

MOCK TEST PAPER – 2
FINAL (OLD) 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.
- (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 up to 31st October, 2018 and (ii) customs law as amended by the Finance Act, 2018 and notifications/circulars issued till 31st October, 2018.
- (iv) The GST rates for goods and services mentioned in various questions are hypothetical and may not necessarily be the actual rates leviable on those goods and services. The rates of customs duty are also hypothetical and may not necessarily be the actual rates. Further, GST compensation cess should be ignored in all the questions, wherever applicable.

Division A: Multiple Choice Questions (30 marks)

(Questions nos. 1-10 are of 2 marks each and 11- 20 are of 1 mark each)

1. Analyse the transactions mentioned below-
 - (a) Mr. Abhinay, provides architect services to Institute for Rural Development, a Government Agency for Rs. 2,80,000/- (inclusive of Rs. 30,000/- GST) under a contract in October, 2018. Mr. Abhinay, is registered under GST. Being a registered supplier, Institute for Rural Development deducted TDS of supplier.
 - (b) M/s. Manmohak Apparels, is registered under GST in Madhya Pradesh. It sells leather handbags across India through e-commerce operator Pingpong. Pingpong, is also registered with Madhya Pradesh GST Authority as TCS collector and collected TCS @ 1% (0.5% CGST + 0.5% SGST) on supplies made through it. M/s. Manmohak Apparels made sales of Rs. 3,45,000/- and received sales returns of Rs. 67,700/- in the month of October, 2018. Sales are inclusive of tax. Leather handbags are taxable @ 18% GST. Pingpong, collected TCS of Rs. 2,350/- from M/s Manmohak Apparels.

Which of the transactions are in compliance with section 51 or section 52 of CGST Act?

- (a) Only (i)
 - (b) Only (ii)
 - (c) Both (i) and (ii)
 - (d) Neither (i) nor (ii)
2. M/s. Korelal Printon (P) Ltd., a registered person under GST in the State of Jammu & Kashmir, has been engaged in the business of offset printing and has been 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 M/s. Korelal Printon (P) Ltd., in PDF format. The publisher also sent paper worth Rs. 4.00 Lakh to the printer, free of cost for the purposes of printing its books on 10-Nov-2018. M/s. Korelal Printon (P) Ltd., raised an invoice of Rs. 1.50 Lakh against printing of books and returned the printed books through Challan to the publisher on 20-Feb-2019.

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

You may suitably advise 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.
- (b) The goods sent for job work, i.e. paper sent for printing is a composite supply
- (c) M/s. Korelal Printon (P) Ltd., has entered into an agreement of printing books. Therefore, he is liable to pay tax on the gross value of Rs. 5.50 Lakh.
- (d) M/s. Korelal Printon (P) Ltd., has entered into an agreement of printing books. Therefore, he is liable to pay tax on the net value of Rs. 1.50 Lakh.

3. Mr. Palliwal Desai, a registered practicing Chartered Accountant, located in Jaipur, in the State of Rajasthan, is providing professional and consultancy services to its various clients from his firm.

He has taken some professional consultancy services from another establishment of its firm in UK. He has not paid any consideration for the same.

Such services would have been taxable @ 18% (9% under CGST + 9% under SGST and 18% under IGST), had they been received in India. Also, Mr. Palliwal Desai would have paid Rs. 4.00 Lakh, had he not received the said services from the UK establishment.

State the liability of Mr. Palliwal Desai, under CGST/IGST Act, 2017, out of the following options-

- (a) Rs. 72,000/- as Integrated Tax
- (b) CGST Rs. 36,000/- & SGST Rs. 36,000/-, since POS is in India
- (c) Nil, since no foreign exchange was paid
- (d) Nil, since such services are exempt

4. M/s. Radhika Travels (P) Ltd., purchased a bus chassis from M/s. Jyoti Motors Ltd., for a consideration of Rs. 80.00 Lakh on 1-Aug-2018. M/s. Radhika Travels (P) Ltd., sent the bus chassis for body building to M/s. Hanumant Fabricators, and paid in advance the total consideration of Rs. 25.00 Lakh on 10-Aug-2018. M/s. Hanumant Fabricators, after completing the bus body, informed M/s. Radhika Travels (P) Ltd., for inspection of the work done on 1-Sep-2018. M/s. Radhika Travels (P) Ltd., visited the work shop of M/s. Hanumant Fabricators, on 7-Sep-2018, and confirmed that the bus body was in accordance with the terms of the contract. M/s. Hanumant Fabricators, raised an invoice of Rs. 25.00 Lakh on 15-Sep-2018, and supplied chassis along with the bus body so constructed, along with the invoice on 16-Sep-2018. State the time of supply in this case, out of the choices given below-

- (a) 10-Aug-2018
- (b) 7-Sep-2018
- (c) 15-Sep-2018
- (d) 16-Sep-2018

5. Mr. Salman Khan, a resident of Mumbai, has booked a Videocon D2H connection at his other home in Delhi. His friend Shah Rukh Khan, is resident of Kerala, paid the charges for Salman's D2H connection in Delhi at the time of actual installation. Mr. Shah Rukh Khan went to Kolkatta after making the payment. Both Salman Khan and Shah Rukh Khan are not registered in GST.

Determine the place of supply of D2H service provided by Videocon to Mr. Salman Khan:

- (a) Mumbai
- (b) Kerala
- (c) Delhi
- (d) Kolkatta

6. State which of the following statement is correct:

- (i) Services by any artist by way of performance in folk or classical art forms of music, dance, or theatre as a brand ambassador if the consideration charged for such performance is not more than Rs. 150,000/- is exempt.
- (ii) Services of life insurance business under Life micro-insurance product as approved by the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority, having minimum amount of cover of Rs. 2,00,000/- is exempt
- (iii) Service by an acquiring bank, to any person in relation to settlement of an amount upto Rs. 2,500 /- in a single transaction transacted through credit card, debit card, charge card or other payment card service is exempt.
- (iv) Services provided by a goods transport agency by way of transport in a goods carriage of, goods, where gross amount charged for the transportation of goods on a consignment transported in a single carriage is Rs. 2250/-, is exempt.

Your options are-

- (a) (i)
- (b) (ii), (iii)
- (c) (ii), (iii), (iv)
- (d) None of the above

7. A taxable person has made following supplies in January, 2018 –

Sales within the State – Rs. 2,00,000.

Exports out of India– Rs. 60,000.

Supplies to SEZ located within the State – Rs. 40,000.

He does not intend to clear goods under Letter of Undertaking (LUT) or bond. The input tax credit available to him during January, 2018 – IGST – Nil. CGST – Rs.10,000. SGST – Rs. 20,000.

There is no opening balance in his electronic cash ledger or electronic credit ledger. Tax rates are – SGST – 9%, CGST – 9%, IGST – 18%. How much amount is payable by him in cash?

- (a) CGST – Rs. 8,000 SGST – Nil
- (b) CGST – Rs. 11,600 SGST – Rs. 1,600
- (c) CGST – Rs. 8,000, SGST – Nil, IGST – Rs. 5,200
- (d) CGST – Rs. 8,000 SGST – Nil, IGST – Rs. 16,000

8. Sukanya, a registered supplier, failed to pay the GST amounting to Rs. 5,000 for the month of January, 20XX. The proper officer imposed a penalty on Sukanya for failure to pay tax. Sukanya believes that it is a minor breach and in accordance with the provisions of section 126 of the CGST Act, 2017, no penalty is imposable for minor breaches of tax regulations. In this regard, which of the following statements is true?

- (a) Penalty is leviable on Sukanya since the breach is considered as a 'minor breach' only if amount of tax involved is less than Rs. 5,000
- (b) Penalty is not leviable on Sukanya since the breach is considered as a 'minor breach' if amount of tax involved is upto Rs. 5,000

- (c) Penalty is leviable on Sukanya since the breach is considered as a 'minor breach' only if amount of tax involved is Nil.
- (d) None of the above.
9. Rupam wishes to file an appeal to Appellate Tribunal. In which of the following cases, the Appellate Tribunal cannot refuse to admit his appeal as per the GST laws?
- Amount of tax/ ITC or difference in tax/ difference in ITC involved exceeds Rs.50,000
 - Amount of fine, fee or penalty determined by the order exceeds Rs. 50,000
 - Amount of tax/ ITC or difference in tax/ difference in ITC involved is Rs. 50,000
 - Amount of fine, fee or penalty determined by the order is Rs. 50,000
 - Amount of tax/ ITC or difference in tax/ difference in ITC involved is less than Rs. 50,000
 - Amount of fine, fee or penalty determined by the order is less than Rs. 50,000
- i. and ii.
 - i. and iii.
 - ii. and iv.
 - v. and vi.
10. Certain goods were imported by air. The free on board value of goods is Rs. 100. The cost of transport, loading, unloading and handling charges up to place of importation is Rs. 25. The cost of insurance is Rs. 10. For the purposes of rule 10(2) of the Customs Valuation (Determination of Value of Imported Goods) Rules, 2007, which of the following shall be added to the value of imported goods?
- Cost of transport, loading, unloading and handling charges –Rs. 25; and Cost of insurance Rs. 10;
 - Cost of transport, loading, unloading and handling charges –Rs. 25; and Cost of insurance Rs. 1.125
 - Cost of transport, loading, unloading and handling charges –Rs. 20; and Cost of insurance Rs. 1.125
 - Cost of transport, loading, unloading and handling charges –Rs. 20; and Cost of insurance Rs. 10
11. Mr. Khan, engaged in trading of ice-cream (not containing cocoa) in Jammu & Kashmir within the same State itself. Turnover of his firm in preceding financial year is Rs. 80,00,000. State the composition turnover limit for the State of Jammu and Kashmir and whether he is eligible to opt for Composition Scheme or not, under GST.
- Rs. 75,00,000/-: Yes
 - Rs. 75,00,000/-: No
 - Rs. 1,00,00,000/-: Yes
 - Rs. 80,00,000/-: Yes
12. Which one of the following persons are not liable to obtain registration compulsorily under GST?
- Input Service Distributor.
 - Persons who are required to deduct tax under section 51 of the CGST Act, 2017.
 - Persons who make taxable supply of goods or services or both on behalf of other taxable persons whether as an agent or otherwise.
 - Person making inter-State supply of taxable services with aggregate turnover of Rs. 15 lakh in Delhi.
13. As per section 54 of the CGST Act, 2017, any person claiming refund of any tax, interest, if any, paid on such tax or any other amount paid by him, may make an application before the expiry of _____ from the 'relevant date'.
- 2 years

- (b) 3 years
 - (c) 4 years
 - (d) 18 months
14. Which of the following statements are true w.r.t. accounts and records under GST laws?
- (a) All accounts and records are to be retained for 5 years.
 - (b) Stock record is to be maintained by all registered dealers except the dealers registered under composition scheme.
 - (c) Stock record is to be maintained by all registered dealers including composition dealers.
 - (d) Monthly production records are to be maintained by all dealers except the dealers who have taken option for composition.
15. GST compliance rating shall be assigned to:
- (a) only a person who is liable to deduct TDS/collect TCS
 - (b) only a composition dealer
 - (c) only an Input Service Distributor
 - (d) every registered person
16. Where the National Anti-Profiteering Authority determines that a registered person has not passed on the benefit of input tax credit to the recipient by way of commensurate reduction in price, the Authority may order:
- i. reduction in prices
 - ii. imposition of prescribed penalty
 - iii. cancellation of registration
- Which of the above options are correct?
- (a) i. and ii.
 - (b) i., ii. and iii.
 - (c) i. and iii.
 - (d) i.
17. Which of the following statements is correct while issuing a tax invoice under GST Laws?
- (a) Place of supply in case of inter-State supply is not required to be mentioned.
 - (b) The power of attorney holder can sign the tax invoice in case the taxpayer or his authorised representative has been travelling abroad.
 - (c) Quantity is not required to be mentioned in case of goods when goods are sold on "as is where is basis".
 - (d) HSN code for goods or services is required to be mentioned.
18. In which of the following cases, the refund under section 27 of the Customs Act, 1962 is credited to the consumer welfare fund?
- (a) If the importer proves that there is no unjust enrichment;
 - (b) Where goods are imported for non-personal use of an individual;
 - (c) If the amount of refund relates to drawback under sections 74 and 75 of the Customs Act, 1962
 - (d) If the amount relates to export duty paid on goods which have been returned to exporter as specified under section 26 of the Customs Act, 1962.

19. Which of the following goods are not mandatorily required to be deposited in a special warehouse under section 58A of the Customs Act, 1962?
- Gold and silver articles;
 - Supply as stores to vessels/aircrafts;
 - Supply to duty free shops in a customs area;
 - Supply meant for Government use
20. The integrated tax leviable on imported goods is levied-
- as an additional duty of customs under section 3(7) of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975;
 - as integrated tax under section 5 of the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017;
 - as a duty of customs under the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 read with Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017;
 - None of the above

Division B: Descriptive Questions (70 Marks)

Question no. 1 is compulsory. Attempt any four questions out of the remaining five questions.

1. (a) M/s XYZ, a registered supplier, supplies the following goods and services for construction of buildings and complexes -

- excavators for required period at a per hour rate
- manpower for operation of the excavators at a per day rate
- soil-testing and seismic evaluation at a per sample rate.

The excavators are invariably hired out along with operators. Similarly, excavator operators are supplied only when the excavator is hired out.

M/s XYZ receives the following services:

- Annual maintenance services for excavators;
- Health insurance for operators of the excavators;
- Scientific and technical consultancy for soil testing and seismic evaluation.

For a given month, the receipts (exclusive of GST) of M/s XYZ are as follows:

- Hire charges for excavators - Rs. 18,00,000
- Service charges for supply of manpower for operation of the excavator - Rs. 20,000
- Service charges for soil testing and seismic evaluation at three sites - Rs. 2,50,000

The GST paid during the said month on services received by M/s XYZ is as follows:

- Annual maintenance for excavators - Rs. 1,00,000
- Health insurance for excavator operators - Rs. 11,000
- Scientific and technical consultancy for soil testing and seismic evaluation - Rs. 1,00,000

Compute the net GST payable by M/s XYZ for the given month.

Assume the rates of GST to be as under:

Hiring out of excavators – 12%

Supply of manpower services and soil-testing and seismic evaluation services – 18%

Note: - Opening balance of input tax credit of GST is nil.

(10 Marks)

- (b) Mr. Rajesh Surana has a proprietorship firm in the name of Surana & Sons in Jaipur. The firm, registered under GST in the State of Rajasthan, manufactures taxable products. The firm also provides taxable consultancy services.

Mr. Rajesh Surana has provided the consultancy service to his brother - Mr. Akhilesh Surana (located in USA) without any consideration. The products manufactured by Mr. Akhilesh are similar to the ones manufactured by Mr. Rajesh Surana. Mr. Surana charges Rs. 3,00,000 for providing similar consultancy services to other independent customers located in USA.

Compute the GST liability, if any, in the given case assuming the rate of CGST, SGST and IGST to be 9%, 9% and 18% respectively. **(4 Marks)**

2. (a) Honeycure Laboratories Ltd. is a registered supplier of bulk drugs in Delhi. It manufactures bulk drugs and supplies the same in the domestic and overseas market. The bulk drugs are supplied within Delhi and in the overseas market directly from the company's warehouse located in South Delhi. For supplies in other States of India, the company has appointed consignment agents in each such State. However, supplies in Gurgaon (Haryana) and Noida (U.P.) are effected directly from South Delhi warehouse. The drugs are supplied to the consignment agents from the South Delhi warehouse.

Honeycure Laboratories Ltd. also provides drug development services to drug manufacturers located in India, including testing of their new drugs in its laboratory located in Delhi.

The company has furnished the following information for the month of January, 20XX:

Particulars	Rs.
Advance received towards drug development services to be provided to Orochem Ltd., a drug manufacturer, located in Delhi [Drug development services have been provided in February, 20XX and invoice is issued on 28.02.20XX]	5,00,000
Advance received for bulk drugs to be supplied to Novick Pharmaceuticals, a wholesale dealer of drugs in Gurgaon, Haryana [Invoice for the goods is issued at the time of delivery of the drugs in March, 20XX]	6,00,000
Supply of bulk drugs to wholesale dealers of drugs in Delhi	60,00,000
Bulk drugs supplied to Anchor Pharmaceuticals Inc., USA under bond [Consideration received in convertible foreign exchange]	90,00,000
Drug development services provided to Unipharma Ltd., a drug manufacturer, located in Delhi	6,00,000

You are required to determine the GST liability [CGST & SGST or IGST, as the case may be] of Honeycure Laboratories Ltd. for the month of January, 20XX with the help of the following additional information furnished by it for the said period:

1. Consignments of bulk drugs were sent to Cardinal Pharma Pvt. Ltd. and Rochester Medicos – agents of Honeycure Laboratories Ltd. in Punjab and Haryana respectively. Cardinal Pharma Pvt. Ltd. and Rochester Medicos supplied these drugs to the Medical Stores located in their respective States for Rs. 60,00,000 and Rs. 50,00,000 respectively.
2. Bulk drugs have been supplied to Ronn Medicos Pvt. Ltd. - a wholesale dealer of bulk drugs in Gurgaon, Haryana for consideration of Rs. 15,00,000. Honeycure Laboratories Ltd. owns 60% shares of Ronn Medicos Pvt. Ltd. Open market value of the bulk drugs supplied to Ronn Medicos Pvt. Ltd. is Rs. 30,00,000. Further, Ronn Medicos Pvt. Ltd. is not eligible for full input tax credit.

Note:

- (i) All the given amounts are exclusive of GST, wherever applicable.
- (ii) Assume the rates of GST to be as under:

Goods/services supplied	CGST	SGST	IGST
Bulk drugs	2.5%	2.5%	5%
Drug development services	9%	9%	18%

You are required to make suitable assumptions, wherever necessary. **(9 Marks)**

- (b) ABC Industries Ltd. imports an equipment by air. CIF price of the equipment is 6,000 US\$, freight paid is 1,200 US\$ and insurance cost is 1,800 US\$. The banker realizes the payment from importer at the exchange rate of Rs. 61 per US\$. Central Board of Excise and Customs notifies the exchange rate as Rs. 70 per US\$ while rate of exchange notified by RBI is Rs. 72 per US\$. ABC Industries Ltd. expends Rs. 56,000 in India for certain development activities with respect to the imported equipment.

Basic customs duty is 10%, Integrated tax u/s 3(7) of the Customs Tariff Act is leviable @ 12% and social welfare surcharge is 10% on duty. Ignore GST Compensation Cess.

You are required to compute the amount of total duty and integrated tax payable by ABC Industries Ltd. under Customs law. **(5 Marks)**

3. (a) XYZ Ltd., New Delhi, manufactures biscuits under the brand name 'Tastypicks'. Biscuits are supplied to wholesalers and distributors located across India on FOR basis from the warehouse of the company located at New Delhi. The company uses multiple modes of transport for supplying the biscuits to its customers spread across the country. The transportation cost is shown as a line item in the invoice and is billed to the customers with a mark-up of 2% on total amount of freight paid (inclusive of taxes).

Flour used for the production process is procured from vendors located in Madhya Pradesh on ex-factory basis. The company engages goods transport agencies (GTA) to transport the flour from the factories of the vendors to its factory located in New Delhi.

The company has provided the following data relating to transportation of biscuits and flour in the month of April 20XX:

- For sales within the NCR region (Rs. 20,00,000), the company arranged a local mini-van belonging to an individual and paid him Rs. 54,000.
- For sales to locations in distant States (Rs. 1,78,00,000), the company booked the goods by Indian Railways and paid rail freight of Rs. 3,17,000.
- For sales to locations in neighbouring States (Rs. 55,00,000), the company booked the goods by road carriers (GTAs) and paid road freight of Rs. 3,73,000. Out of the total sales to neighbouring States, goods worth Rs. 10,00,000 were booked through a GTA which paid tax @ 12%. Freight of Rs. 73,000 was paid to such GTA.
- For purchase of flour from Madhya Pradesh (Rs. 25,00,000), the company booked the goods by a GTA and paid road freight of Rs. 55,000.
- For purchase of butter from Punjab (Rs. 15,00,000), the company booked the goods by a GTA and paid road freight of Rs. 35,000.
- For local purchase of baking powder, the company booked the goods by a GTA in a single carriage and paid road freight of Rs. 1,500.

- For transferring the biscuits (open market value - Rs. 4,00,000) to one of its sister concern in Rajasthan, the company booked the goods by a GTA and paid road freight of Rs. 40,000.

Based on the particulars given above, compute the GST payable on the amount paid for transportation by XYZ Ltd. when it avails the services of different transporters. **(9 Marks)**

- (b) BL 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 customs duty. The company challenged the demand. Whether it will succeed? Discuss briefly taking support of decided case(s), if any. **(5 Marks)**

4. (a) (i) Super 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 Super 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* (Rs.)	Output GST Rates	ITC availed (Rs.)	Input GST Rates
A	500,000	5%	54,000	18%
B	350,000	5%	54,000	18%
C	100,000	18%	10,000	18%

*excluding GST

Determine the maximum amount of refund of the unutilized input tax credit that Super 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. **(5 Marks)**

- (ii) Ritesh 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 of the CGST Act, 2017. 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, 20XX as under:

S.No.	Particulars	Total contract value (inclusive of GST) (Rs.)	Payment due in October, 20XX (Rs.)
(i)	Supply of stationery to Fisheries Department, Kolkata	2,60,000	15,000
(ii)	Supply of car rental services to Municipal Corporation of Delhi	2,95,000	20,000
(iii)	Supply of a heavy machinery to Public Sector Undertaking located in Uttarakhand	5,90,000	25,000
(iv)	Supply of taxable goods to Delhi office of National Housing Bank, a society established by	6,49,000	50,000

	Government of India under the Societies Registration Act, 1860		
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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. **(4 Marks)**

- (b) M/s. RIL Ltd. claimed duty drawback in respect of its export products. Over 97% of the inputs by weight of the product were procured indigenously and were not excisable. All Industry Rates under the Customs & Central Excise Duties Drawback Rules, 1995 were fixed taking into account the incidence of customs duty on imported inputs.

Explain briefly with reference to clause (ii) of second proviso to rule 3 of the said rules whether the claim of M/s. RIL will merit consideration by the authorities. **(5 Marks)**

5. (a) (i) Subharti Enterprises collected GST on the goods supplied by it from its customers on the belief that said supply is taxable. However, later it discovered that goods supplied by it are exempt from GST.

The accountant of Subharti Enterprises advised it that the amount mistakenly collected by Subharti Enterprises representing as tax was not required to be deposited with Government. Subharti Enterprises has approached you for seeking the advice on the same. You are required to advise it elaborating the relevant provisions. **(6 Marks)**

- (ii) Sagar, managing director of Telecom Solutions Ltd., is issued a summon to appear before the central tax officer to produce the books of accounts of Telecom Solutions Ltd. in an inquiry conducted on said company. Determine the amount of penalty, if any, that may be imposed on Sagar, if he fails to appear before the central tax officer. **(3 Marks)**

- (b) What are the provisions made under the Customs Act, 1962, regarding personal hearing and order under advance ruling? **(5 Marks)**

6. (a) Discuss the liability to pay in case of an amalgamation/merger under section 87 of the CGST Act, 2017. **(5 Marks)**

- (b) When shall the particulars relating to any proceedings or prosecution be published under GST laws? **(4 Marks)**

- (c) Briefly explain the provisions relating to creation of first charge on the property of the assessee, as provided under section 142A of the Customs Act, 1962. **(5 Marks)**