Receipt of goods
  - b) Receipt of Documents
  - c) Both
  - d) Either receipt of documents or Receipt of goods

**Ans. (c) Both**

- 166.** In case supplier has deposited the taxes but the receiver has not received the documents, is receiver entitled to avail credit?
- a) Yes, it will be auto populated in recipient monthly returns
  - b) No as one of the conditions of 16(2) is not fulfilled
  - c) Yes, if the receiver can prove later that documents are received subsequently
  - d) None of the above

**Ans. (b) No as one of the conditions of 16(2) is not fulfilled**

- 167.** Input tax credit on capital goods and Inputs can be availed in one installment or in multiple installments?
- a) In thirty-six installments
  - b) In twelve installments
  - c) In one installment
  - d) In six installments

**Ans. (c) In one installment**

**168.** Whether credit can be availed without actual receipt of goods where goods are transferred through transfer of document of title before or during the movement of goods?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Yes, in specific instances
- d) Can be availed only after transfer of document of title after movement of goods

**Ans. (c) Yes, in specific instances**

**169.** Whether depreciation on tax component of capital goods and Plant and Machinery and whether input tax credit is Permissible?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Input tax credit is eligible if depreciation on tax component is not availed
- d) None of the above

**Ans. (c) Input tax credit is eligible if depreciation on tax component is not availed**

**170.** What is the maximum time limit to claim the Input tax credit?

- (a) Till the date of filing annual return
- (b) Due date of September month which is following the financial year
- (c) Earliest of (a) or (b)
- (d) Later of (a) or (b)

**Ans. (c) Earliest of (a) or (b)**

**171.** 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

**Ans. (a) For business and non-business purpose**

**172.** The tax paying documents in section 16(2) is

- a) Bill of entry, Invoice raised on RCM supplies, etc.
- b) Acknowledged copy of tax paid to department
- c) Supply invoice by the recipient
- d) Any of the above

**Ans. (a) Bill of entry, Invoice raised on RCM supplies, etc.**

**173.** The time limit to pay the value of supply with taxes to avail the input tax credit?

- a) Three months
- b) Six Months
- c) One hundred and eighty days
- d) Till the date of filing of Annual Return

**Ans. (c) One hundred and eighty days**

**174.** What is the time limit for taking input tax credit by a registered taxable person?

- a) No time limit
- b) 1 year from the date of invoice
- c) Due date of furnishing of the 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
- d) Due date of furnishing of the 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 or furnishing of the relevant annual return, whichever is earlier.

**Ans. (d) Due date of furnishing of the 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 or furnishing of the relevant annual return, whichever is earlier.**

**175.** Can the recipient avail the Input tax credit for the part payment of the amount to the supplier within one hundred and eighty days?

- (a) Yes, on full tax amount and partly value amount
- (b) No, he can't until full amount is paid to supplier
- (c) Yes, but proportionately to the extent of value and tax paid
- (d) Not applicable is eligible to claim refund in respect of exports of goods

**Ans. (c) Yes, but proportionately to the extent of value and tax paid**

**176.** Exempt supplies under Section 17 (apportionment of credit) includes

- (a) Only exempted supplies
- (b) Reverse charge supplies and sale of land
- (c) Exempted supplies, reverse charge supplies, Transaction in securities, sale of land, sale of building
- (d) None of the above

**Ans. (c) Exempted supplies, reverse charge supplies, Transaction in securities, sale of land, sale of building**

**177.** Banking Company or Financial Institution have an option of claiming:

- (a) Eligible Credit or 50% credit
- (b) Only 50% Credit
- (c) Only Eligible credit
- (d) Eligible credit and 50% credit

**Ans. (a) Eligible Credit or 50% credit**

**178.** Can Banking Company or Financial Institution withdraw the option of availing actual credit or

50% credit anytime in the financial year?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Yes, with permission of Authorized officer
- d) Not applicable

**Ans. (b) No**

**179.** Eligibility of credit on capital goods in case of change of scheme from Composition scheme to Regular scheme

- (a) Eligible during application for Regular scheme
- (b) Not eligible
- (c) Yes, immediately before the date from which he becomes liable to pay tax under the Regular scheme
- (d) None of the above

**Ans. (c) Yes, immediately before the date from which he becomes liable to pay tax under the Regular scheme**

**180.** Can the unutilized input tax credit be transferred in case of change in constitution of business?

- a) Not possible
- b) No, it will be exhausted
- c) Yes, it will be transferred only if there is provision for transfer of liabilities
- d) It will be transferred only if it is shown in books of Accounts of transferor

**Ans. (c) Yes, it will be transferred only if there is provision for transfer of liabilities**

**181.** Is Input tax fully restricted in case of switchover from taxable to exempt supplies

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Proportionately restricted
- d) Not restricted

**Ans. (a) Yes**

**182.** Is Input tax to be paid in case of switchover from taxable to exempt supplies

- a) Yes, equivalent to the credit in respect of inputs held in stock (including semi-finished and finished goods) and on capital goods held in stock
- b) No
- c) Yes, full credit
- d) No, should be debited to electronic credit ledger

**Ans. (a) Yes, equivalent to the credit in respect of inputs held in stock (including semi-finished and finished) and on capital goods held in stock**

**183.** Is Input tax to be reversed in case of supply of capital goods

- (a) Yes fully
- (b) No
- (c) Yes, to extent of credit taken as reduced by prescribed percentage or tax on transaction value whichever is higher
- (d) Yes, to the extent of transaction value of such goods

**Ans. (c) Yes, to extent of credit taken as reduced by prescribed percentage or tax on transaction value whichever is higher**

**184.** The time limit beyond which if goods are not returned, the inputs sent for job work shall be treated as supply

- a) One year
- b) Five years
- c) Six months
- d) Seven years

**Ans. (a) One year**

**185.** Where a supplier of goods or services pays tax under sections 74, 129 and 130 (fraud, willful misstatement etc.), then receiver of goods can avail its credit:

- (a) Yes
- (b) No
- (c) Yes, after receipt of goods or services
- (d) Yes, after receipt invoice for goods or services of

**Ans. (b) No**

**186.** An assessee obtains new registration, voluntary registration, change of scheme from composition to regular scheme and from exempted goods/ services to taxable goods/services. It can avail credit on inputs lying in stock. What is the time limit for taking said credit?

- a) 1 year from the date of invoice
- b) 3 years from the date of invoice
- c) years from the date of invoice
- d) None of the above

**Ans. (a) 1 year from the date of invoice**

**187.** Credit on Input services or capital goods held in stock can be availed in case of new Registration/Voluntary Registration



- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Yes, on Input services only
- d) Yes, on capital goods only

**Ans. (b) No**

**188.** In case of Compulsory registration, input tax credit can be availed on

- a) stocks held on the day immediately preceding the date from which he becomes liable to pay tax under the provisions of this Act, provided application for registration is filed within 30 days from the due date
- b) stocks held on the day immediately preceding the date of grant of registration under the provisions of this Act.
- c) stocks held on the day immediately preceding the date of application of registration under the provisions of this Act.
- d) None of the above

**Ans. (a) stocks held on the day immediately preceding the date from which he becomes liable to pay tax under the provisions of this Act, provided application for registration is filed within 30 days from the due date**

**189.** In case of Voluntary registration input tax credit can be availed

- a) on stocks held on the day immediately preceding the date from which he becomes liable to pay tax under the provisions of this Act
- b) on stocks held on the day immediately preceding the date of grant of registration under the provisions of this Act.
- c) on stocks held on the day immediately preceding the date of application of registration under the provisions of this Act.
- d) None of the above

**Ans. (b) on stocks held on the day immediately preceding the date of grant of registration under the provisions of this Act.**

**190.** The time limit beyond which if goods are not returned, the capital goods sent for job work shall be treated as supply

- a) One year
- b) Five years
- c) Three Years
- d) Seven years

**Ans. (c) Three Years**

**191.** Principal entitled for input tax credit on inputs sent for job work

- a) If goods sent are returned within one year

- b) If goods sent are returned within three years
- c) If goods sent are returned within six months
- d) If goods sent are returned within nine months

**Ans. (a) If goods sent are returned within one year**

**192.** Principal entitled for input tax credit on capital goods sent for job work

- a) If goods sent are returned within one year
- b) If goods sent are returned within three years
- c) If goods sent are returned within six months
- d) If goods sent are returned within nine months

**Ans. (b) If goods sent are returned within three years**

**193.** Is the principal entitled for credit of goods though he has not received the goods and has been sent to job worker directly by vendor?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Yes, vendor should be located in same place
- d) None of the above

**Ans. (a) Yes**

**194.** In case of ISD whether distributor and recipient should have same PAN

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Yes, if in same state and different in other state
- d) None of the above

**Ans. (a) Yes**

**195.** Can the credit distributed by an ISD exceed the amount available for distribution?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) May be
- d) None of the above

**Ans. (b) No**

**196.** If credit applicable to more than one recipient, then it shall be distributed

- a) Equally
- b) On Pro rata basis to the aggregate turnover of such recipients
- c) Proportionately
- d) As per Adhoc Ratio

**Ans. (b) On Pro rata basis to the aggregate turnover of such recipients**

**197.** The credit attributable to a particular recipient shall be distributed to

- a) Only to that recipient
- b) To all the recipients
- c) To few recipients
- d) None of the recipients

**Ans. (a) Only to that recipient**

**198.** A person is entitled to take credit of input tax as self-assessed in the return and credited to Electronic credit ledger on

- a) Final basis
- b) Provisional basis
- c) Partly Provisional and partly final basis
- d) None of the above

**Ans. (b) Provisional basis**

**199.** Provisional Input tax credit can be utilized against

- a) Any Tax liability
- b) Self-Assessed Output Tax liability
- c) Interest and Penalty
- d) Fine

**Ans. (b) Self Assessed Output Tax liability**

**200.** Matching of Input Tax credit on inward supply by recipient is undertaken with

- (a) Monthly return filed by the supplier
- (b) Outward supply filed by the supplier
- (c) Invoices maintained by the supplier
- (d) None of the above

**Ans. (b) Outward supply filed by the supplier**

**201.** Is it mandatory that the tax on the supply has to be paid by the supplier so that the recipient can claim credit?

- (a) No
- (b) Yes
- (c) Optional
- (d) Not Applicable

**Ans. (b) Yes**

**202.** If there is Mis-match of supplier's outward supply and recipient's claim for Input Tax credit on the same transaction

- a) It shall be added as output tax liability in the hands of receiver.

- b) It shall be reduced as output tax liability in the hands of receiver
- c) It shall be increased as input tax credit in the hands of receiver
- d) It shall be decreased as input tax credit in the hands of supplier

**Ans. (a) It shall be added as output tax liability in the hands of receiver.**

- 203.** Input Tax credit as credited in Electronic Credit ledger can be utilized for
- a) Payment of Interest
  - b) Payment of penalty
  - c) Payment of Fine
  - d) Payment of Taxes

**Ans. (d) Payment of Taxes**

- 204.** When the goods are sent from one job worker to another, the challan may be issued by:
- a) Only by the Principal
  - b) Only by Job worker sending goods to another job worker
  - c) By any one of the above two

**Ans. (c) By any of the above two.**

- 205.** When the goods are sent from one job worker to another, the challan issued by the principal:
- a) may be endorsed by the job worker sending goods to another job worker
  - b) may be endorsed by the Job worker receiving the goods
  - c) cannot be endorsed as such

**Ans. (a) may be endorsed by the job worker sending goods to another job worker**

- 206.** The details of challans in respect of goods dispatched to a job worker or received from a job worker or sent from one job worker to another during a quarter shall be included in FORM ?
- a) Form GST ITC-03
  - b) Form GST ITC-04
  - c) Form GSTR-2
  - d) None of Above

**Ans. (a) Form GST ITC-04**

- 207.** ITC can be taken on goods if goods not received by registered person but
- a) By his agent on his direction
  - b) By the job worker on his instruction
  - c) By any other person on his direction
  - d) Any of above

**Ans. (d) Any of above.**

- 208.** ITC can be availed on
- a) Possession of prescribed invoice/ debit note
  - b) Receipt of goods/services
  - c) Tax on such supply has been paid to government and return being furnished by the supplier
  - d) Fulfilling all the above conditions

**Ans. (d) Fulfilling all the above conditions**

- 209.** Maximum time limit for availing ITC is
- a) The date of filing of annual return
  - b) Due date of filing return u/s 39 for the month of September
  - c) Earliest of above two
  - d) Later of above two.

**Ans. (c) Earliest of above two**

- 210.** ITC can be claimed by a registered person for
- (a) Taxable supplies for business purpose
  - (b) Taxable supplies for non-business purpose
  - (c) Exempted supplies
  - (d) Non-taxable supplies
  - (e) All of above

**Ans. (a) Taxable supplies for business purpose**

- 211.** ITC on motor vehicle can be claimed by
- (a) Any registered person
  - (b) Registered person engaged in same line of business
  - (c) Any registered person engaged in exempted supply
  - (d) Any of above

**Ans. (b) Registered person engaged in same line of business**

- 212.** Person registered under composite scheme can avail ITC on
- a) Supply of taxable goods/services
  - b) Receipt of goods/services on specified time period
  - c) Payment to suppliers
  - d) None of above

**Ans. (d) None of above**

- 213.** ITC can be claimed on goods/services for personal use if
- a) Payment to supplier has been made
  - b) Return being filed

- c) All of above
- d) No ITC can be claimed

**Ans. (d) No ITC can be claimed**

214. ITC on works contract service can be availed only if
- a) Engaged in same line of business
  - b) Service related to movable property
  - c) Service related to immovable property
  - d) All of above

**Ans. (a) Engaged in same line of business**

215. An unregistered person can avail ITC on stock if he applies for registration within
- (a) 60 days of becoming liable to register under GST
  - (b) Immediately after becoming liable to register under GST
  - (c) 30 days of becoming liable to register under GST
  - (d) Cannot avail ITC on stock

**Ans. (c) 30 days of becoming liable to register under GST**

216. On sale, demerger, transfer, amalgamation, transferee is allowed to utilize ITC which is
- (a) Unavailed in transferor books
  - (b) Unutilized in e-ledger of transferor
  - (c) Total ITC available to transferor
  - (d) None of above

**Ans. (b) Unutilized in e-ledger of transferor**

217. The principal can avail ITC on goods sent to job-worker which relates to
- (a) Inputs
  - (b) Capital goods
  - (c) Inputs/capital goods directly sent to job-worker
  - (d) All of above.

**Ans. (d) All of above.**

218. ITC cannot be availed by a person if
- (a) ITC relates to tax paid on goods received by agent
  - (b) ITC relates to tax paid in pursuance of any demand
  - (c) ITC related to previous month inputs
  - (d) None of above

**Ans. (b) ITC relates to tax paid in pursuance of any demand**

- 219.** The details of inward supply furnished by the registered taxable person shall be matched with
- (a) Corresponding details of outward supply furnished by the corresponding taxable person.
  - (b) Additional duty of customs paid under section 3(5) of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975
  - (c) Tax payment made by Supplier
  - (d) All the above

**Ans. (a) Corresponding details of outward supply furnished by the corresponding taxable person.**

- 220.** In case of supply of plant & machinery on which ITC is taken, tax to be paid on is
- (a) Amount equal to ITC availed less 5% for every quarter or part thereof
  - (b) Tax on transaction value
  - (c) Higher of above two
  - (d) Lower of above two

**Ans. (c) Higher of above two**

### **JOBWORK**

- 221.** Can a principal supply inputs and/or capital goods from the job-worker's premises?
- a) Yes, only when the job-worker is registered
  - b) Yes, even if the job-worker is unregistered by declaring the job-worker's premises as his additional place of business
  - c) Yes, irrespective of whether the job-worker is registered or not, principal is engaged in the supply of goods which are notified by the Commissioner on this behalf
  - d) All of the above

**Ans. (d) All of the above**

- 222.** Mr. X has sent his goods to Mr. Y on job-work on 07-05-2017. From when it will be considered as deemed supply if not received back within one year(further extended by one year)?
- a) 06-05-2018
  - b) 07-05-2017
  - c) 03-11-2018
  - d) Not Taxable

**Ans. (b) 07-05-2017**

- 223.** If the inputs are not received back within the prescribed limit by the principal then, who is responsible to pay the GST?
- a) Job worker

- b) Principal
- c) Job worker is responsible when sending such inputs and Principal needs to reverse the ITC taken earlier.
- d) None of the above

**Ans. (b) Principal**

- 224.** If the inputs or capital goods are considered as deemed supply in the hands of principal then, whether ITC of such output tax charged by the principal can be claimed by the Job worker, if registered?
- a) Yes
  - b) No

**Ans. (a) Yes**

- 225.** What is the time limit to receive back the tools and dies or jigs and fixtures sent to job-worker's place?
- a) 1 year
  - b) 3 years
  - c) 5 years
  - d) No time limit specified under GST

**Ans. (d) No time limit specified under GST**

- 226.** Will the inputs and/or capital goods supplied from the job-worker's premises be considered for calculating the aggregate turnover of the job-worker?
- a) Yes
  - b) No

**Ans. (b) No**

- 227.** When should a job-worker take registration?
- (a) Always
  - (b) Only if his aggregate turnover exceeds the threshold limits specified under Section 22 of the Act.
  - (c) Never
  - (d) None of the above

**Ans. (b) Only if his aggregate turnover exceeds the threshold limits specified under Section 22 of the Act**

- 228.** Can principal take input tax credit on the inputs and/or capital goods sent directly to job-worker?



- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Yes subject to section 143
- d) ITC on capital goods sent directly to job-worker's premise is not eligible unless the same is received in the premises of the principal

**Ans. (c) Yes subject to section 143**

- 229.** Who should discharge the liability of GST on the scrap generated during job-work?
- a) Job-worker, if registered
  - b) Principal, if job-worker is not registered
  - c) Always principal
  - d) Option (a) or (b)

**Ans. (d) Option (a) or (b)**

- 230.** Which section specifies the conditions to be fulfilled for claiming ITC on inputs and/or capital goods sent to job- worker?
- a) 19
  - b) 55
  - c) 143
  - d) 177

**Ans. (a) 19**

- 231.** Should the principal referred to in Section 143 be registered?
- a) Yes
  - b) No

**Ans. (a) Yes**

- 232.** Who is a principal as per Section 143?
- a) A person who sends inputs and/or capital goods for job-work
  - b) A registered taxable person who sends inputs and/or capital goods for job-work
  - c) A registered taxable person who supplies inputs and/or capital goods for job-work
  - d) A registered person

**Ans. (d) A registered person**

- 233.** When will the inputs and/or capital goods sent to job-work become a supply?
- a) When the inputs and/or capital goods sent to job-worker are not received within 1 year or 3 years respectively

- b) When the inputs and/or capital goods sent to job-worker are not supplied, with or without payment of tax, from the job-workers place within 1 year or 3 years respectively
- c) Both under (a) or (b)
- d) None of the above

**Ans. (c) Both under (a) or (b)**

- 234.** From when will the period of one or three years be calculated under Section 143?
- a) The day when such inputs and/or capital goods sent to job-worker
  - b) The day when the job-worker receives the said goods, in case the job-worker receives the goods directly
  - c) Both (a) and (b)
  - d) None of the above

**Ans. (c) Both (a) and (b)**

- 235.** Will a principal who sends moulds, dies, jigs, tools and fixtures to job worker's place liable to pay GST on such removal?
- a) No, it is not a supply
  - b) Yes, if not received within time limit
  - c) No, as capital goods as referred in section 143 excludes moulds, dies, jigs, tools and fixtures.
  - d) None of the above

**Ans. (c) No, as capital goods as referred in section 143 excludes moulds, dies, jigs, tools and fixtures**

- 236.** GST is applicable on
- (a) Inputs and/or capital goods sent to job-worker (Satisfying conditions u/s 143)
  - (b) The job-worker charges and additional material added by the job-worker on the inputs sent by the principal
  - (c) Both of the above
  - (d) None of the above

**Ans. (b) The job-worker charges and additional material added by the job-worker on the inputs sent by the principal**

- 237.** What is the periodicity of Form GST ITC-04?
- a) Daily
  - b) Monthly
  - c) Quarterly
  - d) Yearly

**Ans. (c) Quarterly**

- 238.** Whether the details of goods supplied from job worker's premises need to be included in Form GST ITC-04?

- a) Required for unregistered job worker
- b) Required for registered job worker
- c) Not required
- d) Both (a) & (b)

**Ans. (d) Both (a) & (b)**

**239.** Section \_\_\_\_ defines 'Job Work'.

- (a) 2(78)
- (b) 2(68)
- (c) 2(87)
- (d) 2(68)

**Ans. (b) 2(68)**

**240.** Section \_\_\_\_ make provisions relating to Input Tax Credit in respect of inputs sent for job work.

- (a) 18
- (b) 19
- (c) 143
- (d) 141

**Ans. (b) 19**

**241.** Section \_\_\_\_ makes provisions for special procedure for removal of goods for job work without payment of tax.

- (a) 18
- (b) 19
- (c) 143
- (d) 141

**Ans. (c) 143**

**242.** If the job-worker is eligible to claim ITC on the goods received from the principal, is there a time limit within which such ITC shall be availed/claimed by the job-worker?

- a) Within September 30 of following year
- b) Filing the annual return for the period
- c) Option (a) or (b), whichever is earlier
- d) No time limit prescribed to claim such ITC

**Ans. (c) Option (a) or (b), whichever is earlier**

**243.** How can the principal move goods to the job-worker?

- a) Job-work challan

- b) Tax invoice
- c) Delivery challan containing the details as specified in the Tax invoice, credit and debit note rules.
- d) Option (a) or (b)

**Ans. (c) Delivery challan containing the details as specified in the Tax invoice, credit and debit note rules**

- 244.** If the inputs and/or capital goods are not received or returned within the prescribed time limit:
- (a) It shall be deemed to be a supply on the day such inputs and/or capital goods are sent to job-worker and the principal to discharge the GST along with interest.
  - (b) No consequences
  - (c) The job-worker to discharge GST on expiry of the prescribed time limit.
  - (d) Principal to reverse the input tax credit taken on such inputs and or capital goods.

**Ans. (a) It shall be deemed to be a supply on the day such inputs and/or capital goods are sent to job-worker and the principal to discharge the GST along with interest**

- 245.** Who is responsible for accountability for any contravention under this Act?
- a) Principal
  - b) Job-worker
  - c) Manufacturer
  - d) No-body

**Ans. (a) Principal**

- 246.** What amount shall be payable by the Principal in case the goods are not brought back within the time allowed in case of job work?
- (a) Tax
  - (b) Tax + interest
  - (c) Tax + interest + penalty
  - (d) None of the above

**Ans. (b) Tax + interest**

- 247.** In which of the following forms intimation of job work is required to be made?
- (a) GST ITC-01
  - (b) GST ITC-02
  - (c) GST ITC-03
  - (d) GST ITC-04

**Ans. (d) GST ITC -04**

**248.** Job worker should always be registered under GST. Comment.

- (a) Yes
- (b) No
- (c) Partially correct
- (d) None of the above

**Ans. (b) No**

**249.** What is the exception for not bringing back of goods sent for job work?

- (a) Moulds and dies
- (b) Jigs and fixtures
- (c) Tools
- (d) All of the above

**Ans. (d) All the above**

**250.** What will be the consequence, if the goods are not returned by the job worker within stipulated time?

- (a) Tax is payable by the principal with interest from the date on which goods were sent for job work
- (b) Principal shall raise tax invoice and include it in his return
- (c) The day when job worker would return the goods, he would be treated as supplier and will be liable to pay GST.
- (d) All of the above are the subsequent consequences

**Ans. (d) All of the above are the subsequent consequences**

**251.** Principal can send the goods to the job worker on basis of what document?

- (a) Bill of supply
- (b) Tax invoice
- (c) Delivery Challan
- (d) Any of the above

**Ans. (c) Delivery Challan**

**252.** The job worker cannot contribute even a single input from his side on the inputs supplied by the principal. Comment.

- (a) Correct
- (b) Incorrect
- (c) Partially correct
- (d) None of the above

**Ans. (b) Incorrect**

**253.** In case of job work, value of the material will be included In aggregate turnover of \_\_\_\_\_ for considering the registration threshold limit.

- (a) Principal
- (b) Job work
- (c) Either (a) or (b)
- (d) None of the above

**Ans. (a) Principal**

**254.** In case of direct supply of goods to job worker from the supplier, in whose name the invoice shall be issued?

- (a) In the name of job worker
- (b) In the name of supplier
- (c) In the name of principal
- (d) Both (a) and (b) are correct

**Ans. (c) In the name of principal**

**255.** It is necessary for the 'principal' to declare the place of business of the job worker as his additional place of business if he wants to supply the goods directly from his place of work. Comment.

- (a) Yes
- (b) No
- (c) Partially correct
- (d) None of the above

**Ans. (a) Yes**

**256.** Manufacturing alcoholic liquor on behalf of brand name owner is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Supply
- (b) Job work
- (c) Not supply
- (d) Not job work

**Ans. (d) Not job work**

#### **TIME OF SUPPLY**

**257.** 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)

**Ans. (d) Earlier of (a) & (b)**

- 258.** What is the time of supply of service for the supply of taxable services up to Rs.1000 in excess of the amount indicated in the taxable invoice?
- (a) At the option of the supplier – Invoice date or Date of receipt of consideration
  - (b) Date of issue of invoice
  - (c) Date of receipt of consideration.
  - (d) Date of entry in books of account

**Ans. (a) At the option of the supplier – Invoice date or Date of receipt of consideration**

- 259.** How is the date of receipt of consideration by the supplier determined?
- a) Date on which the receipt of payment is entered in the books of account
  - b) Date on which the receipt of payment is credited in the bank account
  - c) Earlier of (a) & (b)
  - d) (a) & (b) whichever is later

**Ans. (c) Earlier of (a) & (b)**

- 260.** What is the time of supply of service in case of reverse charge mechanism?
- (a) Date of payment as entered in the books of account of the recipient
  - (b) Date immediately following 60 days from the date of issue of invoice
  - (c) Date of invoice
  - (d) Earlier of (a) & (b)

**Ans. (d) Earlier of (a) & (b)**

- 261.** On 04.09.2018, supplier invoices goods taxable on reverse charge basis to ABC & Co. ABC & Co. receives the goods on 12.09.2018 and makes payment on 30.9.2018. determine the time of supply.
- (a) 04.09.2018
  - (b) 04.10.2018
  - (c) 12.09.2018
  - (d) 30.09.2018

**Ans. (c) 12.09.2018**

- 262.** ABC Ltd. has purchased for its customers 50 vouchers dated 20.8.2018 worth

Rs.100 each from PQR Ltd., a footwear manufacturing company. The vouchers were issued by ABC Ltd. on 20.09.2018. the vouchers can be encashed at retail outlets of PQR Ltd. The employees of ABC Ltd. encashed the same on 01.10.2018. Determine the time of supply of vouchers.

- (a) 20.08.2018
- (b) 20.09.2018
- (c) 01.10.2018
- (d) Supply is not identified

**Ans.(b) 20.09.2018**

**263.** Ms. A purchased a gift voucher (it can be redeemed against any product of the departmental store) from a super market worth Rs.2,000 on 30.7.2018 and gifted it to her friend on the occasion of her marriage on 05.08.2018. her friend encashed the same on 01.09.2018 for purchase of a watch. Determine the time of supply.

- (a) 30.07.2018
- (b) 05.08.2018
- (c) 01.09.2018
- (d) Supply is identified

**Ans. (c) 01.09.2018**

**264.** What is the time of supply of goods in residuary cases, in case where a periodical return has to be filed?

- (a) Date on which return is to be filed
- (b) Actual date of filing of return
- (c) Date of payment of tax
- (d) Date of collection of tax

**Ans. (a) Date on which return is to be filed**

**265.** What is the time of supply in case of addition in the value of way of interest, late fee or penalty or any delayed payment of consideration?

- (a) Last date on which such late fees / penalty has been charged
- (b) Date of payment of such additional amount
- (c) Date of collection of whole amount
- (d) It doesn't constitute supply

**Ans. (b) Date of payment of such additional amount**

**266.** Date of receipt of advance is the time of supply in case of advance received for supply for services especially when the invoice and provisioning of service is done post advance receipt. Comment.

- (a) True



- (b) False
- (c) Partially correct
- (d) None of the above

**Ans. (a) True**

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

- (a) 1 year, annual
- (b) 3 months, periodic
- (c) 6 months, half yearly
- (d) 1 year, periodic

**Ans. (b) 3 months, periodic**

**268.** What is the time of supply of service in case an associated enterprise receives services from the service provider located outside India?

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

**Ans. (c) Earlier of (a) & (b)**

**269.** What is the time of supply of vouchers when the supply with respect to the voucher is identifiable?

- (a) Date of issue of voucher
- (b) Date of redemption of voucher
- (c) Earlier of (a) & (b)
- (d) (a) & (b) whichever is later

**Ans. (a) Date of issue of voucher**

**270.** What is the time of supply of vouchers when the supply with respect to the voucher is not identifiable?

- (a) Date of issue of voucher
- (b) Date of redemption of voucher
- (c) Earlier of (a) & (b)
- (d) (a) & (b) whichever is later

**Ans. (b) Date of redemption of voucher**

**271.** What is time of supply of goods, in case of forward charge?

- (a) Date of issue of invoice

- (b) Due date of issue of invoice
- (c) Date of receipt of consideration by the supplier
- (d) Earlier of (a) & (b)

**Ans. (d) Earlier of (a) & (b)**

- 272.** What is time of supply of goods, in case of supplier opting for composition levy under Section 10 of the CGST Act, 2017?
- (a) Date of issue of invoice
  - (b) Date of receipt of consideration by the supplier
  - (c) Latter of (a) & (b)
  - (d) Earlier of (a) & (b)

**Ans. (d) Earlier of (a) & (b)**

- 273.** 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)

**Ans. (d) Earlier of (a) or (b) or (c)**

- 274.** What is the time of supply of vouchers when the supply with respect to the voucher is identifiable?
- (a) Date of issue of voucher
  - (b) Date of redemption of voucher
  - (c) Earlier of (a) & (b)
  - (d) (a) & (b) whichever is later

**Ans. (a) Date of issue of voucher**

- 275.** What is the time of supply of vouchers when the supply with respect to the voucher is not identifiable?
- (a) Date of issue of voucher
  - (b) Date of redemption of voucher
  - (c) Earlier of (a) & (b)
  - (d) (a) & (b) whichever is later

**Ans. (b) Date of redemption of voucher**

- 276.** What is date of receipt of payment?
- (a) Date of entry in the books
  - (b) Date of payment credited into bank account
  - (c) Earlier of (a) and (b)
  - (d) Date of filing of return

**Ans. (c) Earlier of (a) and (b)**

- 277.** Value of services rendered is Rs. 1,00,000/-. Date of issue of invoice is 5th October 2018. Advance Received is Rs. 25,000/- on 20th September 2018. Balance amount received on 7th October 2018. What is the time of supply for Rs. 1,00,000/-
- (a) 5th October 2018 for Rs. 1,00,000/-
  - (b) 20th September 2018 for Rs. 1,00,000/-
  - (c) 20th September 2018- Rs. 25,000/- and 5th October 2018 for Rs. 75,000/-
  - (d) 20th September 2018- Rs. 25,000/- and 7th October 2018 for Rs. 75,000/-

**Ans. (c) 20th September 2018- Rs. 25,000/- and 5th October 2018 for Rs. 75,000/-**

- 278.** There was increase in tax rate from 20% to 24% w.e.f.1.09.2018. Which of the following rate is applicable when services are provided after change in rate of tax in September 2018, but invoice issued and payment received, both in August, 2018:
- a) 20% as it is lower of the two
  - b) 24% as it is higher of the two
  - c) 20% as invoice and payment were received prior to rate change
  - d) 24% as the supply was completed after rate change

**Ans. (c) 20% as invoice and payment were received prior to rate change**

- 279.** Which section governs the provisions regarding determining time of supply of goods?
- (a) Section 12
  - (b) Section 13
  - (c) Section 14
  - (d) Section 15

**Ans. (a) Section 12**

- 280.** Which section governs the provisions regarding determining time of supply of services?
- (a) Section 12
  - (b) Section 13
  - (c) Section 14
  - (d) Section 15

**Ans. (b) Section 13**

- 281.** The time of supply fixes the point when the \_\_\_\_\_ to / of GST arises.
- (a) Liability
  - (b) Payment

- (c) Provision
- (d) Recovery

**Ans. (a) Liability**

- 282.** Reverse charge means the liability to pay tax by the \_\_\_\_\_ of goods or services or both instead of the \_\_\_\_\_ of such goods or services or both.
- (a) Recipient, Supplier
  - (b) Recipient, Agent
  - (c) Supplier, Recipient
  - (d) Agent, Recipient

**Ans. (a) Recipient, Supplier**

- 283.** There was increase in tax rate from 20% to 24% w.e.f. 1.09.2018. Which of the following rate is applicable when services provided, and invoice raised after change in rate of tax in September, 2018, but payment received in August 2018:
- (a) 20% as it is lower of the two
  - (b) 24% as it is higher of the two
  - (c) 20% as payment (being one of the factors) was prior to rate change
  - (d) 24% as invoice was issued in the period during which supply is completed

**Ans. (d) 24% as invoice was issued in the period during which supply is completed**

- 284.** What is the date of receipt of payment?
- (a) Date on which payment is entered in the books of account
  - (b) Date on which payment is credited to the bank account
  - (c) Earlier of (a) or (b)
  - (d) Either of (a) or (b)

**Ans. (c) Earlier of (a) or (b)**

- 285.** Where amount received is in excess of invoice with amount upto \_\_\_\_\_, supplier has option to choose time of supply as date of issue of fresh invoice for the said excess amount.
- (a) Rs.100

- (b) Rs.1,000
- (c) Rs.500
- (d) Rs.10,000

**Ans. (b) 1000**

**286.** Determine the amount of GST in case of supply of service of Rs.15,00,000 on 4.9.2018 and invoice has been issued on 31.8.2018. Payment received on 30.09.2018. The CGST rate has been increased from 5% to 18% w.e.f. 1.9.2018.

- (a) Rs.2,70,000
- (b) Rs.1,00,000
- (c) Rs.75,000
- (d) Rs.1,20,000

**Ans. (a) Rs.270000**

**287.** What is the 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)

**Ans. (c) Earlier of (a) or (b) or (c)**

**288.** What is the time of supply of service in case of an associated enterprises receives services from the service provider located outside India?

- (a) Date of entry in the books of account of associated enterprise (recipient)
- (b) Date of payment
- (c) Earlier of (a) or (b)
- (d) Date of entry in the books of the supplier of service

**Ans. (c) Earlier of (a) or (b)**

**289.** Mr. X has received the payment, but has not deposited the cheque in the bank account, what is the date of receipt of payment?

- (a) Date of receipt of payment
- (b) Date of credit in the bank account
- (c) Date on which payment is entered in the books of account of the supplier
- (d) Earlier of (b) and (c)

**Ans. (d) Earlier of (b) and (c)**

**290.** On which of the following situations, 'New rate' shall be applicable?

- (a) When the goods have been supplied before the change in rate of tax but issue of invoice and receipt of payment is after the change in rate of tax.
- (b) When the goods have been supplied after the change in rate of tax but issue of invoice and receipt of payment is before the change in rate of tax.
- (c) When the supply of goods and issue of invoice has been done before the change in rate of tax but receipt of payment is after the change in rate of tax.
- (d) When the supply of goods and receipt of payment has been done before the change in rate of tax.

**Ans, (a) When the goods have been supplied before the change in rate of tax but issue of invoice and receipt of payment is after the change in rate of tax.**

**291.** In which of the following situations, 'Old rate' shall be applicable?

- (a) When the goods have been supplied after the change in rate of tax but issue of invoice and receipt of payment is before the change in rate of tax.
- (b) When the supply of goods and issue of invoice has been done after the change in rate of tax but receipt of payment is before the change in rate of tax.
- (c) When the supply of goods and receipt of payment has been done after the change in rate of tax but issue of invoice is before the change in rate of tax

**Ans. (a) When the goods have been supplied after the change in rate of tax but issue of invoice and receipt of payment is before the change in rate of tax.**

**292.** Determine the amount of GST in case of supply of service of Rs.10,00,000 on 04.09.2018 and invoice has also been issued on the same date. The date of payment is 30.8.2018. the CGST rate has been increased from 5% to 12% w.e.f. 1.9.2018.

- (a) Rs.50,000
- (b) Rs.1,00,000
- (c) Rs.70,000
- (d) Rs.1,20,000

**Ans.(d) Rs.1,20,000**

**293.** Which notification removed the requirement of payment of tax on advance receipt case of supply of goods?

- (a) Notification No. 10/2017 – Central Tax dated 15.11.2017
- (b) Notification No. 66/2017 – Central Tax dated 15.11.2017
- (c) Notification No. 70/2017 – Central Tax dated 15.11.2017
- (d) None of the above

**Ans.(b) Notification No. 66/2017 – Central Tax dated 15.11.2017**

**294.** Is composition dealer required to pay tax on the advance received by it in respect to supply of goods?

- (a) Yes
- (b) No
- (c) Maybe
- (d) None of the above

**Ans.(a) Yes**

**295.** Composite supply will attract the provisions pertaining to time of supply of goods or services-

- (a) Correct
- (b) Incorrect
- (c) Partially correct
- (d) None of the above

**Ans,(a) Correct**

**296.** Where goods are packed and transported with insurance, the supply of goods, packing materials, transport and insurance is a composite supply and supply of goods is the principal supply. Which section will govern the time of supply provisions in this case?

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

**Ans.(a) Section 12**

**297.** What shall be the time of supply where services are supplied online? Which is correct?

- (a) No separate provision for the online supply of services
- (b) Section 13
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above

**Ans.(c) Both (a) and (b)**

**298.** If 9% of the work is complete before the change in rate of tax but invoice can be raised only after completion of supply, then what is the rate of tax to be applied?

- (a) New tax rate
- (b) Old tax rate
- (c) Either (a) or (b)
- (d) None of the above

**Ans.(a) New tax rate**

**299.** ABC Ltd. have raised the invoice with old rate of tax but now it required to remit the taxes based on new rate of tax. Can ABC Ltd recover the additional tax payable from it customer? If yes, how?

- (a) Yes, supplementary invoice / debit note
- (b) Yes, payment voucher
- (c) No
- (d) None of the above

**Ans.(a) Yes, supplementary invoice / debit note**

**300.** The relaxation of non payment of taxes on the advance receipt is only to the supplier of goods and not to the providers of service.

- (a) Correct
- (b) Incorrect
- (c) Partially correct
- (d) None of the above

**Ans.(a) Correct**

### **Payment of Tax**

**301.** What should the taxable person do if he pay's the wrong tax i.e. IGST instead of CGST/SGST or vice versa?

- (a) Remit tax again and claim refund
- (b) It will be auto-adjusted
- (c) It will be adjusted on application/request
- (d) None of the above

**Ans. (a) Remit tax again and claim refund**

**302.** What should the taxable person do if he pay's tax under wrong GSTIN?

- a) Pay again under right GSTIN and claim refund
- b) Auto-adjustment



- c) Adjustment on application/request
- d) Raise ISD invoice and transfer

**Ans. (a) Pay again under right GSTIN and claim refund**

- 303.** Taxable person made an online payment of tax. Due to technical snag CIN was not generated but my bank account is debited. What should he do?
- a) Wait for 24 hours for re-credit
  - b) Approach bank
  - c) File application with department
  - d) File return without challan

**Ans. (c) File application with department (FORM GST PMT-07)**

- 304.** What is the due date for payment of tax?
- a) Last day of the month to which payment relates
  - b) Within 10 days of the subsequent month
  - c) Within 20 days of the subsequent month
  - d) Within 15 days of the subsequent month

**Ans. (c) Within 20 days of the subsequent month**

- 305.** A Company has head office in Bangalore and 4 branches in different states, all registered under GST and one ISD registered unit in Delhi. How many electronic cash ledgers will the company have?
- (a) 1
  - (b) 4
  - (c) 5
  - (d) 6

**Ans. (c) 5**

- 306.** What is the validity of challan in FORM GST PMT-06?
- (a) 1 day
  - (b) 5 days
  - (c) 15 days
  - (d) Perpetual validity

**Ans. (c) 15 days**

- 307.** While making purchases the dealer has to pay GST which is available as credit while making payment for outward supply. Such credit is reflected in GST portal in,
- (a) Electronic Cash ledger

- (b) Electronic liability ledger
- (c) Electronic Credit ledger
- (d) All of the above

**Ans.(c) Electronic credit ledger**

- 308.** The major heads in the electronic cash ledger, electronic liability register and challan for deposit of tax are
- (a) IGST, CGST, SGST, UTGST & GST Compensation Cess
  - (b) Tax, Interest, Penalty, Fee, others and total
  - (c) Total – cash, liability
  - (d) All of the above

**Ans.(a) IGST, CGST, SGST, UTGST & GST Compensation Cess**

- 309.** In each major heads in the electronic cash ledger, electronic liability register and challan for deposit of tax, the minor heads are,
- (a) CGST, SGST, UTGST & GST Compensation Cess
  - (b) Tax, Interest, Penalty, Fee, others and total
  - (c) Total – Cash , liability
  - (d) All of the above

**Ans.(b) Tax, Interest, Penalty, Fee, others and total**

- 310.** Credit available in Electronic Credit Ledger can be used for payment of,
- (a) Output Tax
  - (b) Output Tax and Interest
  - (c) Output Tax, Interest and Penalty
  - (d) Output Tax and Tax under reverse charge

**Ans.(a) Output Tax**

- 311.** A taxable person failed to pay tax and/or file returns on time. He should pay interest on?
- (a) Gross tax payable
  - (b) Gross tax payable & input credit claimed
  - (c) Net tax payable

(d) No interest payable, if reasonable cause is shown

**Ans. (a) Gross tax payable**

**312.** From which date interest is liable in case of excess input tax credit claimed?

- (a) From the late date of the month in which credit is claimed
- (b) From the due date for filing GSTR-02 of the month in which credit is claimed
- (c) From the due date for filing GSTR-03 of the month in which credit is claimed
- (d) From the date of utilization of credit.

**Ans. (c) From the due date for filing GSTR-03 of the month in which credit is claimed**

**313.** For payment of IGST input tax credit can be utilised in the following manner only :

- (a) IGST, CGST, SGST/UTGST
- (b) IGST, SGST/UTGST, CGST
- (c) CGST, SGST/UTGST, IGST
- (d) Any of the above manner

**Ans. (d) Any of the above manner**

**314.** Which of these registers/ledgers are maintained online?

- (a) Tax liability register
- (b) Credit ledger
- (c) Cash ledger
- (d) All of them

**Ans. (d) All of them**

**315.** Payment made through challan will be credited to which registers/ledgers?

- (a) Electronic Tax liability register
- (b) Electronic Credit ledger
- (c) Electronic Cash ledger
- (d) All of them

**Ans. (c) Electronic Cash ledger**

**316.** What is deemed to be the date of deposit in the electronic cash ledger?

- (a) Date on which amount gets debited in the account of the taxable person
- (b) Date on which payment is initiated and approved by the taxable person
- (c) Date of credit to the account of the appropriate Government
- (d) Earliest of the above three dates

**Ans. (c) Date of credit to the account of the appropriate Government**

**317.** What gets debited to the electronic credit ledger?

- (a) Matched input tax credit
- (b) Provisionally input tax credit
- (c) Unmatched input tax credit
- (d) All of them

**Ans. (d) All of them**

**318.** Balance in electronic credit ledger can be utilized against which liability?

- (a) Output tax payable
- (b) Interest
- (c) Penalty
- (d) All of them

**Ans. (d) Output tax payable**

**319.** Balance in electronic credit ledger under IGST can be used against which liability?

- (a) IGST Liability only
- (b) IGST and CGST liability
- (c) IGST, CGST and SGST liability
- (d) None of them

**Ans. (c) IGST, CGST and SGST liability**

**320.** Balance in electronic credit ledger under CGST can be used against which liability?

- (a) CGST Liability only
- (b) CGST and IGST liability
- (c) CGST, IGST and SGST liability
- (d) None of them

**Ans. (b) CGST and IGST liability**

**321.** Balance in electronic credit ledger under SGST can be used against which liability?

- (a) SGST Liability only
- (b) SGST and IGST liability
- (c) SGST, IGST and CGST liability
- (d) None of them

**Ans. (b) SGST and IGST liability**

**322.** Which of the following shows the meaning of OIDAR?

- (a) Services whose delivery is mediated by information technology over the internet
- (b) Where the provisions of the digital content is entirely automatic
- (c) Service involving minimal or no human intervention

(d) All of the above

**Ans. (d) All of the above**

**323.** Which among the following is not an example of OIDAR services?

- (a) Advertising on internet
- (b) Cloud services
- (c) Cloud services
- (d) Provision of e – books, music, software etc.
- (e) Online shopping

**Ans. (e) Online shopping**

**324.** Mr. X, an OIDAR service provider providing services to non taxable online recipients in different States in India. He shall have:

- (a) Multiple registration in India for different State
- (b) Take a single registration under simplified registration scheme
- (c) Shall appoint different representative for different scheme
- (d) None of the above

**Ans. (b) Take a single registration under simplified registration scheme**

**325.** Which of the following registers / ledgers are maintained at the GST Portal?

- (a) Electronic liability ledger
- (b) Electronic cash ledger
- (c) Electronic credit ledger
- (d) All of the above

**Ans. (d) All the above**

**326.** What is e – commerce?

- (a) Supply of goods on an electronic platform for commerce other than the e – commerce operator himself
- (b) Supply of goods or services on an electronic platform for commerce including the e – commerce operator
- (c) Supply of goods and services on an electronic platform for commerce
- (d) Supply of goods or services or both including digital products over digital or electronic

network

**Ans.(d) Supply of goods or services or both including digital products over digital or electronic network**

**327.** 'Electronic commerce operator' means any person who \_\_\_\_\_ digital or electronic facility or platform for electronic commerce.

- (a) Owns
- (b) Manages
- (c) Operates
- (d) Any of the above

**Ans.(d) Any of the above**

**328.** Which of the following is a model of e – commerce business?

- (a) B2B
- (b) B2C
- (c) C2C
- (d) All of the above

**Ans.(d) All of the above**

**329.** The Tax Collected by E – commerce Operators from the actual Suppliers of goods is termed as:

- (a) TDS
- (b) TCS
- (c) Service tax
- (d) All of the above

**Ans.(b) TCS**

**330.** Mr. A, a supplier of Flipkart himself supply goods by capturing order through an E – commerce web site. In such case, Mr. A will be treated as an:

- (a) Actual Taxable Person
- (b) E – commerce Operator
- (c) Aggregator
- (d) ISD

**Ans.(a) Actual Taxable Person**

**331.** Electronic Cash Ledger is maintained in Form,

- (a) GST PMT – 1
- (b) GST PMT – 3
- (c) GST PMT – 4
- (d) GST PMT – 5

**Ans. (d) GST PMT-5**

**332.** Payment of tax made electronically is reflected in,

- (a) Electronic cash ledger
- (b) Electronic credit ledger
- (c) Electronic liability ledger
- (d) All of the above

**Ans. (a) Electronic cash ledger**

**333.** Payment made through challan will be credited to which registers / ledgers?

- (a) Electronic Tax liability register
- (b) Electronic Credit Ledger
- (c) Electronic cash ledger
- (d) All of the above

**Ans. (c) Electronic cash ledger**

**334.** Electronic credit ledger is maintained in Form,

- (a) GST PMT – 1
- (b) GST PMT – 2
- (c) GST PMT – 3
- (d) GST PMT – 4

**Ans.(b) GST PMT-2**

**335.** When should be the e – commerce operator collect tax at source?

- (a) On the date when the other supplier makes supplies through operator
- (b) Day on which the operator remits the consideration to the supplier
- (c) When he collects the consideration on behalf of the supplier in respect of such supply
- (d) Option (a) or (c) whichever is earlier

**Ans.(c) When he collects the consideration on behalf of the supplier in respect of such supply**

**336.** What does “net value of taxable supplies” means

- (a) This is the difference of Aggregate value of all supplies of goods and services and Aggregate value of all supplies returned to the suppliers.
- (b) This is the difference of Aggregate value of taxable supplies of goods and services except services u/s 9(5) of IGST Act and Aggregate value of taxable supplies returned to the suppliers
- (c) This is the difference of Aggregate value of taxable and exempted supplies of goods and services and Aggregate value of supplies returned to the suppliers
- (d) None of the above

**Ans.(b) This is the difference of Aggregate value of taxable supplies of goods and services except services u/s 9(5) of IGST Act and Aggregate value of taxable supplies returned to the suppliers**

**337.** Payment of tax, interest or penalty for each month shall be made by debiting \_\_\_\_\_ on or before the due date of filing return.

- (a) Electronic Cash Ledger
- (b) Electronic Credit Ledger
- (c) Electronic Liability Ledger
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

**Ans.(d) Both (a) & (b)**

**338.** What is deemed to be the date of deposit in the electronic cash ledger?

- (a) Date on which amount gets debited in the account of the taxable person
- (b) Date on which payment is initiated and approved by the taxable person
- (c) Date of credit to the account of the appropriate Government
- (d) Earliest of the above three dates



**Ans.(c) Date of credit to the account of the appropriate Government**

**339.** What is the full form of CPIN?

- (a) Challan Identification Number
- (b) Common Portal Identification Number
- (c) Challan Pin Identification Number
- (d) Common Pin Identification Number

**Ans.(b) Common Portal Identification Number**

**340.** What is the full form of CIN?

- (a) Challan Identification Number
- (b) Common Portal Identification Number
- (c) Common Inquiry Number
- (d) Challan Inquiry Number

**Ans.(a) Challan Identification Number**

**341.** A taxable person failed to pay tax and / or file returns on time. He should pay interest on?

- (a) Gross tax payable
- (b) Gross tax payable and input credit claimed
- (c) Net tax payable i.e. amount to be paid after ITC set off
- (d) No interest payable, if reasonable cause is shown

**Ans.(a) Gross Tax payable**

**342.** What is the rate of interest in case of belated payment of tax?

- (a) 1%
- (b) 10%
- (c) 18%
- (d) 24%

**Ans.(c) 18%**

**343.** What is the rate of interest in case of undue or excess claim of ITC?

- (a) 18%
- (b) 24%
- (c) 30%
- (d) 40%

**Ans.(b) 24%**

**344.** Mr. A was liable to pay GST of Rs.10,000 on 20.8.2018 but he failed to pay. Later he decided to pay tax on 26.10.2018. what would be the period for which interest has to be paid by him?

- (a) 66 days
- (b) 67 days
- (c) 68 days
- (d) 70 days

**Ans.(b) 67 days**

**345.** Can SGST paid in one State be utilized for payment of SGST in another state?

- (a) Yes
- (b) No
- (c) May be
- (d) It does not matter

**Ans.(b) No**

**346.** Mr. A registered as an ISD in Delhi want to transfer the credit of Delhi GST and SGST to its branch in Mumbai. Is this possible?

- (a) Yes
- (b) No
- (c) May be

**Ans.(a) Yes**

## **TDS & TCS**

**347.** On what value TDS needs to be deducted?

- a) Contract value
- b) Contract value excluding tax
- c) Invoice value including tax
- d) Invoice value excluding tax

**Ans. (d) Invoice value excluding tax**

**348.** What is the due date for payment of TDS?

- (a) Last day of the month to which payment relates
- (b) Within 10 days of the subsequent month
- (c) Within 20 days of the subsequent month
- (d) Within 15 days of the subsequent month

**Ans. (b) Within 10 days of the subsequent month**

**349.** What is the due date for issue of TDS Certificate?

- (a) The date of payment of TDS
- (b) Within 10 days from the date of payment of TDS
- (c) Within 20 days from the date of payment of TDS
- (d) Within 05 days from the date of payment of TDS

**Ans. (d) Within 05 days from the date of payment of TDS**

**350.** Every registered person required to deduct tax at source under section 51 shall furnish return, in ....., for the month in which such deductions have been made within 10 days after the end of such month.

- (a) Form GSTR-5
- (b) Form GSTR-6
- (c) Form GSTR-7
- (d) Form GSTR-8

**Ans. (c) Form GSTR-7**

**351.** What is e-commerce?

- a) Supply of goods and/or services on an electronic platform for commerce other than the e-commerce operator himself
- b) Supply of goods and/or services on an electronic platform for commerce including the e-commerce operator
- c) Supply of goods and/or services on an electronic platform for commerce
- d) Supply of goods or services or both including digital products over digital or electronic network.

**Ans. (d) Supply of goods or services or both including digital products over digital or electronic network**

**352.** A person who digital or electronic facility or platform for electronic commerce shall be considered as an e-commerce operator.

- a) Owns
- b) Operates
- c) Manages
- d) Any of the above

**Ans. (d) Any of the above**

**353.** At what rate should the tax be collected at source?

- (a) Not exceeding 0.5%
- (b) Not exceeding 1%
- (c) Not exceeding 2%
- (d) Not exceeding 3%

**Ans. (c) Not exceeding 2% (1% under CGST and 1% under SGST)**

**354.** Is there any threshold limit for applying the provisions of Section 52 for collecting tax at source?

- a) TCS applies if net value of taxable supplies exceeds Rs.10,00,000/-
- b) TCS applies if net value of taxable supplies exceeds Rs.15,00,000/-
- c) TCS applies if net value of taxable supplies exceeds Rs.20,00,000/-
- d) No such limit prescribed, tax should always be collected at source if the conditions envisaged u/s 52 are met.

**Ans. (d) No such limit prescribed, tax should always be collected at source if the conditions envisaged u/s 52 are met**

**355.** When will Section 52 apply? Or when should the e-commerce operator be liable to collect tax at source?

- a) E-commerce operator shall collect tax at source in respect of all supplies made through it.
- b) E-commerce operator should collect tax at source only if the supplier of the goods and is registered
- c) E-commerce operator shall collect tax at source on the net taxable value of supplies made through it by other supplier where the consideration with respect to such supply is to be collected by the E-commerce operator.
- d) E-commerce operator shall collect tax at source only if the net value of taxable supplies exceeds the prescribed threshold limit.

**Ans. (c) E-commerce operator shall collect tax at source on the net taxable value of supplies made through it by other supplier where the consideration with respect to such supply is to be collected by the E-commerce operator**

**356.** What is net value of taxable supplies?

- a) Aggregate value of all the supplies of goods and/or services made during any month by all registered taxable persons through the e-commerce operator
- b) Aggregate value of taxable supplies of goods and/or services made during any month by all registered taxable persons through the e-commerce operator reduced by value of taxable supplies returned to the suppliers during the said month
- c) Aggregate value of taxable supplies of goods and/or services, excluding the services notified u/s 9(5) made during any month by all registered persons through the e-commerce operator reduced by the aggregate value of taxable supplies returned to the suppliers during the said month.
- d) Aggregate value of all the supplies of goods and/or services, excluding the services notified u/s 9(5) made during any month by a registered taxable person.

**Ans. (c) Aggregate value of taxable supplies of goods and/or services, excluding the services notified u/s 9(5) made during any month by all registered persons through the e-commerce operator reduced by the aggregate value of taxable supplies returned to the suppliers during the said month**

**357.** When an e-commerce operator is required to register under GST?

- (a) When he is required to collect tax at source u/s 52

- (b) When his aggregate turnover exceeds the threshold limit
- (c) It is mandatory to register irrespective of the threshold limit.
- (d) When he is required to collect tax at source u/s 52 and his aggregate turnover exceeds the threshold limit

**Ans. (d) When he is required to collect tax at source u/s 52 and his aggregate turnover exceeds the threshold limit**

358. When should the e-commerce operator collect tax at source?
- a) When he collects the consideration on behalf of the supplier in respect of such supply
  - b) On the date when the other supplier makes supplies through operator
  - c) Day on which the operator remits the consideration to the supplier
  - d) Option (a) or (b) whichever is earlier
  - e) Option (a) or (b) whichever is later

**Ans. (a) When he collects the consideration on behalf of the supplier in respect of such supply**

359. When should the e-commerce operator remit the amount of TCS to government and file the necessary returns with the government?
- a) Within 10 days after the end of the month in which such amount was collected
  - b) Within 10 days after the end of the month in which such amount was collected, but no time limit for filing the return
  - c) Within 10 days after the end of the month in which such amount was collected, but no time limit for paying the money
  - d) No time limit for both

**Ans. (a) Within 10 days after the end of the month in which such amount was collected**

360. Can a supplier take credit of the TCS?
- a) Yes
  - b) No
  - c) Yes, on the basis of the valid return filed
  - d) Yes, on the basis of a valid return filed by the e-commerce operator and there is no discrepancy in the returns

**Ans. (d) Yes, on the basis of a valid return filed by the e-commerce operator and there is no discrepancy in the returns**

361. Is there any matching to be done with the returns filed by supplier and operator?
- a) Yes, return of e-commerce operator should be matched with every return of supplier
  - b) No, no such requirement mandated
  - c) Yes, return of e-commerce operator should be matched with every return of supplier but no consequences if the returns do not match
  - d) Yes, return of e-commerce operator should be matched with every return of supplier and if the returns do not match then the amount of discrepancy will be added to the outward tax liability of the concerned supplier, where the value of outward supplies furnished by the operator is more than the value of outward supplies furnished by the supplier, in his return

for the month succeeding the month in which the discrepancy is communicated.

**Ans. (d) Yes, return of e-commerce operator should be matched with every return of supplier and if the returns do not match then the amount of discrepancy will be added to the outward tax liability of the concerned supplier, where the value of outward supplies furnished by the operator is more than the value of outward supplies furnished by the supplier, in his return for the month succeeding the month in which the discrepancy is communicated.**

**362.** Every electronic commerce operator required to collect tax at source under section 52 shall furnish a statement in ....., containing details of supplies effected through such operator and the amount of tax collected as required under section 52(1) of the CGST Act.

- a) Form GSTR-5
- b) Form GSTR-6
- c) Form GSTR-7
- d) Form GSTR-8

**Ans. (d) Form GSTR-8**

#### REFUNDS

**363.** Which section governs the provisions regarding refund in GST?

- a) Section 53
- b) Section 45
- c) Section 54
- d) Section 52

**Ans. (c) Section 54**

**364.** Can a person also claim refund if he has paid excess tax by mistake?

- (a) Yes
- (b) No
- (c) Partially correct
- (d) None of above

**Ans. (a) Yes**

**365.** Refund will not be allowed in case of\_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Supplies to SEZ units or developer
- (b) Deemed exports
- (c) Inverted duty structures
- (d) Exports of goods or services

**Ans. (a) Supplies to SEZ units or developer**

**366.** Which among the following are zero rated supplies?

- (a) Exports
- (b) Supplies to SEZ

(c) Exports and Imports

(d) Both (a) and (b)

**Ans. (d) Both (a) and (b)**

**367.** Refund claim of an exporter of goods shall be processed by\_\_\_\_\_.

(a) GSTN

(b) Customs Department

(c) GST Department

(d) CBIC

**Ans. (b) Customs Departments**

**368.** The time limit available to proper officer to pass final order after accepting the refund application is -

a) Within sixty days from the date of receipt of application.

b) Within eighty days from the date of receipt of application.

c) Within ninety days from the date of receipt of application.

d) Within thirty days from the date of receipt of application.

**Ans. (a) Within sixty days from the date of receipt of application.**

**369.** The SEZ developer or SEZ unit exporting goods and / or services shall not be eligible to claim refund of IGST paid by the registered taxable person on such supply. Is this statement -

a) True

b) False

**Ans. (b) False**

**370.** A SEZ developer or SEZ unit shall not be eligible to claim refund of taxes in respect of its inward supplies. Is this statement-

a) True

b) False

**Ans. (a) True**

**371.** Interest on delayed refunds (Section 56) Interest on refund amount is required to be paid after expiry of ..... from the date of receipt of the application

a) 60 days

b) 90 days

c) 180 days

d) 240 days

**Ans. (a) 60 days**

**372.** What is the rate of interest to be payable in case of delay in sanctioning the refund claimed?

a) Not exceeding 6%

b) Not exceeding 8%

c) Not exceeding 10%

d) Not exceeding 12%

**Ans. (a) Not exceeding 6%**

**373.** Whether a manufacture of fabrics will be eligible for refund of unutilized input tax credit of GST paid on inputs [other than the input tax credit of GST paid on capital good] in respect of fabrics manufactured and exported by him [i.e., exporter of fabric].

- a) Yes
- b) No

**Ans. (a) Yes**

**374.** The time limit for filing refund claim is \_\_\_\_\_ from the relevant date.

- (a) One year
- (b) Two years
- (c) One and half year
- (d) Half year

**Ans. (b) Two Years**

**375.** The process of claiming refund is fully electronic due to the existence of GSTN. Comment.

- (a) Yes, it's fully electronic
- (b) No, it's fully manual
- (c) No, it's partially electronic and partially manual
- (d) None of the above

**Ans. (c) No, it's partially electronic and partially manual**

**376.** \_\_\_\_\_ will be treated as application for refund in case of IGST paid on goods exported.

- (a) GSTR – 3
- (b) Form GST RFD-01A
- (c) Shipping Bill / Bill of Export
- (d) FIRC

**Ans. (c) Shipping Bill/Bill of Export**

**377.** Is there any provision of provisional payment of refund in case of exports or not?

- (a) Yes
- (b) No
- (c) Partially correct
- (d) No clarification in the Act

**Ans. (a) Yes**

**378.** Which of the following conditions needs to be complied with in case of export of services?

- (a) Supplier must be located in India
- (b) Recipient must be located outside India
- (c) Place of supply outside India
- (d) All of the above

**Ans. (d) All of the above**

**379.** Rule \_\_\_\_\_ of CGST rules is in respect of refunds in case of exports.

- (a) 96



- (b) 90
- (c) 97
- (d) 93

**Ans. (a) 96**

**380.** Comment: Merchant exporter cannot pay IGST on exported goods & claim refund of IGST, if supplier has supplied goods on concessional tax rates.

- (a) Correct
- (b) Incorrect
- (c) Partially correct
- (d) None of the above

**Ans. (a) Correct**

**381.** The interest shall be payable @ \_\_\_\_\_ for withholding the refund amount.

- (a) 5%
- (b) 7%
- (c) 6%
- (d) 6.5%

**Ans. (c) 6%**

**382.** What is the full form of EPCG?

- (a) Export Promotion Custom Goods
- (b) Export Performance Capital Goods
- (c) Deemed Export Promotion Credit Goods
- (d) Export Promotion Capital Goods

**Ans. (d) Export Promotion Capital Goods**

**383.** Refund amount is credited to \_\_\_\_\_, if the amount is refundable and to \_\_\_\_\_, if the amount is not refundable.

- (a) Bank account of the registered applicant, Consumer application fund
- (b) Bank account of the unregistered applicant, Consumer application fund
- (c) Bank account of the registered applicant, Consumer Welfare Fund
- (d) Consumer Welfare Fund, Bank account of registered applicant

**Ans. (c) Bank account of the registered applicant, Consumer Welfare Fund**

**384.** Which of the following statement is incorrect?

- (a) Refund of unutilized input tax credit shall be allowed in case of exports including zero-rated supplies
- (b) Refund of unutilized input tax credit shall be allowed in case it has been accumulated on account of rate of tax of inputs is higher than the rate of tax on output supplies.
- (c) Refund of unutilized input tax credit shall be allowed in cases where the goods exported out of India are subject to export duty.

- (d) Refund of unutilized input tax credit shall not be allowed in case the supplier of goods and services avails duty drawback of GST.

**Ans. (c) Refund of unutilized input tax credit shall be allowed in cases where the goods exported out of India are subject to export duty.**

**385.** Drawback in relation to any goods manufactured in India and exported, means the rebate of duty, tax or cess chargeable on any \_\_\_\_\_ inputs or on any domestic inputs or input services used in the manufacture of such goods.

- (a) Manufactured
- (b) Exported
- (c) Purchased
- (d) Imported

**Ans. (d) Imported**

**386.** Mode of calculation of refund of ITC in zero rated supplies is as follows:

- a) Refund Amount = (Turnover of zero-rated supply of goods + Turnover of zero-rated supply of services) \* Net ITC / Adjusted Total turnover
- b) Refund Amount = (Turnover of zero-rated supply of goods + Turnover of zero-rated supply of services) \* Net ITC / Gross Total turnover
- c) Refund Amount =
- d) Refund Amount = Turnover of zero-rated supply of services \* Net ITC / Adjusted Total turnover

**Ans. (a) Refund Amount = (Turnover of zero-rated supply of goods + Turnover of zero-rated supply of services) \* Net ITC / Adjusted Total turnover**

**387.** Mode of calculation of refund in case of inverted duty structure :

- a) Refund Amount = {[(Turnover of inverted rated supply of goods and services) \* Net ITC] / Adjusted Total turnover} - tax payable on such inverted rated supply of goods and services
- b) Refund Amount = {[(Turnover of inverted rated supply of goods and services) \* Net ITC] / Gross Total turnover} - tax payable on such inverted rated supply of goods and services
- c) Refund Amount = {[(Turnover of supply of goods and services) \* Net ITC] / Adjusted Total turnover} - tax payable on such supply of goods and services
- d) Refund Amount = {[(Turnover of inverted rated supply of goods and services) \* Net ITC] / Net turnover} - tax payable on such inverted rated supply of goods and services

**Ans. (a) Refund Amount = {[(Turnover of inverted rated supply of goods and services) \* Net ITC] / Adjusted Total turnover} - tax payable on such inverted rated supply of goods and services**

**388.** Which of the following options is not available to exporters :

- (a) Pay IGST on exports and claim refund of IGST
- (b) Clear goods for export without payment of IGST and claim refund of ITC

- (c) If part supplies are exports, he can utilize that credit for payment of GST on supplies within India
- (d) None of the above

**Ans. (d) None of the above**

**389.** What is the full form of LUT?

- (a) Letter of Undertaking
- (b) Letter of Unutilized ITC
- (c) Letter of Unique Identification
- (d) Loading Under Transit

**Ans. (a) Letter of Undertaking**

**390.** Order sanctioning the amount of refund due to the said applicant on a provisional basis shall be made within \_\_\_\_\_ from the date of the acknowledgement.

- (a) 7 days
- (b) 15 days
- (c) 30 days
- (d) 45 days

**Ans. (a) 7 days**

**391.** Refunds would be allowed on a provisional basis in case of refund claims on account of zero rated supplies of goods and / or services made by registered persons. At what percentage, would such provisional refunds be granted?

- (a) 70%
- (b) 65%
- (c) 80%
- (d) 90%

**Ans. (d) 90%**

**392.** In case of IGST, 50% will be credited to Central Consumer Fund and balance 50% to State Consumer Welfare Fund. Validate.

- (a) True
- (b) False
- (c) Partially correct
- (d) None of above

**Ans. (a) True**

**393.** Deemed exports are covered in \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Section 145
- (b) Section 146
- (c) Section 147
- (d) Section 148

**Ans. (c) Section 147**

**394.** Who are notified under section 55?

- (a) UN or specialized agencies
- (b) Foreign Diplomatic Mission
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) Neither (a) nor (b)

**Ans. (c) Neither (a) nor (b)**

**395.** Supplier supplying goods or services to UN Agencies should indicate \_\_\_\_\_ in the invoice so that recipient can claim refund.

- (a) UIN
- (b) GST
- (c) UNN
- (d) GSTIN

**Ans. (a) UIN**

**396.** 'Tourist' means a person not normally resident in India, who enters India for a stay of not more than \_\_\_\_\_ for legitimate non-immigrant purposes.

- (a) Six months
- (b) Twelve months
- (c) Nine months
- (d) Three months

**Ans. (a) Six months**

**397.** Who will establish Consumer Welfare Fund?

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

**Ans. (d) Both (a) and (b)**

**398.** What is the relevant date in case of refund on account of excess payment of GST due to

mistake or inadvertence?

- (a) Date of payment of GST
- (b) Last day of the financial year
- (c) Date of providing of service
- (d) None of the above

**Ans. (a) Date of payment of GST**

**399.** Refund of accumulated input tax of inputs credit at the end of any tax period is eligible in cases of?

- (a) Due to purchase of huge stocks
- (b) Credit cannot be used for any reason.
- (c) Due to Exports and input tax rate of inputs being higher than output tax rate
- (d) Due to Exports only.

**Ans. (c) Due to Exports and input tax rate of inputs being higher than output tax rate**

**400.** Relevant date for computing time limit to claim refund in case of deemed exports supply of goods is

- (a) Date of filing returns relating to such deemed exports;
- (b) Date of goods leaving India;
- (c) Date of payment of Tax;
- (d) Date of receipt of consideration in Foreign Exchange;

**Ans. (a) Date of filing returns relating to such deemed exports**

**401.** Who is empowered to notify the agencies that are entitled to claim refund under this section?

- (a) Government on the recommendations of the GST Council
- (b) Board
- (c) GST Council
- (d) None of the above

**Ans. (a) Government on the recommendations of the GST Council**

**402.** Interest U/s 56 is applicable on delayed payment of refunds issued under?

- (a) Section 54
- (b) Section 44
- (c) Section 41
- (d) Section 45

**Ans. (b) Section 54**

**403.** Interest U/s 56 has to be paid for delayed refunds, if the refund is not granted within .....

- (a) 90 days
- (b) 3 months

- (c) 60 days
- (d) None of the above

**Ans. (c) 60 days**

**404.** The overall objective of the Consumer Welfare Fund is

- (a) To facilitate a simplified refund mechanism.
- (b) To promote and protect the welfare of the consumers and strengthen the consumer movement in the country.
- (c) To boost the overall growth of the economy
- (d) Both (a) and (c)

**Ans. (b) To promote and protect the welfare of the consumers and strengthen the consumer movement in the country**

- 405.** Proper and separate account and other relevant records in relation to the Fund in prescribed form in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India shall be maintained by .....
- (a) the Government
  - (b) the authority specified by the Government
  - (c) the assessee who is claiming refund
  - (d) (a) or (b)

**Ans. (d) (a) or (b)**

- 406.** Refund of tax (section 54) Refunds will not be allowed in cases of:-
- a) Exports made on which export duty is levied
  - b) Exports made without payment of tax
  - c) Inverted duty structures where tax on inputs are higher than tax on outputs
  - d) None of the above

**Ans. (a) Exports made on which export duty is levied**

- 407.** Refund application is to be filed before the expiry of .....from the relevant date.
- a) Two years
  - b) One year
  - c) 180 days
  - d) 260 days

**Ans. (a) Two years**

- 408.** A specialised agency of the UNO can claim refund of tax paid on...
- a) Intra-State supply of goods and/or services
  - b) Inter-state supply of goods and/or services
  - c) Inward supply of goods and/or services
  - d) All of the above

**Ans. (c) Inward supply of goods and/or services**

- 409.** What is the time limit for filing of refund application by a specialised agency of the UNO?
- a) Before the expiry of eight months from the last day of the quarter in which such inward supply received
  - b) Before expiry of eight months from the last day of the month in which such inward supply received
  - c) Before expiry of six months from the last day of the month in which such inward supply was received
  - d) Before expiry of six months from the last day of the quarter in which such inward supply was received

**Ans. (d) Before the expiry of six months from the last day of the quarter in which such inward supply was received**

- 410.** A registered person claiming refund of balance in electronic cash ledger may make such a

claim in: -

- a) Application for refund
- b) Annual Return
- c) Returns filed at the end of tax periods
- d) None of the above

**Ans. (c) Returns filed at the end of tax periods**

**411.** Refunds would be allowed on a provisional basis in case of refund claims on account of zero-rated supplies of goods and/or services made by registered persons. At what percentage, would such provisional refunds be granted?

- a) 70%
- b) 65%
- c) 80%
- d) 90%

**Ans. (d) 90%**

**412.** Order sanctioning the amount of refund due to the said applicant on a provisional basis shall be made within      from the date of the acknowledgement.

- a) 7 days
- b) 15 days
- c) 30 days
- d) 2 months

**Ans. (a) 7 days**

**413.** The applicant is not required to furnish documentary evidence if the amount of refund claimed is less than: -

- a) Rs. 6 lacs
- b) Rs. 2 lac
- c) Rs. 10 lac
- d) Rs. 20 lac

**Ans. (b) Rs. 2 lac**

**414.** Refund shall not be paid to the applicant if the amount of refund is less than

- a) Rs. 1000
- b) Rs. 5000
- c) Rs. 7000
- d) Rs. 10000

**Ans. (a) Rs. 1000**

**415.** The sanctioned refund amount can be adjusted against the payments which the assessee is liable to pay but remains unpaid under the erstwhile law.

- a) Tax
- b) Penalty



- c) Interest and other amounts
- d) All of the above

**Ans. (d) All of the above**

### **ASSESSMENT**

- 416.** Where the tax authorities notice a discrepancy in the details during the scrutiny of returns, the registered person:
- (a) would be liable for interest if he is unable to prove that the discrepancy did not arise on his account and it was a fault of another person
  - (b) is required to provide satisfactory/ acceptable explanation for the same within 30 days or any extended timelines as may be permitted
  - (c) must prepare documents to cover up the discrepancy.
  - (d) Both (a) and (b)

**Ans. (b) is required to provide satisfactory/ acceptable explanation for the same within 30 days or any extended timelines as may be permitted**

- 417.** What is the time limit after which action under section 61 cannot be taken?
- (a) 30 days from filing of return or such further period as may be decided by proper officer.
  - (b) No time Limit
  - (c) Time limit mentioned in Section 73 or 74 of the Act.

**Ans. (c) Time limit mentioned in Section 73 or 74 of the Act.**

- 418.** The proper officer can complete assessment under section 62 without issuing any notice to the registered taxable person before passing assessment order.
- (a) True
  - (b) False

**Ans. (b) False**

- 419.** What is the time limit for issuing best judgement order under section 62?
- (a) 9 months from the end of financial year.
  - (b) 3 years for cases covered U/s 73 or 5 years for cases covered under 74
  - (c) 5 years for cases covered U/s 73 or 3 years for cases covered under 74
  - (d) 5 years from the due date of filing annual return.

**Ans. (d) 5 years from the due date of filing annual return**

- 420.** Where the tax liability as per the final assessment is higher than tax paid at the time of filing of return u/s 39 the registered person shall\_\_.
- (a) not be liable to interest, provided he proves that his actions were bonafide
  - (b) be liable to pay interest from due date till the date of actual payment
  - (c) be liable to pay interest from date of the final assessment till the date of actual payment
  - (d) be liable to pay interest from due date till the date of the final assessment

**Ans. (b) be liable to pay interest from due date till the date of actual payment**

**421.** Provisional assessment under the GST law is permitted to be:

- (a) At the instance of the taxable person
- (b) At the instance of the tax authorities on a best judgment basis in absence of adequate details or response from registered person
- (c) Either of (a) and (b)
- (d) Available only to certain notified persons

**Ans. (a) At the instance of the taxable person**

**422.** On the grounds of sufficient reasons being provided by proper officer the time period for passing final assessment order can be extended by Joint/ Additional Commissioner for further period of not exceeding

- (a) 2 months
- (b) 4 months
- (c) 6 months
- (d) No time limit.

**Ans. (c) 6 months**

**423.** On the grounds of sufficient reasons being provided by proper officer the time period for passing final assessment order can be extended by Commissioner for further period of

- (a) 2 months
- (b) 4 years
- (c) 6 months
- (d) No time limit.

**Ans. (b) 4 years**

**424.** The assessment order u/s 62 shall be deemed to be cancelled if:

- (a) Where the registered person furnishes a valid return within 30 days of the service of the assessment order.
- (b) Where the registered person within 90 days of the service of the assessment order.
- (c) Assessment order under section 46 cannot be cancelled.
- (d) Where assessee intimates to the Proper Officer that he has filed the valid return.

**Ans. (a) Where the registered person furnishes a valid return within 30 days of the service of the assessment order.**

**425.** A taxable person may apply for provisional assessment:

- (a) when the taxable person is not able to determine the value of goods and/or services
- (b) when the taxable person is not able to determine the rate of tax.
- (c) (a) or (b)
- (d) (a) and (b)

**Ans. (c) (a) or (b)**

**426.** The provisional assessment sought by a taxable person can be used by:

- (a) The taxable person who has sought the provisional assessment.
- (b) The friends and relatives of the taxable person who has sought the provisional assessment.
- (c) The holding/subsidiary company of the taxable person who has sought the provisional assessment.
- (d) None of the above.

**Ans. (a) The taxable person who has sought the provisional assessment**

427. The payment of tax on provisional basis may be allowed, if the taxable person:
- (a) executes a bond in such form as may be prescribed in this behalf
  - (b) with such surety or security as the proper officer may deem fit, binding the taxable person for differential tax if any.
  - (c) (a) or (b)
  - (d) (a) & (b)

**Ans. (d) (a) & (b)**

428. What is the time period within which the final assessment order should be passed?
- (a) Six months from the date of the provisional assessment.
  - (b) Nine months from the date of the provisional assessment.
  - (c) Three months from the date of the provisional assessment.
  - (d) One months from the date of the provisional assessment.

**Ans. (a) Six months from the date of the provisional assessment**

429. If final order is not passed within six months, time period specified in 60(1) may, on sufficient cause being shown and for reasons to be recorded in writing, be extended:
- (a) by the Joint/Additional Commissioner for a further period of 6 months and by the Commissioner for such further period not exceeding 4 years.
  - (b) by the Commissioner for a further period of 6 months.
  - (c) by the Joint/Additional Commissioner for a further period of 1 year.
  - (d) by the Joint/Additional Commissioner for a further period of 1 year and by the Commissioner for a further period of 6 months.

**Ans. (a) by the Joint/Additional Commissioner for a further period of 6 months and by the Commissioner for such further period not exceeding 4 years**

430. Whether any additional interest/penalty/prosecution will be leviable for non-payment of tax determined under provisional assessment?
- (a) Only interest specified under Section 50 will be liable.
  - (b) Interest u/s 50 + Penalty of Rs. 10,000.
  - (c) Only Penalty @ 50% of the default amount.
  - (d) No Penalty, only Prosecution.

**Ans. (a) Only interest specified under Section 50 will be liable**

431. What shall be interest payable to the taxable person if he is entitled to a refund consequent

to the order for final assessment?

- (a) Interest shall be payable only after 6 months after the final Assessment.
- (b) Interest shall be payable only after 3 months after the final Assessment.
- (c) Interest shall be paid on such refund as provided in Section 56.
- (d) No interest shall be payable on the refund.

**Ans. (c) Interest shall be paid on such refund as provided in Section 56**

**432.** What will be the consequences when tax payable under final order passed under sub-section (3) is more than tax paid based on provisional assessment?

- a) Only Differential tax payable has to be paid on determination of final assessment.
- b) Differential tax payable has to be paid on determination of final assessment along with interest specified under Section 50.
- c) Differential tax payable has to be paid on determination of final assessment along with interest specified under Section 50 and penalty of Rs. 20,000.
- d) Differential tax payable has to be paid on determination of final assessment along with penalty of Rs. 20,000.

**Ans. (b) Differential tax payable has to be paid on determination of final assessment along with interest specified under Section 50**

**433.** Whether all the returns submitted under Section 39 will be scrutinised?

- a) No, 50% of the returns submitted under Section 39 will be scrutinised.
- b) Yes, all the returns submitted under Section 39 will be scrutinised.
- c) No, Returns submitted under Section 39 will be self-assessed and proper officer may select any return for scrutiny under this Section.
- d) No, 35% of the returns submitted under Section 39 will be scrutinised.

**Ans. (c) No, Returns submitted under Section 39 will be self-assessed and proper officer may select any return for scrutiny under this Section**

**434.** Whether any time limit has been specified to issue notice for scrutiny?

- a) Six months from the end of the respective financial year.
- b) No time limit has been prescribed as of now, however same may be prescribed in the rules.
- c) One Year from the end of the respective financial year.
- d) 3 Years from the end of the respective financial year.

**Ans. (b) No time limit has been prescribed as of now, however same may be prescribed in the rules**

**435.** In case no satisfactory explanation is furnished for the discrepancies within a period of thirty days of being informed by the proper officer or such further period as may be permitted proper officer may initiate appropriate action:

- a) Under Section 65 (Audit)
- b) Section 66 (Special Audit)
- c) Section 67, (Inspection, Search Seizure)
- d) Proceed to determine the tax and other dues under Section 73 or Section 74.
- e) Any of the above.

**Ans. (e) Any of the above**

- 436.** Is there any time limit specified to furnish the return after serving of assessment order?
- a) Yes, Return has to be filed by registered person who has failed to submit return under Section 39 or Section 45 within 15 days from service the assessment order.
  - b) Yes, Return has to be filed by registered person who has failed to submit return under Section 39 or Section 45 within 30 days from service the assessment order.
  - c) Yes, Return has to be filed by registered person who has failed to submit return under Section 39 or Section 45 within 45 days from service the assessment order.
  - d) No time limit has been specified.

**Ans. (b) Yes, Return has to be filed by registered person who has failed to submit return under Section 39 or Section 45 within 30 days from service the assessment order**

- 437.** What are the consequences, where a registered person fails to furnish the return required under Section 39 or Section 45, even after the service of a notice under Section 46?
- a) The proper officer may proceed to assess the tax liability of the said person to the best of his judgement.
  - b) issue an assessment order within a period of five years from the date specified under Section 44
  - c) (a) or (b)
  - d) (a) and (b)

**Ans. (d) (a) and (b)**

- 438.** What is the time limit for issuing order under section 62?
- (a) 9 months from the end of financial year.
  - (b) 3 years for cases covered U/s 73 or 5 years for cases covered under 74
  - (c) 5 years for cases covered U/s 73 or 3 years for cases covered under 74
  - (d) 5 years from the due date of filing annual return.

**Ans. (d) 5 years from the due date of filing annual return**

- 439.** If the registered person furnishes a valid return within .....of the service of the assessment order u/s 62 (1), the said assessment order shall be deemed to have been withdrawn.
- a) 30 days
  - b) 60 days
  - c) 1 month
  - d) 2 months.

**Ans. (a) 30 days**

- 440.** Whether the registered person will get immunity from interest & late fee leviable if assessment order passed u/s 62(1) is withdrawn?

- a) Taxable person will get immunity only from late fee u/s 47.
- b) No, taxable person will still be liable for interest u/s Section 50 and late fee u/s Section 47. Therefore, no immunity has been provided for the same.
- c) Taxable person will get immunity from late fee u/s 47 as well as interest u/s 50.
- d) Taxable person will get immunity only from interest u/s 50.

**Ans. (b) No, taxable person will still be liable for interest u/s Section 50 and late fee u/s Section 47. Therefore, no immunity has been provided for the same.**

Assessment of unregistered persons (Section 63)

**441.** What is the consequence, where a taxable person fails to obtain registration even though liable to do so?

- a) Proper officer may assess the tax liability to the best of his judgement.
- b) Issue a show cause notice and pass assessment order after providing opportunity of being heard.
- c) (a) or (b)
- d) (a) and (b)

**Ans. (d) (a) and (b)**

**442.** What are the pre requisites for proper officer to pass assessment order under Section 63

- (a) Period selected for assessment has to be within 5 years from the end of due date for filing annual return of relevant period.
- (b) Show cause notice has to be issued before passing assessment order.
- (c) Opportunity of being heard has to be given before passing assessment order.
- (d) All of the above.

**Ans. (d) All of the above**

**443.** Whether proper officer can proceed Suo-moto in assessing the tax liability of a taxable person on possession of relevant evidence?

- a) No, the proper officer has to obtain prior permission of [Additional/Joint Commissioner] to proceed to assess the tax liability.
- b) No, the proper officer has to obtain prior permission of Chief Commissioner to proceed to assess the tax liability.
- c) No, the proper officer has to obtain prior permission of Principle Chief Commissioner to proceed to assess the tax liability.
- d) Yes, the proper officer can proceed Suo-moto in assessing the tax liability of a taxable person on possession of relevant evidence.

**Ans. (a) No, the proper officer has to obtain prior permission of [Additional/Joint Commissioner] to proceed to assess the tax liability.**

**444.** The order u/s 64 may be withdrawn:

- a) On an application made by taxable person,
- b) If the Additional/Joint Commissioner considers that such order is erroneous.
- c) (a) or (b)
- d) The order passed u/s 64 cannot be withdrawn.

**Ans. (c) (a) or (b)**

**AUDIT**

(Section 65 and 66)

- 445.** During the course of audit, the authorised officer may require the registered person:
- a) to afford him the necessary facility to verify the books of account or other documents as he may require
  - b) to furnish such information as he may require and render assistance for timely completion of the audit
  - c) (a) and/or (b)
  - d) Only (a)

**Ans. (c) (a) and/or (b)**

- 446.** Special audit u/s 66 can be directed at any stage of scrutiny, enquiry, investigation or any other proceedings having regard to nature and complexity of the case if, any officer not below the rank of Assistant Commissioner:
- a) is of the opinion that the value has not been correctly declared
  - b) the credit availed is not within the normal limits
  - c) assessee does not co-operate
  - d) (a) or (b)

**Ans. (d) (a) or (b)**

- 447.** Who can direct the registered person to get its records specially audited u/s 66?
- a) An officer not below the rank of Assistant Commissioner, with the prior approval of the Commissioner
  - b) An officer not below the rank of Joint/Additional, with the prior approval of the Chief Commissioner
  - c) An officer not below the rank of Chief Commissioner, with the prior approval of the Principle Chief Commissioner
  - d) None of the above.

**Ans. (a) An officer not below the rank of Assistant Commissioner, with the prior approval of the Commissioner**

- 448.** Who is authorised to conduct the special audit including books of account u/s 66?
- a) Chartered Accountant as may be nominated by the Commissioner.
  - b) Cost and Works Accountant as may be nominated by the Commissioner.
  - c) (a) or (b)
  - d) Any officer as may be nominated by the Additional Director.

**Ans. (c) (a) or (b)**

- 449.** The time limit to submit a report of the audit u/s 66 is:
- a) within the period of ninety days without any extension of time
  - b) within the period of sixty days without any extension of time
  - c) within the period of ninety days. The Assistant Commissioner may, on an application made



to him in this behalf or for any material and sufficient reason, extend the said period by another ninety days.

- d) None of the above.

**Ans. (c) within the period of ninety days. The Assistant Commissioner may, on an application made to him in this behalf or for any material and sufficient reason, extend the said period by another ninety days**

**450.** The expenses of audit u/s 66 is determined and paid by:

- a) the Commissioner.
- b) the Deputy/ Assistant Commissioner with prior approval of the Commissioner.
- c) the registered person.
- d) Any of the above.

**Ans. (a) the Commissioner**

**451.** Audit can be undertaken in case of :

- a) Taxable Person
- b) Unregistered Person
- c) Registered Person
- d) All of above

**Ans. (c) Registered Person**

**452.** Special Audit can be directed by a proper officer if he is of the opinion that:

- a) Value requires verification
- b) Value has been overstated
- c) Value has not been correctly stated
- d) All of above

**Ans. (c) Value has not been correctly state**

**453.** Whether any reason to believe or evidence is required for initiation of audit u/s 65?

- a) Reason to believe is a prerequisite for initiation of audit u/s 65.
- b) Proper evidence is a prerequisite for initiation of audit u/s 65.
- c) (a) & (b)
- d) No, Sec 65 does not specify any such requirements.

**Ans. (d) No, Section 65 does not specify any such requirements**

**454.** The tax authorities may conduct audit u/s 65 at:

- a) the place of business of the registered person
- b) the place of residence of the registered person.
- c) the office of the tax authorities.
- d) (a) or (c)



**Ans. (d) (a) or (c)**

**455.** Prior to the conduct of audit u/s 65 the registered person shall be informed, by way of a notice, sufficiently in advance:

- a) not less than fifteen working days
- b) not less than thirty working days
- c) not less than ten working days
- d) No prior intimation required

**Ans. (a) not less than fifteen working days**

**456.** The time limit for completion of the audit u/s 65(1) is:

- a) six months from the date of commencement of audit
- b) three months from the date of commencement of audit
- c) One year from the date of commencement of audit
- d) None of the above.

**Ans. (b) three months from the date of commencement of audit**

**457.** Where the Commissioner is satisfied that audit u/s 65 in respect of such registered person cannot be completed within three months from the date of commencement of audit the time limit can be extended:

- a) by a further period not exceeding six months
- b) by a further period not exceeding three months
- c) by a further period not exceeding nine months
- d) no extension of time limit is permissible

**Ans. (a) by a further period not exceeding six months**

### **INSPECTION, SEARCH, SEIZURE AND ARREST**

Power of inspection, search and seizure (Section 67)

**458.** All arrests should be made as per the provisions of .....

- (a) Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973
- (b) Civil Procedure Code
- (c) Indian Penal Code
- (d) Foreign Exchange Management Act

**Ans. (a) Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973**

**459.** When can the proper officer issue summons to call upon a person?

- (a) To give evidence
- (b) Produce a document
- (c) Produce any other thing in an enquiry
- (d) All of the above

**Ans. (d) All of the above**

**460.** What can be the consequences of non-appearance to summons?

- (a) Prosecution under section 172, 174, 175 and 193 of the Indian Penal Code as the case may

be

- (b) Arrest under Foreign Exchange Management Act
- (c) None of the above
- (d) Arrest under Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973

**Ans. (a) Prosecution under section 172, 174, 175 and 193 of the Indian Penal Code as the case may be**

**461.** The documents called for should be provided within.....

- (a) 20 working days
- (b) 15 working days
- (c) 5 working days
- (d) 45 working days

**Ans. (b) 15 working days**

**462.** The ..... Officer is empowered to assist the proper officer.

- (a) Police/Customs
- (b) Health
- (c) CBI
- (d) State Excise

**Ans. (a) Police/Customs**

**463.** Initiation of action under this section is by a Proper Officer not below the rank of .....

- (a) Superintendent
- (b) Inspector
- (c) Joint Commissioner
- (d) Commissioner

**Ans. (c) Joint Commissioner**

**464.** Which are the places of business / premises which can be inspected by the proper officer under this section?

- (a) Any places of business of a taxable person
- (b) Any places of business of a taxable person engaged in the business of transporting goods
- (c) Any places of business of an owner or an operator of a warehouse or godown or any other place.
- (d) All of the above

**Ans. (d) All of the above**

**465.** Is it mandatory that 'reasons to believe' must exist before issuing authorization for Inspection or Search and Seizure by the proper officer?

- (a) Yes
- (b) No

**Ans. (a) Yes**

- 466.** Can the seized goods be released on provisional basis upon execution of a bond and furnishing of security or on payment of applicable tax, interest and penalty?
- (a) Yes
  - (b) No
  - (c) At proper officer's discretion
  - (d) None of the above

**Ans. (a) Yes**

**DEMANDS AND RECOVERY Section 73 & Section 74**

- 467.** What is the prescribed monetary limit of Central Tax for Deputy or Assistant Commissioner of Central Tax for issuance of show cause notices and orders under Section 73 and 74?
- (a) Not exceeding Rupees 10 lakhs
  - (b) Above Rupees 10 lakhs and not exceeding Rupees 1 crore
  - (c) Above Rupees 1 crore without any limit
  - (d) Any amount without any limit

**Ans. (b) Above Rupees 10 lakhs and not exceeding Rupees 1 crore**

- 468.** In case the person does not deposit tax collected in contravention of Section 76, is the same recoverable with interest?
- (a) Yes
  - (b) No
  - (c) At proper officer's discretion
  - (d) None of the above

**Ans. (a) Yes**

- 469.** The time limit for payment of tax demand is .....from the date of service of the order,
- (a) 3 months
  - (b) 90 days
  - (c) 6 months
  - (d) 1 year

**Ans. (a) 3 months**

- 470.** If it is expedient in the interest of the revenue, can the proper officer after recording reasons in writing, require a taxable person to make payment of tax demand within shorter period as may be specified by him?
- (a) Yes
  - (b) No
  - (c) With prior permission of not below the rank of Joint Commissioner
  - (d) None of the above

**Ans. (a) Yes**

**471.** What is the prescribed monetary limit of Integrated Tax for Deputy or Assistant Commissioner of Central Tax for issuance of show cause notices and orders under Section 73 and 74 read with Section 20 of the IGST Act?

- (a) Not exceeding Rupees 20 lakhs
- (b) Above Rupees 20 lakhs and not exceeding Rupees 2 crore
- (c) Above Rupees 2 crore without any limit
- (d) Any amount without any limit

**Ans. Above Rupees 20 lakhs and not exceeding Rupees 2 crore**

**472.** What is the prescribed monetary limit of Central Tax for Additional or Joint Commissioner of Central Tax for issuance of show cause notices and orders under Section 73 and 74?

- (a) Not exceeding Rupees 10 lakhs
- (b) Above Rupees 10 lakhs and not exceeding Rupees 1 crore
- (c) Above Rupees 1 crore without any limit
- (d) Any amount without any limit

**Ans. (c) Above Rupees 1 crore without any limit**

**473.** What is the prescribed monetary limit of Integrated Tax for Additional or Joint Commissioner of Central Tax for issuance of show cause notices and orders under Section 73 and 74 read with Section 20 of the IGST Act?

- (a) Not exceeding Rupees 20 lakhs
- (b) Above Rupees 20 lakhs and not exceeding Rupees 2 crore
- (c) Above Rupees 2 crore without any limit
- (d) Any amount without any limit

**Ans. (c) Above Rupees 2 crore without any limit**

**474.** Where the service of Notice or issuance of order is stayed by a Court order, can the period of such stay be excluded in computing the period specified in sub-sections (2) and (10) of section 73 or in sub-sections (2) and (10) of section 74?

- (a) Yes
- (b) No
- (c) At proper officer's discretion
- (d) None of the above

**Ans. (a) Yes**

**475.** What is the maximum number of times a hearing can be adjourned?

- (a) 1
- (b) 3
- (c) 5
- (d) None of the above

**Ans. (b) 3**

**476.** Whether the amount of tax, interest and penalty demanded in the order can exceed the

amount specified in the Notice?

- (a) Yes
- (b) No
- (c) At proper officer's discretion
- (d) None of the above

**Ans. (b) No**

**477.** What is the time limit for issue of order in case of fraud, misstatement or suppression?

- (a) 30 months
- (b) 18 months
- (c) 5 years
- (d) 3 years

**Ans. (c) 5 years**

**478.** What is the time limit for issue of order in case of other than fraud, misstatement or suppression?

- (a) 30 months
- (b) 18 months
- (c) 5 years
- (d) 3 years

**Ans. (d) 3 years**

**479.** Is it obligatory on the part of the Department to take on record the assessee's representation during adjudication and issue of order?

- (a) Yes
- (b) No
- (c) At proper officer's discretion
- (d) If requested by notice

**Ans. (a) Yes**

**480.** What is the maximum amount of demand for which the officer can issue an order under section 73 in case of other than fraud, misstatement or suppression?

- (a) Amount of tax + interest + penalty of 10% of tax
- (b) Amount of tax + interest + penalty of 10% of tax or Rs. 10,000/- whichever is higher
- (c) Rs. 10,000
- (d) Amount of tax + interest + 25% penalty

**Ans. (b) Amount of tax + interest + penalty of 10% of tax or Rs. 10,000/- whichever is higher**

**481.** What is the maximum amount of demand for which the officer can issue an order under section 74 in case fraud, misstatement or suppression?

- (a) Amount of tax + interest + penalty of 15% of tax
- (b) Amount of tax + interest + penalty of 25% of tax

- (c) Amount of tax + interest + penalty of 50% of tax
- (d) Amount of tax + interest + penalty of 100% of tax

**Ans. (d) Amount of tax + interest + penalty of 100% of tax**

- 482.** What is the prescribed monetary limit of Central Tax for Superintendent of Central Tax for issuance of show cause notices and orders under Section 73 and 74?
- (a) Not exceeding Rupees 10 lakhs
  - (b) Above Rupees 10 lakhs and not exceeding Rupees 1 crore
  - (c) Above Rupees 1 crore without any limit
  - (d) Not exceeding Rupees 20 lakhs

**Ans. (a) Not exceeding Rupees 10 lakhs**

- 483.** What is the prescribed monetary limit of Integrated Tax for Superintendent of Central Tax for issuance of show cause notices and orders under Section 73 and 74 read with Section 20 of the IGST Act?
- (a) Not exceeding Rupees 10 lakhs
  - (b) Above Rupees 10 lakhs and not exceeding Rupees 1 crore
  - (c) Above Rupees 1 crore without any limit
  - (d) Not exceeding Rupees 20 lakhs

**Ans. (d) Not exceeding Rupees 20 lakhs**

- 484.** Whether penalties under any other provisions of the Act be imposed in respect of adjudication proceedings under section 73 or 74?
- (a) Yes
  - (b) No
  - (c) At proper officer's discretion
  - (d) None of the above

**Ans. (b) No**

- 485.** What is the time limit for issue of order in pursuance of the direction of the Appellate Authority or Appellate Tribunal or a Court, from the date of communication of the said direction?
- (a) 30 months
  - (b) 18 months
  - (c) 2 years
  - (d) 5 years

**Ans. (d) 2 years**

- 486.** Whether interest is payable on the tax short paid or not paid even if it is not specified in the order determining the tax liability?
- (a) Yes
  - (b) No
  - (c) Only if concluded by an order later

**Ans. (a) Yes**

**487.** Any amount of tax collected shall be deposited to the credit of the Central or State Government:

- (a) Only when the supplies are taxable
- (b) Regardless of whether the supplies in respect of which such amount was collected are taxable or not
- (c) Only when the supplies are not taxable
- (d) None of the above

**Ans. (b) Regardless of whether the supplies in respect of which such amount was collected are taxable or not**

**488.** Is there any time limit for issue of notice under section 76 in cases where tax collected but not paid?

- (a) No time limit
- (b) 1 year
- (c) 3 years
- (d) 5 years

**Ans. (a) No time limit**

**489.** Within how many years should the proper officer issue an order from the date of issue of notice?

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

**Ans. (a) 1 year**

**490.** Whether the person who has borne the incidence of amount apply for refund of surplus left after adjustment towards tax collected but not paid under section 76?

- (a) Yes
- (b) No
- (c) At proper officer's discretion
- (d) None of the above

**Ans. (a) Yes**

**491.** What happens if a taxable person has paid CGST & SGST or, as the case may be, CGST & UTGST (in SGST / UTGST Act) on a transaction considered by him to be an intra-state supply but which is subsequently held to be an inter-state supply?

- (a) Seek refund
- (b) Adjust against future liability

- (c) Take re-credit
- (d) File a suit for recovery

**Ans. (a) Seek refund**

- 492.** What happens if a taxable person has paid IGST (in IGST Act) on a transaction considered by him to be an inter- state supply but which is subsequently held to be an intra-state supply?
- (a) Seek refund
  - (b) Adjust against future liability
  - (c) Take re-credit
  - (d) File a suit for recovery

**Ans. (a) Seek refund**

- 493.** Whether a taxable person who has paid IGST on a transaction considered by him to be an inter-state supply, but which is subsequently held to be an intra-state supply is required to pay interest?
- (a) Yes
  - (b) No
  - (c) At proper officer's discretion
  - (d) None of the above

**Ans. (b) No**

- 494.** Whether a taxable person who has paid CGST& SGST or, as the case may be, CGST & UTGST on a transaction considered by him to be an intra-state supply, but which is subsequently held to be an inter-state supply is required to pay interest?
- (a) Yes
  - (b) No
  - (c) At proper officer's discretion
  - (d) None of the above

**Ans. (b) No**

**Recovery of Tax (Section 79 of the CGST Act, 2017)**

- 495.** When transfer of property would be considered void?
- (a) Transaction is done to defraud the Government revenue
  - (b) Transaction is done without the intention to defraud the Government revenue
  - (c) Any of the above

**Ans. (a) Transaction is done to defraud the Government revenue**

- 496.** Provisional attachment can be done under section 83:
- (a) Before completion of proceedings
  - (b) After completion of proceedings
  - (c) After 3 attempts to recover dues
  - (d) Only if there is risk of delinquency in payment of dues

**Ans. (a) Before completion of proceedings**

- 497.** The Commissioner shall issue a fresh notice to recover the Government dues, if:



- a) Demand amount is enhanced
- b) Demand amount is reduced
- c) Both (a) and (b)
- d) Neither (a) nor (b)

**Ans. (a) Demand amount is enhanced**

**498.** When Commissioner is not required to serve fresh notice to recover the Government dues?

- (a) Demand amount is reduced
- (b) Already proceedings of recovery of Government dues is served before disposal of appeal, revision of application or other proceedings
- (c) Demand amount is enhanced
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

**Ans. (d) Both (a) and (b)**

**499.** When transfer of property would not be considered void?

- a) Transaction is done for adequate consideration and without the notice of the pendency of proceedings under the Act
- b) Transaction is done without the notice of such tax or other sum payable
- c) With previous permission of the proper officer
- d) All of the above

**Ans. (d) All of the above**

**500.** Whether any amount payable under this Act by the taxable person is a first charge on his property?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) None of the above

**Ans. (a) Yes**

**501.** What liabilities can be recovered on account of first charge on the property of such taxable person or such person as per section 82 of the CGST Act, 2017?

- (a) Tax
- (b) Interest
- (c) Penalty
- (d) All of the above

**Ans. (d) All of the above**

**502.** Whether property of a taxable person be provisionally attached to protect the revenue?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) None of the above

**Ans. (a) Yes**

**503.** Who is competent authority for passing an order for provisional attachment?

- (a) The Deputy Commissioner
- (b) The Commissioner
- (c) The GST Council
- (d) The Assistant Commissioner

**Ans. (b) The Commissioner**

**504.** Till what period does the order passed for provisional attachment is valid?

- a) Infinite period
- b) Ten years
- c) One year
- d) Till the end of such proceedings

**Ans. (c) One year**

**505.** Who can issue fresh notice for enhanced demand by appeal, revision of application or other proceedings:

- (a) Commissioner
- (b) Assistant Commissioner
- (c) Joint Commissioner
- (d) Any of above

**Ans. (a) Commissioner**

**506.** In terms of Rule 142 (7) of the CGST Rules, any rectification of order, in accordance with the provisions of section 161, shall be made by the proper officer in :

- (a) Form GST DRC -07
- (b) Form GST DRC -08
- (c) Form GST DRC -09
- (d) Form GST DRC -10

**Ans. (b) Form GST DRC-08**

**507.** Recovery of amount payable by a defaulter can be made from:

- a) Customer
- b) Bank
- c) Post Office
- d) All of the above

**Ans. (d) All of the above**

**508.** After how many days, the proper officer may cause the sale of distressed property?

- (a) 30 days
- (b) 60 days
- (c) 90 days
- (d) 120 days

**Ans. (a) 30 days**

**509.** The following amounts due cannot be paid through installments,

- a) Self-assessed tax shown in return
- b) Short paid tax for which notice has been issued
- c) Arrears of tax
- d) Concealed tax

**Ans. (a) Self-assessed tax shown in return**

**510.** Maximum number of monthly installments permissible under section 80 is:

- a) 36
- b) 12
- c) 48

d) 24

**Ans. (d) 24**

**511.** Which officer/s has the power to grant permission for payment of tax through installment?

- (a) Commissioner
- (b) Principal Commissioner
- (c) Assistant Commissioner
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

**Ans. (d) Both (a) and (b)**

**512.** Which of the following acts by a person are treated as void when it is done after any amount has become due from him?

- a) Creates charge on property
- b) Parts with the property belonging to him
- c) Parts with the property in his possession
- d) All of the above

**Ans. (d) All of the above**

**513.** What all modes of transfers covered under section 81

- (a) Sale
- (b) Mortgage
- (c) Any other mode of transfer
- (d) All of the above

**Ans. (d) All of the above**

#### LIABILITY TO PAY IN CERTAIN CASES

**514.** When shall the Director be not liable to pay the tax dues if the company is not able to pay?

- a) Liquidator refuses to pay
- b) Auditor refuses to pay
- c) If the non-recovery is not due to gross neglect of the Director
- d) None of the above

**Ans. (c) If the non-recovery is not due to gross neglect of the Director**

**515.** When shall the Director of a Private Limited Company be not liable to pay the tax, interest or penalty, if the company is not able to pay?

- a) In all cases
- b) Company refuses to pay
- c) If the non-recovery is not due to gross neglect misfeasance or breach of duty of the Director
- d) None of the above

**Ans. (c) If the non-recovery is not due to gross neglect misfeasance or breach of duty of the Director**

**516.** Retiring partner should intimate the retirement to

- a) Department
- b) Government
- c) Commissioner
- d) All of the above

**Ans. (c) Commissioner**

517. Intimation to the Commissioner has to be given within.....

- a) 1 month
- b) 60 days
- c) 90 days
- d) 45 days

**Ans. (a) 1 month**

518. If the intimation is delayed to the Commissioner, then the retiring partner is liable to pay tax, interest or penalty till:

- a) The intimation of the date of retirement of partner is received by the Commissioner
- b) Till the date of acceptance of intimation by the Department
- c) Till the date of retirement
- d) Till the date of show cause notice

**Ans. (a) The intimation of the date of retirement of partner is received by the Commissioner**

519. In case of business carried on by minor or other incapacitated person through Guardian/ Agent who is liable to pay tax?

- a) Guardian
- b) Friend
- c) Business Partner
- d) None

**Ans. (a) Guardian**

520. Who is liable to pay the tax in case of Principal and Agent?

- a) Principal
- b) Agent
- c) Both jointly and severally
- d) Jointly

**Ans. (c) Both jointly and severally**

521. When two or more companies are amalgamated, the liability to pay tax on supplies between the effective date of amalgamation order and date of amalgamation order would be on –

- a) Transferee;
- b) Respective companies;
- c) Any one of the companies;
- d) None of the above

**Ans. (d) Respective Companies.**

522. In case of amalgamation between two companies, such companies shall be treated as two distinct companies till –

- a) Till the date of the Court order
- b) Till the effective date of merger
- c) Till the date of cancellation of registration
- d) None of the above

**Ans. (a) Till the date of the Court order**

523. Intimation regarding appointment of liquidator should be given to the Commissioner within 30 days of

- a) Liquidation

- b) Cancellation of registration
- c) Appointment of Liquidator
- d) Order of Court

**Ans. (c) Appointment of Liquidator**

**524.** Commissioner will notify the amount of liability within how many days of intimation

- a) 3 months
- b) 30 days
- c) 60 days
- d) 6 months

**Ans. (a) 3 months**

**525.** The dues recoverable under this section includes

- a) Only Interest
- b) Any dues which are recoverable under this Act
- c) Only tax
- d) Only Penalty

**Ans. (b) Any dues which are recoverable under this Act**

**526.** If the estate or any portion of the estate of a taxable person is under the control of the Court of Wards, Administrative General etc., and the tax due from such taxable person is liable to be paid by -

- a) Court of Wards.
- b) Taxable Person
- c) Legal representative of taxable person
- d) None of the above

**Ans. (a) Court of Wards**

**527.** The Court of Wards, Administrative General, etc., must be appointed by

- a) Supreme Court
- b) High Court
- c) Any court
- d) None of the above

**Ans. (c) Any Court**

**528.** The dues recoverable under this section includes

- a) Only Interest
- b) Any dues which are recoverable under this Act
- c) Only tax
- d) Only Penalty

**Ans. (b) Any dues which are recoverable under this Act**

**529.** Who is liable to pay tax if the business of an individual is discontinued before his death?

- a) Board of Directors or Manager
- b) Any member of his person who is willing to pay
- c) Legal representative of taxable person
- d) Employee

**Ans. (c) Legal representative of taxable person**

**530.** The legal representative or any other person of an individual who is dead is liable to pay

tax, only if -

- a) The business has been carried on by the legal representative
- b) The business has been carried by the legal representative or any other person
- c) The business has been carried by any other person
- d) None of the above.

**Ans. (b) The business has been carried on by the legal representative or any other person**

**531.** The expression 'firm' would include a

- a) Company
- b) LLP
- c) HUF
- d) AOP

**Ans. (b) LLP**

**532.** In case of discontinuance of the AOP, the liability of the member exists in respect of the tax dues imposed

- a) Prior to the date of discontinuance
- b) After the date of discontinuance
- c) Both prior and after the date of discontinuance
- d) None of the above

**Ans. (c) Both prior and after the date of discontinuance.**

**533.** The dues recoverable under this section includes

- a) Only Interest
- b) Any dues which are recoverable under this Act
- c) Only tax
- d) Only Penalty

**Ans. (b) Any dues which are recoverable under this Act**

**534.** As per this section, the member or group of members of HUF or AOP is/are liable to pay tax on taxable supplies-

- a) Even after its partition
- b) Upto the time of partition
- c) Both (a) and (b)
- d) None of the above

**Ans. (b) Upto the time of partition**

**535.** In case of discontinuance of HUF business, the liability would arise till the date of

- a) Discontinuance
- b) Court verdict
- c) As mutually agreed upon by the HUF members
- d) Determination of liability by the Department.

**Ans. (a) Discontinuance**

### **ADVANCE RULING**

(Section 95 to Section 106)

**536.** The AAR shall be deemed to be a\_\_\_\_\_:

- (a) High Court
- (b) Supreme Court
- (c) Economic Offences Court
- (d) Civil Court

**Ans. (d) Civil court**

**537.** The proceedings under this chapter shall be deemed to be:

- (a) Quasi-judicial proceedings
- (b) Judicial proceedings
- (c) Administration proceedings
- (d) Special proceedings

**Ans Judicial proceedings**

**538.** Advance Ruling means a decision provided by the \_\_\_\_\_ to an applicant on matters of the GST.

- (a) Central Board of Indirect & Customs
- (b) Authority or Appellate authority for Advance Ruling
- (c) Central or State Government
- (d) Any of the above

**Ans (b) Authority or Appellate authority for Advance Ruling**

**539.** Applicant for advance ruling means \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Registered person
- (b) Unregistered person with desire to get registered
- (c) Both (a) or (b)
- (d) Any person who files an application before the authority

**Ans Both (a) or (b)**

**540.** Advance ruling can be taken in relation to the supply of goods and / or services being \_\_\_ by the applicant.

- (a) Undertaken
- (b) Proposed to be undertaken
- (c) Both (a) & (b)
- (d) None of the above

**Ans Both (a) or (b)**

**541.** Which of the following may make an application for Advance Ruling?

- (a) Jurisdictional Officer
- (b) Applicant
- (c) Both Applicant & Jurisdictional Officer
- (d) Proper officer

**Ans (b) Applicant**

**542.** Under which of the following matters Advance Ruling can be sought,

- (a) E-way bill requirements
- (b) Input credit admissibility of tax paid
- (c) Transitional credits specified in chapter XX
- (d) All of the above

**Ans (b) Input credit admissibility of tax paid**

**543.** What is the time period within which the application made to the authority be withdrawn?

- (a) 10 days of date of application
- (b) 10 days of date of first hearing
- (c) 30 days
- (d) No provision of withdrawal

**Ans (d) No provision of withdrawal**

**544.** A copy of Advance Ruling signed and certified shall be sent to \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Applicant
- (b) Concerned Officer
- (c) Jurisdictional Officer
- (d) All of the above

**Ans (d) All of the above**

**545.** A copy of Advance Ruling has to be certified to be a true copy of its original:

- (a) by all members of the AAR
- (b) by any member of the AAR
- (c) certification is not required
- (d) certification is optional

**Ans. (b) by any member of the AAR**

**546.** Within how many days of filing of appeal or reference, the Appellate order shall be pronounced

- (a) 30 days
- (b) 60 days
- (c) 90 days
- (d) 120 days

**Ans. (c) 90 days**

**547.** An appeal against the ruling of AAR shall be filed?

- (a) before the Appellate Tribunal
- (b) before the Commissioner (Appeal)
- (c) in the jurisdictional office of the respective State AAAR
- (d) in the jurisdictional office of the Central AAAR

**Ans. (c) in the jurisdictional office of the respective State AAAR**

**548.** What is the time period within which rectification of order is to be passes?

- (a) 3 months from the date of order
- (b) 3 months from the date of communication of order
- (c) 6 months from the date of order
- (d) 6 months from the date of communication of order

**Ans (c) 6 months from the date of order**

**549.** When can the Authority declare the Advance Ruling pronounced as void?

- (a) Ruling is obtained by suppression of material fact
- (b) Applicant does not abide by the ruling
- (c) Applicant does not engage in the business 3 months of obtaining the ruling



(d) Supreme Court judgment is opposite to the ruling

**Ans (a) Ruling is obtained by suppression of material facts**

**550.** What is the nature of proceedings conducted by the Authority for Advance Ruling?

- (a) Administration proceedings
- (b) Special Proceedings
- (c) Judicial Proceeding
- (d) Any of the above

**Ans (c) Judicial Proceeding**

**551.** The Authorities for Advance Ruling shall for some specified purpose of exercising its powers, have all the powers of a\_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Supreme Court
- (b) High Court
- (c) State Court
- (d) Civil Court

**Ans (d) Civil Court**

**552.** On receipt of an application for advance ruling, Authority for Advance ruling shall:

- (a) fix a date of hearing
- (b) forward a copy of the same to concerned officers
- (c) None of the above

**Ans. (b) forward a copy of the same to concerned officers.**

**553.** AAR shall refuse to admit the application if the issue raised in the application is already pending in the applicant's own case before:

- (a) any First Appellate Authority
- (b) the Appellate Tribunal
- (c) any Court;
- (d) All the above

**Ans. (d) All the above**

**554.** The AAR shall pronounce its advance ruling:

- (a) Without examining further materials placed before it by the applicant
- (b) After examining further materials placed before it by the applicant
- (c) Without providing the applicant or his AR any opportunity of being heard
- (d) After providing the applicant or his AR any opportunity of being heard
- (e) (b) & (d) both

**Ans. (e) (b) & (d) both**

**555.** The AAR should pronounce the ruling within:

- (a) 30 days from the date of receipt of application
- (b) 90 days from the date of receipt of application
- (c) 60 days from the date of receipt of application
- (d) 45 days. from the date of receipt of application

**Ans. (b) 90 days from the date of receipt of application**

**556.** A copy of the Advance Ruling signed and certified by the members shall be sent to

- (a) Applicant

- (b) Concerned officer
- (c) Jurisdictional officer
- (d) All the above

**Ans. (d) All the above**

**557.** Rectification of order can be done under the following circumstances

- (a) to do justice
- (b) when there is mistake apparent on record
- (c) if it is in the interest of revenue
- (d) none of the above.

**Ans. (b) when there is mistake apparent on record**

**558.** What is the time limit to rectify the order?

- (a) Three months from the date of the order
- (b) Six months from the date of the order
- (c) Six months from the date of communication of the order
- (d) None of the above

**Ans. (b) Six months from the date of the order**

**559.** The Central Government and the State Government shall appoint an officer not below the rank of \_\_\_\_\_ as member of the Authority for Advance Ruling.

- (a) Joint Commissioner
- (b) Assistant Commissioner
- (c) Deputy Commissioner
- (d) High Commissioner

**Ans (d) Joint Commissioner**

**560.** (a) Advance Ruling is binding on all departmental officers.

(b) Advance Ruling is binding on all tax payers.

Comment on the above statements,

- (a) A – Correct, B – Incorrect
- (b) A – Incorrect, B – Correct
- (c) Both A & B – Correct
- (d) Both A & B – Incorrect

**Ans (d) Both A & B – Incorrect**

**561.** What is the meaning of applicant?

- (a) Person registered under the Act.
- (b) Person desirous of obtaining registration under the Act.
- (c) Tourist as defined under section 15 of IGST Act, 2017.
- (d) (a) or (b).

**Ans. (d) (a) or (b)**

**562.** Where shall the Advance Ruling Authority be located?

- (a) The Authority shall be located in each State / Union Territory.
- (b) The Authority shall be located in Centre.

- (c) The Authority shall be located in both Centre & State.
- (d) None of the above.

**Ans. (a) The Authority shall be located in each State / Union Territory.**

**563.** The AAR shall comprise of:

- (a) One member from amongst the officers of Central tax and one member from amongst the officers of State tax/Union Territory tax.
- (b) One sitting High Court Judge.
- (c) (a) & (b)
- (d) (a) and (b)

**Ans. (a) One member from amongst the officers of Central tax and one member from amongst the officers of State tax/Union Territory tax.**

**564.** What procedure should be followed if, the members of the Authority differ on any question on which the Advance Ruling is sought?

- (a) The members of the authority shall state the point or points on which they differ and make a reference to the Appellate Authority for hearing and decision on such question
- (b) The Authority will not take any decision and reject the application
- (c) The Authority will remand the case to jurisdictional officer
- (d) None of the above

**Ans. (a) The members of the authority shall state the point or points on which they differ and make a reference to the Appellate Authority for hearing and decision on such question**

**565.** Within how many days the Authority shall pronounce its decision on Advance Ruling from the date of receipt of application?

- (a) 30 days
- (b) 60 days
- (c) 90 days
- (d) 120 days

**Ans. (c) 90 days**

**566.** Who can appeal to the AAAR?

- (a) Jurisdictional CGST/SGST officer or the applicant
- (b) Any Taxable Person
- (c) Any citizen concerned about the ruling passed
- (d) All of the above

**Ans. (a) Jurisdictional CGST/SGST officer or the applicant**

**567.** Appeal before AAAR can be filed within how many days?

- (a) 30 days
- (b) 60 days
- (c) 90 days
- (d) 120 days

**Ans. (a) 30 days**

**568.** Under what circumstances, the members of the Appellate Authority deem that no advance ruling can be issued in respect of the questions covered under the appeal

- (a) If the members of the AAAR differ on any point or points referred to in appeal
- (b) If the members of the AAR differ on any point or points referred to in appeal
- (c) Applicant wants to withdraw the application
- (d) Both (a) and (c)

**Ans. (a) If the members of the AAAR differ on any point or points referred to in appeal**

**569.** The Appellant Authority for Advance Ruling shall comprise of:

- (a) Chief Commissioner of Central tax as designated by the Board and Commissioner of State tax/ Union Territory tax, having jurisdiction over the applicant.
- (b) Principal Chief Commissioner of Central tax and Commissioner of State tax/ union Territory tax, having jurisdiction over the applicant.
- (c) Two sitting High Court Judges.
- (d) None of the above.

**Ans. (a) Chief Commissioner of Central tax as designated by the Board and Commissioner of State tax/ Union Territory tax, having jurisdiction over the applicant.**

**570.** Who may make an application for Advance Ruling?

- (a) Applicant
- (b) Jurisdictional officer
- (c) Both Applicant and Jurisdictional officer
- (d) Concerned Officer

**Ans. (a) Applicant**

**571.** Who has the power to amend the order issued under section 98 or 101, to rectify any error apparent from record?

- (a) Advance Ruling Authority
- (b) Appellate Authority for the Advance Ruling
- (c) Authority or, as the case may be, the Appellate Authority.
- (d) None of the above.

**Ans. (c) Authority or, as the case may be, the Appellate Authority**

**572.** Who can apply for rectification of error on record?

- (a) Applicant
- (b) Concerned officer or Jurisdictional Officer
- (c) Advance Ruling Authority or the Appellate Authority on its own accord can rectify the error
- (d) All of the above

**Ans. (d) All of the above**

**573.** When should the opportunity of hearing be given to applicant or the appellant for rectification of advance ruling?

- (a) If the rectification has the effect of enhancing the tax liability.
- (b) If the rectification has the effect of reducing the amount of admissible input tax credit.
- (c) (a) or (b)
- (d) None of the above

**Ans. (c) (a) or (b)**

**574.** Authority for Advance Ruling shall not admit an application if:

- (a) show cause notice has been issued
- (b) appeal has been filed to Appellate Tribunal against the adjudication order
- (c) appeal has been filed before the Hon'ble high Court
- (d) None of the above

**Ans. (d) None of the above.**

**575.** An applicant may seek Advance Ruling in relation to supply of goods and/or services-

- (a) being undertaken by him
- (b) proposed to be undertaken by him
- (c) already undertaken by him
- (d) all of the above

**Ans. (d) all of the above**

**576.** AAR or AAAR shall be constituted

- (a) Under respective State GST Act
- (b) Under Central GST Act
- (c) Both under Central GST and State GST Act

**Ans. (c) Under respective State GST Act**

**577.** An Advance Ruling can be sought by:

- (a) Only by a registered person
- (b) By a person desirous of obtaining registration
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above

**Ans. (c) Both (a) and (b)**

**578.** A member of AAR shall not be below the rank of:

- (a) Deputy Commissioner
- (b) Assistant Commissioner
- (c) Joint Commissioner
- (d) Commissioner

**Ans. (c) Joint Commissioner**

**579.** The fee for filing an application for Advance Ruling is:

- (a) Rs. 5000/- under CGST Act
- (b) Rs. 5000/- under SGST Act
- (c) Rs. 5000/- each under CGST and SGST Act
- (d) Rs. 10000/- under any of the above Act

**Ans. (c) Rs. 5000/- each under CGST and SGST Act**

**580.** The Advance Ruling pronounced by the AAAR shall be binding on:

- (a) The applicant who sought the advance ruling
- (b) The jurisdictional officer in respect of the applicant.
- (c) (a) and (b).
- (d) None of the above.

**Ans. (c) (a) and (b).**

**581.** When can the Authority declare the advance ruling pronounced as void?

- (a) If ruling is obtained by suppression of material facts

- (b) If the applicant is in the business of supplies on which clarification has been sought
- (c) If the applicant does not engage in the business of supplies after 6 months of obtaining the ruling
- (d) If a Supreme Court judgment is pronounced on the same issue and the judgment is exactly the opposite of the clarification issued under the ruling

**Ans. (a) If ruling is obtained by suppression of material facts.**

**582.** Who will get the copy of order of Advance Ruling pronounced by the AAAR?

- (a) Applicant Taxpayer.
- (b) Concerned Central / State Officer and Other Jurisdictional State / Central Officer.
- (c) Authority for Advance Ruling.
- (d) All of the above.

**Ans. (d) All of the above.**

**583.** Advance Ruling cannot be sought in respect of:

- (a) admissibility of input tax credit
- (b) classification of goods and/or services
- (c) whether applicant is required to be registered
- (d) whether applicant is entitled to refund

**Ans. (d) whether applicant is entitled to refund**

**584.** The fee for filing an appeal before AAAR by the applicant is:

- (a) Rs. 25000/- under CGST Act
- (b) Rs. 25000/- under SGST Act
- (c) Rs. 10000/- each under CGST and SGST Act
- (d) Rs. 25000/- under any of the above Act

**Ans. (c) Rs.10000/- each under CGST and SGST Act**

**585.** The fee for filing an appeal before AAAR by the Department is

- (a) Rs. 5000/- under CGST Act
- (b) Rs. 5000/- under SGST Act
- (c) Rs. 10000/- each under CGST and SGST Act
- (d) None of the above

**Ans. (d) None of the above**

**586.** The AAR after examining the application and relevant records shall:

- (a) pass an order admitting the application
- (b) pass an order rejecting the application
- (c) pass an order admitting or rejecting the application
- (d) allow the applicant to amend the application

**Ans. (c) pass an order admitting or rejecting the application**

## MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

**587.** Deemed Export provisions is applicable to-

- a) Deemed export provision is applicable only to goods
- b) Deemed export provision is applicable only to services
- c) Deemed export provision is applicable both to goods and services
- d) Deemed export provision is applicable when goods and services are supplied to SEZ units/ developers

**Ans. (a) Deemed export provision is applicable only to goods**

**588.** What are the conditions applicable before claiming deemed exports?

- a) Goods must be manufactured in India
- b) Goods must not leave India
- c) Goods must be notified by Central Government
- d) All the above

**Ans. (d) All the above**

**589.** What special procedures can be notified for certain class of persons u/s 148?

- a) Registration
- b) Furnishing of Return
- c) Payment of Tax
- d) Administration of such persons
- e) All of the above

**Ans. (e) All of the above**

**590.** GST compliance rating would be given to whom

- a) Input Service Distributor
- b) Supplier of Goods and/ or Services whose value of taxable turnover is greater than 20 lakhs
- c) Composition Dealer
- d) Person who is liable to deduct TDS/ collect TCS
- e) All of the above

**Ans. (e) All of the above**

**591.** Whether GST compliance rating would be placed in public domain?

- a) Yes – rating would be available to general public
- b) No – rating would not be available to general public
- c) Rating disclosed only at the time of entering into transaction
- d) Rating disclosed only to person to whom the compliance rating belongs

**Ans. (a) Yes – rating available to general public.**

**592.** Who are the persons liable to furnish information return?

- a) Taxable person
- b) Income Tax Officer
- c) Sub Registrar
- d) Banking Company
- e) GST Network
- f) All the above



**Ans. (f) All the above.**

**593.** What is the consequence if information is not filed in the form and manner as required by the Central Government?

- a) Return will be treated as defective
- b) Defect has to be rectified within 30 days
- c) Return treated as not filed
- d) Re-file the return within 30 days
- e) (a) and (b) above
- f) (c) and (d) above

**Ans. (e) (a) and (b) above**

**594.** Is there any ban on disclosure and use of information collected in the form of information return?

- a) No. Such information can be used for all GST purposes except publishing such information
- b) Yes. Such information cannot be used by the department under any proceedings under GST Act.
- c) Yes. Such information cannot be used by the department under any proceedings under GST Act except for the purpose of launching prosecution proceedings under the Act
- d) No. Such information can be used to publish information
- e) Yes. However such information can be used to publish information about a class of persons and class of transactions
- f) (a) and (d) above
- g) (c) and (e) above

**Ans. (g) (c) and (e) above**

**595.** Who of the following would be liable, when they disclose information collected from information return/ statistics u/s 150 and 151 respectively?

- a) Departmental officer – when information disclosed while executing duties
- b) Agent of GST portal – when information disclosed while executing duties
- c) Person engaged in GST portal - when information disclosed while executing duties
- d) Person engaged in collection of statistics - when information disclosed while executing duties
- e) None of the above

**Ans. (e) None of the Above**

**596.** When can assistance of expert be taken?

- a) Scrutiny
- b) Inquiry
- c) Investigation
- d) Before passing Order
- e) All the above

**Ans. (e) All the above.**

**597.** Should receipt be given when samples are taken by the department?

- a) Yes
- b) No



**Ans. (a) Yes**

**598.** Whether prosecution can be initiated against the following persons?

- a) Members of Appellate Tribunal, since they did not follow the case law, which was decided by the President, leading to incorrect decision by such members of Appellate Tribunal
- b) Adjudicating Authority for not following the orders of the Commissioner, when such work was delegated to such Adjudicating Authority
- c) Vindictive action taken by a departmental officer, while discharging his function. The action was however in the favour of the revenue

**Ans. (c) Vindictive action taken by departmental officer though action taken in favour of the department.**

**599.** What are the circumstances when information collected by GST officer can be disclosed by such GST officer?

- a) When serving show cause notice to an assessee
- b) To the authority empowered to take disciplinary action, when inquiry is being conducted by such disciplinary committee
- c) To an officer appointed for the purpose of conducting audit
- d)
- e) (b) and (c)
- f) (a), (b) and (c)

**Ans. (e) (a), (b) and (c)**

**600.** Whether validity of service of notice can be called into question when assessee has submitted himself to adjudication proceedings pursuant to such notice?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Depends of the facts of the case

**Ans. (b) No**

**601.** When can mistake apparent on record be corrected?

- a) When mistake noticed by authority passing the order
- b) When mistake pointed out by corresponding officer of SGST
- c) When mistake pointed out by person affected by the order
- d) All of the above

**Ans. (d) All of the above**

**602.** Within what period should the mistake apparent on record be brought to the notice of the authority?

- a) Three Months
- b) Six Months
- c) Depends – Three months in case of clerical error or arithmetical error and six months in other case

**Ans. (c) Depends – Three months in case of clerical error or arithmetical error and six months in other case**

**603.** Can government make retrospective rules?

- a) Yes. But cannot impose penalty for contravention of rules for retrospective period
- b) Yes and also can impose penalty for contravention of rules for retrospective period
- c) No

**Ans. (a) Yes. But cannot impose penalty for contravention of rules for retrospective period**

**604.** What is the effect if the parliament annuls the rules/ notifications issued by government?

- a) It is as good as no rules/ notifications were issued by the government
- b) The rules/ notifications issued by the government would be effective for the period from the date of issue till the date they were annulled by the parliament
- c) There would be no sanctity for the action taken by the department/ assessee on the basis of rules/ notification for the period from the date of issue till the date of annulment.
- d) The action taken by the department/ assessee on the basis of such rules would be void from the date of annulling the rules/ notification.
- e) (a) and (c)
- f) (b) and (d)

**Ans. (b) and (c)**

**605.** What are the methods to serve notice/ order/ documents under GST Act?

- a) Only by registered post acknowledgement due
- b) By speed post (acknowledgement due not necessary)
- c) By courier with acknowledgement due
- d) Common portal
- e) E-mail provided at the time of registration
- f) Publication in newspaper circulating in the locality
- g) All of the above except (c)
- h) All of the above except (b)

**Ans. (g) All of the above except (b)**

**606.** Would notice/ order/ documents be 'deemed as served', though registered post/ speed post is not received by intended person?

- a) No. Actual service is necessary. There is no concept of deemed service.
- b) Yes it is deemed to have been received by the addressee at the expiry of the period normally taken by such post, unless the contrary proved.

**Ans. (b) Yes it is deemed to have been received by the addressee at the expiry of the period normally taken by such post, unless the contrary is proved.**

**607.** If the Show Cause Notice mentions the tax as Rs. 1,11,156.30 and penalty as Rs. 572.6, then what is the amount payable as per section 170 of the CGST Act?

- a) Rs. 1,1800
- b)  $\text{Rs. } 1,11,156.30 + 572.6 = 111728.9$
- c) Rs. 1,1700
- d) Rs. 1,11,729

**Ans. (d) Rs. 1,11,729**

**608.** What action should be taken by an assessee to satisfy with anti-profiteering provision?

- a) Reduce rate of tax on any supply of goods or service, if such assessee has got the benefit of such reduced rate
- b) Pass on the benefit of input tax credit, if such assessee has got such input tax credit
- c) Both (a) and (b)

**Ans. (c) Both (a) and (b).**

### **EXEMPTIONS**

**609.** Which exemption option is right from the following?

- a) For letting out any immovable property
- b) For letting out any residential dwelling for use as residence
- c) For letting out any residential property irrespective of its use
- d) For none of the above

**Ans. (b) For letting out any residential dwelling property for use as residence**

**610.** Transportation of passengers exempted if -

- a) It is by air-conditioned stage carriage
- b) It is by air-conditioned contract carriage
- c) It is by non-air-conditioned stage carriage for tourism, charter or hire
- d) None of the above

**Ans. (d) None of the above**

**611.** Transportation of passengers is exempted -

- a) In an air-conditioned railway coach
- b) In a vessel for public tourism purpose between places in India
- c) In a metered cab/auto rickshaw / e rickshaw
- d) In all the above mentioned

**Ans. (c) In a metered cab/auto rickshaw / e rickshaw**

**612.** Transportation of goods is not exempted if it is -

- a) by a goods transport agency / courier agency
- b) by inland waterways
- c) by an aircraft from a place outside India upto the customs station of clearance in India
- d) by all the above mentioned

**Ans. (a) by a goods transport agency / courier agency**

**613.** Transportation of agricultural produces, milk, salt and food grain including flour, pulses and rice, 'relief materials meant for victims of natural or man-made disasters, calamities, accidents or mishap', newspaper or magazines registered with the Registrar of Newspapers - is exempted -

- e) If it is by a goods transport agency

- a) If it is by a rail - within India
- b) If it is by a vessel - within India
- c) If it is by all of the above

**Ans. (d) If it is by all of the above**

**614.** Which of the following is exempted –

- a) Services by way of loading, unloading, packing, storage or warehousing of rice
- b) Services by way of loading and unloading of jute
- c) Services by way of packing and storage or warehousing of rubber
- d) None of the above

**Ans. (a) Services by way of loading, unloading, packing, storage or warehousing of rice**

**615.** Which of the following can be issued by Central Government/ State Government to exempt goods and/or services on which tax is leviable in exceptional cases?

- a) Exemption Notification
- b) Special order
- c) Other notifications
- d) None of the above

**Ans. (b) Special Order**

**616.** Which one of the following is true?

- a) Entire income of any trust is exempted from GST
- b) Entire income of a registered trust is exempted from GST
- c) Incomes from specified/defined charitable activities of a trust are exempted from GST
- d) Incomes from specified/defined charitable activities of a registered trust (u/s 12AA of Income Tax Act) are exempted from GST

**Ans. (d) Incomes from specified/defined charitable activities of a registered trust (u/s 12AA of Income Tax Act) are exempted from GST**

**617.** Select the correct statement?

- a) Transfer of a going concern wholly is not exempt from GST
- b) Transfer of a going concern is partly exempt from GST
- c) Transfer partly as going concern is exempted from GST
- d) Transfer of a going concern is exempt from GST

**Ans. (d) Transfer of a going concern is exempt from GST**

**618.** Service by whom, by way of any activity in relation to any function entrusted to a municipality under Article 243 W of the Constitution, is exempted?

- a) Central Government or State Government or Union territory or Local authority
- b) Governmental authority
- c) Municipality under Article 243 W of the Constitution
- d) All of above

**Ans. (d) All of Above [vide NN 16/2018 dated 27-07-2018]**

**619.** Which is a wrong statement?

- a) All services of Department of Post are exempted
- b) All services by State/Central Governments/local authorities in relation to an aircraft or a vessel in a Port or an Airport are exempted
- c) All services by State/Central Governments/local authorities in relation to transport of passengers are exempted
- d) All the above mentioned

**Ans. (d) All the above mentioned**

**620.** Services to a single residential unit is, exempted if:

- a) It is pure labour service only
- b) It is works contract only
- c) It is a part of residential complex only
- d) It is on ground floor without further super structure

**Ans. (a) It is pure labour service only**

**621.** Services by educational institution is exempted if the services are to -

- a) Any common man
- b) Its own students, faculty / staff
- c) Both a & b
- d) None of the above

**Ans. (b) Its own students, faculty / staff**

**622.** Services by a Non-Profit entity (Registered or Unregistered) are exempted -

- a) If they are to its own members provided the contribution received is up to ₹ 7500 , per month from a member
- b) If they are to its own members, provided contribution received is up to ₹ 7500 per month from a member towards sourcing goods/services from any third person for common use of members
- c) If they are to its own members, provided the contribution is less than ₹ 7500 per month from a member towards sourcing goods/services from any third person for common use of members
- d) If they are to its own members, provided the contribution is up to ₹ 7500 per month per member for common use specified members

**Ans. (b) If they are to its own members, provided the contribution received is up to ₹ 7500 per month from a member towards sourcing goods/services from any third person for common use of members**

**623.** Which of the following are exempted services?

- a) Services by an artist by way of a performance in folk or classical art forms of music/ dance / theatre with consideration therefor not exceeding ₹ 1 lakh
- b) Services by an artist by way of a performance in folk or classical art forms of music/ dance with consideration therefor not exceeding ₹ 1.5 lakh

- c) Services by an artist by way of a performance in folk or classical art forms of music/ dance / theatre with consideration therefor not exceeding ₹ 1.5 lakh
- d) Services by an artist as a brand ambassador by way of a performance in folk or classical art forms of music/ dance / theatre with consideration therefor not exceeding ₹ 1.5 lakh

**Ans. (c) Services by an artist by way of a performance in folk or classical art forms of music/ dance / theatre with consideration therefor not exceeding ₹ 1.5 lakh**

- 624.** Whether Service by way of access to a road or a bridge on payment of annuity is exempt?
- a) True
  - b) False

**Ans. (a) True [With effect from 13.10.2017 vide NN₹32/2017]**

- 625.** Which of the following service by electricity transmission/ distribution is exempt?
- a) Transmission of electricity
  - b) Duplication bill charges
  - c) rental charges for meter
  - d) charges for shifting of meter

**Ans: (a) Transmission of electricity**

**626.** Which of the following entry fee of ₹ 700 is taxable?

- a) Zoo
- b) Museum
- c) Tiger reserve
- d) Circus

**Ans. (d) Circus**

**627.** Which of the following exchange of foreign currency are taxable?

- a) Amongst banks
- b) Amongst bank and individual
- c) Amongst foreign exchange dealers
- d) None of the above

**Ans: (b) Amongst bank and individual**

**628.** Service provided to a school being\_\_\_\_\_is taxable

- a) Transportation of students
- b) Canteen services
- c) Renting service
- d) Security services

**Ans: (c) Renting service**

**629.** Core services of which organization is not exempted -

- a) Services provided by the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India to insurers
- b) Services provided by the Securities and Exchange Board of India set up under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 (15 of 1992) by way of protecting the interests of investors
- c) Services by Port Trusts
- d) Services by the Reserve Bank of India

**Ans. (c) Services by Port Trusts**

**630.** If the aggregate turnover of in FY 2016-17 of M/s ABC Enterprises, Kanchipuram, Tamil Nadu, India was ₹ 18 lakh, exemption is available for the following services rendered to ABC Enterprises -

- a) Arbitral Tribunal services
- b) Legal services by firm of advocates
- c) Legal services by senior advocate
- d) All of the above

**Ans. (d) All of the above**

**631.** One of the following is exempted from GST -

- (a) Any business exhibition
- (b) A business exhibition in India
- (c) A business exhibition outside India
- (d) None of the above

**Ans. (c) A business exhibition outside India**

**632.** Which of the following is not exempted -?

- a) Health care service to human beings by authorized medical practitioners / para medics
- b) Health care services to Animals/Birds
- c) Slaughtering of animals
- d) Rearing horses

**Ans. (a) Rearing horses**

**633.** Which of the Services by unincorporated body to members is taxable?

- a) As a trade union
- b) By Residential association upto amount 7500 per month per member for maintenance
- c) By Residential association for letting out party hall
- d) None of the above

**Ans: (c) By Residential association for letting out party hall**

**634.** Which health care services is not exempt?

- a) Cosmetic surgery of accident victim
- b) Cosmetic surgery to restore anatomy
- c) Hair transplant
- d) Lip treatment of new born baby

**Ans: (c) Hair transplant**

**635.** Which of the following service related to agriculture is not exempt?

- a) Harvesting of paddy
- b) Storage of rice
- c) Fumigating of warehouse of agricultural product
- d) Commission agent of rice

**Ans: (d) Commission agent of rice**

**636.** Which of the following is taxable

- a) Life micro insurance ₹ 75,000
- b) Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana
- c) Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyothi Yojana



- d) Air travel insurance

**Ans: (d) Air travel insurance**

**637.** Which of the service by artist is exempt?

- a) Classical Music
- b) Folk dance
- c) Kathak
- d) All of the above

**Ans: (d) All of the above**

**638.** Identify the correct statement

- a) Service provided to RBI is exempt
- b) Service provided to embassy is exempt
- c) Service provided by RBI is taxable
- d) None of the above

**Ans: (d) None of the above**

**639.** Which of the service to recognized sports body is taxable?

- a) Players
- b) Umpire
- c) Commentator
- d) Coach

**Ans: (c) Commentator**

**640.** Tour operator providing\_\_\_\_\_service is exempt

- a) To a foreigner for foreign tour
- b) To an Indian for Indian tour
- c) To a foreigner for Indian tour
- d) To a Indian for foreign tour

**Ans: (a) To a foreigner for foreign tour**

**641.** Which of the following renting of immovable property is taxable?

- a) Vacant land to agriculturalist/farmer
- b) Vacant land with structure to farmer
- c) Renting of bungalow with furniture
- d) Renting of land to school

**Ans: (d) Renting of land to school**

642. Banks providing\_\_\_\_\_service is exempt
- a) Extending deposits to company
  - b) Extending loan to farmers
  - c) Bill discounting
  - d) All of the above

**Ans: (d) All of the above**

643. Which of the following educational services are taxable?
- a) Private tutitions
  - b) Foreign university
  - c) Coaching classes
  - d) All of the above

**Ans: (d) All of the above**

644. Which of the following services related to recognized health is taxable
- (a) Rent of rooms provided to patients
  - (b) Food to in patients
  - (c) Food to others
  - (d) Consultancy by senior doctors who are not employees

**Ans: (c) Food to others**

645. Which of the hiring of means of transportation is exempt?
- (a) Bus to a state transport undertaking
  - (b) School bus for marriage party
  - (c) Truck given to an individual driver
  - (d) All of the above

**Ans: (a) Bus to a state transport undertaking**

646. Which of the legal service by lawyer is taxable?
- (a) Services to other than business entity
  - (b) Service to business entity whose previous year turnover is ₹ 21 lakhs
  - (c) Services to business entities whose previous year turnover is ₹ 15 lakhs
  - (d) None of the above

**Ans: (b) Service to business entity whose previous year turnover is ₹ 21 lakhs**

647. \_\_\_\_\_service provided by department of post is exempt

- (a) Speed post
- (b) Postal Order
- (c) Life Insurance
- (d) Distribution services

**Ans: (b) Postal Order**

648. Which of the following transportation of passengers is exempt?

- (a) Non AC Local train
- (b) Metro
- (c) AC first class train
- (d) Flight

**Ans: (a) Non AC local train**

649. Transportation of \_\_\_\_\_is not liable to GST

- (a) Milk
- (b) Paddy
- (c) Pickle
- (d) Military equipment

**Ans: (c) Pickle**

650. Which of the following is taxable?

- (a) Toll charges
- (b) Commission to Toll agent
- (c) Toll charges by way of annuity
- (d) None of the above

**Ans: (b) Commission to toll agent**

651. Which of the following GTA services are taxable?

- (a) Single consignee ₹ 600
- (b) Single consignee ₹ 750
- (c) Single carriage ₹ 1500
- (d) Single carriage ₹ 2500

**Ans: (d) Single carriage ₹ 2500**

652. Which of the services provided by government is exempt?

- (a) Mining License
- (b) Driving License
- (c) Spectrum allocation charges
- (d) Security service to business entity

**Ans: (b) Driving License**

**653.** Which one of the following is true?

- (a) Entire income of any trust is exempted from GST
- (b) Entire income of a registered trust is exempted from GST
- (c) Incomes from specified/defined charitable activities of a trust are exempted from GST
- (d) Incomes from specified/defined charitable activities of a registered trust (u/s 12AA of Income Tax Act) are exempted from GST

**Ans. (d) Incomes from specified/defined charitable activities of a registered trust (u/s 12AA of Income Tax Act) are exempted from GST**

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- (b) Transfer of a going concern is partly exempt from GST
- (c) Transfer partly as going concern is exempted from GST
- (d) Transfer of a going concern is exempt from GST

**Ans. (d) Transfer of a going concern is exempt from GST**

**655.** Service by whom, by way of any activity in relation to any function entrusted to a municipality under Article 243 W of the Constitution, is exempted?

- (a) Central Government or State Government or Union territory or Local authority
- (b) Governmental authority
- (c) Municipality under Article 243 W of the Constitution
- (d) All of above

**Ans. (d) All of Above**

**656.** Which is a wrong statement?

- (a) All services of Department of Post are exempted
- (b) All services by State/Central Governments/local authorities in relation to an aircraft or a vessel in a Port or an Airport are exempted
- (c) All services by State/Central Governments/local authorities in relation to transport of passengers are exempted
- (d) All the above mentioned

**Ans. (d) All the above mentioned**

**657.** Services to a single residential unit is, exempted if:

- (a) It is pure labour service only

- (b) It is works contract only
- (c) It is a part of residential complex only
- (d) It is on ground floor without further super structure

**Ans. (a) It is pure labour service only**

**658.** Which exemption option is right from the following?

- (a) For letting out any immovable property
- (b) For letting out any residential dwelling for use as residence
- (c) For letting out any residential property irrespective of its use
- (d) For none of the above

**Ans. (b) For letting out any residential dwelling property for use as residence**

**659.** Services by a hotel, inn, guest house, club or campsite are exempted for residential / lodging purposes -

- (a) If the declared actual tariff for a unit of accommodation is below Rs. 10,000
- (b) If the declared actual tariff for a unit of accommodation is below Rs. 1,000
- (c) If the declared actual tariff for a unit of accommodation is exactly Rs. 1,000
- (d) If the declared actual tariff for a unit of accommodation is above Rs. 1,000

**Ans. (b) If the declared actual tariff for a unit of accommodation is below Rs. 1,000**

**660.** Transportation of passengers exempted if -

- (a) It is by air-conditioned stage carriage
- (b) It is by air-conditioned contract carriage
- (c) It is by non-air-conditioned stage carriage for tourism, charter or hire
- (d) None of the above

**Ans. (d) None of the above**

**661.** Transportation of passengers is exempted -

- (a) In an air-conditioned railway coach
- (b) In a vessel for public tourism purpose between places in India
- (c) In a metered cab/auto rickshaw / e rickshaw
- (d) In all the above mentioned

**Ans. (c) In a metered cab/auto rickshaw / e rickshaw**

**662.** Transportation of goods is not exempted if it is -

- (a) by a goods transport agency / courier agency
- (b) by inland waterways
- (c) by an aircraft from a place outside India upto the customs station of clearance in India
- (d) by all the above mentioned

**Ans. (a) by a goods transport agency / courier agency**

- 663.** Transportation of agricultural produces, milk, salt and food grain including flour, pulses and rice, 'relief materials meant for victims of natural or man-made disasters, calamities, accidents or mishap', newspaper or magazines registered with the Registrar of Newspapers - is exempted -
- (a) If it is by a goods transport agency
  - (b) If it is by a rail - within India
  - (c) If it is by a vessel - within India
  - (d) If it is by all of the above

**Ans. (d) If it is by all of the above**

- 664.** Which of the following is exempted -
- (a) Services by way of loading, unloading, packing, storage or warehousing of rice
  - (b) Services by way of loading and unloading of jute
  - (c) Services by way of packing and storage or warehousing of rubber
  - (d) None of the above

**Ans. (a) Services by way of loading, unloading, packing, storage or warehousing of rice**

- 665.** Core services of which organization is not exempted -
- (a) Services provided by the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India to insurers
  - (b) Services provided by the Securities and Exchange Board of India set up under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 (15 of 1992) by way of protecting the interests of investors
  - (c) Services by Port Trusts
  - (d) Services by the Reserve Bank of India

**Ans. (c) Services by Port Trusts**

- 666.** If the aggregate turnover of in FY 2016-17 of M/s ABCD Enterprises, Kanchipuram, Tamil Nadu, India was Rs 18 lakh, exemption is available for the following services rendered to ABCD Enterprises -
- (a) Arbitral Tribunal services
  - (b) Legal services by firm of advocates
  - (c) Legal services by senior advocate
  - (d) All of the above

**Ans. (d) All of the above**

**667.** Which of the following is exempted?

- (a) All kinds of long term (30 or more years) leases of industrial plots
- (b) Long term (30 or more years) leases of industrial plots or plots for development of infrastructure for financial business by State Government Industrial Development Corporations or Undertakings to industrial units
- (c) Short term (up to 30 years) leases of industrial plots by State Government Industrial Development Corporations or Undertakings to industrial units
- (d) All kinds of short term (up to 30 years) lease of industrial plots

**Ans. (b) Long term (30 or more years) leases of industrial plots or plots for development of infrastructure for financial business by State Government Industrial Development Corporations or Undertakings to industrial units**

**668.** One of the following is exempted from GST -

- (a) Any business exhibition
- (b) A business exhibition in India
- (c) A business exhibition outside India
- (d) None of the above

**Ans. (c) A business exhibition outside India**

**669.** Which of the following is not exempted -

- (a) Health care service to human beings by authorized medical practitioners / para medics
- (b) Health care services to Animals/Birds
- (c) Slaughtering of animals
- (d) Rearing horses

**Ans. (a) Rearing horses**

**670.** Services by educational institution is exempted if the services are to -

- (a) Any common man
- (b) Its own students, faculty / staff
- (c) Both a & b
- (d) None of the above

**Ans. (b) Its own students, faculty / staff**

**671.** Services by a Non-Profit entity (Registered or Unregistered) are exempted -

- (a) If they are to its own members provided the contribution received is up to Rs. 7500 , per month from a member
- (b) If they are to its own members, provided the contribution received is up to Rs. 7500 per month from a member towards sourcing goods/services from any third person for common use of members
- (c) If they are to its own members, provided the contribution is less than Rs. 7500 per month from a member towards sourcing goods/services from any third person for common use of members

- (d) If they are to its own members, provided the contribution is up to Rs. 7500 per month per member for common use specified members

**Ans. (b) If they are to its own members, provided the contribution received is up to Rs. 7500 per month from a member towards sourcing goods/services from any third person for common use of members**

**672.** Which of the following are exempted services?

- (a) Services by an artist by way of a performance in folk or classical art forms of music/ dance / theatre with consideration there for not exceeding Rs. 1 lakh
- (b) Services by an artist by way of a performance in folk or classical art forms of music/ dance with consideration there for not exceeding Rs. 1.5 lakh
- (c) Services by an artist by way of a performance in folk or classical art forms of music/ dance / theatre with consideration there for not exceeding Rs. 1.5 lakh
- (d) Services by an artist as a brand ambassador by way of a performance in folk or classical art forms of music/ dance / theatre with consideration there for not exceeding Rs. 1.5 lakh

**Ans. (c) Services by an artist by way of a performance in folk or classical art forms of music/ dance / theatre with consideration there for not exceeding Rs. 1.5 lakh**

**673.** Whether Service by way of access to a road or a bridge on payment of annuity is exempt?

- (a) True
- (b) False

**Ans. (a) True**

#### **Returns (Section 37 To 48)**

**674.** Every registered taxable person shall be entitled to take credit of input tax in his return and such input tax credit shall be credited to

- (a) Personal Ledger Account
- (b) Refund account
- (c) Electronic Cash Ledger
- (d) Electronic Credit Ledger

**Ans. (d) Electronic Credit Ledger**

**675.** The details of every credit note relating to outward supplies furnished by the registered taxable person shall be matched

- (a) With corresponding reduction in claim for input tax credit by the corresponding taxable person in his valid return for the same tax period or any subsequent tax period.
- (b) For duplication of claims for reduction in the output tax liability
- (c) All of the above
- (d) None of the above

**Ans. (c) All of the above**



- 676.** The due date for furnishing the annual return for every financial year by every registered taxable person is
- (a) 30th of September following the end of the financial year
  - (b) 20th of October following the end of the financial year
  - (c) 31st of December following the end of the financial year
  - (d) 31st of May following the end of the financial year

**Ans. (c) 31st of December following the end of the financial year**

- 677.** Details of Inward supplies shall include
- (a) Inward supplies of goods and services communicated in Form GSTR 2A
  - (b) Inward supplies in respect of which tax is payable under reverse charge mechanism
  - (c) Inward supplies of goods and services not declared by suppliers
  - (d) All the above

**Ans. (d) All the above**

- 678.** A registered taxable person other than ISD, non-resident tax payer & a person paying tax under section 10, 51 or 52, shall file its periodical in:
- (a) Form GSTR 3 by 18th of the month succeeding the quarter
  - (b) Form GSTR 4 by 18th of the month succeeding the quarter
  - (c) Form GSTR 4 by 18th of the succeeding month
  - (d) Form GSTR 3 by 20th of the succeeding month

**Ans. (d) Form GSTR 3 by 20th of the succeeding month**

- 679.** Every tax payer paying tax under section 10 (Composition levy) shall file the return in
- (a) Form GSTR 3 by 18th of the month succeeding the quarter
  - (b) Form CMP - 08 by 18th of the month succeeding the quarter
  - (c) Form GSTR 4 by 18th of the succeeding month
  - (d) Form GSTR 4 by 20th of the month succeeding the quarter

**Ans. (b) Form CMP - 08 by 18th of the month succeeding the quarter**

- 680.** Which of the following is correct?
- (a) Non-Resident taxable person shall file the return by 20th of succeeding month in Form GSTR 5
  - (b) Input Service Distributor shall furnish the return by 13th of the succeeding month in Form GSTR 6
  - (c) The person deducting tax at source shall furnish the return by 10th of the succeeding month in Form GSTR 7
  - (d) All the above

**Ans. (d) All the above**

- 681.** The certificate of details of tax deducted by the deductor shall be furnished to the deductee

- in Form
- (a) GSTR 7
  - (b) GSTR 7A
  - (c) GSTR 2A
  - (d) GSTR 1A

**Ans. (b) GSTR 7A**

**682.** The details of outward supplies of goods or services shall be submitted by

- (a) 10th of the succeeding month
- (b) 18th of the succeeding month
- (c) 15th of the succeeding month
- (d) 20th of the succeeding month

**Ans. (a) 10th of the succeeding month**

**683.** Details of Outward supplies shall include

- (a) Invoice
- (b) Credit and Debit notes
- (c) Revised invoice issued in relation to outward supplies
- (d) All the above

**Ans. (d) All the above**

**684.** The details submitted by the outward supplier in Form GSTR 1 shall be furnished to the recipient regular dealer in form

- (a) GSTR 4A
- (b) GSTR 5A
- (c) GSTR 2A
- (d) GSTR 6A

**Ans. (c) GSTR 2A**

**685.** The details submitted by the outward supplier in Form GSTR 1 shall be furnished to the recipient compounding dealer in form

- (a) GSTR 4A
- (b) GSTR 5A
- (c) GSTR 2A
- (d) GSTR 6A

**Ans. (a) GSTR 4A**

**686.** The details submitted by the outward supplier in Form GSTR 1 shall be furnished to the input service distributor in form

- (a) GSTR 4A
- (b) GSTR 5A
- (c) GSTR 2A
- (d) GSTR 6A

**Ans. (d) GSTR 6A**

**687.** Which of the following is true?

- (a) The Commissioner may extend the time limit for furnishing the details of outward supplies by notification for valid reasons
- (b) The details of outward supplies shall include details of debit notes, credit notes and revised invoices issued in relation to outward supplies
- (c) The details of outward supplies shall be submitted in Form GSTR-1 by all the registered taxable person other than ISD, non-resident tax payer and a person paying tax under section 10, section 51 and section 52
- (d) All the above

**Ans. (d) All the above**

**688.** The details submitted by the supplier in Form GSTR 1 are communicated to the registered taxable person in

- (a) Form GSTR 1A on 17th of the succeeding month
- (b) Form GSTR 2A after the data entry in Form GSTR 1
- (c) Form GSTR 2A after the due date of filing Form GSTR 1
- (d) Form GSTR 1A on 15th of the succeeding month

**Ans. (c) Form GSTR 2A after the data entry in Form GSTR 1**

**689.** Which of the following is a correct statement?

- (a) Every registered taxable person other than ISD, non-resident tax payer & a person paying tax under section 10, 51 or 52 shall verify, validate, modify or delete the details communicated in Form GSTR 2A
- (b) The details of outward supplies communicated in Form GSTR 2A cannot be modified or altered
- (c) The registered taxable person should accept the details communicated in Form GSTR 2A by 12th of the succeeding month
- (d) The registered taxable person other than ISD, non-resident tax payer & a person paying tax under section 10, 51 or 52 shall furnish the details of inward supplies of goods or services excluding tax payable on reverse charge basis.

**Ans. (a) Every registered taxable person other than ISD, non-resident tax payer & a person paying tax under section 10, 51 or 52 shall verify, validate, modify or delete the details communicated in Form GSTR 2A.**

**690.** The e-commerce operator collecting tax under section 52 shall file its monthly return in

- (a) Form GSTR 8 by 18th of the succeeding month
- (b) Form GSTR 7 20th of the month succeeding the quarter
- (c) Form GSTR 8 17th of the succeeding month
- (d) Form GSTR 8 10th of the succeeding month

**Ans. (d) Form GSTR 8 10th of the succeeding month**

**691.** State which is a true statement:

- (a) The last date for payment of taxes to the appropriate government is the last date on which the registered taxable person is required to furnish the return
- (b) Every person who is required to furnish return under 39(1) and 39(2) shall furnish return for every tax period whether or not supplies have been effected during such period.
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above

**Ans. (d) Both (a) and (b)**

**692.** What is the time limit for rectification of GSTR 1, GSTR 4 and GSTR 6?

- (a) Return can be rectified within 6 months from the date of filing the return
- (b) Return can be rectified within 90 days from the date of filing the return
- (c) Return have to be rectified before the due date for filling the subsequent periods return
- (d) Return can be rectified before the due date for filing the returns for month of September or second quarter, as the case may be, following the end of the financial year.

**Ans. (d) Return can be rectified before the due date for filing the returns for month of September or second quarter, as the case may be, following the end of the financial year**

**693.** The First return shall be filed by every registered taxable person for the period from

- (a) The date on which he became liable for registration till the date of grant of registration
- (b) The date of registration to the last day of that month
- (c) The date on which he became liable for registration till the last day of that month
- (d) All of the above

**Ans. (a) The date on which he became liable for registration till the date of grant of registration**

**694.** Notice to non-filers of return shall be sent in Form

- (a) GSTR 5
- (b) GSTR 3
- (c) GSTR 3A
- (d) GSTR 10

**Ans. (c) GSTR 3A**

**695.** The final return shall be filed by the registered taxable person within

- (a) 3 months of the date of cancellation
- (b) Date of order of cancellation
- (c) Later of the (a) or (b)
- (d) Earlier of the (a) or (b)

**Ans. (d) Later of (a) or (b)**

**696.** Which of the following is correct?

- (a) Failure to file annual return within due date attracts a late fee of Rs. 100 per day up to

- 0.25% of his turnover
- (b) Failure to file annual return within due date attracts late fee of 1% of his turnover till the failure continues
  - (c) Failure to file annual returns within due date attracts a late fee of Rs. 100 per day up to 1% of his turnover.
  - (d) On failure to file annual return within due date the proper officer shall issue a notice of non-filing on such person

**Ans. (a) Failure to file annual return before due date attracts a late fee of Rs. 100 per day up to 0.25% of his turnover**

697. A goods and service tax practitioner can undertake the following activities if authorized by the taxable person
- (a) Furnish details inward and outward supplies
  - (b) Furnish monthly / quarterly return
  - (c) Furnish Annual and Final return
  - (d) All of the above

**Ans. (d) All of the above**

698. Every registered taxable person who is required to get his accounts audited under section 35(5) shall furnish electronically
- (a) Annual return
  - (b) Audited copy of annual accounts
  - (c) Reconciliation statement reconciling the value of supplies declared in the return and the financial statement
  - (d) All of the above

**Ans. (d) All of the above**

699. The annual return shall be filed by the registered taxable person (other than dealers paying tax under section 10) in form
- (a) GSTR 7
  - (b) GSTR 9
  - (c) GSTR 9A
  - (d) GSTR 10

**Ans. (b) GSRT 9**

700. Find the correct match of annual returns to be filed
- (a) Registered taxable person – Form GSTR 8
  - (b) Input service distributor – Form GSTR 9
  - (c) Non Resident taxable person – Form GSTR 9B
  - (d) Compounding taxable person – Form GSTR 9A

**Ans. (d) Compounding taxable person – Form GSTR 9A**

#### **IGST - LEVY AND COLLECTION OF TAX**

**701.** Which of the following transaction is inter-state supply of goods involving movement of goods?

- (a) Location of supplier is in Bangalore and location of recipient is in Mumbai and goods are shipped to Kolkata
- (b) Location of supplier is in Bangalore and place of supply is Mumbai
- (c) Location of supplier and place of supply is Bangalore
- (d) None of the above

**Ans. (a) Location of supplier is in Bangalore and location of recipient is in Mumbai and goods are shipped to Kolkata; and (b) Location of supplier is in Bangalore and place of supply is Mumbai**

**702.** Supply of goods in the course of import into the territory of India is

- (a) Intrastate supply
- (b) Inter-State supply
- (c) Export
- (d) Neither Export nor Import

**Ans. (b) Inter-State supply**

**703.** Whether goods taken to warehouse from port or customs station exigible to IGST

- (a) Yes
- (b) No

**Ans. (a) Yes**

**704.** IGST and GST Compensation Cess will payable at the time of removal from warehouse

- (a) True
- (b) False

**Ans. (a) True.**

**705.** What provisions of CGST have been made applicable to IGST?

- (a) All the provisions
- (b) Only a few provisions
- (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.

**Ans. (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.**

**706.** What would the TDS and TCS rates be under IGST?

- (a) TDS and TCS provisions not applicable to IGST since no such provisions have been incorporated under IGST Act
- (b) TDS and TCS @ 1% each
- (c) TDS @2% and TCS @ not exceeding 2%
- (d) TDS @1% and TCS not exceeding 2%

**Ans. (c) TDS @2% and TCS @ not exceeding 2%**

**707.** Canteen Stores Department under the Ministry of Defence, are entitled to claim a refund of .....% of IGST paid by it on all inward supplies of goods received by it for the purposes of subsequent supply of such goods to the Unit Run Canteens of the CSD or to the authorized customers of the CSD.

- (a) 25
- (b) 50
- (c) 100
- (d) 125

**Ans. (b) 50**

**708.** What is the effect, if the parliament annuls the rules/ notifications issued by government?

- (a) It is as good as no rules/ notifications were issued by the government
- (b) The rules/ notifications issued by the government would be effective for the period from the date of issue till the date they were annulled by the parliament
- (c) There would be no sanctity for the action taken by the department/ assessee on the basis of rules/ notification for the period from the date of issue till the date of annulment.
- (d) The action taken by the department /assesses on the basis of such rules would be void from the date of annulling the rules/notification.
- (e) (a) and (c)
- (f) (b) and (d)

**Ans. (f) - (b) and (d)**

**709.** Which of the following supply involving movement of goods is an intra-State supply?

- (a) Location of supplier in Kerala and place of supply in Tamil Nadu
- (b) Location of supplier in Karnataka and place of supply in Karnataka
- (c) Location of supplier in Kerala and place of supply on Andhra Pradesh
- (d) None of the above

**Ans. (b) Location of supplier in Karnataka and place of supply in Karnataka.**

**710.** Place of supply in case of installation of elevator is

- (a) Where the movement of elevator commences from the supplier's place
- (b) Where the delivery of elevator is taken
- (c) Where the installation of elevator is made
- (d) Where address of the recipient is mentioned in the invoice

**Ans. (c) Where the installation of elevator is made.**

711. Place of supply of food taken on board at Delhi for an aircraft departing from Delhi to Bangalore via Hyderabad is
- (a) Address of the aircraft carrier mentioned on the invoice of the supplier
  - (b) Delhi
  - (c) Jaipur
  - (d) Hyderabad

**Ans. (b) Delhi**

712. What is location of supply in case of importation of goods?
- (a) Customs port where the goods are cleared
  - (b) Location of the importer
  - (c) Place where the goods are delivered after clearance from customs port
  - (d) Owner of the goods

**Ans. (b) Location of importer**

713. Supply shall attract IGST?
- (a) Intra-State
  - (b) Inter-State
  - (c) Both

**Ans. (b) Inter-State**

714. Is there any ceiling limit prescribed on the rate under IGST?
- (a) 14%
  - (b) 40%
  - (c) 26%
  - (d) 30%

**Ans. (b) 40%**

715. What if an e-commerce operator having no physical presence in the taxable territory, does not have a representative in the taxable territory?
- (a) He will have to discharge his tax liability in foreign currency
  - (b) He will not be liable to tax
  - (c) He has to appoint a person in the taxable territory for the purpose of paying tax on his behalf
  - (d) None of the above

**Ans. (c) He has to appoint a person in the taxable territory for the purpose of paying tax on his behalf**

716. Unless and until notified, IGST shall not be levied on the inter-State supply of which of the following:
- (a) Industrial alcohol



- (b) Works contract
- (c) Petroleum
- (d) None of the above

**Ans. (c) Petroleum**

717. Goods deposited in warehouse by filing into-bond bill of entry do not attract liability to any customs duty until the date specified in section 15 is reached
- (a) True
  - (b) False

**Ans. (a) True**

718. 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 of goods is to an SEZ located in Chandigarh
  - (d) All the above

**Ans. (d) All the above**

719. Which of the following is an intrastate supply?
- (a) Supplier of goods located in Delhi and place of supply of goods 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 of goods in Delhi
  - (d) All the above

**Ans. (c) Supplier of goods located in Delhi and place of supply of goods in Delhi**

720. Real estate agent in Delhi charges brokerage fee to Company A located in Chandigarh for assistance in getting a commercial property in Kolkata. Which is the place of supply in this case?
- (a) Delhi
  - (b) Chandigarh
  - (c) Kolkata
  - (d) None of the above

**Ans. (c) Kolkata**

721. What is the place of supply of service where a restaurant provides catering service at the premise of the customer?
- (a) Address of the restaurant from where the food is supplied
  - (b) Customer premise where catering service is provided

**Ans. (b) Customer premise where catering service is provided.**

722. Mr. X a resident from Pune conducts training for employees of P Ltd. being a registered person under GST based out in Chennai at a resort in Darjeeling. The place of supply in this

case is:

- (a) Chennai
- (b) Pune
- (c) Darjeeling

**Ans. (a) Chennai**

**723.** Place of supply of service for DTH by ABC Pvt. Ltd. located in Mumbai to customer in Patna is:

- (a) Mumbai
- (b) Patna

**Ans. (b) Patna**

**724.** Mr. X of Hyderabad not having bank account takes a demand draft in Kolkata from ABC Bank for his visa purpose.

- (a) The place of supply is
- (b) Hyderabad
- (c) Kolkata

**Ans. (b) Kolkata**

**725.** The Tourist can claim refund of:

- (a) CGST and SGST/UTGST on supply of Goods and services
- (b) IGST on supply of goods
- (c) Tax paid on the supply of scotch to be taken out of India
- (d) None of the above

**Ans. (b) IGST on supply of goods**

**726.** 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 the above

**Ans. (d) All the above**

**727.** Zero rated supply includes:

- (a) Export of goods and services.
- (b) Supply of goods and services to a SEZ developer or SEZ Unit
- (c) Supply of goods and services by a SEZ developer or SEZ Unit
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

**Ans. (d) Both (a) and (b)**

**728.** 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
- (b) No
- (c) Partially yes

**Ans. (b) No**

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

- (a) Under bond, without payment of IGST and claim refund of unutilized input tax credit.
- (b) On payment of IGST and claim refund of IGST paid on such goods and services.
- (c) None of the above
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

**Ans. (d) Both (a) and (b)**

**730.** Mr. Y residing in Ahmedabad appoints an architect in Delhi to provide Indian traditional home design for his proposed construction at Los Angeles, the place of supply of service is:

- (a) Los Angeles
- (b) Ahmedabad
- (c) Delhi

**Ans. (a) Los Angeles**

**731.** If NM shipping Co. located in Chennai charges ocean freight charges for transport of goods to California for a customer located in Bangalore, the place of supply of service will be:

- (a) Chennai
- (b) California
- (c) Bangalore

**Ans. (b) California**

**732.** 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

**Ans. (c) Export of Supplies**

**733.** Governments has notified, Supplies of goods in respect of which no refund of unutilised input tax credit shall be allowed vide .....

- (a) Notification No. 05/2017-Integrated Tax (Rate),dt. 28-06-2017
- (b) Notification No. 06/2017-Integrated Tax (Rate),dt. 28-06-2017
- (c) Notification No. 09/2017-Integrated Tax (Rate),dt. 28-06-2017
- Notification No. 11/2017-Integrated Tax (Rate),dt. 28-06-2017

**Ans. (a) Notification No. 05/2017-Integrated Tax (Rate),dt. 28-06-2017**

**734.** 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) Interstate supply of goods and services to an unregistered person.
- (b) Interstate supply of goods and services to a taxable person paying tax under sec.10 of the CGST Act, 2017.
- (c) Interstate supply of good and services to taxable person not eligible for input tax credit.
- (d) All of the above.

**Ans. (d) All of the above**

**735.** Can IGST amount apportioned to a State, if subsequently found refundable to any person and refunded to such person, be reduced from the amount apportioned to such State?

- (a) Yes
- (b) No
- (c) Partially
- (d) None of the above

**Ans. (a) Yes**

**736.** Out of the IGST paid to the Central Government in respect of import of goods or services, if the registered taxable person does not avail the said credit within the specified period and so remains in the IGST account, what is the treatment?

- (a) Refund it back to the taxable person.
- (b) Can be claimed after the expiry of the specified period.
- (c) Apportion to the Central Government based on rate equivalent to CGST on similar intra-State supply and Apportion to the state where such supply takes place.
- (d) None of the above.

**Ans. (c) Apportion to the Central Government based on rate equivalent to CGST on similar intra-State supply and Apportion to the State where such supply takes place**

**737.** The provisions of apportionment of tax also apply to

- (a) Apportionment of interest
- (b) Apportionment of penalty
- (c) Compounding amount realized in connection with tax so apportioned.
- (d) All of the above

**Ans. (d) All of the above**

738. The registered person has paid IGST by treating an 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

**Ans. (b) Pay CGST and SGST and Claim refund of IGST**

739. What is the maximum period for exercising this power of issuing general or a special order for removal of difficulties?
- (a) 4 years
  - (b) 3 years
  - (c) 2 years
  - (d) 1 year

**Ans. (b) 3 years**

### **Appeals and Revision**

740. What is the time limit for filing an appeal before the High Court?
- (a) 60 days
  - (b) 120 days
  - (c) 180 days
  - (d) 360 days

**Ans (c) 180 days**

741. Which of the provisions of this Act governs appeal to the Appellate Authority?
- (a) Section 107 of the CGST Act
  - (b) Section 108 of the CGST Act
  - (c) Rules 108 of CGST Rules
  - (d) Both (a) & (c)

**Ans (a) Section 107 of the CGST Act**

742. What is the time period provided within which a retired officer of commercial tax department of any State Government or Union Territory or of board cannot represent himself as an authorized representative?
- (a) 6 months
  - (b) 1 year
  - (c) 2 years
  - (d) 3 years

**Ans (b) 1 year**

- 743.** Which of the following are not covered in the ambit of adjudicating authority?
- (a) Revisional Authority
  - (b) Appellate Authority for advance ruling
  - (c) CBIC
  - (d) All of the above

**Ans: (d) All of the above**

- 744.** Mr. A furnished an application form GST APL -01 for filing an appeal against an order issued by the department on 22nd September, 2018. Consequently a provisional acknowledgement was issued to him immediately. Mr. A also furnished a certified copy of order to the appellate authority on 27th September, 2018. What shall be the date of filing of appeal in this case?
- (a) 22nd September, 2018
  - (b) 27th September, 2018
  - (c) Either (a) or (b) at the option of appellate authority
  - (d) None of the above

**Ans (a) 22nd September, 2018**

- 745.** Who are the persons this disqualified to stand as Authorised representative as per the provisions of the GST Act?
- (a) Any person dismissed or removed from Government service
  - (b) Any person is convicted of an offence connected with any proceedings under CGST Act, SGST Act, IGST Act or UTGST Act
  - (c) Any person found guilty of misconduct by the prescribed authority or been adjudged as insolvent
  - (d) Any of the above

**Ans (d) Any of the above**

- 746.** What are the instances under which an order passed by the Appellate Tribunal could be amended by the Tribunal itself?
- (a) Where any error is apparent from record
  - (b) If any error is brought to its notice by the Commissioner or Commissioner of State tax or the Commissioner of the Union Territory tax or the other party to the Appeal
  - (c) Both (a) & (b)
  - (d) None of the above

**Ans: (c) Both (a) & (b)**

- 747.** What is the amount office provided for filling or restoration of appeal?
- (a) INR 1000/- per Lakh amount of tax or ITC involved.
  - (b) Difference of tax or ITC involved or interest, Fee, or penalty
  - (c) Either of (a) or (b) subject to the maximum of INR 25,000/-
  - (d) Either of (a) or (b) subject to the maximum of INR 50,000/-

**Ans: (c) Either of (a) or (b) subject to the maximum of INR 25,000/-**

**748.** What is the time limit provided to the commissioner to get an appeal filed against any order passed or proceedings carried under an Adjudicating Authority under the Act?

- (a) 3 months
- (b) 4 months
- (c) 5 months
- (d) 6 months

**Ans (d) 6 months**

**749.** Where any appeal is filed by any authorized officer under the direction or order of Commissioner, who shall be considered as appellant for the purpose of this appeal?

- (a) The Commissioner
- (b) The Authorized Officer filing such appeal
- (c) Either (a) or (b) at the option of appellate authority
- (d) None of the above

**Ans (b) The Authorized Officer filing such appeal**

**750.** What is the time period prescribed to the Appellate Authority to decide an appeal under the Act?

- (a) 6 months
- (b) 1 year
- (c) 2 year
- (d) 3 years

**Ans (b) 1 year**

**751.** Which provision of CGST Act governs the powers of Revisional Authority?

- (a) Section 107
- (b) Section 108
- (c) Section 109
- (d) None of the above

**Ans (b) Section 108**

**752.** Can an Appellate Authority refer back a case to the Adjudicating Authority who passed the order or decision against which appeal has been made

- (a) Yes
- (b) No
- (c) At the option of Appellate Authority
- (d) None of the above

**Ans (b) No**

**753.** A copy of order passed by the Appellate Authority shall be sent to:

- (a) Adjudicating authority

- (b) Appellant
- (c) Jurisdictional Commissioner of CGST, SGST/UTGST
- (d) All of the above

**Ans (b) All of the above**

**754.** Does the presence of each member of any bench is mandatory for hearing any appeal in the law?

- (a) Yes
- (b) No
- (c) At the option of constituting Authority
- (d) None of the above

**Ans (b) No**

**755.** An appeal before High Court shall be filed within

- (a) 6 months from date of order
- (b) 6 months from date of communication of order
- (c) 180 days from date of order
- (d) 180 days from date of communication of order

**Ans. (d) 180 days from date of communication of order**

**756.** The High Court can condone the delay in filing appeal for a period up to

- (a) 1 Month
- (b) Month
- (c) Without any time limit
- (d) No condonation powers

**Ans. (c) Without any time limit**

**757.** What is the time limit provided for filing an appeal to an Appellate Authority?

- (a) 3 months from issue of order
- (b) 3 months from communication of order
- (c) 1 month from receipt of order
- (d) Cannot file an appeal

**Ans: (b) 3 months from communication of order**

**758.** What is the time limit for filing memorandum of cross objections before Tribunal?

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

**Ans: (c) 45 days**



**759.** Can the “revisional authority” order for staying of operation of any order passed by its subordinates pending such revision?

- (a) Yes
- (b) No
- (c) As per the opinion of proper officer
- (d) None of the above

**Ans (a) Yes**

**760.** What is the further extension in terms of time period provided to an appellant for filing an appeal to an Appellate Authority?

- (a) 15 days
- (b) 1 month
- (c) 1.5 months
- (d) 2 months

**Ans (b) 1 month**

**761.** What are the conditions to be fulfilled for filing an appeal to an Appellate Authority?

- (a) The appellant should have paid all amount of tax, interest, fine, fee and penalty arising from impugned order, which is undisputed.
- (b) A sum equal to 10% of the remaining amount of tax in dispute arising from such order.
- (c) Both (a) & (b)
- (d) None of the above

**Ans (c) Both (a) & (b)**

**762.** What shall be the due course of action, in case of hearing of any appeal, where any member of the bench is not present during such hearing?

- (a) The hearing shall stand cancelled
- (b) Such hearing shall be made by bench of remaining two members
- (c) Hearing shall be handed over to superior authority
- (d) None of the above

**Ans (b) Such hearing shall be made by bench of remaining two members**

**763.** What are the instances under which an appeal can be heard by a single member of the Bench?

- (a) Tax or Input Tax Credit amount involved in appeal does not exceed INR 5 lakhs
- (b) Difference in the tax or ITC amount does not exceed INR 5 lakhs
- (c) Fine, fee or Penalty determined in an order appealed against does not **exceed** INR 5 lakhs
- (d) Any of the above

**Ans (d) Any of the above**

- 764.** What shall be the ultimate solution in case where there stands difference in the opinion of members of Benches constituted under Section 109 CGST Act?
- (a) Opinion of President of National Bench shall prevail
  - (b) Opinion of Members of National Bench shall be preferred
  - (c) Opinion of Majority shall be accepted
  - (d) None of the above

**Ans (c) Opinion of Majority shall be accepted**

- 765.** Who shall a person appeal if aggrieved by the order of decision of National or Regional Benches of Appellate Tribunal?
- (a) Supreme Court
  - (b) High Court
  - (c) District Court
  - (d) None of the above

**Ans (a) Supreme Court**

- 766.** What shall be decision of the Bench of the judges in any hearing where conflict arises among the judges in such Bench?
- (a) Decision of Chief Justice of High Court shall prevail
  - (b) Decision of senior most and experienced Judge is prevailed
  - (c) Decision of majority shall be considered apt for such purpose
  - (d) None of the above

**Ans (c) Decision of majority shall be considered apt for such purpose**

- 767.** What shall be the of filling an appeal with the Appellate Tribunal where certified copy of order appeal against is filled within 7 days?
- a) Date of issue of provisional acknowledgement
  - b) Date of filling of certified copy of order appealed against
  - c) Earlier of (a) or (b)
  - d) None of the above

**Ans (a) Date of issue of provisional acknowledgement**

- 768.** What are the instances under which no amendment shall be made without giving the party an opportunity of being heard by the Appellate Tribunal?
- (a) Enhancing assessment
  - (b) Reducing the amount of refund or ITC
  - (c) Increasing liability of other party
  - (d) All of the above

**Ans (d) All of the above**

- 769.** What shall be the period for which interest shall be paid the Appellant on the refund of amount paid by him as required by the Appellate Authority and Appellate Tribunal?
- (a) From the date of payment till the date of order of such refund

- (b) From the date of order till the date of refund
- (c) From the date of payment of such amount till the date of refund
- (d) None of the above

**Ans: (c) From the date of payment of such amount till the date of refund**

770. The Appellate Authority or the Appellate Tribunal shall not take any additional evidence produced unless the adjudicating Authority or an officer authorised in this behalf by the said authority has been allowed a reasonable opportunity \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) To examine the evidence or documents or to cross-examine any witness produced by the appellant.
  - (b) To produce any evidence or any witness in rebuttal of the evidence produced by the appellant under sub-rule
  - (c) Either (a) or (b)
  - (d) None of the above

**Ans: (c) Either (a) or (b)**

771. What are the instances under which additional evidence is called upon and allowed to be submitted by the appellant with the Appellate Tribunal?
- (a) Where the adjudicating authority or, Appellate Authority has refused to admit evidence which ought to have been admitted
  - (b) Where the Appellant was prevented by sufficient cause from producing the evidence which he was called upon to produce by the adjudicating Authority or, as the case may be, the Appellate Authority
  - (c) Where the Appellant was prevented by sufficient cause from producing before the adjudicating Authority or, as the case may be, the Appellate Authority any evidence which is relevant to any ground of Appeal.
  - (d) Any of the above

**Ans: (d) Any of the above**

772. How many Judges are required for hearing any appeal against an order of State or Area Bench of Appellate Tribunal in High Court?
- (a) A Single Judge
  - (b) A bench of not less than two Judges
  - (c) A bench of not less than five Judges
  - (d) None of the above

**Ans (b) A bench of not less than two Judges**

773. What is non-appealable order or decisions?
- (a) An order of the Commissioner or other Authority empowered to direct transfer of proceedings from one officer to another officer.
  - (b) An order pertaining to the seizure or retention of books of account, registered and other documents.

- (c) An order sanctioning prosecution under this Act.
- (d) All of the above

**Ans (d) All of the above**

774. What are the principles to be followed by the appellate Tribunal while disposing any proceedings before it?
- (a) Code of Civil Procedure, 1908
  - (b) Principle of Natural Justice
  - (c) (a) & (b) Both
  - (d) None of the above

**Ans (b) Principle of Natural Justice**

775. Who shall a person appeal if aggrieved by the order of decision of High Court?
- (a) Supreme Court
  - (b) High Court
  - (c) District Court
  - (d) None of the above

**Ans (a) Supreme Court**

776. What are the instances under which an appeal shall be refused to be admitted by the Appellate Tribunal?
- (a) Where amount of tax or ITC involved is less than INR 50,000/-
  - (b) Where amount of difference in tax or ITC is less than INR 50,000/-
  - (c) Where amount of fine, Fee, Penalty, determined in an order is less than INR 50,000/-
  - (d) Any of the above

**Ans (d) Any of the above**

777. What is the time period provided for filing memorandum of cross objection by such person against whom an appeal has been preferred?
- (a) Within 30 days of notice received
  - (b) Within 45 days of notice received
  - (c) Within 60 days of notice received
  - (d) None of the above

**Ans (b) Within 45 days of notice received**

778. Who shall a person appeal if aggrieved by the order of decision of State or Area Benches of Appellate Tribunal?
- (a) Supreme Court
  - (b) High Court
  - (c) District Court
  - (d) None of the above

**Ans (b) High Court**

**Offences and Penalties**

**779.** Any person, who contravenes any of the provisions of this Act or any rules made there under for which no penalty is separately provided for in this Act, shall be liable to penalty which may extend to

- (a) Rs. 5000
- (b) Rs. 10000
- (c) Rs. 20000
- (d) Rs. 25000

**Ans (d) Rs. 25000**

**780.** In case of supply of services, the tax invoice shall be prepared in the manner of:

- (a) Only original
- (b) Two copies
- (c) Three copies
- (d) Four copies.

**Ans. (b): In case of supply of services, the tax invoice shall be prepared in the manner of two copies — the original copy being marked as original for recipient and the duplicate copy being marked as duplicate for supplier**

**781.** Validity period for import of advance authorisation shall be:

- (a) 12 months from the date of issue of authorization
- (b) 18 months from the date of issue of authorisation
- (c) 12 months from the date of import
- (d) 18 months from the date of import.

**Ans. (a) Validity period for import of advance authorisation shall be 12 months from the date of issue of authorisation**

**782.** Suppose Assessable Value (A.V.) including landing charges is ₹ 100. BCD - 10%, IGST - 12%, Education Cess - 2%, Secondary & Higher Education Cess - 1%. The amount of IGST will be:

- (a) ₹ 1.20
- (b) ₹ 13.24
- (c) ₹ 1.24
- (d) ₹ 13.20.

**Ans. (b) the calculation of duty would be: BCD = ₹ 10 [10% of A.V.], Education cess = ₹ 0.20 [2% of ₹ 10], Secondary & Higher education cess - ₹ 0.10 [1% of ₹ 10], IGST - ₹ 13.24 [ ₹ 100 + ₹ 10 + ₹ 0.20 + ₹ 0.10] x 12%**

**783.** In case of determination of rate of basic customs duty, we should consider the rate of basic customs duty prevailed on:

- (a) The date of submission of bill of entry
- (b) The date of entry inwards granted to the vessel
- (c) The date of submission of bill of entry or the date of entry inwards granted to the vessel, whichever is earlier
- (d) The date of submission of bill of entry or the date of entry inwards granted to the vessel, whichever is later.

**Ans. (d) In case of determination of rate of basic customs duty, we should consider the rate of basic customs duty prevailed on the date of submission of bill of entry or the date of entry inwards granted to the vessel, whichever is later.**

**784.** After detention or seizure, if the owner comes forward for payment, the goods and conveyance shall be released on payment of an amount equal to \_\_\_\_\_ in case of exempted goods.

- (a) 2% of the value of goods
- (b) Rs. 25000
- (c) (a) or (b), whichever is lower
- (d) (a) or (b), whichever is higher

**Ans: (c) (a) or (b), whichever is lower**

**785.** After detention or seizure, if the owner does not come forward for payment, the goods and conveyance shall be released on payment of an amount equal to \_\_\_\_\_ in case of exempted

goods.

- (a) 5% of the value of goods
- (b) Rs. 25000
- (c) (a) or (b), whichever is lower
- (d) (a) or (b), whichever is higher

**Ans: (c) (a) or (b), whichever is lower**

**786.** 'Seizure' means \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Goods become the property of Government
- (b) Goods are taken in custody by the department
- (c) Goods are sold by the Government
- (d) Revenue from goods forfeited by the Government

**Ans: (b) Goods are taken in custody by the department**

**787.** 'Confiscation' means \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Goods become the property of Government
- (b) Goods are taken in custody by the department
- (c) Goods are sold by the Government
- (d) Revenue from goods forfeited by the Government

**Ans: (a) Goods become the property of Government**

**788.** Redemption fine in lieu of confiscation shall not exceed

- (a) Rs. 10000
- (b) The taxable value of goods
- (c) The market price of the goods confiscated, less the tax chargeable thereon
- (d) The amount of tax payable on goods

**Ans: (c) The market price of the goods confiscated, less the tax chargeable thereon**

**789.** Mr. A fails to appear before the officer of central tax even after the issue of summon for appearance to give evidence or produce a document in an enquiry. He shall be liable to a penalty \_\_\_\_\_ u/s 122(3) of CGST Act.

- (a) < Rs. 10000
- (b) < Rs. 5000
- (c) < Rs. 20000
- (d) < Rs. 25000

**Ans: (d) < Rs. 25000**

**790.** ABC Ltd. supplies taxable services worth Rs. 120000 and charged IGST @ 18% i.e. to Mr. Y without issuing any invoice. It shall be liable to a penalty of \_\_\_\_\_ u/s 122(1) of CGST Act.

- (a) Rs. 10000
- (b) Rs. 21600
- (c) Rs. 120000
- (d) None of the above

**Ans: (b) Rs. 21600**

**791.** ABC & Co., a partnership firm committed an offence. Who shall be liable for the same?

- (a) All the partners
- (b) All the partners unless they prove offence committed without their knowledge
- (c) All the employees
- (d) None of the above

**Ans: (b) All the partners unless they prove offence committed without their knowledge**

**792.** What happens after the offence has been compounded?

- (a) Proceeding shall be continued
- (b) Proceedings, if initiated shall be dropped
- (c) Person has to pay all the pending dues



- (d) All of the above

**Ans: (b) Proceedings, if initiated shall be dropped**

793. \_\_\_\_\_ includes intention, motive, knowledge of a fact, and belief in, or reason to believe, a fact.

- (a) The state of mind
- (b) The wrong action
- (c) The culpable mental state
- (d) Any of the above

**Ans: (c) The culpable mental state**

794. If a person has failed to obtain the registration the penalty is equivalent to:

- (a) amount of tax
- (b) 10% of tax
- (c) upto ₹ 10,000
- (d) the amount of tax or ₹ 10,000 whichever is higher

**Ans. (d) the amount of tax or ₹ 10,000 whichever is higher**

795. If a person fails to appear before GST officer, the maximum penalty that can be levied is:

- (a) amount of tax
- (b) 10% of tax
- (c) upto ₹ 10,000
- (d) none of the above

**Ans. (d) none of the above**

796. Penalty of 10% of the tax can be levied if:

- (a) a person repeatedly had not appeared before GST officer for 3 times
- (b) the taxable person has not filed returns for 6 consecutive months or more
- (c) a taxable person has been served with show cause notice for 3 times repeatedly
- (d) registered taxable person has not paid under bona fide belief

**Ans. (d) registered taxable person has not paid under bona fide belief.**

797. General penalty can be levied in addition to the specific penalties prescribed under the law

- (a) Yes, general penalty is levied in addition to the specific penalties
- (b) No, when no specific penalty is prescribed, then only the general penalty applies.

**Ans. (b) No, when no specific penalty is prescribed, then only the general penalty applies.**

**798.** For minor breaches of tax regulations or procedural requirements, the tax authority shall-

- (a) not impose substantial penalties
- (b) impose nominal penalty
- (c) not impose any penalty.
- (d) none of the above.

**Ans. (c) not impose any penalty.**

**799.** The detained goods shall be released only after payment of –

- (a) Applicable tax and penalty;
- (b) Furnishing a security;
- (c) Tax and Interest;
- (d) Either (a) or (b)

**Ans. (d) Either (a) or (b)**

**800.** Any registered person supplying goods on which tax not paid or short paid or input tax credit wrongly availed for any reason, other than the reason of fraud or any willful misstatement or suppression of facts to evade tax, shall be liable to pay a penalty of

- (a) Rs. 10000
- (b) 10% of the tax due from such person
- (c) (a) or (b), whichever is lower
- (d) (a) or (b), whichever is higher

**Ans: (d) (a) or (b), whichever is higher**

**801.** Any registered person supplying goods on which tax is not paid or short paid or input tax credit wrongly availed for any reason of fraud or any willful misstatement or suppression of facts to evade tax, shall be liable to pay a penalty of

- (a) Rs. 10000
- (b) Tax due from such person
- (c) (a) or (b), whichever is lower
- (d) (a) or (b), whichever is higher

**Ans: (d) (a) or (b), whichever is higher**

**802.** Any person who aids or abets any of the offences specified u/s 122(1) shall be liable to a penalty

- (a) Up to 5000
- (b) Up to 10000
- (c) Up to 15000
- (d) Up to 25000

**Ans: (d) Up to 25000**

**803.** A breach shall be considered a 'minor breach' if the amount of tax involved is

- (a) < Rs. 1000
- (b) < Rs. 3000
- (c) < Rs. 5000
- (d) < Rs. 10000

**Ans: (c) < Rs. 5000**

**804.** Mr. A has opened up a new branch office. In this office is he required to display his GSTIN? What shall be the penalty in case he doesn't display the same?

- (a) Yes, penalty of maximum Rs. 25000
- (b) Yes, no penalty
- (c) No, no penalty
- (d) Yes, no penalty as only the head office needs to display the GSTIN

**Ans: (a) Yes, penalty of maximum Rs. 25000**

**805.** Is there any time limit in which the release of the detained or seized goods can be sought?

- (a) Yes, after the payment of tax & penalty within 07 days of the date of detention of goods
- (b) Yes, after the payment of tax & penalty within 15 days of the date of detention of goods
- (c) No, there is no such limit
- (d) No, they will only be released on the Court order

**Ans: (a) Yes, after the payment of tax & penalty within 07 days of the date of detention of goods**

**806.** The inputs and/ or capital goods may be sent by .....to job worker under intimation and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed.

- (a) Taxable person
- (b) Unregistered taxable person
- (c) Registered person

**Ans. (c)Registered person**

**807.** The job workers are allowed to send such goods to other

- (a) Manufacturers
- (b) Traders
- (c) Job workers
- (d) All of the above

**Ans. (c) Job workers**

**808.** Who will undertake responsibility and accountability for any contravention under this section?

- (a) Principal
- (b) Manufacturer
- (c) Job worker
- (d) No body

**Ans. (a)Principal**

**809.** What is the time limit within which inputs return to principal?

- (a) 365 days (One Year)
- (b) 180 days
- (c) 270 days
- (d) 2 years

**Ans. (a) 365 days (One Year)**

**810.** How will the compliance rating be communicated?

- (a) to the relevant taxable person
- (b) will be put up in the public domain
- (c) neither (a) nor (b)
- (d) both (a) and (b).

**Ans. (d) both (a) and (b).**

**811.** Who can publish the names and particulars

- (a) Courts
- (b) Appellate Authority
- (c) Any Adjudicating Authority
- (d) Competent Authority

**Ans. (d) Competent Authority**

**812.** Names and particulars relating to prosecutions can be published –

- (a) After Courts Approval
- (b) After expiry of appeal to First Appellate Authority
- (c) At the discretion of the Competent Authority
- (d) Cannot be published at all

**Ans. (c) At the discretion of the Competent Authority**

**813.** In case of proceedings against the Companies, the details that can be published are-

- (a) Names and Addresses of the Directors
- (b) Only Names of the Directors
- (c) Details of Directors and Auditors
- (d) Photographs of the Directors

**Ans. (b) Only Names of the Directors**

**814.** What errors may be rectified under the provision?

- (a) Only errors which are apparent on the face of the record
- (b) All errors of law and fact
- (c) Only clerical error can be rectified
- (d) Only if the error is by accidental slip or omission

**Ans. (a) Only errors which are apparent on the face of the record**

**815.** What is an error apparent on the face of the record?

- (a) If it can be proved by additional evidence not available at the time of passing the order
- (b) If it is evident from the record itself and does not require long drawn out reasoning
- (c) If it is error on points of law
- (d) If it is only a clerical or arithmetic error

**Ans. (b) If it is evident from the record itself and does not require long drawn out reasoning**

**816.** Who can seek rectification?

- (a) Only the authority itself
- (b) The authority itself, an officer or the affected person
- (c) Only an officer
- (d) Only the affected person

**Ans. (b) The authority itself, an officer or the affected person**

**817.** What is the time limit within which Capital goods have to be returned to principal?

- (a) One Years
- (b) Two Years
- (c) Three years
- (d) None of above

**Ans. (c) Three years**

**818.** What is the time limit to receive back the tools and dies or jigs and fixtures sent to job worker's place?

- (a) 1year
- (b) 3years
- (c) 5years
- (d) No time limit specified under GST

**Ans. (d) No time limit specified under GST**

**819.** Can principal take input tax credit on the inputs and/or capital goods sent directly to jobworker?

- (a) Yes
- (b) No
- (c) Yes subject to section 143
- (d) ITC on capital goods sent directly to job-worker's premise is not eligible unless the same is received in the premises of the principal

**Ans. (c) Yes subject to section 143**

**820.** Document includes:

- (a) Written record
- (b) Printed Record
- (c) Electronic
- (d) All of the above

**Ans. (d) All of the above**

**821.** The common portal can be notified based on recommendation of:

- (a) GST Council
- (b) President of India
- (c) Union Finance Minister
- (d) Supreme Court

**Ans. (a) GST Council**

**822.** If a proceeding is pending before a higher forum can rectification be sought for?

- (a) No
- (b) Yes
- (c) With the permission from the Appellate Authority
- (d) None of the above

**Ans. (b) Yes**

**823.** What is the scope of rectification? Whether any part of the order can be rectified?

- (a) Once it is proved that there is error apparent, any part of the decision can be rectified
- (b) Only the part dealing with legal aspect can be rectified
- (c) Only the part dealing with clerical or arithmetic aspect can be rectified
- (d) The authority cannot amend the substantive part of the decision etc.

**Ans. (a) Once it is proved that there is error apparent, any part of the decision can be rectified**

**824.** Whether principle of natural justice to be followed?

- (a) As it is a quasi-judicial function, authority must give notice and follow principles of natural justice
- (b) As it is only a rectification of apparent error principles of natural justice is not applicable
- (c) If there is an adverse effect then principles of natural justice have to be complied with
- (d) If it relates to assessment principles of natural justice have to be complied with

**Ans. (a) As it is a quasi-judicial function the authority must give notice and follow principles of natural justice**

**825.** Among the following, which method is not approved?

- (a) Post
- (b) Courier
- (c) Email



- (d) Notice to Addressee's Debtor

**Ans. (d) Notice to Addressee's Debtor**

**826.** Among the following, to whom the notice cannot be served?

- (a) Authorized Agent
- (b) Family Member
- (c) Employee
- (d) Partner

**Ans. (a) Authorised Agent**

**827.** In case of registered post, if acknowledgment is not received within time, what shall be the date of service of notice?

- (a) Reasonable Time
- (b) Not considered as delivered
- (c) 30 days from sending the registered post
- (d) 45 days from sending the registered post

**Ans. (a) Reasonable Time**

**828.** Service of transportation of passengers in radio taxis for ₹ 4,50,000. It is:

- (a) Exempted supply
- (b) Taxable supply
- (c) Not at all supply
- (d) None of the above

**Ans.. (b) Taxable supply**

**829.** Bank extended housing loan of ₹ 20,00,000 to Mr. A. The taxable value of supply will be:

- (a) 20,00,000
- (b) Nil, as not service

- (c) Nil, as exempted vide notification
- (d) None of the above.

**Ans. (b) Nil, as not service**

**830.** Which of the following schemes of the life insurance business is exempted?

- (a) Janashree Bima Yojana
- (b) Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana
- (c) Varishtha Pension Bima Yojana
- (d) All of the above.

**Ans. (d): As per entry 36 of notification no. 12/2017-CT (rate), the services of life insurance business provided under Janashree Bima Yojana, Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana, Varishtha Pension Bima Yojana etc. are exempted**

**831.** Ram of Jaipur provides online gaming services. He earns ₹ 2,00,000 from Jammu & Kashmir, ₹ 10,00,000 from foreign users and ₹ 20,00,000 from other users in India. The taxable value of service will be:

- (a) ₹ 32,00,000
- (b) ₹ 20,00,000
- (c) ₹ 22,00,000
- (d) Nil.

**Ans. (c): The taxable value of services will be ₹ 22,00,000 (₹ 2,00,000 from users of Jammu & Kashmir and ₹ 20,00,000 from other users in India).**

**832.** Renting of property to an educational body is:

- (a) taxable
- (b) not chargeable to GST
- (c) Not at all supply
- (d) None of the above.

**Ans. (vi) (a): Renting of property to an educational body is a taxable service**

**833.** Every registered person whose aggregate turnover during a financial year exceeds \_\_\_\_\_ rupees shall get his accounts audited by a Chartered Accountant or a Cost Accountant:

- (a) one crore
- (b) two crores
- (c) five crores
- (d) ten crores

**Ans. (vi) b): Every registered person whose aggregate turnover during a financial year exceeds rupees two crores shall get his accounts audited by a Chartered Accountant or a Cost Accountant**

**834.** In case of imposition of safeguard duty on articles originating from developing countries, the safeguard duty cannot be imposed if the imports of such article does not exceed:

- (a) 1% of total imports
- (b) 3% of total imports
- (c) 5% of total imports
- (d) 10% of total imports

**Ans. (b) In case of imposition of safeguard duty on articles originating from developing countries, the safeguard duty cannot be imposed if the imports of such article does not exceed 3% of total imports.**

**835.** If the amount of tax is Rs.2,15,235.50, then the amount shall be rounded off as:

- (a) 2,15,236
- (b) 2,15,235
- (c) 2,15,235.50
- (d) 2,15,240

**Ans. (a) 2,15,236**

**836.** What are the amounts that can be rounded off as per this section?

- (a) Interest
- (b) Tax

- (c) Penalty
- (d) All of the above

**Ans. (d) All of the above**

**837.** Which of the following shall be rounded off?

- (a) CGST
- (b) SGST
- (c) Both
- (d) None of the above

**Ans. (c) Both**

**838.** The law which is not repealed after enactment of GST.

- (a) Entry Tax law
- (b) VAT law
- (c) Company law
- (d) Central Excise law.

**Ans. (c) Company**

**839.** The total composition rate of tax for manufacturers under composition scheme is:

- (a) 0.5% of turnover
- (b) 5% of turnover
- (c) 1% of turnover
- (d) 2.5% of turnover

**Ans. (c) 1% of turnover**

**840.** In case the import manifest or import report is not presented within specified time limit, the penalty for such delay should not exceed:

- (a) ₹ 50,000
- (b) ₹ 1,00,000
- (c) ₹ 1,50,000
- (d) None of the above.

**Ans. ii) (a) In case the import manifest or import report is not presented within specified time limit, the penalty for such delay should not exceed ₹ 50,000.**

**841.** In FTP, an applicant shall be categorised as status holder on achieving export performance during:

- (a) Current and previous two financial years
- (b) Current and previous three financial years
- (c) Current and previous five financial years
- (d) Current year only

**Ans. (b) In FTP, an applicant shall be categorised as status holder on achieving export performance during current and previous three financial years (except gems & jewellery sector).**

**842.** Micro Apparels in Chennai, Tamil Nadu, avails fashion designing services of ₹ 50,00,000 from Prabhu Designs in Singapore. Who is liable to pay GST?

- (a) Micro Apparels
- (b) Prabhu Designs
- (c) Both
- (d) None of the above.

**Ans. (a): Micro Apparels in Chennai being recipient of service is liable to pay IGST, as it is import of service**

**843.** M/s X Ltd. a dealer offer combo packs of shirt, watch, wallet, book and they are bundled as a kit and this kit is supplied for a single price as a mixed supply. Tax rate for shirt, watch, wallet and book are 12%, 18%, 5% and Nil respectively. The mixed supply will be taxed at:

- (a) 12%
- (b) 18%
- (c) 5%
- (d) Nil.

**Ans. In this case, watch attracts the highest rate of tax in the mixed supply i.e., 18%. Hence, the mixed supply will be taxed at 18%.**

**844.** Mr. A is a manufacturer of ice cream. If all other conditions satisfies, the total effective composition tax rate will be:

- (a) 1%
- (b) 5%
- (c) 2%
- (d) Not eligible for composition scheme.

**Ans. Manufacturer of ice cream, pan masala etc. are not eligible for composition scheme.**

**845.** Express Parcel Post Services provided by Department of Post to a business entity. The GST is liable to be paid by:

- (a) business entity
- (b) Department of Post
- (c) Exempted supply
- (d) Not at all supply.

**Ans. GST is liable to be paid by Department of Post, as it is not covered under reverse charge mechanism**

**846.** Mr. Ram sold goods to Mr. Shyam worth ` 5,00,000. The invoice was issued on 15th November. The payment was received on 30th November. The goods were supplied on 20th November. The time of supply of goods will be:—

- (a) 15th November
- (b) 30th November
- (c) 20th November
- (d) None of the above.

**Ans. (a): The time of supply of goods will be 15th November, as the date of invoice or payment whichever is earlier.**

**847.** The value of the supply of goods or services or both between distinct persons as specified in Sec. 25(4) or Sec 25(4) of the CGST Act, 2017 or where the supplier and recipient are related, other than where the supply is made through an agent, shall be determined under CGST Rules by:

- (a) Rule 27
- (b) Rule 28
- (c) Rule 29
- (d) Rule 30.

**Ans. (b): The value of the supply of goods or services or both between distinct persons as specified in Sec. 25(4) or Sec 25(4) of the CGST Act, 2017 or where the supplier and recipient are related, other than where the supply is made through an agent, shall be determined under CGST Rules by Rule 28**

**848.** The application form for registration by casual taxable person is:

- (a) GST REG-01
- (b) GST REG-02
- (c) GST REG-09
- (d) None of the above.

**Ans. (a): The application form for registration by casual taxable person is GST REG-01, as for normal taxable person**

**849.** In computation of customs valuation, which of the following is not addable?

- (a) Buying commission
- (b) Development work done other than India
- (c) Materials supplied by buyer
- (d) License fee paid by buyer as a condition of sale.

**Ans. (a) Except buying commission, all other are includible while calculating customs valuation.**

**850.** Suppose Assessable Value (A.V.) is ` 1,00,000. BCD - 10%, IGST - 28%, SWS – 10%. The amount

of IGST will be:

- (a) ₹ 11,000
- (b) ₹ 31,080
- (c) ₹ 28,000
- (d) ₹ 30,800.

**Ans. (b) the calculation of duty would be: BCD = ₹ 10,000 [10% of A.V.], SWS – ₹ 1,000 [1% of ₹ 10,000], IGST – ₹ 31,080 [₹ 1,00,000 + ₹ 10,000 + ₹ 1,000] x 28%.**

**851.** Minimum value addition required to be achieved under Advance Authorisation scheme is:

- (a) 15%
- (b) 20%
- (c) 50%
- (d) None of the above.

**Ans. (a) Minimum value addition required to be achieved under Advance Authorisation scheme is 15%. However, separate value addition is notified for specified products.**

**852.** Gifts not exceeding \_\_\_\_\_ in value in a financial year by an employer to an employee shall not be treated as supply of goods or services or both.

- (a) ₹ 20,000
- (b) 25,000
- (c) ₹ 50,000
- (d) ₹ 1,00,000

**Ans. (c): Services by employee to an employer in the course of or in relation to his employment shall not be treated as supply of services. However, Gift not exceeding ₹ 50,000 in value in a financial year by an employer to employee shall not constitute supply of goods or services or both.**

**853.** Hospital charging room rent per day per room is ₹ 1,200 on rooms provided to inpatients. It is:

- (a) Exempted supply
- (b) Taxable supply
- (c) Not at all supply



- (d) None of the above.

**Ans. (a): Hospital charging room rent per day per room is ` 1,200 on rooms provided to inpatients. It is treated as health care service and hence room rent in hospitals is exempt.**

**854.** In cases of change in rate of tax and amount is credited to the bank account after 4 working days from the date of change in rate of tax, the date of receipt of payment will be:

- (a) Date of book entry or date of bank entry, whichever is earlier
- (b) Date of bank entry
- (c) Date of book entry
- (d) Date of book entry or date of bank entry, whichever is later.

**Ans. (b): in cases of change in rate of tax, the date of receipt of payment is the date of credit in the bank account if such credit is after four working days from the date of change in rate of tax**

**855.** Who the person is allowed to cancel a GST registration?

- (a) The registered person himself
- (b) By a GST officer
- (c) The legal heir of the registered person
- (d) All of the above.

**Ans. (d): GST registration can be cancelled by — the registered person himself or by a GST officer or the legal heir of the registered person.**

**856.** Where the application of registration is found to be deficient for any reason then the Proper Officer requires any further information and he shall intimate to the applicant in form:

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

**Ans. (c):** If the Proper Officer fails to take action in 3 working days from the date of submission of documents of registration, the registration is deemed to have been approved. Where the application of registration is found to be deficient for any reason then the Proper Officer requires any further information and he shall intimate to the applicant in form GST REG-03 within 3 working days from the date of submission of documents.

**857.** A vessel Bhishma, sailing from U.S.A. to Australia via India. Bhishma carries various types of goods namely „A“, „B“, „C“ & „D“. „A“ & „B“ are destined to Mumbai Port and balance remains in the same vessel. Subsequently vessel chartered to Australia. The transit goods are:

- (a) „A“ & „B“
- (b) „C“ & „D“
- (c) All „A“, „B“, „C“ & „D“
- (d) None of „A“, „B“, „C“ & „D“

**Ans. (b)** Transit goods means any goods imported in any conveyance will be allowed to remain on the conveyance and to be transited without payment of duty, to any place out of India or any customs station. Here, „C“ & „D“ are transit goods.

**858.** Which of the following is an ineligible capital goods under EPCG (Export Promotion Capital Goods) Scheme?

- (a) Computer software systems
- (b) Capital Goods including capital goods in CKD/SKD condition
- (c) Capital goods for Project Imports notified by CBEC
- (d) Second hand capital goods

**Ans. (d)** The ineligible capital goods under EPCG (Export Promotion Capital Goods) Scheme are Second hand capital goods & Power Generator Sets. The other goods mentioned here are eligible capital goods under EPCG scheme.

**859.** Which of the following central taxes has been subsumed in the ambit of GST?

- (a) Central Excise duty;
- (b) Service Tax;
- (c) CVD on import;
- (d) All of the above.

**Ans. (d) In the GST regime, all the above taxes, such as — Central Excise duty, Service Tax, CVD on import, Spl. CVD on import, Central Cesses etc. have been subsumed in the ambit of GST.**

**860.** GST is payable on the services provided by the employee to the employer in the course of employment on:

- (a) Regular basis;
- (b) Contract basis as employed by the company;
- (c) Contract basis as employed by a contractor;
- (d) None of the above.

**Ans. Supply includes the services provided by the employee to the employer in the course of employment on Contract basis as employed by a contractor. So, GST is payable**

**861.** If a person, opting for composition scheme is liable to be registered on 1st Oct. 2017 and he has applied for registration on 17th Nov. 2017 and registration granted on 20th Nov. 2017, then the effective date of registration will be:

- (a) 20th Nov. 2017;
- (b) 1st Oct. 2017;
- (c) 17th Nov. 2017;
- (d) 1st April, 2018.

**Ans. (a) If a person, opting for composition scheme is liable to be registered on 1st Oct. 2017 and he has applied for registration on 17th Nov. 2017 and registration granted on 20th Nov. 2017, then the effective date of registration will be 20th Nov. 2017 (i.e. the date of grant of registration), provided no discrepancies found.**

**862.** In case of transport of goods by rail within India, which of the following item is an exempted supply?

- (a) Transport of postal mails and postal bags;
- (b) Transport of defence and military equipments;
- (c) Transportation of household effects;
- (d) Transport of alcoholic beverages.

**Ans. (b) In case of services by way of transportation of goods by rail or a vessel from one place in India to another, the goods like defence or military equipments, agricultural produce, milk, salt and food grain including flours, pulses and rice, organic manure etc. are exempted from GST.**

**863.** Mr. C of Chennai supplied goods to M/s Smart Jet Airlines of Chennai flying between Delhi-Mumbai. The goods are loaded in the aircraft in Delhi. The place of supply of goods will be:

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

**Ans. (b) Where the goods are supplied on board a conveyance including a vessel, an aircraft, a train or a motor vehicle, place of supply of goods will be the location at which such goods are taken on board. So, the place of supply will be Delhi.**

**864.** Which of the following is/ are duty exemption scheme(s) under FTP?

- (a) Advance Authorisation Scheme
- (b) Duty Free Import Authorisation Scheme
- (c) Merchandise Export from India Scheme
- (d) Service Export from India Scheme

- (a) Only (A)
- (b) Both (A) & (B)
- (c) Both (C) & (D)
- (d) All (A), (B), (C) & (D)

**Ans. (b) Both Advance Authorisation Scheme and Duty Free Import Authorisation Scheme are duty exemption schemes. The last two schemes are reward schemes under FTP.**

**865.** The place which is used for unloading of imported goods and loading of exported goods, is called:

- (a) Inland Container Depot
- (b) Land customs station

- (c) Customs station
- (d) Customs area

**Ans. (a) After the imported goods are unloaded at the port, the containers are carried to Inland Container Depots for storage purpose. From these depots goods can be cleared for Domestic Tariff Area or cleared for export. Inland Container Depots are used for unloading of imported goods and loading of exported goods**

**866.** The type of bill of entry which is used for ex-bond clearance for home consumption from the warehousing, is

- (a) Form I (white)
- (b) Form II (yellow)
- (c) Form III (green)
- (d) None of the above.

**Ans. (c) The bill of entry of Form III (green) is used for ex-bond clearance for home consumption from the warehousing.**

**867.** Which of the following good/ goods is/ are covered under GST Compensation Cess?

- (a) Pan Masala
- (b) Tobacco and tobacco products
- (c) Motor vehicles
- (d) All of the above.

**Ans. (d) Pan masala, tobacco and tobacco products, cigarettes, aerated waters, motor vehicles etc. goods are covered under GST Compensation Cess.**

**868.** The due date to file GSTR-6 (Return for Input Service Distributor) is:

- (a) 10th of the next month
- (b) 13th of the next month
- (c) 18th of the next month
- (d) 20th of the next month

**Ans. (b) The GSTR-6 (Return for Input Service Distributor) is to be filed on a monthly basis and the due date is 13th of the next month.**

**869.** Aminpur Post Office provided basic mail services of ` 2,50,000 and speed post services of ` 3,00,000. The value of taxable services will be:

- (a) ` 2,50,000
- (b) ` 3,00,000
- (c) ` 5,50,000
- (d) None of the above.

**Ans. (b): The basic mail services are exempted via entry no. 6 of notification no. 12/2017-CT (rate). Only the amount of speed post services of ` 3,00,000 is to be considered.**

**870.** An individual acts as a referee in a football match organised by Sports Authority of India. Which one of the following is correct?

- (a) The individual is liable to pay GST
- (b) Sports Authority of India is liable to pay GST
- (c) Exempted from GST
- (d) Outside the scope of supply.

**Ans. (c): Services provided to a recognised sports body (like Sports Authority of India) by an individual as a referee in a sporting event is exempt from GST**

**871.** Goods under CGST Act excludes:

- (a) Securities
- (b) Unsecured debts
- (c) Right to participate in the draw to be held in a lottery
- (d) Growing crops.

**Ans. (a): Goods means every kind of movable property other than money and securities but includes actionable claim, growing crops, grass and things attached to or forming part of the land which are agreed to be served before supply or under a contract of supply. The second & third options are examples of actionable claim.**

**872.** A famous actress went to London and avail cosmetic or plastic surgery for her nose. Whether GST is liable to be paid?

- (a) Yes
- (b) No
- (c) No supply at all
- (d) None of the above.

**Ans. ) (b): As the place of supply is London, i.e. non-taxable territory, GST is not liable to be paid**

**873.** In relation to a registered person, input tax means the Central tax, State tax, integrated tax or Union territory tax charged on any supply of goods or services or both made to him and includes:—

- (a) The integrated goods and services tax charged on import of goods
- (b) The tax payable under Reverse Charge Mechanism as per SGST Act
- (c) The tax payable under Reverse Charge Mechanism as per UTGST Act
- (d) The tax payable under the composition levy.

**Ans. (d): As per the definition under the CGST Act, input tax does not include tax paid under composition levy.**

**874.** In case of international bookings, the value of supply of services in relation to booking of tickets for travel by air provided by an air travel agent shall be deemed to be an amount calculated as:

- (a) 5% of basic fare
- (b) 7.5% of basic fare
- (c) 10% of basic fare
- (d) 12.5% of basic fare

**Ans. (c): In case of international bookings, the value of supply of services in relation to booking of tickets for travel by air provided by an air travel agent shall be deemed to be an amount calculated as — 10% of basic fare**