Mock Test Paper - Series I: September, 2026

Date of Paper: 19th September, 2026

Time of Paper: 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

FINAL COURSE: GROUP - II

PAPER – 5: INDIRECT TAX LAWS

1. *Question paper comprises of two parts – Division A and Division B.*
2. *Division A comprises of Case Scenario based Multiple-Choice Questions (MCQs).*
3. *Division B comprises of questions which require descriptive type answers.*
4. *Working Notes should form part of the answers. However, in answers to Questions in Division A, working notes are not required.*
5. *All questions should be answered on the basis of the position of (i) GST law as amended by significant notifications/circulars issued and by the amendments made by the Finance Act, 2025 which have become effective, till 30.04.2026 and (ii) Customs law as amended by the Finance Act, 2025 and significant notifications/circulars and other legislative amendments made upto 30.04.2026.*

Division A – Case Scenario based MCQs (30 Marks)

Write the most appropriate answer to each of the following multiple-choice questions by choosing one of the four options given. All questions are compulsory.

Case Scenario - I

BCM Ltd., a public limited company ('Company'), registered in Uttar Pradesh, is engaged in manufacturing of Product A, Product B and Product C. Product A is exempt under GST while Product B and Product C are taxable under GST. Moreover, Company is engaged in making cross border supplies of taxable Product D procured domestically from local manufacturers. Further, it is engaged in supplying consultancy services.

Following information is provided by the Company for the month of January:

The Company manufactured Product A and exported 1,000 units of the same worth ₹ 8,00,000 to Germany.

The Company supplied Product C of value of ₹ 35,00,000 to Dhriti Ltd. Noida, Uttar Pradesh (including Product C worth ₹10,00,000 supplied to SEZ unit of Dhriti Ltd. in Noida).

The Company imported specialised heavy textile machinery from China on 2nd January, with CIF value of ₹ 55,00,000 and FOB value of ₹ 53,00,000. It sold the said machinery for ₹ 62,00,000 in high sea to Swadeshi Textiles, Delhi. While clearing the goods for home consumption, Swadeshi Textiles filed bill of entry for ₹ 63,00,000. After clearing the machinery for home consumption, Swadeshi Corporation sold the machinery to Gargi Industries for ₹ 70,00,000.

The Company purchased Product Z for ₹ 10,00,000 from Prism Corporation, Japan on 5th January and directly routed Product Z for supply to Ginsing Corporation, China for ₹ 12,00,000 on 15th January.

The Company purchased Product D as a merchant exporter (taxable at the concessional rate of 0.1% (IGST) under *Notification No. 41/2017 IT(R) dated 23.10.2017*) for ₹ 7,00,000 vide a tax invoice dated 1st January from Shravan Ltd., a manufacturer registered in Maharashtra. Product D was removed on 2nd January from the premises of Shravan Ltd. supplied directly to a registered warehouse. Shravan Ltd. has procured inputs X and inputs Y worth ₹ 1,00,000 and ₹ 60,000 taxable @ CGST - 9%, SGST - 9% and IGST - 18% for manufacturing Product D. Product D was exported by the Company to Gates Inc. of USA. FOB value of Product D exported is ₹ 8,40,000.

The Company supplied consultancy services to its subsidiary company, XYZ Inc., located and registered in Florida, USA and to its branch office located in San Diego, USA for ₹ 12,00,000 and ₹ 24,00,000 (value of supply in both cases is determined as per rule 28 respectively).

Company sold a future derivative contract at NSE (National Stock Exchange) which was due in the month of January, for ₹ 20,00,000. Said contract had no delivery option.

Notes:

A. Rates of CGST, SGST and IGST on all inward and outward supplies unless otherwise specified are 6%, 6% and 12%.

B. All the figures given above are exclusive of GST, wherever applicable. The amounts given in respect of import and export transactions in rupees have been arrived after conversion thereof, though transactions were undertaken in convertible foreign currency.

C. BCM Ltd. makes zero-rated supplies under a bond or letter of undertaking (LUT).

D. BCM Ltd. wishes to avail all the concessions/benefits/exemptions available under the GST law.

Based on the facts of the case scenario given above, choose the most appropriate answer to Q. Nos 1 to 6 below each:

1. Company can take ITC of ________________ on Product D procured by it as a merchant exporter.

   (A) IGST - ₹ 700

(B) CGST - ₹ 350 and SGST - ₹ 350

(C) CGST - ₹ 700 and SGST - ₹ 700

(D) nil **(2 Marks)**

2. If Company does not export Product D procured by it as a merchant exporter till ________, it cannot avail benefit of concessional rate under *Notification No. 41/2017 IT(R) dated 23.10.2017.*

(A) 1st April of next financial year

(B) 31st March of current financial year

(C) 2nd April of next financial year

(D) 3rd April of next financial year **(2 Marks)**

3. Compute the value of zero-rated supplies made by the Company in January.

(A) ₹ 93,40,000

(B) ₹ 38,40,000

(C) ₹ 1,05,40,000

(D) ₹ 26,40,000 **(2 Marks)**

4. Assessable value of the machinery cleared for home consumption by Swadeshi Textiles is ______________.

(A) ₹ 55,00,000

(B) ₹ 63,00,000

(C) ₹ 62,00,000

(D) ₹ 70,00,000 **(2 Marks)**

5. Compute the value of exempt supply made by the Company in January for the purpose of reversal of input tax credit.

(A) ₹ 8,00,000

(B) ₹ 24,20,000

(C) ₹ 67,00,000

(D) ₹ 20,00,000 **(2 Marks)**

6. Supply of Product Z to Ginsing Corporation, China is ____________.

(A) exempt supply

(B) zero-rated supply

(C) neither supply of goods nor supply of services as per Schedule III of the CGST Act, 2017.

(D) taxable supply liable to IGST. **(1 Mark)**

Case scenario 2

Vaibhav Auto Components Ltd. ("the Company") is engaged in the manufacture of automobile components as well as repairing service. It also provides annual maintenance contract (AMC) services for industrial machinery. The Company's Head Office is located and registered in Delhi (registered as Input Service Distributor (ISD) also in Delhi). It has branch offices in Pune, Maharashtra (with an AMC services division) and in Bhopal, M.P and a service centre in Nagpur, Maharashtra. - all separately registered under GST. The company's aggregate turnover for preceding financial year was ₹ 7.80 crore. Its aggregate turnover was always below ₹5 crore in all other financial years since 2017-18.

The following transactions were undertaken by the Pune branch Office during the month of March:

1. The Pune Branch Office sold finished automobile components worth ₹40,00,000 (taxable value) to a dealer registered in Nashik, Maharashtra. Invoices for this supply were generated without uploading them on the Invoice Registration Portal (IRP) since the Company's accountant believed e-invoicing does not apply to the company.

   For transporting above finished components, it availed the services of a Goods Transport Agency (GTA), Sharma Roadlines, unregistered under GST, paying a freight of ₹ 1,20,000.

2. The Pune Branch Office purchased a motor car (seating capacity 5 persons) worth ₹18,00,000 (taxable value) for use by its Sales Manager for visiting dealers' offices and client sites. IGST paid on this purchase was ₹ 3,24,000.

3. The Pune Branch Office purchased a delivery van (seating capacity 2 persons, used exclusively for transportation of its finished goods to dealers) worth ₹9,00,000. IGST paid was ₹1,62,000.

4. The Pune Branch Office entered into a contract with the Public Works Department (PWD), a Department of the Maharashtra State Government, for supply of components, for a total contract value of ₹ 3,50,000 (out of which value of exempt supply is ₹2,00,000). Entire payment is made by PWD in March only.

The Bhopal Branch had, two years earlier, obtained an Advance Ruling from the Maharashtra Authority for Advance Ruling (AAR), holding that a particular accessory sold along with its automobile components qualifies as a "part" of the automobile component and is taxable accordingly and not as an independently classifiable accessory attracting a different rate. In March, the Pune Branch sold an identical accessory as a standalone item to a customer in Pune and relying on the ruling obtained by the Bhopal Branch, classified it in the same manner.

Moreover, in the month of April, Delhi Head Office received legal services from a firm of advocates based in Delhi, in connection with a corporate litigation matter that pertained to the operations of the Pune Branch Office, Bhopal Branch Office and Nagpur Service Centre. The fees charged was ₹ 5,00,000 (subject to CGST ₹ 45,000 and SGST ₹ 45,000). Delhi HO accordingly issued a self-invoice and payment voucher and discharged under reverse charge.

Notes:

1. Total turnover of the branches and service centre (excluding tax, if any) for the preceding financial year are as follows:

Particular	Turnover (₹)
Turnover of Pune Branch Office	10,00,000
Turnover of Bhopal Branch Office	5,00,000
Total Turnover of Nagpur Service Centre	30,00,000

Based on the facts of the case scenario given above, choose the most appropriate answer to Q. Nos 7 to 12 each:

7. The invoices issued for supply of automobile components to dealers are ________________.

   (A) valid since for e-invoicing to be compulsory, Company's turnover must exceed ₹ 5 crores in all preceding financial years since 2017-18.

   (B) invalid since e-invoicing is mandatory for the Company as its turnover exceeds ₹ 5 crores in preceding financial year.

   (C) valid since e-invoicing applies only for exports and Government supplies.

   (D) invalid since e-invoicing is mandatory only for supplies made to unregistered person. **(1 Mark)**

8. With respect to GTA services availed from Sharma Roadlines, tax is payable by ____________ @ _________.

   (A) Company; 5%

   (B) Company; 18%

   (C) Sharma Roadlines; 5%

   (D) Sharma Roadlines; 18% **(1 Mark)**

9. Compute the total input tax credit that the Company is eligible to avail in the month of March.

   (A) ₹ 1,62,000

   (B) ₹ 1,68,000

   (C) ₹ 4,86,000

   (D) ₹ 3,30,000 **(1 Mark)**

10. Which of the following statements is correct in respect of the ITC on the GST paid by the Delhi HO on the legal services availed?

   (A) Since tax was payable by Delhi HO itself under reverse charge, Delhi Ho cannot distribute ITC among branches and service centre.

   (B) Delhi HO will distribute ITC of ₹ 20,000-IGST to Pune Branch Office, ₹ 10,000-IGST to Bhopal Branch Office and ₹ 60,000-IGST to Nagpur Service Centre.

   (C) Delhi HO will distribute ITC of ₹ 10,000-CGST and ₹ 10,000-SGST to Pune Branch Office, ₹ 5,000-CGST and ₹ 5,000-SGST to Bhopal Branch Office and ₹ 30,000-CGST and ₹ 30,000-SGST to Nagpur Service Centre.

   (D) Delhi HO will distribute ITC of ₹ 15,000-CGST and ₹ 15,000-SGST to Pune Branch Office, ₹ 15,000-CGST and ₹ 15,000-SGST to Bhopal Branch Office and ₹ 15,000-CGST and ₹ 15,000-SGST to Nagpur Service Centre. **(2 Marks)**

11. Public Works Department is required to deduct the TDS of _________ on the supplies received from the Company.

   (A) ₹ 7,000

   (B) ₹ 5,000

   (C) ₹ 2,000

   (D) Nil **(1 Mark)**

12. Can Pune Branch Office rely on the advance ruling obtained by Bhopal Branch?

   (A) Yes, since an advance ruling binds the applicant and all establishments of the same PAN across India

   (B) No, an advance ruling Act binds only the applicant (Bhopal Branch Office) and the concerned/jurisdictional officer in respect of that applicant.

   (C) Yes, since Pune and Bhopal are located in different States.

   (D) No, advance ruling is binding only till one year. **(1 Mark)**

Case scenario - 3

Data Limited commenced business of trading of taxable goods in the State of Assam on 1st April. Aggregate turnover of the company crossed ₹ 20 lakh on 31st May and ₹ 40 lakh on 15th July. The company made the application for registration under GST law on 25th July and the registration certificate was granted on 30th July. The company has opted to file return on monthly basis under regular scheme. The company was exclusively engaged in supply of taxable goods only.

The company had following input tax credit lying in the books related to input and input service on different dates:

Particulars	Amount in (₹)			
	30th May	14th July	24th July	29th July
Input held in stock	10,000	15,000	20,000	40,000
Input services	4,000	6,000	12,000	14,000

During the month of October, the company has installed solar panel at the office premises. Details regarding the installation of solar panel were as follow:

Particulars	Amount
List price of the solar panel	₹ 5,50,000
Additional information not adjusted or given effect in the list price	
(a) Trade discount recorded in invoice @ 3% on list price. (b) Local taxes paid ₹ 15,000. (c) Packing charges ₹ 12,000 as a condition of sale. (d) Freight, loading-unloading and installation charges ₹ 15,000 as a condition of sale.	

In the ordinary course of its business operations, on 10th November, Data Ltd. engages Malhotra & Sons as an agent to sell goods on its behalf. Acting in such capacity, Malhotra & Sons sold goods to Bravion Associates on 25th November, on behalf of Data Ltd.

In the month of November, Data Ltd. received an order from the Adjudicating Authority in Maharashtra, wherein a demand of tax amounting to ₹ 1 crore and penalty amounting to ₹ 10 lakh and interest amounting to ₹ 25 lakh was confirmed by the Adjudicating Authority. Data Ltd. feels that it has a strong case in the matter before the Appellate Authority.

Data Ltd. issued tax invoice in relation to certain supplies wherein the total tax collected from the recipients amounted to ₹ 3 crore. Subsequently, it was noticed that the supplies were not liable to GST and the amount has been wrongly collected by Data Ltd. from the recipients of supply.

Note: All amounts given above are exclusive of taxes, wherever applicable. All supplies are intra-State and chargeable to GST @ 9% each under CGST and SGST.

Based on the facts of the case scenario given above, choose the most appropriate answer to Q. Nos. 13 to 18 below, carrying 1 mark each:

13. On what date, does Data Limited become liable for registration under GST law?

    (A) 31st May

    (B) 15th July

    (C) 25th July

    (D) 30th July

14. Data Limited can avail ITC of ___________, pertaining to GST paid on input services, on obtaining registration.

    (A) ₹ 4,000

    (B) Nil

    (C) ₹ 6,000

    (D) ₹ 12,000

15. Which of the following are to be deducted while computing the value of supply of solar panel as per section 15?

    (A) Local taxes paid

    (B) Packing charges

    (C) Freight, loading-unloading and installation charges

    (D) Trade discount

16. ______________________ is/are liable to pay the GST on sale of goods by Malhotra & Sons in terms of section 86 in case GST on said supply remains unpaid.

    (A) Only Data Ltd., being the principal

    (B) Only Malhotra & Sons, being the supplier of goods

    (C) Data Ltd. and Malhotra & Sons, jointly and severally

    (D) Bravion Associates, being the recipient of goods

17. In case the company prefers an appeal before the Appellate Authority against the order passed by Adjudicating Authority in Maharashtra, the amount of pre-deposit to be made by the company is ___________.

(A) ₹ 11 lakh

(B) ₹ 13.5 lakh

(C) ₹ 10 lakh

(D) nil

18. In case where the tax has been wrongly collected by the company from the recipients,

(A) the company shall pay such amount to the Government.

(B) the company shall refund back the amount to the recipients.

(C) the company shall deposit such amount with the consumer welfare fund.

(D) the company can retain such amount with itself.

19. BAA Ltd., a company registered under GST in the State of Maharashtra, purchased raw cashew nuts from Mr. Ram, an agriculturalist in Maharashtra. Bill for the same was issued by Mr. Ram on 12.06.2026. Cashew nuts were received by BAA Ltd. on 15.06.2026. The payment for the full amount of transaction was made by BAA Ltd. in advance on 10.06.2026.

What is the time of supply?

(A) 10.06.2026

(B) 12.06.2026

(C) 15.06.2026

(D) 12.07.2026 **(1 Mark)**

20. M/s Rise & Progress Medicare Clinic is a multispecialty hospital located at Chennai, Tamil Nadu. It has provided the following services to one of its patient:

(i) Air ambulance service provided to transport critically ill patient from distinct location to the hospital and total fee charged by way of said service ₹ 80,000 (exclusive of taxes)

(ii) Services by way of providing general ward room having room charges exceeding ₹ 7,500 per day to the patient receiving health care services and total fee charged by way of said services is ₹ 1,72,500 (exclusive of taxes).

Total value of taxable outward supply provided to the patient by Rise & Progress Medicare Clinic will be:

(A) ₹ 80,000

(B) ₹ 1,72,500

(C) ₹ 2,52,500

(D) NIL **(1 Mark)**

21. ABC Pvt. Ltd. exported goods to France in January 2026 and paid export duty. Due to quality issues, the goods were returned without resale and cleared on 15th October 2026. ABC Pvt. Ltd. applied for refund of export duty on 10th May 2027.

Is ABC Pvt. Ltd. eligible for refund under section 26 of the Customs Act, 1962?

(A) Yes, because the goods were returned within one year of export and not resold.

(B) No, because the refund application was filed beyond the time limit prescribed under section 26 of the Customs Act, 1962.

(C) Yes, because the refund application was filed within one year of re-import.

(D) No, because goods once exported are not eligible for duty refund under any circumstance. **(1 Mark)**

22. M/s ABC has imported some goods from London and cleared for home consumption. The same were finally re-assessed under section 18(2) of the Customs Act, 1962. The particulars of the same are given as under:

Particulars	Date/Amount (₹)
Date of provisional assessment	10.01.2026
Date of final reassessment	10.03.2026
Excess duty demanded after final reassessment	2,00,000
Date of payment of excess duty	20.03.2026
Rate of interest applicable	15% per annum

Choose the correct option with respect to the amount of interest payable by M/s ABC:

(A) Interest amounting to ₹ 5,671

(B) Interest amounting to ₹ 6,493

(C) Interest amounting to ₹ 6,805

(D) Interest amounting to ₹ 6,411 **(2 Marks)**

23. M/s Sunrise Traders is an importer eligible to avail the facility of deferred payment of import duty under section 47 of the Customs Act, 1962. The due dates for payment of deferred import duty, in respect of the Bills of Entry returned for payment on 10th April and 8th March are _________ and ____________:

(A) 16th April; 16th March

(B) 1st May; 31st March

(C) 16th April; 31st March

(D) 1st May; 16th March **(1 Mark)**

Division B – Descriptive Questions (70 Marks)

Question paper comprises of 6 questions.

*Answer Question No. **1** which is compulsory and any **4** questions out of the remaining **5** questions.*

1. Earthovia Ltd., a registered entity under GST in the State of Maharashtra, is engaged in making various supplies. It provides the following information for the month of April:

S. No.	Particulars	Amount (₹)
	OUTWARD SUPPLY:	
(i)	Information technology services provided to unrelated clients located in foreign countries. In all cases, the consideration has been received in convertible foreign exchange	20,00,000
(ii)	Supplied 50 bluetooth speakers at Hyderabad to the State Government of Telangana.	8,00,000
	Charging cables mandatorily required for charging the bluetooth speakers were also supplied along with these speakers.	72,000
(iii)	Provided intra-State service as a Direct Selling Agent (D.S.A.) to Ujjval Growth Small Finance Bank Limited for their retail loan products	3,80,000
(iv)	Passenger transportation service provided to tourists by the company owned ferries between two islands in the State of Maharashtra for tourism purpose.	1,20,000
(v)	Supplied goods to its agent in the State of Bihar. Open market value of the said goods were ₹ 3,00,000. The said	

	agent is supplying goods of like kind and quality to his unrelated customer at ₹ 3,20,000.	
	INWARD SUPPLY:	
(i)	Purchased silk yarn (to be used as raw material) from Mr. Subhash, who manufactures silk yarn from raw silk. Mr. Subhash is registered in the State of Maharashtra.	4,00,000
(ii)	Purchased a new truck from a dealer in Cochin, Kerala for transport of materials. The company claimed depreciation under the Income-tax Act on the value of new truck purchased including all applicable taxes.	14,00,000
(iii)	Fees paid to a Chartered Accountant - Mr. Prashant, registered in Gujarat (including ₹ 35,000 for the statutory audit of preceding financial year and ₹ 25,000 for certification work.)	2,00,000

The company provided the following additional information:

(i) Earthovia Ltd. wishes to choose the most beneficial option in respect of supply to agent and branch transfer.

(ii) Earthovia Ltd. transferred certain taxable items to its Kerala branch for distributing as free samples on the occasion of inauguration of said branch which is yet to be registered. Value declared in the invoice for transfer was ₹ 2.50 lakh whereas open market value of the same was ₹ 3 lakh. Kerala branch has yet not sold such kind of goods to any of the customer.

(iii) Rates of CGST, SGST and IGST are 9%, 9% and 18% respectively for both inward and outward supply of goods and services, except charging cable for which the rates of CGST, SGST and IGST are 2.5%, 2.5% and 5% respectively.

(iv) All the amounts given above are exclusive of taxes, wherever applicable.

(v) No inward supply is used for non-business purpose.

(vi) There was no opening balance of any ITC.

From the information given above, you are required to compute the eligible Input Tax Credit (ITC) available and minimum net GST liability payable in cash (CGST, SGST or IGST, as the case may be) for the month of April for the Earthovia Ltd., Maharashtra.

(14 Marks)

2. (a) Mr. Dev is registered as a regular tax-payer under GST in Mumbai, Maharashtra since July 2017. His turnover for the previous year was ₹ 2 crore. He provides the following information pertaining to various outward supplies made by him during the month of April:

Sr. No.	Particulars	Amount Charged (₹)
(i)	Services by way of storage/warehousing of potato chips etc.	4,00,000
(ii)	Supply of online mathematics journal to 'Model CBSE' school for its secondary and higher secondary students.	2,00,000
(iii)	Made a composite supply of goods and services to M/s. Maharashtra State Development Corporation, a Government Entity, by way of activity in relation to function entrusted to a Panchayat under article 243G of the constitution. Value of supply of goods constituted 23% of value of said composite supply.	1,40,000
(iv)	Sitting fees received for attending a committee meeting as an independent director from M/s. ABC Ltd.	1,00,000
(v)	Insurance commission received as an insurance agent from XYZ Insurance Company Ltd., registered under GST.	1,25,000
(vi)	Services provided to the State Government of Maharashtra for conducting fitness training program for its employees. 71% of the total expenditure incurred for the program was borne by the State Government.	1,50,000
(vii)	Honorarium received by Mr. Dev to appear as a guest anchor on a TV channel.	25,000
(viii)	Amount received for services provided to a recognized sports body as a commentator.	6,00,000

From the above information, compute the total GST liability of Mr. Dev (on which tax to be paid by Mr. Dev) for the month of April.

All the supplies are intra-State supplies and the rate of taxes are CGST and SGST @ 9% each. All the figures given are exclusive of GST, wherever applicable.

Reason for the treatment of each item needs to be given. **(10 Marks)**

(b) Milly Ltd. imported a machinery from USA. The machine reaches Delhi Airport first and then from there, it is transshipped to Dehradun.

From the following details furnished, compute the assessable value (up to nearest rupee) for the purpose of customs duty payment:

S. No.	Particulars	Amount
(i)	Price of the machine	US $ 15,000
(ii)	Air freight	US $ 4,000
(iii)	License fee relating to imported goods payable by the buyer as a condition of sale	15% of price of machine
(iv)	Drawing charges paid to an architect in India	₹ 25,000
(v)	Commission (not buying commission) paid by the buyer to agent of exporter in USA	US $ 250

Other details for computing the assessable value are as under:

(i) Insurance charges paid in India-Not ascertainable.

(ii) Material supplied in USA by the buyer free of cost valued at ₹ 75,000.

(iii) Importer paid transshipment charges from Delhi Airport to Dehradun ₹ 1,00,000.

(iv) Importer paid ₹ 20,000 towards demurrage charges for delay in transport of the machine from Delhi airport.

(v) Exchange rate to be considered is ₹ 70 per US$.

Note: Price of the machine (US $ 15,000) given at serial number (i) of table above is excluding of any of the amounts given thereafter.

Working notes should form part of your answer. **(4 Marks)**

3. (a) Determine the 'place of supply' along with justification for the following independent cases:

I. Crystal Clear Water Ltd. (CCWL) is a manufacturer of mineral water and registered under GST in Mumbai, Maharashtra. CCWL enters into a contract with Global Advertising Agency (GAA) registered under GST in Ahmedabad, Gujarat for displaying its advertisement on hoardings at an awards event organized at Convention Centre Gandhinagar, Gujarat on

31st October, the structure on which the hoardings are to be displayed is taken on rent by GAA from Mr. Kapoor (unregistered person based in Delhi.). Determine the 'place of supply' for tax invoice to be raised by GAA to CCWL.

II. Mr. Sunil (unregistered person under GST) is a resident of Delhi and currently posted in Dehradun, Uttarakhand. He went on an official visit to Arunachal Pradesh. He purchased a leather bag on 15th October from Arunachal Pradesh and shop keeper M/s ABC issued a tax invoice in the name of Mr. Sunil only. Mr. Sunil returned back to Dehradun along with leather bag. Determine the 'place of supply' for tax invoice issued by M/s. ABC to Mr. Sunil.

III. Mr. Pintu (unregistered person under GST), resident of Karnal, Haryana went to visit Shimla, Himachal Pradesh along with his family during holidays in the month of October. Due to some medical emergency, he purchased some medicines on 20th October from a medical store at Mall Road, Shimla and the tax invoice was issued in the name of Mr. Pintu mentioning the address as Karnal, Haryana only. The medicines purchased were consumed in Shimla during the period of stay. Determine the 'place of supply' for tax invoice issued by medical store to Mr. Pintu. **(5 Marks)**

(b) Mr. Sharma, director of VEE Ltd., provides personal guarantee on 31st October to a nationalized bank for sanctioning the cash credit facility of ₹ 100 lakh sanctioned in favour of VEE Ltd. Mr. Sharma was not paid any consideration for the same by VEE Ltd.

Whether the said activity undertaken by Mr. Sharma will be considered as supply? If yes, what will be the value of such services? Explain in brief the relevant provisions of GST law. **(5 Marks)**

(c) Rock & Rock India Ltd. imported a consignment from U.S.A (by sea). The value of consignment was ₹ 7,50,000 and total duty payable was ₹ 1,50,000.

Company filed bill of entry for home consumption but before inspection and clearance for home consumption it found that the goods were damaged.

On filing a representation to the Customs Department, the proper officer refused the claim for abatement because goods were already unloaded. The proper officer is in agreement with the claim that the value of goods has come down to only ₹ 1,50,000.

Examine the issue with reference to the relevant statutory provisions and calculate the amount of total duty payable.

Would your answer be different in the above case if the goods get deteriorated after unloading and examination but before clearance for home consumption, and value comes down to ₹ 7,00,000? **(4 Marks)**

4. (a) Bindusara commences the business of supplying taxable goods locally within the State of Rajasthan in April. He is not yet registered under GST. As his aggregate turnover reaches ₹ 8 lakh by the end of the month of June, Bindusara starts exploring the option to sell the goods supplied by him within Rajasthan on a popular electronic commerce platform – E-vastustore by listing the goods on the said platform.

He approaches you for advice on following issues in this regard:

(A) Bindusara wishes to continue his business without registering under GST since it will enhance the compliance burden under GST law. Can he supply the goods through E-vastustore without obtaining GST registration? You are required to advise him.

(B) Discuss the GST implications in case Bindusara supplies goods through electronic commerce platform - E-vastustore. **(6 Marks)**

(b) M/s Cute and Co., a registered person under GST, filed an appeal with respect to denial of Input Tax Credit (ITC) pertaining to the financial year 2021-22. This appeal was disposed of in favour of M/s Cute and Co. on 30-09-2026. Annual return for the financial year 2021-22 was filed by it on 31-10-2022. Due date for filing annual return was 31-12-2022.

M/s Cute and Co. seeks your advice regarding the period up to which it is required to retain the books of account and other records pertaining to the financial year 2021-22 under the provisions of the CGST Act, 2017. Give reasons in support of your answer. **(4 Marks)**

(c) Mr. Sujoy, an Indian entrepreneur, went to London to explore new business opportunities on 01.04.2025. His wife also joined him in London after three months. The following details are submitted by them with the Customs authorities on their return to India on 15.04.2026:

(i) used personal effects worth ₹ 80,000 by each of them,

(ii) 2 music systems each worth ₹ 50,000 (1 music system brought by each of them),

(iii) the jewellery brought by Mr. Sujoy worth ₹ 2,80,000 [20 grams] and the jewellery brought by his wife worth₹ 5,60,000 [40 grams].

With reference to the Baggage Rules, 2026, determine whether Mr. and Mrs. Sujoy will be required to pay any customs duty? If yes, determine the amount of duty payable. **(4 Marks)**

5. (a) Sattva & Associates is a supplier of taxable goods. It has entered into a contract to supply a consignment of certain taxable goods. However, since it is unable to determine the value of the goods to be supplied by it, it applies for payment of tax on such goods on a provisional basis along with the required documents in support of its request.

On 12th January, the Assistant Commissioner of Central Tax issues an order allowing payment of tax on provisional basis indicating the value on the basis of which the assessment is allowed on provisional basis and the amount for which the bond is to be executed and security is to be furnished.

Sattva & Associates complies with the same and supplies the goods on 25th January thereafter paying the tax on provisional basis in respect of said consignment on 19th February. Consequent to the final assessment order passed by the Assistant Commissioner of Central Tax on 21st March, a tax of ₹ 1,80,000 becomes due on the consignment. Sattva & Associates pays the tax due on 9th April. Determine the interest payable, if any, by Sattva & Associates in the above case.

Assuming all the other facts remaining the same, if consequent to the final assessment order passed on 21st March, a tax of ₹ 4,20,000 becomes refundable on the consignment, refund of which is applied by Sattva & Associates on 9th April and tax was refunded to it on 5th June, determine the interest receivable, if any, by Sattva & Associates in the given case. **(5 Marks)**

(b) M/s True and Co. (Firm) filed its GST return for the month of January 2026 and in the said return, tax was short paid inadvertently due to a mistake committed in filing the return. Due date for filing of annual return for the financial year 2025-26 is 31.12.2026. The firm asks your opinion with brief legal provisions on the following issues:

(i) What is the latest date by which show cause notice (SCN) under section 74A can be issued by the proper officer in the above situation?

(ii) What is the timeline to pass order for the above said SCN?

(iii) What would be your answer for point (i) and (ii) in case the reason of short payment was as a result of wilful-misstatement?

Assume that no extension of time will be provided by the appropriate authority for passing the order in the above situation. **(5 Marks)**

(c) Section 26A of the Customs Act, 1962 provides that the import duty paid on clearance of imported goods for home consumption capable of being easily identified shall be refunded to the person by whom or on whose behalf such duty was paid subject to the fulfillment of certain conditions. You are required to list those conditions with explanation. **(4 Marks)**

6. (a) 'Generally, appellants are not allowed to produce any additional evidence at the appeal stage.' Examine this statement with reference to rule 112 of the CGST Rules, 2017 and discuss in brief, the provisions related to production of additional evidence before the Appellate Authority or the Appellate Tribunal. **(6 Marks)**

(b) Write short note on the 'Assessment of Non-filer of returns' under section 62 of the CGST Act, 2017. **(4 Marks)**

OR

(b) Under what circumstances, special audit under section 66 of the CGST Act, 2017 may be directed? Is the special audit provision applicable even if the accounts of the registered person have already been audited under any other provisions of the GST law? **(4 Marks)**

(c) With reference to customs law, state the mandatory documents required for (any two for each):

(i) Export of goods

(ii) Import of goods **(4 Marks)**