

Mock Test Paper - Series II: April, 2026

Date of Paper: 10th April, 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 31.10.2025 and (ii) Customs law as amended by the Finance Act, 2025 and significant notifications/circulars and other legislative amendments made upto 31.10.2025.*

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

Shekhawat Limited [hereinafter referred to as 'company'], registered in Delhi, has operations in multiple States across India. The company has taken separate GST registration in all the States where it operates. During the month of January, the tax team presented following information in its report to the management:

1. The company sold goods valuing ₹ 5 crore from its warehouse located at Kandla Port, Gujarat to a buyer located in Ahmedabad by way of transfer of title in goods. The responsibility of clearance of goods shall be on the buyer. The goods were imported by the company from Vietnam and were not cleared for home consumption since then.
2. The company got a favourable advance ruling order on a particular issue from the Authority for Advance Ruling, Rajasthan. The application was filed by the company through its registered place of business in Rajasthan.

3. The company 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. The dispute in this case was similar to the issue for which a favourable order from Advance Ruling Authority was received by the company in the State of Rajasthan as discussed in para 2 above. The company feels that it has a strong case in the matter before the Appellate Authority.
4. The company has 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 the company from the recipients of supply.
5. A special audit was initiated by the Chartered Accountant nominated by the State Tax authorities of Madhya Pradesh against the company in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

Based on the facts of the case scenario given above, choose the most appropriate answer to Q. Nos. 1 to 5 below carrying 2 marks each:

1. In relation to the goods sold from its warehouse in Kandla, Gujarat, the company shall _____:
 - (a) be liable to pay customs duty and IGST as applicable.
 - (b) be liable to pay customs duty only.
 - (c) be liable to pay IGST only.
 - (d) not be liable to pay any tax or duty.
2. In relation to the advance ruling order received by the company in Rajasthan,
 - (a) the order is binding on the company only in Rajasthan but on jurisdictional officers across all registrations of the company in India.
 - (b) the order is binding on the company across all States in India.
 - (c) the order is binding on the company and the jurisdictional officer, in Rajasthan.
 - (d) the order is binding on the company and the jurisdictional officers across all registrations of the company in India.
3. 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
4. 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.
5. In case of special audit being conducted in the State of Madhya Pradesh,
- (a) the remuneration of Chartered Accountant is payable by company as per agreed terms.
 - (b) the remuneration of Chartered Accountant is payable by the company as directed by the Commissioner of State Tax.
 - (c) the remuneration of the Chartered Accountant is payable by the Commissioner, but the expenses of the examination and audit of records shall be reimbursed by the company.
 - (d) expenses of the examination and audit of records, including the remuneration of Chartered Accountant, shall be paid by the Commissioner.

Case Scenario - II

Ranger India Limited is a 100% subsidiary of Ranger LLC, Japan, registered under GST in the State of Gujarat. Ranger Inc., Singapore, is another subsidiary of Ranger LLC, Japan, and is engaged in supply of industrial goods to customers across the world.

In India, Ranger Inc., Singapore, sells the goods to a sub-contractor registered under GST in the name of Lamda Limited in the State of Maharashtra. Lamda Limited imports the goods sold by Ranger Inc., Singapore and carries out the required technical process on such goods in the factory located in Maharashtra.

After processing of goods by Lamda Limited, the goods are sold by Lamda Limited to Ranger India Limited for further sales to end customer.

As a holding company, Ranger LLC, Japan, recovers an amount equivalent to 20% of the sales made by Ranger India Limited as commission on monthly basis.

During the month of January, Lamda Limited imported the goods worth ₹ 10,00,000 from Ranger Inc., Singapore. The inter-State purchases of Lamda Limited from domestic market amounted

to ₹ 2,00,000 during the month of January. The value of processed goods sold by Lamda Limited to Ranger India Limited amounted to ₹ 10,00,000. Further, Ranger India Limited paid an additional amount equivalent to ₹ 2,00,000 for transportation and handling of goods to third party (a Goods Transport Operator), which was contractually agreed to be paid by Lamda Limited. Lamda Limited has also charged an amount equivalent to ₹ 12,000 on such processed goods as miscellaneous municipal levy (other than GST) payable in the State of Maharashtra.

Ranger India Limited sold the goods purchased from Lamda Limited in the month of January as per the details provided below:

1. ₹ 6,00,000 worth goods to Shubhman Ltd, a customer located in the State of Rajasthan
2. ₹ 8,00,000 worth goods to Arjun Ltd, a customer located in the State of Gujarat

There is no opening stock and closing stock for the month of January with Ranger India Limited.

Further, an employee of Ranger India Limited had visited the manufacturing unit of Lamda Limited in Mumbai, Maharashtra and had stayed in the hotel located in Mumbai, Maharashtra, in the month of February. At the time of checkout from hotel, the invoice was issued for an amount equivalent to ₹ 1,00,000. The hotel had issued invoice in the name of Ranger India Limited and GST was charged at the rate of 9% CGST and 9% SGST on total invoice amount of ₹ 1,00,000. Out of such amount, the amount recoverable from the employee towards non-official stay by Ranger India Limited was ₹ 50,000.

Dhoom Dhaam Ltd., an event management company, located and registered at New Delhi, had organized a cultural event in the month of February for Ranger India Limited, in Mauritius.

The opening balance of input tax credit of both Lamda Limited as well as Ranger India Limited for the relevant tax periods is nil. Further, there is no other inward or outward supply transaction for Lamda Limited in January and February apart from the aforementioned transactions. Subject to the information given above, assume that all the other conditions necessary for availing ITC have been fulfilled.

All the above transactions are exclusive of GST, wherever applicable. GST is applicable in the aforesaid case scenario at the following rates unless otherwise specified:

- I. Intra-State supply – 9% CGST and 9% SGST
- II. Inter-State supply – 18% IGST

The rate of basic customs duty on import of goods is nil. However, IGST is applicable on import of goods. No additional duty or cess is applicable on the import of goods or services.

Based on the facts of the case scenario given above, choose the most appropriate answer to Q. Nos. 6 to 9 below carrying 2 marks each:

6. The total GST liability (net of input tax credit, if any), of Lamda Limited for the month of January payable through GSTN portal is:
 - (a) ₹ 2,18,160 payable as IGST.
 - (b) nil.
 - (c) ₹ 2,160 payable as IGST.
 - (d) ₹ 1,09,080 payable as CGST and ₹ 1,09,080 payable as SGST.
7. What shall be the gross IGST liability i.e. without any adjustment of input tax credit, if any, of Ranger India Limited for the month of January?
 - (a) ₹ 1,08,000
 - (b) Nil
 - (c) ₹ 1,58,400
 - (d) ₹ 50,400
8. Whether input tax credit is available on the GST paid by Ranger India Limited on the invoice amounting to ₹ 1,00,000 to the hotel located in Mumbai, Maharashtra, for stay of the employee? If yes, please specify the amount of input tax credit available.
 - (a) Yes, as ₹ 9,000 CGST and ₹ 9,000 SGST
 - (b) Yes, as ₹ 18,000 IGST
 - (c) Input tax credit is not available
 - (d) Yes, as ₹ 4,500 CGST and ₹ 4,500 as SGST
9. Whether GST is applicable on the event organized by Dhoom Dhaam Ltd. for Ranger India Limited in Mauritius and what is the place of supply in such case?
 - (a) GST is applicable and the place of supply is New Delhi.
 - (b) GST is applicable and the place of supply is Gujarat.
 - (c) GST is not applicable and the place of supply is Mauritius.
 - (d) GST is applicable and the place of supply is Mauritius.

Case Scenario - III

Ashwani is a registered supplier of goods and services under GST in the State of Karnataka. During the month of April, Ashwani provided the following outward supplies:

Particulars	Amount (₹)
Taxable supply of goods	4,00,000
Insurance agent service to SaralBima Insurance Company, registered under GST	30,000
Interest received for late payment from various customers	10,000
Recovery agent service to ABC Limited, a trader of goods	40,000
Security and housekeeping service provided to Little Champs School (upto higher secondary), an unregistered person under GST, at its Annual Day function held at Vallabh Convention centre being outside the school campus.	50,000
Renting of motor vehicle designed to carry passengers provided to WaveZone Limited wherein cost of fuel is included (applicable rate of tax - CGST @ 2.50% and SGST 2.50%)	80,000
Amount received for a contract for taxable supplies of goods awarded by a public sector undertaking (PSU), registered under section 51 of the CGST Act, 2017 in the State of Tamil Nadu. PSU instructed Ashwani to make the supply in the State of Karnataka. Value of contract is ₹ 5,00,000	1,50,000

All the amounts mentioned above are excluding GST, wherever applicable (unless otherwise specified).

Based on the facts of the case scenario given above, choose the most appropriate answer to Q. Nos. 10 to 12 carrying 2 marks each below:

10. What is the value of supply for the month of April on which tax is payable by Ashwani?
 - (a) ₹ 6,50,000
 - (b) ₹ 6,10,000
 - (c) ₹ 6 00,000
 - (d) ₹ 5,60,000
11. Amount of TDS require to be deducted under section 51 of the CGST Act, 2017 by the PSU is _____.
 - (a) CGST ₹ 750 and SGST ₹ 750
 - (b) IGST ₹ 3,000

- (c) GST ₹ 1,500 and SGST ₹ 1,500
- (d) No TDS required to be deducted under section 51 of the CGST Act, 2017.
12. Which of following outward supplies provided by Mr. Ashwani are NOT subject to payment of tax under reverse charge?
- (i) Insurance agent service
- (ii) Recovery agent service
- (iii) Renting of motor vehicle service
- Choose the most appropriate answer.
- (a) Only (ii) and (iii)
- (b) Only (ii)
- (c) Only (i) and (iii)
- (d) Only (iii)
13. Rahul Mehta imported goods from Germany and the same were provisionally assessed under section 18 of the Customs Act, 1962. The provisional assessment was made on 12th December, 2024 and the final assessment was completed on 2nd February, 2025. On final assessment, a duty demand of ₹ 1,80,000 arose for one consignment, which was paid on 5th February, 2025. For another consignment, a refund of ₹ 4,20,000 became due and was granted on 28th April, 2025.
- In light of the provisions relating to interest under section 18, which of the following is correct?
- (a) Rahul Mehta is liable to pay interest of ₹ 4,956 and is also entitled to interest on refund.
- (b) Rahul Mehta is liable to pay interest of ₹ 4,956 but is not entitled to any interest on refund.
- (c) Rahul Mehta is liable to pay interest of ₹ 3,698 and is entitled to interest on refund.
- (d) Rahul Mehta is neither liable to pay interest nor entitled to receive any interest.

(2 Marks)

14. ABC Ltd. sent certain goods abroad for repairs, in a country other than Bhutan. ABC Ltd. has been advised by their consultants that they will have to pay customs duty (i.e. basic customs duty, IGST & GST compensation cess) only on fair cost of repairs, cost of materials used in repairs (whether such costs are actually incurred or not), freight and

insurance charges, both ways, on re-import of exported goods under *Notification No. 45/2017 Cus, dated 30.06.2017* provided they fulfill following conditions :

- (i) The re-importation is done within 5 years from date of export or, if time is extended, within 8 years
- (ii) The exported and re-imported goods are same.
- (iii) The ownership of goods should not have changed.

Which one of the above-mentioned conditions is/are correct?

Choose the correct option.

- (a) (i), (ii) and (iii)
- (b) (ii) and (iii)
- (c) (i) and (iii)
- (d) Only (ii)

(2 Marks)

15. Motion Wave Pvt. Ltd. (herein referred as MWPL) is engaged in supplying hospitality and advertising service. It has its Head Office registered in Mumbai, Maharashtra and a branch in Delhi. Delhi branch of MWPL entered into a contract with Ashok Prakashan LLP, registered in Rajkot, Gujarat, for displaying its advertisement on hoardings for an award event being organized at a convention center in Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh.

The place of supply of services provided by Ashok Prakashan LLP to Motion Wave Pvt. Ltd. is:

- (a) Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh
- (b) Rajkot, Gujarat
- (c) Mumbai, Maharashtra
- (d) Delhi

(2 Marks)

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. Vinayak Enterprises is a retail supplier of both taxable and exempted goods, registered under GST in the State of Rajasthan. Vinayak Enterprises has furnished the following details for a month:

		(₹)
(1)	Details of sales:	
	Supply of taxable goods	50,00,000
	Supply of goods not leviable to GST	10,00,000
(2)	Details of goods purchased for being sold in the shop:	
	Taxable goods	45,00,000
	Goods not leviable to GST	4,00,000
(3)	Details of expenses:	
	Monthly rent payable for the shop	3,50,000
	Telephone expenses paid	50,000
	Audit fees paid to a Chartered Accountant (₹ 35,000 for the statutory audit of preceding financial year and ₹ 25,000 for certification work)	60,000
	Premium paid on health insurance policies taken for specified employees of the shop as per company policy.	10,000
	Freight paid to goods transport agency (GTA) [service taxable @ 5%] for outward transportation of goods not leviable to GST	50,000
	Freight paid to goods transport agency (GTA) [service taxable under reverse charge @ 5%] for outward transportation of taxable goods	1,50,000
	Goods given as free samples (Not included in taxable goods value of 45,00,000)	5,000

All the above amounts are exclusive of all kinds of taxes, wherever applicable.

All the inward and inward supplies made by Vinayak Enterprises are from/to registered suppliers within Rajasthan.

Assume, wherever applicable, for purpose of reverse charge payable by Vinayak Enterprises, the CGST, SGST and IGST rates as 2.5%, 2.5% and 5% respectively. CGST, SGST and IGST rates to be 9%, 9% and 18% respectively in all other cases.

There is no opening balance in the electronic cash ledger or electronic credit ledger. Subject to the information given above, assume that all the other conditions necessary for availing ITC have been fulfilled.

You are required to compute the following:

- (1) Input Tax Credit (ITC) credited to Electronic Credit Ledger
- (2) Common credit available for apportionment

- (3) ITC attributable towards exempt supplies out of common credit
- (4) Net GST payable from Electronic Cash Ledger for the month **(14 Marks)**
2. (a) Orion Fuel Palanpur (Gujarat) has entered into a contract with PrimeAxis Refinery, Abu Road (Rajasthan) on 1st July to supply 10 valves on FOR basis. The following information is provided in this regard:
- (1) List price per valve is ₹ 1,00,000, exclusive of taxes.
 - (2) One of the conditions of the contract is that Orion Fuel should ensure a two stage third party inspection for the valves during the manufacturing process. Cost of two stage inspection of ₹ 15,000 (for 10 valves) is directly paid by PrimeAxis Refinery to testing agency.
 - (3) PrimeAxis Refinery requires a special packing for the valves. Cost of special packing is ₹ 10,000 (for 10 valves).
 - (4) Orion Fuel arranges for erection and testing of the valves supplied by it at PrimeAxis Refinery's site. Cost of erection etc. is ₹ 15,000 (for 10 valves).
 - (5) Goods are dispatched with tax invoice on 20th July and they reach the destination at Abu-Road on 21st July. Lorry freight of ₹ 5,000 has been paid by PrimeAxis Refinery directly to the lorry driver.

Assume CGST and SGST rates to be 9% each and IGST rate to be 18%. Opening balance of ITC of IGST is Nil, CGST is ₹ 20,000 and SGST is ₹ 20,000. All the given amounts are exclusive of GST, wherever applicable.

You are required to compute the total output tax payable by Orion Fuel. **(5 Marks)**

- (b) Explain in brief whether the below mentioned independent cases of supply of services provided are exempt or taxable under GST law, providing very brief reasoning:
- (i) Summit Seekers Camp Campsite, a registered entity under GST, has fixed up various tents in Shimla, for lodging purposes being offered to tourists and trekkers. The details of tents rented by Summit Seekers Camp Campsite on 8th December is as under:

No. of tents rented	Amount of rent charged per tent per day	Nature of occupancy
10	₹ 600	Single
15	₹ 1000	Double

- (ii) Vertax Infotech LLP, a limited liability partnership firm having registered place of business in Hyderabad under GST, entered into a contract with Renu Services for providing air-conditioned mini vans for 1 year for transportation of its female employees working in night shifts to be picked up from designated spots every day at 9:00 p.m. except weekends and dropped to the office. The same female employees were again picked up from office at 6:30 a.m. every morning except weekends and dropped back at the same spots from where they were picked up.
- (iii) Jayanti Caters Limited, registered under GST, provided catering services to Kanya Shiksha Sadan, an educational institute providing pre-school education amounting to ₹ 2,50,000 in the month of February.
- (iv) 50 women from different cities pursuing diploma in management courses, participated in the 'Leadership Program' designed especially for women for a duration of 9 months by IIM, Bangalore (a certificate as to their participation was awarded to each one of them after the completion of the programme).
- (v) Mr. Nirmal rented his residential flat to his friend Dr. Jaikishan, who is not registered under GST for use as his medical clinic at a monthly rent of ₹ 15,000. **(5 Marks)**
- (c) Mr. Mitchell imported second-hand goods from a UK supplier by air, which was contracted on CIF basis. However, there were changes in prices in the international market between the date of contract and actual importation. As a result of several negotiations, the parties agreed for a negotiated price payable as follows:

Particulars	Contract Price (£)	Changed Price (£)	Negotiated Price (£)
CIF Value	5000	5800	5500
Air Freight	300	600	500
Insurance	500	650	600

Other details for computing assessable value and duty payable are tabled below:

Particulars	Amount
Vendor inspection charges (inspection carried out by foreign supplier on his own, not required under contract or for making the goods ready for shipment)	£ 600

Commission payable to local agent @ 1% of FOB in local currency		
Date of bill of entry	Basic customs duty	Exchange rate in ₹ (notified by CBIC)
18 th February	10%	102
Date of arrival of aircraft	Basic custom duty	Exchange rate in ₹ (notified by CBIC)
15 th February	15%	98

Inter-bank rate 1 UK Pound = ₹ 106

Compute the assessable value and calculate basic customs duty payable by Mr. Mitchell. **(4 Marks)**

3. (a) KMP Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, provides support services to foreign customers in relation to procuring goods from India. The company identifies the prospective vendor, reviews product quality and pricing and then shares the vendor details with the foreign customer.

The foreign customer then directly places purchase order on the Indian vendor for purchase of the specified goods. KMP Pvt. Ltd. charges its foreign customer cost plus 10% mark up for services provided by it.

The company has charged US \$ 1,00,000 (exclusive of GST) to its foreign customer for the services provided by it. With reference to the provisions of GST law, examine whether the said supply will amount to export of service?

(5 Marks)

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

Whether the said activity undertaken by Mr. Goenka 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) KS Ltd. imported Super Kerosene Oil (SKO) and stored it in a warehouse. An ex-bond bill of entry for home consumption was filed and duty was paid as per the rate prevalent on the date of presentation of such bill of entry; and the order for clearance for home consumption was passed.

On account of highly combustible nature of SKO, the importer made an application to permit the storage of such kerosene oil in the same warehouse until actual clearance for sale/use. The application was allowed. However, the rate of duty increased when the goods were actually removed from the warehouse.

The Department demanded the differential duty. The company challenged the demand. Whether it will succeed? Discuss briefly taking support of decided case(s), if any. **(4 Marks)**

4. (a) LMN Ltd. has belatedly filed GST return (under section 39 of the CGST Act, 2017) for the month of January after 60 days from the due date for filing such return. Total tax paid in such return is as below:

Particulars	IGST (₹)	CGST (₹)	SGST (₹)
Output tax payable	4,50,000	2,85,000	2,85,000
Tax payable under reverse charge	18,000	32,000	32,000
Input tax available for utilisation	2,50,000	55,000	55,000
Tax paid through Electronic Cash Ledger	2,18,000	2,62,000	2,62,000

Examine the interest payable as per the provisions of GST law with the help of above information.

What would be your answer, if entire tax for the month of January has to be paid through Electronic Credit Ledger except taxes to be paid on reverse charge basis?

(5 Marks)

- (b) Mintu Engineering Works, a registered supplier in Haryana, is engaged in supply of taxable goods within the State. Given below are the details of the turnover and applicable GST rates of the final products manufactured by Mintu Engineering Works as also the input tax credit (ITC) availed on inputs used in manufacture of each of the final products and GST rates applicable on the same, during a tax period:

Products	Turnover* (₹)	Output GST Rates	ITC availed (₹)	Input GST Rates
A	500,000	5%	54,000 (Goods)	18%
B	350,000	5%	54,000 (Goods)	18%
C	100,000	18%	10,000 (Service)	18%

*excluding GST

Determine the maximum amount of refund of the unutilized input tax credit that Mintu Engineering Works is eligible to claim under section 54(3)(ii) of the CGST Act, 2017 provided that Product B is notified as a product, in respect of which no refund of unutilised input tax credit shall be allowed under said section of the CGST Act, 2017. **(5 Marks)**

- (c) Gregory Peg of foreign origin has come on travel visa, to tour in India. He carries with him, as part of baggage, the following:

Particulars	Value in (₹)
Travel Souvenir	85,000
Other articles carried on in person	1,50,000
120 sticks of cigarettes of ₹100 each	12,000
Fire arm with 100 cartridges (value includes the value of cartridges at @ ₹ 500 per cartridge).	1,00,000

Determine customs duty payable, if the effective rate of customs duty is 35%, with short explanations where required. **(4 Marks)**

5. (a) In an order dated 20th August issued to Rubiconn Services Ltd., the Joint Commissioner of CGST has confirmed IGST demand of ₹ 280 crore. The company is disputing the entire demand of IGST and wants to know the amount of pre-deposit it has to make under the IGST Act for filing an appeal before the Appellate Authority against the order of the Joint Commissioner.

Assuming that the Appellate Authority also confirms the order of the Joint Commissioner and the company wants to file an appeal before the Appellate Tribunal against the order of the Appellate Authority, determine the amount of pre-deposit to be made by the company for filing the said appeal. **(5 Marks)**

- (b) Examine the implications as regards the bailability and quantum of punishment on prosecution, in respect of the following cases pertaining to the month of December under CGST Act, 2017-
- (i) 'Samyak' collects ₹ 245 lakh as tax from its clients and deposits ₹ 241 lakh with the Central Government. It is found that he has falsified financial records and has not maintained proper records.
 - (ii) 'Archit' collects ₹ 550 lakh as tax from its clients but deposits only ₹ 30 lakh with the Central Government.

What will be the implications with regard to punishment on prosecution of 'Samyak' and 'Archit' for the offences? What would be the position, if 'Samyak' and 'Archit' repeat the offences?

It may be assumed that offences are proved in the Court. **(5 Marks)**

- (c) Determine the total duties payable under Customs Act if Mr. Malya imported rubber from Malaysia at landed price (exclusive of duties) of ₹ 25 lakh. It has been notified by the Central Government that share of imports of rubber from the developing country against total imports to India exceeds 5%. Safeguard duty notified on this product is 30%, IGST u/s 3(7) is 18% and BCD is 10%. Ignore agriculture infrastructure and development cess. **(4 Marks)**
6. (a) Discuss briefly the relevant provisions of the CGST Act, 2017 regarding questions for which advance ruling can be sought. **(6 Marks)**
- (b) Elaborate the functions of Anti-profiteering Authority under GST laws? Discuss the relevant provisions.

OR

- (b) Which officers under section 72 of the CGST Act, 2017 are empowered and are required to assist proper officers in the implementation of the CGST Act? **(4 Marks)**
- (c) State salient aspects of Advance Authorisation for annual requirements to exporters. **(4 Marks)**

Mock Test Paper - Series II: April, 2026

Date of Paper: 10th April, 2026

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FINAL COURSE: GROUP – II

PAPER – 5: INDIRECT TAX LAWS

SOLUTIONS

Division A – Multiple Choice Questions

Question No.	Answer
1.	(d) not be liable to pay any tax or duty.
2.	(c) the order is binding on the company and the jurisdictional officer, in Rajasthan.
3.	(c) ₹ 10 lakh
4.	(a) the company shall pay such amount to the Government.
5.	(d) expenses of the examination and audit of records, including the remuneration of Chartered Accountant, shall be paid by the Commissioner.
6.	(c) ₹ 2,160 payable as IGST.
7.	(c) ₹ 1,58,400
8.	(c) Input tax credit is not available
9.	(b) GST is applicable and the place of supply is Gujarat.
10.	(a) ₹ 6,50,000
11.	(b) IGST ₹ 3,000
12.	(b) Only (ii)
13.	(b) Rahul Mehta is liable to pay interest of ₹ 4,956 but is not entitled to any interest on refund.
14.	(b) (ii) and (iii)
15.	(d) Delhi

Division B- Descriptive Questions

1. (1) Computation of ITC credited to Electronic Credit Ledger

ITC of input tax attributable to inputs and input services intended to be used for business purposes is credited to the electronic credit ledger. Input tax attributable to inputs and input services intended to be used exclusively for non-business purposes, for effecting exclusively exempt supplies and on which credit is blocked under section 17(5) of the CGST Act, 2017 is not credited to electronic credit ledger [Sections 16 and 17].

In the light of the aforementioned provisions, the ITC credited to electronic credit ledger of Vinayak Enterprises is calculated as under:

Particulars	Amount (₹)	CGST @ 9% (₹)	SGST @ 9% (₹)
GST paid on taxable goods	45,00,000	4,05,000	4,05,000
Goods not leviable to GST [Since non-taxable, no GST is paid]	4,00,000	Nil	Nil
GST paid on monthly rent for shop	3,50,000	31,500	31,500
GST paid on telephone expenses	50,000	4,500	4,500
GST paid on Chartered Accountant Fee	60,000	5,400	5,400
GST paid on premium of health insurance policies as per company policy [ITC on health insurance service is allowed only if it is obligatory for employers to provide such services to its employees under any law for the time being in force-Provido to section 17(5)(b)].	10,000	Nil	Nil
Taxable Goods given as free samples [ITC on goods disposed of by way of free samples is blocked under section 17(5)(h)]	5,000	Nil	Nil

Particulars	Amount (₹)	CGST @ 2.5% (₹)	SGST @ 2.5% (₹)
Freight paid to GTA for outward transportation of non-taxable goods under reverse charge [Since definition of exempt supply under section 2(47) specifically includes non-taxable supply, the input service of outward transportation of non-taxable goods is being exclusively used for effecting exempt supplies.]	50,000	Nil	Nil
Freight paid to GTA for outward transportation of taxable goods under reverse charge	1,50,000	3,750	3,750
ITC credited to the electronic ledger		4,50,150	4,50,150
Less: ITC reversal [ITC out of common credit, attributable to exempt supplies] (Refer point no. 2 & 3 below)		(6,900)	(6,900)
Net ITC available		4,43,250	4,43,250

(2) **Computation of common credit available for apportionment**

Common Credit = ITC credited to Electronic Credit Ledger – ITC attributable to inputs and input services intended to be used exclusively for effecting taxable supplies [Section 17 read with rule 42 of the CGST Rules, 2017].

Particulars	CGST (₹)	SGST (₹)
ITC credited to Electronic Credit Ledger	4,50,150	4,50,150
Less: ITC on taxable goods	4,05,000	4,05,000
Less: ITC on freight paid to GTA for outward transportation of taxable goods	3,750	3,750
Common credit	41,400	41,400

(3) **Computation of ITC attributable towards exempt supplies out of common credit**

ITC attributable towards exempt supplies = Common credit x (Aggregate value of exempt supplies during the tax period/ Total turnover during the tax period)
[Section 17 read with rule 42].

Particulars	CGST (₹)	SGST (₹)
ITC attributable towards exempt supplies [₹ 41,400 x (₹ 10,00,000/₹ 60,00,000)]	6,900	6,900

(4) **Computation of net GST liability for the month**

Particulars	CGST (₹)	SGST (₹)
GST liability under forward charge		
Supply of taxable goods [₹ 50,00,000 x 9%]	4,50,000	4,50,000
Total output tax liability under forward charge	4,50,000	4,50,000
Less: ITC	4,43,250	4,43,250
Net GST payable [A]	6,750	6,750
GST liability under reverse charge		
Freight paid to GTA for outward transportation of taxable goods [₹ 1,50,000 x 2.5%]	3,750	3,750
Freight paid to GTA for outward transportation of non-taxable goods [₹ 50,000 x 2.5%]	1,250	1,250
Total tax liability under reverse charge [B]	5,000	5,000
Net GST liability [A] + [B]	11,750	11,750
Note: Amount available in the electronic credit ledger may be used for making payment towards output tax [Section 49]. However, tax payable under reverse charge is not an output tax in terms of definition of output tax provided under section 2(82). Therefore, tax payable under reverse charge cannot be set off against the input tax credit and thus, will have to be paid in cash.		

2. (a) **Computation of output tax liability of Orion Fuel for the month of July**

Particulars	Amount (₹)
List price of 10 valves (₹ 1,00,000 x 10)	10,00,000
Add: Amount paid by PrimeAxis Refinery to testing agency [Note 1]	15,000

Add: Special packing [Note 2]	10,000
Add: Erection and testing at site [Note 2]	15,000
Add: Freight [Note 3]	<u>5,000</u>
Value of taxable supply	10,45,000
IGST @ 18% [Note 4]	1,88,100

Notes:

- (1) As per section 15(2) of the IGST Act, 2017, any amount that the supplier is liable to pay in relation to a supply but which has been incurred by the recipient of the supply and not included in the price actually paid or payable for the goods shall be included in the value of supply.

Since, in the given case, arranging inspection was the liability of the supplier, the same should be included in the value of supply charges for the same, however, have been paid directly to the third party service provider by the recipient. Therefore, the value shall be included in taxable value.

- (2) As per section 15(2) of the CGST Act, 2017, any amount charged for anything done by the supplier in respect of the supply of goods at the time of, or before delivery of goods shall be included in the value of supply.
- (3) As per section 15(2) of the CGST Act, 2017, any amount that the supplier is liable to pay in relation to a supply but which has been incurred by the recipient of the supply and not included in the price actually paid or payable for the goods shall be included in the value of supply.

Since, in the given case, the supply contract is on FOR basis, payment of freight is the liability of supplier but the same has been paid by the recipient and thus, should be included in the value of supply.

- (4) As per section 10(1) of the IGST Act, 2017, where the supply involves movement of goods, the place of supply is the location of the goods at the time at which the movement of goods terminates for delivery to the recipient, which in the given case is Abu Road (Rajasthan). Since the location of the supplier (Gujarat) and the place of supply (Rajasthan) are in two different States, the supply is an inter-State supply liable to IGST.

- (b) (i) **Taxable:** Since there is no specific exemption with respect to services provided by a campsite for lodging purposes, services provided by Summit Seekers Camp Campsite are liable to GST.

- (ii) **Taxable:** Service of transport of passengers provided by Renu Services are liable to GST since such services are being provided in a contract carriage which is air-conditioned.
- (iii) **Exempt:** Since catering services provided to an educational institution providing pre-school education are exempt from GST, Jayanti Caters Limited is not liable to pay GST.
- (iv) **Taxable:** Since short duration programs provided by IIMs are not any qualification recognized by law, GST is payable in the given case.
- (v) **Taxable:** Since residential dwelling is rented for use other than residence, GST is payable on the same.

(c) **Computation of custom duty payable**

Particulars	Amount
CIF value (negotiated price) [Note-1]	5,500 £
Less: Air freight	500 £
Less: Insurance	<u>600 £</u>
FOB value	4,400 £
	₹
FOB Value (in ₹) [4,400 £ x ₹ 102] [Note-2]	4,48,800
Add: Vendor inspection charges [Note-3]	Nil
Add: Commission payable to local agent [1% of FOB value] [Note-4] = (US \$ 4,400 × ₹ 102) × 1%	<u>4,488</u>
FOB value as per Customs	4,53,288
Freight [Note-5] [500 £ x ₹ 102]	51,000
Insurance [Note-6] [600 £ x ₹ 102]	<u>61,200</u>
Assessable value	5,65,488
Add: Basic custom duty @ 10% [Note-7] – rounded off	56,548.80
Social Welfare Surcharge (10% of ₹ 56,548.80) [rounded off]	<u>5,655</u>
Customs duty payable [rounded off]	62,204

Notes:

- As per section 14 of the Customs Act, 1962, the value of the imported goods is the transaction value, which means the price actually paid or payable for the goods. In this case, since the contract was re-negotiated

and the importer paid the re-negotiated price, the transaction value would be such re-negotiated price and not the contract price.

2. Rate of exchange notified by CBIC on the date of filing of bill of entry will be considered as per third proviso to section 14 of the Customs Act, 1962.
 3. Only the payments actually made as a condition of sale of the imported goods by the buyer to the seller are includible in the assessable value under rule 10(1)(e) of the Customs Valuation (Determination of Value of Imported Goods) Rules, 2007. Charges of vendor inspection on the goods carried out by foreign supplier on his own and not required for making the goods ready for shipment, are not includible in the assessable value of the imported goods [*Bombay Dyeing & Mfg. v. CC* 1997 (90) ELT 276 (SC)].
 4. Commission paid to local agent (since it is not buying commission) is includible in the assessable value on the presumption that local agent has been appointed by the exporter [Rule 10(1)(a)(i) of the Customs Valuation (Determination of Value of Imported Goods) Rules, 2007].
 5. Actual amount incurred towards freight will be considered since freight is not more than 20% of FOB value [Fifth proviso to rule 10(2) of Customs Valuation Rules].
 6. Actual insurance charges paid are includible in the assessable value as per rule 10(2)(b) of the Customs Valuation Rules.
 7. As per proviso to section 15 of the Customs Act, 1962, rate of duty will be the rate in force on the date of presentation of bill of entry or on the date of arrival of the aircraft, whichever is later.
3. (a) Section 2(13) of the IGST Act, 2017 defines “intermediary” to mean a broker, an agent or any other person, by whatever name called, who arranges or facilitates the supply of goods or services or both, or securities, between two or more persons, but does not include a person who supplies such goods or services or both or securities on his own account.

In this case, since KMP Pvt. Ltd. is arranging or facilitating supply of goods between the foreign customer and the Indian vendor, the said services can be classified as intermediary services.

If the location of the supplier of services or the location of the recipient of service is outside India, the place of supply is determined in terms of section 13 of the IGST Act, 2017. Since, in the given case, the recipient of supply is located outside

India, the provisions of supply of intermediary services will be determined in terms of section 13.

As per section 13(8)(b) of the IGST Act, 2017, the place of supply in case of intermediary services is the location of the supplier, i.e. the location of KMP Pvt. Ltd. which is New Delhi.

As per section 2(6) of the IGST Act, 2017, export of services means the supply of any service when,–

- (a) the supplier of service is located in India;
- (b) the recipient of service is located outside India;
- (c) the place of supply of service is outside India;
- (d) the payment for such service has been received by the supplier of service in convertible foreign exchange or in Indian rupees wherever permitted by the Reserve Bank of India; and
- (e) the supplier of service and the recipient of service are not merely establishments of a distinct person in accordance with Explanation 1 in section 8.

Since, in the given case, place of supply is in India, this transaction does not tantamount to export of service.

- (b) Since director and company are related persons in terms of Schedule I of the CGST Act, 2017, the activity of providing personal guarantee by a director to the banks/ financial institutions for securing credit facilities for their companies is to be treated as a supply of service, even when made without consideration.

Thus, the activity of providing personal guarantee by Mr. Goenka to the nationalized bank will qualify as supply.

Value of such supply will be the open market value (OMV) in terms of rule 28 of the CGST Rules, 2017.

However, as per RBI Guidelines, no consideration by way of commission, brokerage fees or any other form, can be paid to the director by the company, directly or indirectly, in lieu of providing personal guarantee to the bank for borrowing credit limits, except in exceptional cases.

Thus, it is clarified that OMV of said supply may be treated as zero / Nil and therefore, no tax is payable on such supply of service by Mr. Goenka to Flamingo Ltd.

- (c) Yes, the company will succeed. The facts of the given situation are similar to the case of *CCus vs. Biecco Lawrie Ltd. 2008 (223) ELT 3 (SC)* wherein the Supreme Court has held that where duty on the warehoused goods is paid and out of charge order for home consumption is made by the proper officer in compliance of the provisions of section 68, the goods allowed to be retained for storage in the warehouse as permitted under section 49 of the Customs Act are not treated as warehoused goods and importer would not be required to pay anything more.

Section 49 of the Customs Act, 1962 *inter alia* also provides that imported goods entered for home consumption if stored in a public warehouse, or in a private warehouse on the application of the importer and if the same cannot be cleared within a reasonable time, shall not be deemed to be warehoused goods for the purposes of this Act, and accordingly the provisions of Chapter IX shall not apply to such goods.

4. (a) Proviso to section 50 of the CGST Act, 2017 lays down that the interest on tax payable in respect of supplies made during a tax period and declared in the return for the said period KMP under section 73 or section 74 or section 74A in respect of the said period, shall be levied on that portion of the tax that is paid by debiting the electronic cash ledger.

In the given scenario, LMN Ltd. has filed its return belatedly and as per the above provisions, interest is payable on the tax component paid through Electronic Cash Ledger only. A point relevant to note here is that tax payable on reverse charge basis also carries interest for the period of delay in remittance of tax and input tax credit cannot be used to pay the same (i.e. tax payable under reverse charge has to be paid in cash).

Accordingly, interest under section 50 payable for the tax paid through Electronic Cash Ledger is computed as below:

IGST: $218,000 \times 18\% \times 60/365 = 6,450$

CGST: $262,000 \times 18\% \times 60/365 = 7,752$

SGST: $262,000 \times 18\% \times 60/365 = 7,752$

Further, if entire tax payable for January is paid through Electronic Credit ledger, except for the taxes to be paid under reverse charge basis, then interest under section 50 is applicable only on the remittance of tax under reverse charge basis and not for tax payable on forward charge basis. Interest payable is given as below:

IGST: $18,000 \times 18\% \times 60/365 = 533$ (rounded off)

CGST: $32,000 \times 18\% \times 60/365 = 947$ (rounded off)

SGST: $32,000 \times 18\% \times 60/365 = 947$ (rounded off)

- (b) Section 54(3)(ii) of the CGST Act, 2017 allows refund of unutilized input tax credit (ITC) at the end of any tax period to a registered person where the credit has accumulated on account of inverted duty structure i.e. rate of tax on inputs being higher than the rate of tax on output supplies (other than nil rated or fully exempt supplies), except supplies of goods or services or both as may be notified by the Government on the recommendations of the Council.

In the given case, the rates of tax on inputs used in Products A and B (18% each) are higher than rates of tax on output supplies of Products A and B (5% each). However, Product B is notified as a product, in respect of which no refund of unutilised ITC shall be allowed under section 54(3)(ii). Further rate of tax on input used in the product C is carrying same rate of tax on output supplies hence it is not the case of inverted duty structure. Therefore, no refund on the Product C.

Therefore, only Product A is eligible for refund under section 54(3)(ii).

Further, rule 89(5) stipulates that in the case of refund on account of inverted duty structure, refund of ITC shall be granted as per the following formula -

$$\text{Maximum Refund Amount} = \frac{\text{Turnover of inverted rated supply of goods and services} \times \text{Net ITC}}{\text{Adjusted Total Turnover}} \times \left\{ \frac{\text{Tax payable on such inverted rated supply of goods and services}}{\text{ITC availed on inputs and input services}} \right\}$$

where,-

- A. "Net ITC" means input tax credit availed on inputs during the relevant period;
- B. Adjusted Total Turnover means the sum total of the value of-
- (a) the turnover in a State or a Union territory, as defined under section 2(112), excluding the turnover of services; and
 - (b) the turnover of zero-rated supply of services determined in specified manner and non-zero-rated supply of services, excluding-

the value of exempt supplies other than zero-rated supplies during the relevant period.

C. Relevant period means the period for which the claim has been filed.

In accordance with the aforesaid provisions, the maximum refund amount which Mintu Engineering Works is eligible to claim shall be computed as follows:

Tax payable on inverted rated supply of Product A = ₹ 5,00,000 × 5% = ₹ 25,000

Net ITC = ₹ 108000 (₹ 54,000 + ₹ 54,000) [Net ITC availed during the relevant period needs to be considered irrespective of whether the ITC pertains to inputs eligible for refund of inverted rated supply of goods or not - Circular No. 79/53/2018-GST dated 31.12.2018]

Adjusted Total Turnover = ₹ 9,50,000 (₹ 5,00,000 + ₹ 3,50,000 + ₹ 1,00,000)

Turnover of inverted rated supply of Product A = ₹ 5,00,000

Maximum refund amount for Mintu Engineering Works is as follows:

= [(₹ 5,00,000 × ₹ 108000) / ₹ 9,50,000] – (₹ 25,000 × 108,000/118,000)

= ₹ 33,961 (rounded off)

(c) As per rule 3 of the Baggage Rules, 2016, tourist of foreign origin, excluding infant, is allowed duty free clearance of

- (i) travel souvenirs; and
- (ii) Articles up to the value of ₹ 15,000 (excluding *inter alia* fire arms, cartridges of fire arms exceeding 50 and cigarettes exceeding 100 sticks), if carried on in person.

Computation of customs duty payable

Particulars	₹
Travel souvenir	Nil
Articles carried on in person	1,50,000
Cigarettes [100 sticks can be accommodated in General Free Allowance (GFA)]	10,000
Firearms cartridge (50 cartridges can be accommodated in GFA)	<u>25,000</u>
Baggage than can be accommodated in GFA	1,85,000
Less: GFA	<u>15,000</u>
Baggage on which duty is payable	<u>1,70,000</u>
Duty payable @ 35%	<u>59,500</u>

Note: Firearms and cartridges of firearms exceeding 50 are chargeable @ 70% applicable to baggage under Heading 9803 of the Customs Tariff. Cigarettes exceeding 100 sticks are chargeable at the respective tariff rates.

5. (a) Section 107(6) of the CGST Act, 2017 read with section 20 of the IGST Act, 2017 provides that no appeal shall be filed with the Appellate Authority unless the applicant has paid in full, such part of the amount of tax, interest, fine, fee and penalty arising from the impugned order, as is admitted by him and a sum equal to 10% of the remaining amount of tax in dispute arising from the said order subject to a maximum of ₹ 40 crore. Thus, the amount of pre-deposit for filing an appeal with Appellate Authority cannot exceed ₹ 40 crore (for tax in dispute) where IGST demand is involved.

In the given case, the amount of pre-deposit for filing an appeal with the Appellate Authority against the order of Joint Commissioner, where entire amount of tax is in dispute, is:

(i) ₹ 28 crore [10% of the amount of tax in dispute, viz. ₹ 280 crore]

or

(ii) ₹ 40 crore,

whichever is less.

= ₹ 28 crore.

Further, section 112(8) provides that no appeal shall be filed with the Appellate Tribunal unless the applicant has paid in full, such part of the amount of tax, interest, fine, fee and penalty arising from the impugned order, as is admitted by him and a sum equal to 10% of the remaining amount of tax in dispute, in addition to the amount paid as pre-deposit while filing appeal to the Appellate Authority, arising from the said order subject to a maximum of ₹ 40 crores.

Thus, in the given case, the amount of pre-deposit for filing an appeal with the Appellate Tribunal against the order of the Appellate Authority, where entire amount of tax is in dispute, is:

(i) ₹ 28 crores [10% of the amount of tax in dispute, viz. 280 crores]

or

(ii) ₹ 40 crores,

whichever is less.

= ₹ 28 crores.

- (b) (i) Failure to pay any amount collected as tax beyond 3 months from due date of payment is a specified offence as per clause (d) of section 132(1) of the CGST Act, 2017.

In the present case, failure to deposit the tax ₹ 4 lakh (₹ 245 lakh – ₹ 241 lakh). As the amount of failure does not exceed ₹ 200 lakh therefore, failure to deposit ₹ 4 lakh collected as tax by 'Samyak' will not be punishable with imprisonment as per section 132(1).

Further, falsification of financial records by Samyak is a specified offence as per section 132(1)(f) and punishable with imprisonment upto 6 months or with fine or both as per clause (iv) of section 132(1) assuming that falsification of records is with an intention to evade payment of tax due under the CGST Act, 2017 and the said offence is bailable in terms of section 132(4).

- (ii) Failure to pay any amount collected as tax beyond 3 months from due date is punishable with imprisonment upto 5 years and with fine, if the amount of tax evaded exceeds ₹ 500 lakh in terms of section 132(1)(d) read with clause (i) of section 132(1) of the CGST Act, 2017.

Since the amount of tax evaded by Archit exceeds ₹ 500 lakh (₹ 550 lakh - ₹ 30 lakh), Archit is punishable with an imprisonment for a term which may extend to 5 years and with fine. It has been assumed that amount of ₹ 520 lakh collected as tax is not paid to the Government beyond 3 months from the due date of payment of tax.

Such offence is non-bailable in terms of section 132(5).

If Samyak and Archit repeat the offence, they shall be punishable for second and for every subsequent offence with imprisonment upto 5 years and with fine in terms of section 132(2) of the CGST Act, 2017.

Such imprisonment shall also be of at least 6 months in the absence of special and adequate reasons to the contrary to be recorded in the judgment of the Court.

(c) **Computation of total duties payable under the Customs Act, 1962**

S. No.	Particulars	(₹)
1	Landed price	25,00,000
2	Add: Basic customs duty @ 10%	2,50,000
3	Add: Safeguard duty @ 30% on ₹ 25,00,000	7,50,000

4	Add: Social welfare surcharge (SWS) @ 10 % on ₹ 2,50,000 [While calculating SWS, safeguard duty is excluded]	25,000
5	Add: Integrated tax 18% of ₹ 35,25,000 (₹ 25,00,000 + ₹ 2,50,000 + ₹ 7,50,000 + ₹ 25,000) [Integrated tax is levied on the sum total of the assessable value of the imported goods, customs duties and applicable SWS]	6,34,500
6	Total customs duties and tax payable [₹ 2,50,000 + ₹ 7,50,000 + ₹ 25,000 + ₹ 6,34,500]	16,59,500

6. (a) Advance ruling can be sought for the following questions:
- classification of any goods or services or both
 - applicability of a notification issued under the CGST Act
 - determination of time and value of supply of goods or services or both
 - admissibility of input tax credit of tax paid or deemed to have been paid
 - determination of the liability to pay tax on any goods or services or both
 - whether applicant is required to be registered
 - whether any particular activity with respect to any goods and/or services, amounts to/results in a supply of goods and/or services, within the meaning of that term.
- (b) The authority shall discharge the following functions, namely:
- to determine whether the reduction in tax rate or the benefit of input tax credit has been passed on by the seller to the buyer (hereinafter collectively referred to as 'benefit') by reducing the prices
 - to identify the taxpayer who has not passed on the benefit
 - to order:
 - reduction in prices
 - return to the recipient, an amount equivalent to the amount not passed on by way of commensurate reduction in prices along with interest at the rate of 18% from the date of collection of the higher amount till the date of the return of such amount or recovery of the amount not returned, as the case may be.

If the eligible person does not claim return of the amount or is not identifiable, the amount must be deposited in the Consumer Welfare Fund;

- (c) imposition of penalty
- (d) cancellation of registration
- (iv) to furnish a performance report to the GST Council by the 10th of the month succeeding each quarter [Rule 127 of the CGST Rules, 2017]

(b) Alternative Answer

Under section 72 of the CGST Act, 2017, the following officers have been empowered and are required to assist CGST officers in the execution of CGST Act:

- (i) Police;
- (ii) Railways
- (iii) Customs;
- (iv) Officers of State/UT/ Central Government engaged in collection of GST;
- (v) Officers of State/UT/ Central Government engaged in collection of land revenue;
- (vi) All village officers;
- (vii) Any other class of officers as may be notified by the Central/State Government.

- (c)** Annual Advance authorisation would be issued to exporters having past export performance in at least preceding two financial years, to enable them to import the inputs required by them on annual basis.

Advance authorization for annual requirement shall only be issued for items, notified in standard input output norms (SION) and not on basis of *ad hoc* norms under self-declared authorisations where SION does not exist.

Annual Advance Authorisation in terms of CIF value of imports will be granted upto 300% of FOB value of physical exports in preceding financial year and/or FOR value of deemed exports in preceding year or ₹ 1 crore, whichever is higher.