

Postal Test Papers_P11_Intermediate_Syllabus 2012

Paper 11 (Indirect Taxation) Test Paper—I/11/LEG/2012/T-1

(Answer all the Questions)

Question 1.

- (a) What is Taxable Event?
- (b) M/S ABC Ltd., (manufacturing computer hardware) has cleared goods of the value of ₹120 lakhs during the financial year 2012-13 exclusive of duties and taxes. The goods attract 12% ad valorem excise duty plus education cess as applicable. Determine the excise duty liability when the assessee opts for Cenvat facility and also in the case when the assessee decides not to avail Cenvat benefit. The turnover of the assessee in the previous year 2011-12 was ₹100 lakhs.
- (c) State the rules used for reversal of Cenvat Credit.
- (d) Anoop & Co. furnish the following expenditure incurred by them and want you to find the assessable value for the purpose of paying excise duty on captive consumption. Determine the cost of production in terms of rule 8 of the Central Excise Valuation (Determination of Price of Excisable Goods) Rules, 2000 and as per CAS-4 (cost accounting standard) (i) Direct material cost per unit inclusive of excise duty at 12.36% - ₹1,320, (ii) Direct wages - ₹250, (iii) Other direct expenses - ₹100, (iv) Indirect materials - ₹75, (v) Factory Overheads - ₹200, (vi) Administrative overhead (25% relating to production capacity) ₹100 (vii) Selling and distribution expenses - ₹150, (viii) Quality Control - ₹25, (ix) Sale of scrap realized - ₹20, (x) Actual profit margin - 15%.

[4+6+6+4]

Question 2.

- (a) What do you understand by transit and transshipment of goods? Under what conditions do they enjoy exemptions from duty under the Customs Act, 1962?
- (b) Explain briefly the procedures for Import.
- (c) The assessable value of an imported items in ₹1,00,000. Basic customs duty is 20%, additional duty of customs is 2% and secondary and higher education cess is 1% on duty. No additional duty of customs is chargeable on such goods u/s. 3(5) of the Act.
Compute the amount of customs duty payable. Also state the amount of credit available to the importer.

[4+6+5]

Question 3.

- (a) "Direct taxes are 'regressive' in nature" — Is it true or false? State this with reasons.
- (b) Describe the power of taxation under the Constitution of India.

[2+3]

Question 4.

- (i) Fill in the blanks:
- (i) Service tax came into force from _____ Finance Act.
- (ii) E-payment of service tax is mandatory where the service tax paid in the immediate preceding year is not less than ₹ _____.
- (ii) State with reasons whether the following statements are true or false:
- (i) The Commissioner of Central Excise is empowered to review the service tax orders passed by the officers subordinate to him and re-adjudicate it, in case he finds the order to be legally inappropriate.
- (ii) A service provider can opt for centralised registration under service tax even if he does not have any centralised billing system.
- (iii) "Services in recognized systems of medicines in India are exempt." — Discuss.
- (iv) Define the Rule 3 for determination of point of taxation.

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- (v) Calculate the value of taxable service of Robin Transport Company engaged in the business of transport of goods by road. Give reasons for taxability or exemption of each item. No freight is received from any of the specified category of consignor/consignee. Suitable assumption may be made wherever required. Robin does not avail cenvat credit.

		₹
(i)	Total freight charges received by Robin during the year	6,75,000
(ii)	Freight charges received for transporting fruits	62,500
(iii)	Freight collected for transporting small consignment for persons who paid less than Rs. 750 for each consignment	37,500
(iv)	Freight collected for transporting goods in small vehicles for person who paid less than Rs. 1500 per trip	75,000

- (vi) What is the place of provision where the location of receiver is not ascertainable in the ordinary course of business?
- (vii) Ms P, practicing Cost Accountant received ₹20,00,000 in the June, 2012. He paid service tax on 25th July 2012 by way of GAR - 7 challan. Gross receipts in the year 2011-12 were ₹25 lakhs. You are required to calculate interest on delay payment of service tax.

[(1×2)+(1×2)+4+4+5+4+4]

Question 5.

- (a) Define Arm's Length Price.
 (b) State the difficulties in applying Arm's Length Principle.

[5+5]

Question 6.

- (a) State the following statements whether true or false:
 (i) Levy of VAT will have effect on retail price of goods.
 (ii) Appeal against an order passed by the Registration authority must be filed within 90 days of the service of order to the Central Sales Tax Authority.
- (b) In each of the cases given below, one out of four alternatives is correct. Indicate the correct answer with working notes thereon.
 (i) Priti & Co. a dealer in Delhi dealing in consumer goods, had purchased goods of ₹2,16,000 (exclusive VAT) and after adding for expenses of ₹24,000 and of Profit ₹60,000 had sold out the same. If the rate of VAT on purchase and sales is 12.5% what would be the amount of tax payable (Net) under VAT?
 A. ₹10,500
 B. ₹9,000
 C. ₹3,000
 D. None of the above
- (ii) The selling price of URP LTD. inclusive of basic Excise duty @ 8%, education cess @ 2%, SAH EC @ 1% and CST @ 2% is ₹3,600. What would be the assessable value of the product per unit under the Central Excise Act?
 A. ₹3325.94
 B. ₹3260.87
 C. ₹3065.10
 D. None of (A), (B) & (C)
- (c) State the distinctions between 'Zero Rated Sale' and 'Exempt Sale' in the context of VAT.
 (d) Define the terms — 'Dealer' and 'Business' as per Central Sales Tax Act, 1956.

[(2×2)+(2×2)+3+4]

Question 7.

- (a) "Inputs required to manufacture export products can be imported without payment of customs duty under Advance Authorisation." — Define the statement.
 (b) State the method of Duty Drawback on Re-export as per Section 74 of Customs Act, 1962.

[5+5]

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Paper 11 (Indirect Taxation) Test Paper—I/11/LEG/2012/T-2

(Answer all the Questions)

Question 1.

- (a) Write a short note on Anti-Dumping Duty.
- (b) An importer imported Description of goods: Mulberry Raw Silk (not thrown) (HS Code 5002 00) from People's Republic of China. CIF value was US \$ 20,000 and quantity 1,000 Kgs. Exchange rate was US \$ = ₹44 on date of presentation of Bill of Entry. Customs Duty rates are – (i) Basic Customs Duty 10%, (ii) Education Cess 2%, (iii) SAH Education Cess - 1%. There is no excise duty payable on these goods if manufactured in India. As per Notification No. 106/2003-Cus dated 10-7-2003, anti-dumping duty has been imposed on these goods imported from China, manufactured by any producer in People's Republic of China. The anti-dumping duty will be equal to difference between amount calculated @ US \$31.69 per Kg and 'Landed value' of goods. Compute Customs Duty liability & anti-dumping liability.

Or,

An importer has imported a machine from UK at FOB cost of 10,000 UK Pounds. Other details are as follows:

- (i) Freight from UK to Indian port was 700 pounds.
- (ii) Insurance was paid to insurer in India: ₹6,000
- (iii) Design and development charges of 2,000 UK pounds were paid to a consultancy firm in UK
- (iv) The importer also spent an amount of ₹50,000 in India for development work connected with the machinery.
- (v) ₹10,000 were spent in transporting the machinery from Indian port to the factory of importer.
- (vi) Rate of exchange as announced by RBI was: ₹68.82 = one UK Pound
- (vii) Rate of exchange as announced by CBE&C (Board) by notification under section 14(3)(a)(i) : ₹68.70 = One UK pound
- (viii) Rate at which bank recovered the amount from importer: ₹68.35 = One UK Pound.
- (ix) Foreign exporters have an Agent in India. Commission is payable to the agent in Indian Rupees @ 5% of FOB price.

Customs duty payable was 10%. If similar goods were produced in India, excise duty payable as per tariff is 24%. There is an excise exemption notification which exempts the duty as is in excess of 16%. Education cess is as applicable Spl. CVD is payable at applicable rates.

Find customs duty payable. What are the duty refunds/benefits available if the importer is (a) manufacturer (b) service provider (c) Trader?

- (c) Mrs. And Mr. Kapoor visited Germany and brought following goods while returning to India after 6 days abroad on 8th April 2012.
- (i) Their personal effects like clothes, etc., valued at ₹35,000.
- (ii) A personal computer bought for ₹36,000.
- (iii) A laptop computer bought for ₹95,000.
- (iv) Two liters of liquor bought for ₹1,600.
- (v) A new camera bought for ₹37,400.

What is the amount of customs duty payable?

[4+6+5]

Question 2.

- (a) What are the differences between direct taxes and indirect taxes in relation to nature of tax and taxable event?
- (b) Why manufacturers or dealers psychologically favour indirect taxes?

[4+1]

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Question 3.

- (a) An SSI unit is not eligible for exemption from excise duty if it manufactures goods with brand name belonging to other person. However, SSI exemption is available if the goods bearing brand name of other person are manufactured in a specified area. Explain provisions relating to that area. Is there any limit to the exemption?
- (b) Write a short note on Harmonised System of Nomenclature.
- (c) 1,500 pieces of a product 'A' were manufactured during the financial year. Its list price (i.e. retail 250 per piece, exclusive of taxes. The manufacturer offers 20% discount to wholesalers on the price) is list price. During the year, 840 pieces were sold in wholesale, 510 pieces were sold in retail, 35 pieces were distributed as free samples. Balance quantity of 115 pieces was in stock at the end of the year. The rate of duty is 12% plus education cess and SAH education cesses as applicable. What is the total duty paid during the financial year?
Assume that the manufacture is not eligible for SSI concession.
- (d) Following transactions took place in the factory of A Ltd.:
- (i) An imported consignment of raw materials was received vide Bill of Entry dated 2.12.12 showing the following customs duty payments: Basic Customs duty ₹25,000; Additional duty (CVD) ₹20,000; Special Additional duty ₹5,800.
- (ii) A consignment of 1,000 kgs of inputs was received. The Excise duty paid as per the invoice was ₹10,000. While the input was being unloaded 50 kgs were damaged and were found to be not usable.
- (iii) A vehicle containing machinery was received. The machinery was purchased through a dealer and not from the manufacturer. The dealer's Invoice No. 925, dated 3.4.12 marked 'original for buyer' certified that the Excise duty paid by the manufacturer of machinery was ₹24,000. The dealer is registered with the Central Excise Authorities.
- (iv) Some inputs for final products were received. These were accompanied by a certified Xerox copy (photo copy) of Invoice No. 286 dated 15.1.2013 indicating that Excise duty of ₹6,400, has been paid on inputs. The original or duplicate copies of invoice are not traceable.

Indicate the eligibility of CENVAT Credit in each case under the CENVAT Credit Rules, 2004 with explanations where necessary.

[4+4+6+6]

Question 4.

"Software is the set of instructions that allows physical hardware to function and perform computations in a particular manner, be it a word processor, web browser or the computer's operating system. These expressions are in contrast with the concept of hardware which are the physical components of a computer system, and data, which is information that performs no computation and gives no enabling instructions to computer hardware but is ready for processing by the computer software" – LML Ltd. vs. Commissioner of Customs 2010 (258) ELT 321(SC).

Also held that CD- ROM containing images of drawings and designs of engineering goods are not classifiable as computer software.

In 2004, the Supreme Court pronounced a landmark judgement in case of Tata Consultancy Services vs. State of Andhra Pradesh (2004) 141 Taxman 132 (SC) – TCS case. The judgement stated the parameters under which software would qualify as "goods". The relevant text of the judgement read "the text, to determine whether a property is 'goods' for the purposes sales tax (now VAT), is not whether the property is tangible or intangible or incorporeal. The test is whether the concerned items is capable of abstraction, consumption and whether it can be transmitted, transferred, delivered, stored, possessed, etc. Admittedly in the case of software, both canned and uncanned, all of these are possible'.

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While the Supreme Court firmly concluded that sale of branded/canned software is liable to sales tax law (now VAT), the view expressed on unbranded software was with convert stating that 'even unbranded software, when it is marketed/sold, may be goods. We, however, are not dealing with this aspect and express no opinion thereon because in case of unbranded software other questions like situs of contract of sale and/ or whether the contract is a service contract may arise'.

Answer the following questions —

- (a) What is Software?
- (b) State the judgemental view in regard to whether software is good or not.
- (c) What is the view of Supreme Court on unbranded software?

[3+4+3]

Question 5.

- (a) List out the exclusions from negative list in respect of services provided by Govt. or local authority.
- (b) Determine the point of taxation in case of specified services or persons.
- (c) Ms. Q rendered taxable services to a client. A bill of ₹40,000 were raised on 29-4-2012. ₹15,000 were received from the client on 1-5-2012 and the balance on 23-5-2012. No service tax was separately charged in the bill.
 - (i) Is Ms. Q liable to pay service tax, even though the same has not been charged by her?
 - (ii) If so, what is the value of taxable services and the service tax?
 - (iii) Due date of payment of service tax?Note: previous year turnover is ₹25 lakhs.
- (d) What is location of the service provider and service receiver?
- (e) Y Ltd. Filed the ST-3 return on 30th November, 2010 for the period from 1st April, 2010 to 30th September, 2010. Subsequently on 1st February 2011, some mistakes were found in the ST-3 return which was originally submitted on 30th November, 2010. Service tax authorities rejected the revised return filled by the Y Ltd. On 5th February, 2011, since the revised return was filled by the assessee after 90 days from the due date of filling the return (i.e. 25th October, 2010). The action of the department is correct?

[8+4+5+4+4]

Question 6.

- (a) Define Penultimate sale for export of goods.
- (b) Goods worth ₹1,02,000 are sold by A of Andhra Pradesh to C of Chennai, CST @ 2% is included in the above. If the local sales tax rate is 0%, 1%, 4% or 12.5% on such sale within the state of Andhra Pradesh. What will be the tax liability?
 - (i) If buyer is the registered dealer and C Form given.
 - (ii) If buyer is the unregistered dealer.
- (c) Write a short note on Tax Identification Number.

[5+5+5]

Question 7.

State the different types of duty drawback rates.

[10]

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Paper 11 (Indirect Taxation) Test Paper—I/11/LEG/2012/T-3

(Answer all the questions)

Question 1.

"Inputs required to manufacture export products can be imported without payment of customs duty under Advance Authorisation." — Write a note on Advance Authorisation. [10]

Question 2.

- What is Provisional Anti-Dumping Duty?
- An importer imported some goods for subsequent sale in India at \$12,000 on CIF basis. Relevant exchange rate as notified by the Central Government and RBI was ₹45 and ₹45.50 respectively. The item imported attracts basic duty at 10% and education Cess as applicable. If similar goods were manufactured in India, Excise Duty payable as per Tariff is 14% plus Education Cess of 2% and SAH 1%. Arrive at the Assessable value and the total duty payable thereon. State eligibility of CENVAT credit to buyer.
- "No anti-dumping duty is payable by EOs under the Customs Act, 1962, even where the goods imported are used for manufacture of goods sold in India." — State the statement whether true or false with reason.
- Describe the aspects of Duty Drawback on Re-Export according to the Customs Act, 1962.

[4+4+2+5]

Question 3.

- M/s Fin Finance Ltd. purchased equipment on 1.7.2012 from a vendor for ₹100 lakhs (exclusive of VAT @4%) on behalf of a dealer for giving on lease. The deemed sale Price of such goods is ₹1,20,00,000 (principal amount), taxable @4% of VAT and interest for the lease period is ₹30,00,000. The lease term covers substantially the whole useful life of the equipment. Assume input tax credit on purchased equipment is fully allowed in the first year. Find VAT payable by M/s Fin Finance Ltd.
- Define Works Contract as per CST Act, 1956.
- Write with examples about the 'Carousel Fraud' in VAT.
- Mr. A, a first stage dealer in pharmaceutical plant and boiler in the State of Tamil Nadu, furnishes the under mentioned information:

		₹
(i)	Total inter-State sales during financial year 2011-12 (CST not shown separately)	2,31,25,000
(ii)	Trade commission for which credit notes have to be issued separately	5,78,125
(iii)	Freight and transportation charges (of this ₹1,50,000 is on inclusive basis)	4,50,000
(iv)	Insurance premium paid prior to delivery of goods	70,000
(v)	Installation and commissioning charges levied separately in invoices	75,000

Compute the tax liability under the CST Act, assuming the rate of tax @ 2%.

[5+3+3+4]

Question 4.

- Write down the Power of Taxation under Constitution of India.
- Give some examples of Direct Taxes and Indirect Taxes.

[3+2]

Question 5.

Based on classification, write a note 'Cross Border Services'.

[10]

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Question 6.

- (a) Mr. X a composer of a song having the copyright for his song. When he allow the recording of the song on payment of some royalty by a music company for further distribution, if so Mr. X is required to pay service tax on the royalty amount received from a music company?
- (b) What types of exemptions are provided to the services by an Arbitral Tribunal and Advocates?
- (c) Describe Point of Taxation.
- (d) Mr. Agarwal, a consulting engineer raised a bill ₹2,20,600 (including service tax @12.36%) on his client for consulting services rendered by him in the month of June,2012. A partial payment of ₹1,65,450 was received by Mr. Agarwal in the month of September 2012 as full and final settlement. Compute the service tax amount payable by Mr. Agarwal and the due date by which service tax can be deposited. Previous year taxable services were ₹74 lakhs.
- (e) State briefly whether the following services under the Finance Act, 1994 relating to service tax are taxable service.
- (i) Service provided in the state of Rajasthan by a person having a place of business in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.
- (ii) Service provided from India for use outside India.
- (iii) Service provided from outside India and received in India by individual otherwise than purpose of use in business or commerce.
- (iv) Service provided to an Export Oriented Unit.
- (f) Briefly list out the manner of distribution of credit by input service distributor as per Rule 7 of the Cenvat Credit Rules, 2004.

[3+5+4+5+4+4]

Question 7.

- (a) State the excisability of Waste and Scrap. (Case reference may be given)
- (b) A manufacturer has appointed brokers for obtaining orders from wholesalers. The brokers procure orders for which they get brokerage of 5% on selling price. Manufacturer sells goods to buyers at ₹250 per piece. The price is inclusive of State Vat and Central excise duty. State Vat rate is 4% and excise duty rate is 12% plus education cess and SAH education cess as applicable. What is the AV, and what is duty payable per piece?
- (c) Avisari Ltd. is a small-scale industrial unit manufacturing a product X. The Annual report for the year 2012-13 of the unit shows a gross sale turnover of ₹1,91,40,000, which includes excise duty and sales tax. The product attracted an excise duty rate of 12% as BED, education cess @ 2% of excise duty and Sales Tax 10%. Determine the duty liability under Notification No. 8/2003-CE, if SSI unit had availed SSI exemption and then paid duty. On the other hand, if SSI had availed Cenvat Credit on all its inputs, what would be the excise duty liability? (Ignore SAH education Cess).
- (d) Z Ltd. purchased 25 computer systems, eligible as capital goods under CENVAT Credit Rules, 2004 on 1.7.2010 paying a duty of ₹2,600 on each computer system. However, since these systems became outdated, it sold 20 computer systems out of 25 on 25.6.2012 at a residual value of ₹2,000 each. Excise duty on such residual value @12.36%. Determine the amount of CENVAT credit required to be reversed in the financial year 2012-13.

[4+6+4+6]

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Paper 11 (Indirect Taxation) Test Paper—I/11/LEG/2012/T-4

(Answer all the questions)

Question 1.

- Write a note on Negative List.
- State Rule 7 (Determination of point of taxation in case of specified services or persons) of the Point of Taxation Rules, 2011.
- Determine the value of service in relation to money changing.
- What are the criteria to determine if a service is 'directly in relation to' immovable property located in taxable territory?
- What is 'input service' as per Rule 2(l) of Cenvat Credit Rules, 2004? [8+4+5+4+4]

Question 2.

- Are sale of bundles of old newspapers as waste papers exempt from CST?
- Whether the following statements are true or false state with reasons —
 - Insurance company which takes possession of damaged goods for which it has paid, sells the damaged goods. The insurance company is a dealer under the Central Sales Tax Act.
 - Lottery ticket is not goods under the CST Act.
- State briefly the basic distinction between Sales tax and Excise.
- Compute the net VAT liability from the following information:-

Particulars	₹
Raw material purchased from foreign market (including duty paid on imports @ 20%)	12,000
Raw material purchased from local market (including VAT charged on the material @4%)	20,800
Raw material purchased from neighbouring state (including CST paid on purchases @ 2%)	7,140
Storage, transportation cost and interest	2,500
Other manufacturing expenses incurred.	600

[3+(2×2)+2+6]

Question 3.

Write a short note on Input Duty Relief Schemes.

[10]

Question 4.

- Fill in the blanks with appropriate words.
 - Central excise is a duty on excisable goods manufactured or produced in India, other than _____.
 - Waste and Scrap will not be excisable unless it is specified in _____.
- Repacking of an already manufactured product would amount to manufacture in Excise Law — State with reason whether the statement is true or false.
- A Trader supplies raw material of ₹1,150 to processor. Processor processes the raw material and supplies finished product to the trader. The processor charges ₹450, which include ₹350 as processing expenses and ₹100 as his (processor's) profit. Transport cost for sending the raw material to the factory of processor is ₹50. Transport charges for returning the finished product to the trader from the premises of the processor is ₹60. The finished product is sold by the trader at ₹2,100 from his premises. He charges Vat separately in his invoice at applicable rates. The rate of duty is 12% plus education cess as applicable. What is the AV, and what is total duty payable?

Or,

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1,500 pieces of a product 'A' were manufactured during the financial year. Its list price (i.e. retail 250 per piece, exclusive of taxes. The manufacturer offers 20% discount to wholesalers on the price) is list price. During the year, 840 pieces were sold in wholesale, 510 pieces were sold in retail, and 35 pieces were distributed as free samples. Balance quantity of 115 pieces was in stock at the end of the year. The rate of duty is 12% plus education cess and SAH education cesses as applicable. What is the total duty paid during the financial year?

Assume that the manufacture is not eligible for SSI concession.

(d) Maharaja, a manufacturer of dutiable as well as exempted goods, furnishes the following information for the month of May 2012:

- (i) Assessable value of dutiable goods ₹250 lakh (rate of duty 16%);
- (ii) Price of exempted goods cleared from the factory ₹200 lakh;
- (iii) CENVAT credit of input X (used only in the manufacture of exempted goods) ₹10 lakh;
- (iv) CENVAT credit of input Y (used only in the manufacture of dutiable goods) ₹15 lakh;
- (v) CENVAT credit of input Z (used commonly in manufacture of exempted as well as dutiable goods but no separate accounts are maintained in respect of such input Z) ₹20 lakh; and
- (vi) CENVAT credit of capital goods (used partly for manufacture of exempted goods also) ₹25 lakh (total amount of duty).

Compute the amount of excise duty and any other amount payable by Maharaja for the month of May 2012.

- (e) The value of excisable goods viz. Iron and Steel articles manufactured by M/s. Alpha Ltd. was ₹120 lakhs during the financial year 2012-13, net of taxes and duties. The goods attract 12% *ad-valorem* basic duty plus education cess of 2% plus SAH education cess as applicable. Determine the excise duty liability when the assessee opts for 'CENVAT' and opts for not to avail 'CENVAT' under SSI exemption notification respectively.
- (f) M/s XYZ. are in the business of supplying "Turbo-alternators" to various customers. They manufacture steam turbines in the factory, which are removed to the customer's site on payment of Central Excise Duty. They purchase duty paid alternators from the market which are delivered at the customer's site. M/s XYZ assemble both the items and fix them permanently on a platform at the site. Department demands central excise duty payable on "Turbo-alternator" when it comes into existence after being assembled on the platform embedded to the earth. Is the view taken by the department correct. Discuss with the help of case laws, if any. [(1×2)+2+3+6+4+3]

Question 5.

- (a) State briefly the basic requirements of principle of natural justice in the context of adjudication in indirect taxes.
- (b) What are the differences between direct taxes and indirect taxes?

[2+3]

Question 6.

- (a) Briefly describe Import General Manifest (IGM).
- (b) Certain goods were imported in February 2012. "Into bond" bill of entry was presented on 14th February, 2012 and goods were cleared from the port for warehousing. Assessable value was \$5,00,000. Customs officer issued the order under section 60 permitting the deposit of the goods in warehouse on 21st February, 2012 for 3 months. Goods were not cleared even after warehousing period was over, i.e., 21st May, 2012 and extension of time was also not obtained. Customs officer issued notice under section 72 demanding duty and other charges. Goods were cleared by importer on 28th June, 2012. What is the

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amount of duty payable while removing the goods? Compute on the basis of following information (assume that no additional duty or special additional duty payable).

	14.02.2012	21.05.2012	28.06.2012
Rate of Exchange per USD (₹)	48.30	48.40	48.50
Basic customs duty	35%	30%	25%

(c) What is Bill of Entry? Write its significance in Customs.

[4+6+5]

Question 7.

- (a) "Globalization and the drive to achieve efficiencies within MNE groups have encouraged sharing of resources to provides support between one or more location by way of shared services." — Analyze it.
- (b) Write down the FEMARBI Compliance in the context of Cross Border Services.

[5+5]

