

Q1	
A	
1	INDIRECT
2	GOODS AND SERVICES TAX
3	INTEGRATED GOODS AND SERVICES TAX
4	CONCURRENT DUAL MODEL
5	01-07-2018
6	TAX ON TAX
7	RS.10,00,000
8	SUPPLY OF GOODS OR SERVICES OR BOTH
9	INPUT TAX CREDIT
10	GST REG-01
B	
1	TRUE
2	FALSE
3	FALSE
4	TRUE
5	FALSE
6	TRUE
7	FALSE
8	TRUE
9	FALSE
10	FALSE
Q2	
A 1	<p>GST IS COMPREHENSIVE VALUE ADDED TAX.SETOFF AVAIALABLE AT EACH STAGE OF SUPPLY CHAIN</p> <p>ADVANTAGES</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.REMOVES CASCADING EFFECT</li> <li>2.REDUCES MUTIPLE RATE OF TAXATION</li> <li>3.SEAMLESS FLOW OF CREDIT</li> <li>4.REDUCES LITIGATION</li> <li>5.ENHANCED ADMINISTRATION</li> </ol>
2	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.SUPPLY SHOULD BE OF GOODS OR SERVICES</li> <li>2.SUPPLY SHOULD BE FOR CONSIDERATION</li> <li>3.SUPPLY SHOULD BE MADE IN COURES OF FURTHERANCE OF BUSINESS</li> <li>4.SUPPLY SHOULD BE MADE BY TAXABLE PERSON</li> <li>5.SUPPLY SHOULD BE TAXABLE SUPPLY</li> </ol>
B 1	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.PERSON ENGAGED EXCLUSIVELY IN SUPPLYING GOODS/SERVICES//BOTH NOT LIABLE TO TAX</li> </ol>

	<p>2. PERSON ENGAGED EXCLUSIVELY IN SUPPLYING GOODS/SERVICES/ WHOLLY EXEMPT FROM TAX</p> <p>3.AGRICULTURIST</p> <p>4.SPECIFIED CATEGORIES OF PERSON NOTIFIED BY GOVERNMENT</p>
2	<p>INPUT TAX CREDIT-IN INDIRECT TAX SYSTEMS TAX PAID ON PURCHASES IS ALLOWED AS A SETOFF IN THE SUBSEQUENT SALE TRANSACTION,THIS IS KNOWN AS INPUT TAX CREDIT</p> <p>SETOFF UNDER GST:</p> <p>1.CGST CAN BE USED TO PAY TAX IN FOLLOWING ORDER: CGST IGST</p> <p>2.SGST CAN BE USED TO PAY TAX IN FOLLOWING ORDER: SGST IGST</p> <p>3. IGST CAN BE USED TO PAY TAX IN FOLLOWING ORDER: IGST CGST SGST</p>
Q3.A 1	<p>TAX SHALL BE PAID BY 20<sup>TH</sup> OF NEXT MONTH</p> <p>TAX SHALL BE PAID BY:</p> <p>UTILISING INPUT TAX CREDIT ELECTRONIC CASH LEDGER</p> <p>TAX SHALL BE PAID ELECTRONICALLY</p>
2	<p>i. Where Consideration is not wholly in Money Where supply of goods and services is for a consideration not wholly in money, the value of supply shall be:-</p> <p>Open Market Value •Value as available in Open Market</p> <p>If open market Value not Available •Sum of •Consideration in Money</p>

- Money equivalent to consideration not in money

If the value is not determinable under the points above

- Value of Supply of goods or services or both of LIKE KIND AND QUALITY

ii.

Where distinct or related persons are involved Value of supply in case of Distinct person\*, or where supplier and receipt is related#, shall be:-

Value as available in Open Market

Value of Supply of goods or services or both of LIKE KIND AND QUALITY

Apply in order

- Apply rule 30- Cost Method
- Apply rule 31- Residual Method

iii.

Determination of Value of Supply made or received through Agent Value of supply between principal\* and agent# shall be:- Either of:-

- Open market value
- At the option of supplier be equivalent to 90% of price charged for LIKE KIND AND QUALITY by the recipient to his customer { not between related parties and goods are intended to further supply by the said recipient } If not, then value shall be determined on the basis of Cost Method or Residual Method.

iv. Cost Method Where the value of a supply of goods or services or both is not determinable by any of the preceding rules, the value shall be one hundred and ten percent of the cost of production or manufacturing or cost of acquisition of such goods or cost of provision of such services “Value = 110% of COP/COA/COP/Manufacturing Cost”

v.

Residual Method As per the residual method, where the value of supply of goods or services or both cannot be determined under the cost method, the same shall be determined using reasonable means consistent with the principles and general provisions of the Goods and Services Tax law. A simple interpretation of this rule suggests that

	<p>supplier can use any method to determine the value of supply under GST, provided such method is justifiable in the case of inquiry. The registered taxable person should not exploit this method to displace the GST liability as the penal provisions are strict under the new indirect tax regime.</p>
<p>B 1</p>	<p>Value of supply of goods and/or services shall be the Transaction value. Transaction value refers price actually paid or payable Where-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Supplier and recipient of supply are not related</li> <li>•Price is the sole consideration for the supply</li> </ul> <p>The following shall be included in Value of supply:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Any taxes, duties, cesses, fees and charges levied under any statute other than GST law. Eg : Entertainment taxes (Levied by local authorities)is includible. Eg : Municipal tax paid by tenant to owner or local authority</li> <li>•Any amount supplier is liable to pay in relation to such supply but incurred by recipient and not included in price actually paid or payable. Eg. If recipient supplies some inputs free of cost, it is includible.</li> <li>•Incidental expenses, including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/>Commission and packing, or</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/>Any amount charged or anything done by the supplier in respect of supply of goods/services at the time of, or before delivery of the goods. Eg : Inspection, Testing before supply will be includible</li> </ul> </li> <li>•Interest, late fee, penalty for delayed payment of any consideration.</li> <li>•Subsidy directly linked to the supply includible in value except subsidy provided by Central and State Governments</li> </ul>

2.	<p>Small businesses with turnover less than 20lakhs can voluntarily register under GST.</p> <p>Businesses with turnover 20 lakhs to 1 crore can opt for <b>composition levy</b>. But composition levy comes with additional disadvantages such as not being able to collect any tax from their customers or avail input tax credit. Such SMEs may also opt for to register themselves as normal dealers instead of composition dealers.</p> <p>Example:</p> <p>A small grocery dealer with a turnover of Rs. 12-15 lakh is not be required to register under GST. However, he is also supplying to a nearby restaurant which is registered under GST (having a turnover exceeding Rs. 20 lakh) The restaurant is eligible for input credit and may look for a registered seller who can pass on ITC . In such a scenario, the grocer might register voluntarily to pass on the benefit of input credit to his buyer.</p>
Q4 A 1	May 12
2	June 4
Q5 1.	<p>A person is registered or is liable to be registered under the law would be a taxable person in GST. A person would be liable to be registered under the law under two categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Person liable to be registered mandatorily.</li> <li>b) Person liable to be registered provided aggregate turnover of supply of goods or services or both exceeds threshold limit.</li> </ul>
2	Goods'' means every kind of movable property other than money and securities but includes actionable claims ,growing crops, grass and things attached to or forming part of the land which are agreed to be severed before supply or under a contract of supply.
3	<p>CGST</p> <p>SGST</p> <p>IGST</p>

	UTGST
4	NATIONAL MODEL  STATE MODEL  NON CONCURRENT DUAL MODEL  CONCURRENT DUAL MODEL
5	PRICE PAID OR PAYAYBLE FOR SUPPLY OF GOODS OR SERVICES OF BOTH  1.SUPPLIER AND RECEIPIENT ARE NOT RELATED TO EACH OTHER  2.PRICE IS THE SOLE CONSIDERATION