CMR INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

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## Internal Assesment Test - II

Sub:	Indirect Tax						Code:	20MBAFM403
Date	12/7/2022	Duration:	90 mins	Max Marks:	50	Sem: I	Branch:	MBA

				OBE	
Part .	A: (Answer any 2 full questions)	Marks	CO	RBT	
1 (a)	What is the difference between Inter-state and Intra-state supply.	[03]	CO1	L1	
	Ans: Two different States, ◆ Two different Union territories, ◆ one State and one Union territory, then the supply is an inter-state supply. Where the location of supplier and the place of supply are in the same State or in the same Union territory, the supply is an intra-state supply as per Section 8.				
(b)	Under the section of 15 determine the value of Supply in GST, define the rules.	[07]	CO1	L2	
	Ans: The value of a supply of goods or services or both shall be the transaction value, which is the price actually paid or payable for the said supply of goods or services or both where the supplier and the recipient of the supply are not related and the price is the sole consideration for the supply.				
(c)	Define composite supplies and mixed supplies under GST with example. Ans: Example 2: A dealer sells a brand-new vehicle along with registration, insurance, a tool kit and first aid kit, and 4 free maintenance services. This is a composite supply, because vehicle insurance, registration and free maintenance services cannot be supplied without the vehicle (which is the principal supply).	[10]	CO1	L2	
2 (a)	Give the example of time of supply in cases of continuous supply of goods.  Ans: A few examples of "Continuous supply" can be a supply of bricks for construction, security service, the supply of ten-litre water cans on a weekly basis, annual maintenance contract, or telecom and internet services.	[03]	CO1	L1	
(b)	Explain the place of supply (POS) when you are dealing in Goods & Services.  Ans: Place of Supply is <b>the location at where movement of goods terminates</b> for delivery to the recipient. It is immaterial who moves the goods. Goods can be moved either by the Supplier or by the Recipient or by Any Other Person.	[07]	CO1	L2	
c)	Difference between composite supplies and mixed supplies under GST.  Ans: 1 - Principal supplies — In a composite supply, one item or service is clearly the main part of the supply. In a mixed supply, no one part is necessarily the principal supply (though the part with the highest GST rate is treated as principal)	[10]	CO2	L2	
3 (a)	Determine the time of the supply in each of the following independent cases in Accordance with provision of section 12 (3).	[03]	CO1	L3	

Sl. No	Date of Invoice	Date of Receipt of Goods	of Date of Paym in Goods	ent Date when Paymen in Bank Acco	A 1000		
1	05-01-2022	10-01-2022	15-01-2022	17-01-2022			
2	05-01-2022	20-01-2022	15-01-2022	17-01-2022	13		
3	05-01-2022	20-01-2022	17-01-2022	15-01-2022			
4	05-01-2022	20-02-2022	23-02-2022	25-02-2022	N. Aug.		
able Sl No	Date of Invoice	Date of Receipt of Goods	Date of Payment in Goods	Date when Payment Debited in Bank Account	Time of Supply		
1 2	05-01-2022 05-01-2022	10-01-2022	15-01-2022	17-01-2022	10-01-2022		
3	05-01-2022	20-01-2022 20-01-2022	15-01-2022 17-01-2022	17-01-2022	15-01-2022		
4	05-01-2022	20-01-2022	23-02-2022	15-01-2022 25-02-2022	15-01-2022 05-02-2022		
easor	ıs						
2. 3.	Time of supply is Time of supply is Time of supply is	s date of receipt of g s date of payment in s date when payme s the date immedia	n books nt in debited in ba	nk account days from the date of is	sue of invoice		
1. 2. 3. 4. Γime o	Time of supply is Time of supply is Time of supply is Time of supply is by the supplier. of supply diffe ne of supply m	date of payment in date when payment in the date immediant the date immediant the point seller knows the	on books  In the property of supply in Good in time when good in time the property in Good in time, it he	days from the date of is ST? goods/services are days	considered e date for		
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Redmi mobile company sells 100 mobiles to Mohd Enterprises at 10,000 per mobile. However, Mohd Enterprises availed discount of 800 per mobile in the month of April 2022. Find out the taxable supply and tax liability.

is charged to the government concerning such supply.

Part B (Mendatory, 10 marks)

The input tax credit can be claimed only by a person that has a GST registration and has filed the GSTR 2 returns. services. The said goods or services or both should be received. The supplier has made the GST payment that

(b)

c)

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L3

CO2

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1.	calculation of Taxabl	E Joseph and
	Tax liability	
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		80,000
	(-) Discount.	
	(800×100)	
		9,20,000
		82,800
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	97.0057.	
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	CO-PO and CO-PSO Mapping					
	Course Outcomes	P01	P02	PO3	P04	P05
CO1	Have clarity about GST system in India.	1a,1b, 2a,2b 3a,3b	1c,3 c,			
CO2	Understanding of levy and collection of GST in India.		2c ,4			
CO3	Have an overview of customs duty in India.					
CO4	Understanding of valuation for customs duty.					

Cognitive level	KEYWORDS
L1	List, define, tell, describe, identify, show, label, collect, examine, tabulate, quote, name, who, when, where, etc.
L2	summarize, describe, interpret, contrast, predict, associate, distinguish, estimate, differentiate, discuss, extend
L3	Apply, demonstrate, calculate, complete, illustrate, show, solve, examine, modify, relate, change, classify, experiment, discover.
L4	Analyze, separate, order, explain, connect, classify, arrange, divide, compare, select, explain, infer.
L5	Assess, decide, rank, grade, test, measure, recommend, convince, select, judge, explain, discriminate, support, conclude, compare, summarize.

PO1- Theoritical knowledge PO2 – Effective communication skill;
PO3- Leadership qualities;
PO4 – Sustained research Orientation PO5: Self sustaining Entrepreneurship

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