

Name:	
Enrolment No:	

UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES
End Semester Examination, December 2020

Course: CUSTOMS AND GST II (HONS. 3)	Semester: VII
Programme: B.Com. LL.B. (Taxation Law)	Time: 03 hrs.
Course Code: (CLTX4002)	Max. Marks: 100

SECTION A (30 Marks)

1. Each Question will carry 5 Marks
2. Instruction: Write a short note on following. Attempt all questions in this section. Support your answers with relevant legal provisions and case laws (if any).

S. No.		CO
Q 1	Conveyance	CO 1
Q 2	Import and Export	CO 1
Q 3	Differences between Rules and Regulations under Customs Act, 1962	CO 1
Q 4	Indian customs waters	CO 1
Q 5	Powers of Custodian	CO 1
Q 6	What is Import manifest/ Import Report? Give the details of its contents.	CO 1

SECTION-B (50 Marks)

1. Each Question will carry 10 Marks
2. Instruction: Attempt all questions in this section. Support your answers with relevant legal provisions and case laws (if any).

Q 7	What is temporary detention of Baggage under Section 80 of the Customs Act? Also, state the restrictions on baggage in following cases: a. Passenger arriving from countries other than Nepal, Bhutan or Myanmar b. Jewellery	CO 2
Q 8	State the provisions of transits and transshipment of goods without payment of duty under Customs Act, 1962.	CO 2
Q 9	What is taxable event under Customs? What are the rules governing assessable value? How is Assessable Value computed? Illustrate.	CO 3
Q 10	What is 'Bill of Entry'? What are the different kinds of 'Bill of Entry'? Explain the procedure of filing Bill of Entry for Home Consumption with the help of a diagram.	CO 2
Q 11	The Custom duty derived its value from the word "custom" under which whenever a merchant entered a Kingdom with his merchandise, he had to give some gift to the king. Subsequently, this custom formalized into the levy of custom duty or tax on goods imported into and exported from the	CO 2

	<p>country was organized through various laws during the British period. In light of above statement answer following questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is the object of levying of duties on Import and Export of goods? 2. What are pre-requisites to impose Anti-dumping duty under Customs? Illustrate. 	
<p>SECTION-C</p> <p>1. Question in this section will carry 20 Marks</p> <p>2. Instruction: Attempt any one question in this section. Support your answers with relevant legal provisions and case laws (if any).</p>		
<p>Q 12</p>	<p>Warehousing is a very useful facility in export import business. Importer can deposit the dutiable goods in a bonded warehouse without payment of duty. This facility is available to traders as well as importers.</p> <p>In light of above answer the following questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Explain the advantages of keeping goods in a warehouse. b. What are the various kinds of warehouses under customs? c. What is warehousing period? Whether any interest is payable on warehoused goods? d. Owner's right to deal with warehoused goods 	<p>CO 3</p>
<p>Q 13</p>	<p>Mr. Abhishek, an Indian importer, imports sports equipment from Taiwan. One of the product that he imported in the month of May 2020 was brought to India in huge quantity (10,000 units). With the following information determine if the import of this product resulted into dumping and whether anti-dumping duty can be imposed or not:</p> <p>Note: All the values are given for per unit quantity.</p> <p>Export price of Goods = Rs. 3000/- (FoB) Insurance = Rs. 50/-, Freight = Rs. 600/- Normal Associated Custom Duties BCD = 300/-, IGST = 28%</p> <p>Sale price in the country of exportation (Taiwan) = 3500/- Like Article in India by the Domestic Industry in currently being sold @ 5,000/-</p> <p>Determine the amount of Anti-Dumping Duty</p>	<p>CO 3</p>

