Test Series: April, 2023

MOCK TEST PAPER 2

FINAL COURSE: GROUP – II

PAPER 8: INDIRECT TAX LAWS

Maximum Marks: 100 Marks **Time Allowed: 3 Hours**

Notes:

(i) *Working Notes should form part of the answer. However, in answers to Question in Division A, working notes are not required.*

(ii) Wherever necessary, suitable assumptions may be made by the candidates and disclosed by way of a note.

(iii) All questions should be answered on the basis of position of (i) GST law as amended by the Finance Act, 2022 including significant notifications and circulars and other legislative amendments made, up to 31st October, 2022 and (ii) customs law as amended by the Finance Act, 2022 including significant notifications and circulars and other legislative amendments made, up to 31st October, 2022.

Division A: Multiple Choice Questions (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.

Each MCQ under Question No. 1 & 2 carries 2 Marks each

William & Sons (WS) is a partnership firm, registered under GST, engaged in manufacturing activity in the State of Rajasthan under GST and files return on a monthly basis. In the month of July, following transactions were undertaken by WS:

(a) Intra-State sale of goods worth ₹ 10,00,000. Out of such sale, ₹ 5,00,000 worth of goods were liable to GST at 28% and balance were liable to GST at 18%.

(b) Intra-State purchase of goods worth ₹ 10,00,000 which is liable to GST at 28%.

(c) WS intended to transfer the business as going concern to Morgan & Sons (MS) on 31st July. As per the terms of transfer, WS will transfer all the business assets worth ₹ 50,00,000 and all the liabilities valued at ₹ 20,00,000.

(d) WS, on account of such transfer, paid gift worth ₹ 50,000 to its 3 employees as a reward towards their services in course of employment to the firm.

During the month of September, MS received the notice from the GST Department for outstanding liability of GST for ₹ 5,00,000 pertaining to the period before transfer of business by WS. Such liability was determined after the transfer of business. For this purpose, assume that all the assets and liabilities were transferred by WS to MS.

The balance of input tax credit at the beginning of the relevant period for WS is nil. Further, subject to the information given above, assume that all the other conditions necessary for availing ITC have been fulfilled.

GST is applicable on all inward and outward supplies at the following rates unless otherwise specified:

CGST - 9%, SGST - 9%, IGST - 18%

All the amounts given above are exclusive of GST, wherever applicable.

Based on the facts of the case scenario given above, choose the most appropriate answer to Q. Nos. 1.1 to 1.5 below:-

1.1 The gross GST liability (without set off of input tax credit) of WS for the month of July is _________.

(a) ₹ 2,32,000

(b) ₹ 2,80,000

(c) ₹ 25,000

(d) ₹ 2,30,000

1.2 Suppose there is no transfer of business to MS, what is the amount of input tax credit lying in input tax credit ledger, if any, which can be claimed as refund by WS for the month of July?

(a) ₹ 50,000 under inverted duty structure

(b) Nil since WS is making outward supply of 28% also, the balance credit shall be carried forward

(c) ₹ 23,000 under inverted duty structure

(d) ₹ 25,000 under inverted duty structure

1.3 In case of transfer of business to MS, what is the amount of input tax credit which shall stand transferred to MS?

(a) ₹ 25,000

(b) ₹ 50,000

(c) Nil. In case of partnership firm input tax credit cannot be transferred on account of transfer of business.

(d) Nil as the value of liabilities is more than the value of assets.

1.4 Who is liable to discharge the liability of ₹ 5,00,000 on account of notice received by MS in the month of September?

(a) MS, as the business is transferred by WS in July and notice was received in September

(b) WS, as the notice pertains to liability before transfer of business

(c) Liability on MS only up to the amount of input tax credit transferred by WS

(d) MS and WS shall be jointly and severally liable

1.5 Suppose WS transfers the business as a going concern and transfers all the assets and liabilities of such business for a lumpsum amount to MS, the transaction shall be:

(a) treated as taxable supply liable to GST under forward charge as WS is a registered person under GST.

(b) liable to GST in the hands of MS under reverse charge basis.

(c) exempted from GST.

(d) liable to GST only for assets on which input tax credit is availed.

2. Disha Enterprise Pvt Ltd. is a financial service company having its offices in Kolkata, West Bengal and Mumbai, Maharashtra. The company is registered under GST in both the States. The company operates through two segments (a) banking services and (b) advisory & consulting services. The aggregate

turnover of the company during the previous year was (i) ₹ 80 lakh in West Bengal & (ii) ₹ 60 lakh in Maharashtra.

The bouquet of services provided under each of the two segments are as follows:

Banking services	Advisory & consulting services
Recovery agent services	Company/LLP/Society formation
	Return filing
Direct Selling Agent (DSA) services (sale of banking products)	Detailed Project Report (DPR) preparation
	Business promotion/ product marketing/ exhibition etc.

The company has carried out following transactions during the month of September:

(Amount in ₹ excluding GST)

Particulars	Kolkata office	Mumbai office
Sale and purchase of foreign currency	Refer Note 3	Refer Note 3
Amount received from Devidas Private Limited. It has sponsored the business exhibition organized by Disha Enterprise Pvt Ltd.	90,000	70,000
Commission received as DSA from ICIDI Bank for opening bank account/credit card & loan products	48,000	50,000
Commission received from private banks for acting as recovery agent	1,20,000	1,50,000
Professional fee received for the formation of a company/LLP/society	80,000 [Refer Note 2]	40,000
Professional fee received for GST/ TDS return filing	65,000	75,000
Participation fee received from customers for the business exhibition organised by the company	50,00,000 (held in Russia) [Refer Note 1]	4,00,000 (held at Chennai) [Refer Note 1]
Legal fee paid to Mr. Sundaram - an advocate	10,000	15,000
Payment made for security services (by way of supply of security personnel) received	25,000 (Globe Security Pvt Ltd.)	25,000 (M/s X & Co, a partnership firm, registered under GST)

Notes:

1. The participation fee of ₹ 50,00,000 received by the company is in respect of a business exhibition organized at St. Petersburg, Russia under the theme "Indian Traditional Fair" in which 10 Indian companies (all registered under GST) had participated. A participation fee of ₹ 5 lakh from each Indian company was collected for providing them a stall, furniture & other amenities at St. Petersburg, Russia.

   The participation fee of ₹ 4,00,000 is in respect of a business exhibition organized by the company at Chennai, in which 100 Indian companies had participated.

2. Out of the professional fee of ₹ 80,000 received by Kolkata office for the formation of a company/LLP/society, ₹ 15,000 was towards reimbursement claimed from client. It was separately mentioned in the invoice indicating that it was deposited with registrar of companies (ROC).

3. Following purchase & sale of foreign currency was made by the company during the month of September:

   (a) Kolkata office had purchased USD 10,000 from M/s Moneywise (a FOREX dealer) @ ₹ 74 per USD on 10th September. The RBI reference rate on that day was ₹ 73 per USD.

   (b) Mumbai office had sold USD 5,000 to M/s Money Matters (a FOREX dealer) on 15th September @ ₹ 73.20 per USD. RBI reference rate for USD on that day is not available.

4. In an order dated 14th September issued to Disha Enterprise Pvt Ltd., the Joint Commissioner of CGST, Mumbai has raised a demand of ₹ 600 crore on Mumbai office in respect of an inter-State supply transaction. The company is disputing the entire demand & wants to file an appeal before the Appellate Authority against the order of Joint Commissioner.

5. The Kolkata office of the company had received ₹ 1 lakh on 22nd April as an advance from Ganesh Flour Mill Pvt Ltd., a client, for preparation of DPR. However, tax collected on the same from the client has not yet been deposited with the Central Government since 4 months.

   All the amounts given above are exclusive of GST wherever applicable (unless otherwise specified). There is no other outward or inward supply transaction apart from the aforesaid transactions in the relevant period. Disha Enterprise Pvt Ltd. is not an authorised FOREX dealer.

Based on the facts of the case scenario given above, choose the most appropriate answer to Q. Nos. 2.1 to 2.5 below:

2.1 Determine the value of taxable supply in respect of sale and purchase of foreign currency by Kolkata office and Mumbai office of the company as per rule 32(2)(a) of the CGST Rules, 2017.

(a) Kolkata office ₹ 7200, Mumbai office ₹ 3,660

(b) Kolkata office ₹ 10,000, Mumbai office ₹ 3,660

(c) Kolkata office ₹ 7,20,000, Mumbai office ₹ 3,66,000

(d) Kolkata office ₹ 7,30,000, Mumbai office ₹ 3,66,000

2.2 The value of taxable supply received by Mumbai office in the month of September on which tax is payable under reverse charge is _____________.

(a) ₹ 15,000

(b) ₹ 25,000

(c) ₹ 40,000

(d) ₹ 2,70,000

2.3 The value of taxable outward supply made by Kolkata office in the month of September on which Disha Enterprise Pvt Ltd. is liable to pay tax under forward charge is ________________.

(a) ₹1,78,000

(b) ₹ 2,78,000

(c) ₹ 2,65,000

(d) ₹ 1,13,000

2.4 The maximum amount of pre-deposit that Disha Enterprise Pvt. Ltd. can be asked to deposit under the IGST Act, 2017 for filing of an appeal before the Appellate Authority is _____________.

(a) ₹ 30 crores

(b) ₹ 60 crores

(c) ₹ 25 crores

(d) ₹ 50 crores

2.5 The maximum penalty prescribed under section 122 of the CGST Act, 2017 for failure of Kolkata Office to deposit the tax collected on the advance received from Ganesh Flour Mill Pvt Ltd. is ____________.

(a) ₹ 50,000

(b) ₹ 25,000

(c) ₹ 10,000

(d) ₹ 10,000 or tax evaded, whichever is higher

3. Mrs. Reena is a consultant. She has provided the following details relating to services provided and received by her during the current financial year:

1. Supply of management consultancy services for ₹ 5,00,000 p.a.
2. Supply of accounting services for ₹ 2,00,000 p.a.
3. Immovable property rented out for residential purposes for ₹ 10,000 p.m.
4. Management consultancy services provided to a hospital for ₹ 50,000 one time
5. Services provided to a client outside India for ₹ 50,000 p.m.
6. Services received from a lawyer for ₹ 1,00,000

Note: Assume that amounts given above are exclusive of GST, wherever applicable.

What shall be her aggregate turnover for the current financial year under GST provided her aggregate turnover during previous financial year was ₹ 24 lakh?

(a) ₹ 9,10,000

(b) ₹ 15,70,000

(c) ₹ 14,70,000

(d) ₹ 8,20,000 **(2 Marks)**

4. Korelal Printon (P) Ltd., a registered person under GST in the State of Jammu & Kashmir, is engaged in the business of offset printing and is providing services to various book publishers. A publisher situated in the State of Himachal Pradesh, a registered person under GST, sent content of the books to be printed by Korelal Printon (P) Ltd. in PDF format. The publisher also sent paper worth ₹ 4.00 lakh (excluding GST) to the printer, free of cost, for the purposes of printing its books on 10th February, as per the agreement between them. Korelal Printon (P) Ltd. raised an invoice of ₹ 1.50 lakh (excluding GST) against printing of books and returned the printed books through challan to the publisher on 20th August.

The Proper Officer intercepted the vehicle and claimed that Korelal Printon (P) Ltd. should have sent the invoice of ₹ 5.50 lakh, i.e. including the value of free of cost paper supplied by the publisher.

You may suitably advice which one of the following is the correct option-

(a) The value of supply of paper for job work is to be included in the invoice in terms of section 15 of the CGST Act, 2017.

(b) The goods sent for job work i.e. paper sent for printing is a composite supply

(c) Korelal Printon (P) Ltd. has entered into an agreement of printing books. Therefore, he is liable to pay tax on the gross value of ₹ 5.50 lakh.

(d) Korelal Printon (P) Ltd. has entered into an agreement of printing books. Therefore, he is liable to pay tax on the net value of ₹ 1.50 lakh. **(2 Marks)**

5. The time-limit for issuance of order of best judgment assessment under GST is:

   (a) 5 years from the date specified for furnishing of the annual return for the financial year to which the tax not paid relates.

   (b) 4 years from the date specified for furnishing of the annual return for the financial year to which the tax not paid relates.

   (c) 3 years from the date specified for furnishing of the annual return for the financial year to which the tax not paid relates.

   (d) 2 years from the date specified for furnishing of the annual return for the financial year to which the tax not paid relates. **(1 Mark)**

6. Sohan Enterprises Ltd. had imported goods after paying the customs duty of ₹ 25,00,000 at the time of import. These goods were used and later re-exported after 19 months of import. The amount of duty drawback that M/s Sohan Enterprises Ltd. is eligible to claim on such re-export made is ___________.

   (a) nil

   (b) 23,75,000

   (c) 20,00,000

   (d) 24,00,000 **(2 Marks)**

7. As per Foreign Trade Policy 2015-2020, DGFT may, through a notification, impose 'prohibition' or 'restriction':

   (i) for protection of public morals or to maintain public order

   (ii) for protection of human, animal or plant life or health

   (iii) relating to the importations or exportations of gold or silver

   (iv) for the conservation of exhaustible natural resources

   Choose the most appropriate option.

   (a) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)

   (b) (i) and (ii)

   (c) (i) and (iii)

   (d) (ii), (iii) and (iv) **(2 Marks)**

8. Social welfare surcharge is payable on-

   (i) Basic customs duty

   (ii) IGST

   (iii) Anti-dumping duty

   (iv) GST compensation cess

   Choose the most appropriate option.

   (a) Only (i)

   (b) (i) + (ii) + (iii)

   (c) (i) + (ii) + (iv)

   (d) (i) + (iii) **(1 Mark)**

Division B: Descriptive Questions (70 marks)

Question paper comprises of 6 questions. Answer Question No. 1 which is compulsory and any 4 out of the remaining 5 questions.

1. Mr. Rishi, a registered supplier under GST in the State of Maharashtra, provides the following information for the month of January:

Sl. No.	Particulars	Amount in ₹
	OUTWARD SUPPLY:	
(i)	Supplied computers (which were purchased from an unregistered supplier) without any consideration to his brother-in-law in Ranchi (market value of supply was ₹ 62,000)	Nil
(ii)	Supplied a consignment of 10 laptops to M/s NK & Co. in the State of Maharashtra at the instruction of third person being M/s ZX Computers of Tamilnadu.	6,00,000
(iii)	Provided stock counting service to M/s XY Impex registered with GST in the State of Gujarat, whereas the place where the stock counting was carried out was at the godown located in Mumbai	80,000
(iv)	Provided renting service of his service apartment in Mumbai to ABC Ltd., Mumbai	30,000
(v)	Recovery agent services provided to Apex Finance Ltd., an NBFC located in Delhi	2,00,000
(vi)	Advance received during the month for future intra-State supply	9,00,000
	INWARD SUPPLY:	
(i)	Imported computer accessories from Korea and the goods landed in Mumbai Port. The goods reached at his registered premises on 3rd January. IGST has been paid on imported goods on 28th December of preceding year.	5,00,000
(ii)	Availed goods transport services from M/s Speed Trans of Kolkata, a Goods Transport Agency (GTA), with regard to transport of traded goods where rate of CGST/SGST @ 2.5% each IGST @ 5% was applicable. M/s Speed Trans has not exercised the option to itself pay GST on GTA services provided by it.	1,00,000
(iii)	Apart from the above, received 15 invoices involving IGST of ₹ 1,00,000, during the current month	--

Mr. Rishi provided the following additional information:

(a) Turnover for the previous financial year was ₹ 21 lakh.

(b) He had availed services in an inter-State transaction with a taxable value of ₹ 4,00,000 and a tax rate of 18%. This transaction was liable to tax under reverse charge. Payment for the same to the supplier was not made till the current month (overdue for 181 days as at 1st January). However, tax due under the said transaction was paid to Government and credit availed in the month of transaction itself.

(c) Out of the 15 invoices as per above, 12 invoices involving IGST of ₹ 95,000 were uploaded by the suppliers in their GSTR-1 return and got reflected in GSTR-2B of Mr. Rishi.

(d) He had sent goods valued ₹ 1,00,000 to his job worker, in the State of Kerala, who further processed the said goods and made direct supply on 31st January from Kerala to a buyer in the State of Maharashtra at a price of ₹ 1,00,000. Mr. Rishi has declared the job worker's place of business / premises as his additional place of business or the job worker is registered.

(e) Out of advance received for future supply, ₹ 5,00,000 related to supply of goods and the rest related to service.

(f) Rates of CGST, SGST and IGST are 9%, 9% and 18% respectively for both inward and outward supply of goods and services unless otherwise provided.

(g) All the amounts given are exclusive of taxes wherever applicable.

From the information given above, you are required to compute the net GST liability payable in cash (CGST and SGST or IGST, as the case may be) for the month of January. Assessee wants to make the cash payment of GST under SGST head as far as possible. **(14 Marks)**

2. (a) Binaca Electronics Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as BEL) is engaged in manufacturing televisions. It is registered in the State of Haryana. It has appointed distributors across the country who sell the televisions manufactured by it. The maximum retail price (MRP) printed on the package of a television is ₹ 12,000. The applicable rate of GST on televisions is 18%. BEL dispatches the stock of televisions to its distributors ordered by them on a quarterly basis.

In order to promote its sales, the Sales Head of BEL has formulated a sales promotion scheme on 1st April. Under this scheme, BEL offers a discount of 10% (per television) on televisions supplied to the distributors if the distributors sell 500 televisions in a quarter. The discount is offered on the price at which the televisions are sold to the distributors (excluding all charges and taxes).

It appoints Shah Electronics (an unrelated party as per GST Law) as its distributor in Haryana on 1st April and dispatches 750 televisions on 8th April as stock for the quarter April-June. BEL has sold the televisions to distributor - Shah Electronics at ₹ 8,400 per television (exclusive of applicable taxes). Shah Electronics has requested BEL for a special packing of the televisions delivered to it for which BEL has charged ₹ 1,200 per television.

Shah Electronics places a purchase order of 1,000 televisions with BEL for the quarter July-September. The distributor reports sales of 700 televisions for the quarter April-June and 850 televisions for the quarter July-September. The discount policy offered by BEL as explained above is also available to Shah Electronics as per the distributorship agreement.

While Shah Electronics reverses the input tax credit availed for the quarter July-September, it has failed to reverse the input tax credit availed for the quarter April-June.

Examine the scenario with reference to section 15 of the CGST Act, 2017 and compute the taxable value of televisions supplied by BEL to Shah Electronics during the quarters April-June and July-September. **(9 Marks)**

(b) Compute export duty from the following data:

(i) FOB price of goods: US $ 1,00,000.

(ii) Shipping bill presented electronically on 26th April.

(iii) Proper officer passed order permitting clearance and loading of goods for export (Let Export Order) on 4th May.

(iv) Rate of exchange and rate of export duty are as under:

	Rate of Exchange	Rate of Export Duty
On 26th April	1 US $ = ₹ 70	10%
On 4th May	1 US $ = ₹ 72	8%

(v) Rate of exchange is notified for export by Central Board of Indirect taxes and Customs.

(Make suitable assumptions wherever required and show the workings.) **(5 Marks)**

3. (a) ABC 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. ABC 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) Basis the following information, determine the time of supply:

S. No.	Event	Date
(1)	Commencement of provision of service	05^{th} June
(2)	Completion of service	10^{th} October
(3)	Invoice issued	20^{th} October
(4)	Payment received by cheque and entered in the books	15^{th} October
(5)	Amount credited in Bank account	18^{th} October
(6)	Rate changed from 12% to 18%	16^{th} October

Note: Assume that all the days covered in the above case are working days. **(4 Marks)**

(c) Determine the total duties payable under Customs Act if Mr. Rao 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 12% and BCD is 10%. Ignore GST compensation cess and agriculture infrastructure and development cess. **(5 Marks)**

4. (a) Rishabh Enterprises – a sole proprietorship firm – started an air-conditioned restaurant in Virar, Maharashtra in the month of February wherein the customers are served cooked food as well as cold drinks/non-alcoholic beverages. In March, the firm opened a liquor shop in Raipur, Uttarakhand for trading of alcoholic liquor for human consumption.

Determine whether Rishabh Enterprises is liable to be registered under GST law with the help of the following information:

Particulars	February (₹)*	March (₹)*
Serving of cooked food and cold drinks/non-alcoholic beverages in restaurant in Maharashtra	5,50,000	6,50,000
Sale of alcoholic liquor for human consumption in Uttarakhand		5,00,000
Supply of packed food items from restaurant in Maharashtra	1,50,000	2,00,000

* excluding GST

You are required to provide reasons for treatment of various items given above. **(5 Marks)**

(b) Manihar Enterprises, registered in Delhi, is engaged in supply of various goods and services exclusively to Government departments, agencies etc. and persons notified under section 51. It has provided the information relating to the supplies made, their contract values and the payment due against each of them in the month of October, respectively as under:

S. No.	Particulars	Total contract value (inclusive of GST) (₹)	Payment due in October (₹)
(i)	Interior decoration of Andhra Bhawan located in Delhi. Service contract is entered into with the Government of Andhra Pradesh (registered only in Andhra Pradesh)	12,39,000	12,39,000
(ii)	Supply of printed books and printed post cards to a West Delhi Post Office [Out of total contract value of ₹ 9,72,000, contract value for supply of books (exempt from GST) is ₹ 7,00,000 and for supply of printed post cards (taxable under GST) is ₹ 2,72,000.]	9,72,000	50,000 for books & 20,000 for printed post cards

You are required to determine amount of tax, if any, to be deducted from each of the receivable given above assuming the rate of CGST, SGST and IGST as 9%, 9% and 18% respectively.

Will your answer be different, if Manihar Enterprises is registered under composition scheme?

(4 Marks)

(c) Answer the following with reference to the provisions of the Customs Act, 1962 and rules made thereunder:

(1) Mr. A filed a claim for payment of duty drawback amounting to ₹ 50,000 on 30th July. However, the amount was received on 28th October. You are required to calculate the amount of interest payable to Mr. A on the amount of duty drawback claimed.

(2) Mr. X was erroneously refunded a sum of ₹ 20,000 in excess of actual drawback on 20th June. A demand for recovery of the same was issued by the Department on 28th August. Mr. X returned the erroneous refund to the Department on 20th October. You are required to calculate the amount of interest chargeable from Mr. X.

Provide brief reasons for your answer. Interest rate applicable @ 15% under section 28AA of Customs Act, 1962 **(5 Marks)**

5. (a) Mr. Arihant is engaged in supply of taxable goods and is registered in the State of Orissa. A demand notice under GST law of ₹ 50 lakh is served on him on 5th April. On 10th April, despite having knowledge of said notice, Mr. Arihant transferred his ancestral property located in Punjab in the name of his wife Soma for a consideration of ₹ 2 lakh without taking any permission from the authorities under GST. The value for the purpose of stamp duty valuation was ₹ 80 lakh.

Subsequently, he filed a reply to said demand notice on 15th April stating that he would not be able to pay the amount of tax demanded in the notice due to his distressed financial situation.

Determine the validity of the act of transferring of property by Mr. Arihant to his wife Soma, under the provisions of the GST law. **(5 Marks)**

(b) Mr. Jagjeevan has filed Form GSTR 3B after the due date prescribed for filing it. The adjudicating authority is of the opinion that penalty has to be levied under section 73(9) & (11) of the CGST Act, 2017 and has decided to pass an order for levying penalty of 10% of the tax or ₹ 10,000, whichever is higher, on the grounds that amount collected as tax has not been paid within a period of 30 days from the due date of payment of tax. Discuss the decision of the adjudication authority as to its correctness or otherwise. **(4 Marks)**

(c) John Biden, aged 32, is a tourist of US origin. He has come to India on a travel visa and carries with him the following articles as part of baggage:

Particulars	Value in ₹
Used personal effects	50,000
Travel souvenirs	50,000
Laptop	1,20,000
200 gms tobacco [Valued @ ₹ 5 per gram]	1,000
50 cigars [Valued @ ₹ 100 each]	5,000
Fire-arms	80,000

With reference to the Baggage Rules, 2016, determine customs duty payable. Ignore agriculture infrastructure and development cess. **(5 Marks)**

6. (a) Elaborate the difference between zero rated supplies and exempt supplies. **(6 Marks)**

(b) Who are the members of the GST Council? Enumerate any two recommendations that can be made by the GST Council. **(3 Marks)**

(c) Enumerate the privileges of the Status Holders in the Foreign Trade Policy 2015-2020. **(5 Marks)**