

PAPER –8 : INDIRECT TAX LAWS

QUESTIONS

- (1) All questions should be answered on the basis of the position of GST law as amended up to 30.04.2019 and customs law as amended by the Finance Act, 2018 and notifications and circulars issued till 30.04.2019.
- (2) 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.

1. State whether following statements are true or false w.r.t. provisions relating to Advance Ruling.
- (i) Questions on which the advance ruling can be sought under this Act, include rate of tax applicable to a particular supply and place of supply.
 - (ii) Rectification of advance ruling is not possible once the Authority for Advance Ruling has passed the orders.
 - (iii) The Authority for Advance Ruling shall pronounce its ruling within 90 days from the date of receipt of application.
 - (iv) Authority for Advance Ruling may accept application even if the question raised in the application is already pending or decided in any proceedings under any of the provisions of the CGST Act, 2017 qua the applicant.
 - (v) Authority for Advance Ruling may, by order, declare such advance ruling void *ab-initio* if it finds out that such ruling is obtained by suppression of material facts, fraud or misrepresentation of facts.
- Choose from following options:
- (a) False, False, True, False, True
 - (b) False, True, True, False, True
 - (c) True, True, False, False, True
 - (d) False, False, False, False, True
2. M/s. Lex Corp. (P) Ltd. is a registered manufacturer of fruit juices. It purchases plastic bottles and cardboard and sends the same for affixing stickers on plastic bottles and manufacturing boxes from cardboard to a registered job worker, M/s. Hammer Industries (P) Ltd. These raw materials are sent directly from the place of business of supplier to the premises of job worker. M/s. Lex Corp. (P) Ltd. booked input tax credit on purchase of such items. The following transactions took place in this regard:

Value of goods sent to job worker	Input tax paid on such goods	Date of purchase of goods by M/s Lex Corp. (P) Ltd.	Date of receipt of goods by M/s Hammer Industries (P) Ltd.	Date of goods received back from M/s Hammer Industries (P) Ltd.
₹ 50,000	₹ 6,000	10-07-2017	15-07-2017	12-07-2018
₹ 2,00,000	₹ 24,000	25-09-2017	27-09-2017	13-10-2018
₹ 8,00,000	₹ 96,000	22-12-2017	25-12-2017	16-08-2019
₹ 10,00,000	₹ 1,20,000	21-01-2018	25-01-2018	23-01-2019
₹ 3,50,000	₹ 42,000	24-02-2018	26-02-2018	28-02-2019

Determine the total amount to be added to the output tax liability of M/s. Lex Corp. (P) Ltd. in case of violation of section 143 of the CGST Act, 2017. Ignore the different point of times when the amount is added to the output tax liability.

- ₹ 2,88,000/- + Interest @ 18%
 - ₹ 2,88,000/- + Interest @ 24%
 - 1,62,000/- + Interest @ 24%
 - 1,62,000/- + Interest @ 18%
3. Mr. Rahul Roy, proprietor of M/s. Royal Shoe & Company is running a business of manufacturing shoes with the brand name of 'JUNOON'. The manufacturing unit is located in Delhi and registered under GST. However, due to low profitability in the business, he has decided to transfer his business to his friend Mr. Dilip Tijori. Mr. Dilip Tijori is already running the business of manufacturing shoes under a proprietorship firm named M/s Hawai Shoes & Company which is located in Mumbai and registered under GST.
- Mr. Rahul Roy has approached you to help him with the issue of transfer of unutilized input tax credit in electronic credit ledger of M/s. Royal Shoe & Company to M/s Hawai Shoes & Company.
- Advise Mr. Rahul Roy with the correct option in accordance with the provisions of the CGST Act, 2017:
- M/s. Royal Shoe & Company cannot transfer unutilised input tax credit in its electronic credit ledger to M/s Hawai Shoes & Company, as the proprietors are different.

- (b) M/s. Royal Shoe & Company can transfer unutilized input tax credit in its electronic credit ledger to M/s Hawai Shoes & Company and it can further be utilized in setting off GST liability for succeeding period.
 - (c) M/s. Royal Shoe & Company can transfer unutilized input tax credit in its electronic credit ledger to M/s Hawai Shoes & Company and it can be further utilized in setting off GST liability for a period upto the month of September following the year in which ITC was transferred.
 - (d) M/s. Royal Shoe & Company cannot transfer unutilized input tax credit in its electronic credit ledger to M/s Hawai Shoes & Company but can claim refund of such unutilized input tax credit.
4. An appeal to the High Court can be filed under the CGST Act, 2017 in the following cases:
- (i) By a person aggrieved against the order passed by the State bench or Area bench of the Appellate Tribunal.
 - (ii) By a person aggrieved against the order passed by the National bench or Regional bench of the Appellate Tribunal.
 - (iii) For matter involving substantial question of law.
 - (iv) All of the above.
- Choose the correct option from the following:
- (a) (i) and (ii)
 - (b) (i) and (iii)
 - (c) (ii) and (iii)
 - (d) (iv)
5. Ms. Reena Banerji is engaged in retail business of selling mobile phones in the State of West Bengal. She has effected supplies to the customers in the State of Uttar Pradesh and Haryana. Her total turnover during the financial year ending 31st March, 20XX is ₹ 18,00,000. Owing to low profit margins in the business, she has decided to shut down the business in April 20XX.
- The proper officer has collected evidences of the inter-State sale of mobile phones effected by Ms. Reena Banerjee during the FY ending 31st March 20XX. Now, the proper officer wants to make the assessment as she was liable for registration but did not get herself registered.
- You are required to assist the proper officer by determining which assessment can be done in this case under the CGST Act, 2017?
- (a) Self-assessment
 - (b) Provisional Assessment

- (c) Assessment of un-registered persons
 - (d) Special assessment
6. Fury Ltd. has received an order for supply of services amounting to \$ 5,00,000/- from a US based client. Fury Ltd. is unable to supply the entire services from India and asks Neik Inc., Mexico (who is not an establishment of Fury Ltd.) to supply a part of the services, i.e. 40% of the total contract value to the US client. Fury Ltd. raised the invoice for entire value of \$ 5,00,000 but the US client paid \$ 3,00,000 to Fury Ltd. and \$ 2,00,000 directly to Neik Inc., Mexico which is approved by a special order of RBI. Fury Ltd. also paid IGST @ 18% on the services imported from Neik Inc. Mexico. Assuming all the conditions of section 2(6) of the IGST Act, 2017 are fulfilled, determine the value of export of services:
- (a) \$ 3,00,000
 - (b) \$ 5,00,000
 - (c) \$ 3,90,000
 - (d) \$ 5,90,000
7. Mr. Khiladi Kumar, is the Managing Director of Khiladi Equipments (P) Ltd. The Company has offices and factories in Mumbai and is registered under GST. Mr. Khiladi Kumar, has decided to send food grains and other relief materials worth ₹ 50,00,000/- and ₹ 20,00,000 respectively through railway and airways to the cyclone hit victims in Kerala in the month of November, 20XX. The Company has contacted Super Airlines and Indian Railways to transport the materials from Mumbai to Kerala and price for the same has been determined as ₹10,00,000/- by air and ₹50,000/- by railways, excluding taxes. Mr. Khiladi Kumar, seeks your help to determine what amount of GST is to be paid to Super Airlines and Indian Railways if applicable GST rate is 18%.
- (a) Super Airlines: ₹ 1,80,000/-; Indian Railways: NIL
 - (b) Super Airlines: ₹ 1,80,000/-; Indian Railways: ₹ 9,000
 - (c) Super Airlines: Nil; Indian Railways: ₹ 9,000/-
 - (d) Super Airlines: Nil; Indian Railways: Nil
8. For the purposes of rule 7 (Deductive Value) of the Customs (Determination of Value of Imported Goods) Rules, 2007, determine the unit price in greatest aggregate quantity:
- A Ltd. makes two sales. In the first sale, 500 units are sold at a price of ₹ 95. In the second sale, 400 units are sold at a price of ₹ 100.
- (a) 95
 - (b) 100
 - (c) Average of 95 and 100 i.e. $(95+100)/2 = 97.5$
 - (d) Insufficient data

9. Which of the following combinations is correct?

Situation	Consequence
1. Goods pilfered	1. Abatement of duty
2. Goods lost or destroyed	2. No liability pay customs duty
3. Goods damaged or deteriorated	3. Remission of duty

- (a) 1 and 1, 2 and 2, 3 and 3
 (b) 1 and 3, 2 and 1, 3 and 2
 (c) 1 and 2, 2 and 3, 3 and 1
 (d) 1 and 2, 2 and 1, 3 and 3
10. Which of the following statements are not correct in relation to drawback provisions under sections 74 and 75 of the Customs Act, 1962?
- (i) While drawback under section 74 is payable when duty paid goods are re-exported, drawback under section 75 is payable when imported materials are used in the manufacture of export goods
 (ii) While the rates for drawback under section 74 are fixed, a manufacturer may seek a special rate for drawback under section 75.
 (iii) In case drawback is not paid to the applicant within one month of application, the interest has to be paid to the applicant in both the cases.
 (iv) Drawback is not allowed in cases where market price of goods is less than the amount of drawback claimed.
- (a) All of above
 (b) None of above
 (c) (ii) and (iv)
 (d) (ii) and (iii)
11. "Chanakya Academy" is registered under GST in the State of Uttar Pradesh. The Academy runs the following educational institutions:
- (i) 'Keshav Institute of Technology' (KIT), a private engineering college in Ghaziabad. KIT also runs distance learning post graduate engineering programmes. Exams for such programmes are conducted in select cities at centres appointed by the KIT. All the engineering courses including the distance learning post graduate engineering programme run by KIT are recognised by the law [The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE)].
 (ii) 'Little Millennium', a pre-school in Lucknow.

- (iii) 'Bright Minds', a coaching institute in Kanpur. The Institute provides coaching for Institute of Banking Personnel Selection (IBPS) Probationary Officers Exam.
- (iv) 'Spring Model' a higher secondary school affiliated to CBSE Board.

The Academy provides the following details relating to the expenses incurred by the various institutions run by it during the period April 20XX to September 20XX:

Table 1

S. No.	Particulars	KIT	Little Millennium	Bright Minds	Spring Model
		(₹)	(₹)	(₹)	(₹)
(i)	Printing services for printing the question papers (paper and content are provided by the Institutions)	2,50,000		1,50,000	2,00,000
(ii)	Paper procured for printing the question papers	4,30,000		2,58,000	3,44,000
(iii)	Honorarium to paper setters and examiners (not on the rolls of the Institution)	5,00,000			
(iv)	Rent for exam centres taken on rent like schools etc., for conducting examination	8,00,000		1,00,000	
(v)	Subscription for online educational journals [Little Millennium has taken the subscription for online periodicals on child development and experiential learning]	4,00,000	80,000	2,20,000	2,40,000
(vi)	Hire charges for buses used to transport students and faculty from their residence to the institutions and back	4,80,000	5,50,000	1,30,000	7,50,000
(vii)	Catering services for running a canteen in the campus for students (Catering services for KIT include a sum of ₹ 60,000 for catering at a student event)	3,20,000	2,60,000	1,80,000	5,00,000

	organised in a banquet hall outside the campus)				
(viii)	Security and housekeeping services for the institution(s) (Security and housekeeping services for Spring Model include a sum of ₹ 80,000 payable for security and housekeeping at the student event organised in a banquet hall outside the campus)	6,00,000	4,00,000	3,75,000	4,65,000

The academy further provides the following details relating to the receipts of the various institutions run by it during the period April 20XX to September 20XX:

Table 2

S. No.	Particulars	KIT	Little Millennium	Bright Minds	Spring Model
		(₹)	(₹)	(₹)	(₹)
(i)	Tuition fee	35,00,000	15,00,000	20,00,000	25,00,000
(ii)	Transport fee charged from students	5,00,000	6,00,000	1,30,000	8,50,000

With the help of the above details –

- determine the amount of GST payable, if any, on goods and services received during April 20XX- September 20XX by the various educational institutions run by the 'Chanakya Academy';
- compute net GST liability of the 'Chanakya Academy' payable from the Electronic Cash Ledger, for the period April 20XX to September 20XX.

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

Notes:

- Rate of GST on goods is 12%, catering service is 5% and on other services is 18%.
 - Wherever relevant, all the conditions necessary for availing the ITC have been complied with.
12. (a) Allfit Laboratories Ltd. is a registered supplier of bulk drugs in Delhi paying tax under regular scheme. 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.

Allfit 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	₹
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 Allfit 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 Allfit Laboratories Ltd. in Punjab and Haryana respectively. Cardinal Pharma Pvt. Ltd. and Rochester Medicos supplied these drugs under their invoices to the Medical Stores located in their respective States for ₹ 60,00,000 and ₹ 50,00,000 respectively.
2. Bulk drugs have been supplied to Ronn Medicos - a wholesale dealer of bulk drugs in Gurgaon, Haryana for consideration of ₹ 15,00,000. Allfit Laboratories Ltd. owns 72% shares of Ronn Medicos Pvt. Ltd. Open market value of the bulk drugs supplied to Ronn Medicos Pvt. Ltd. is ₹ 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.

13. Prada Forex Private Limited, registered in Delhi, is a money changer. It has undertaken the following purchase and sale of foreign currency:
 - (i) 1,000 US \$ are purchased from Nandi Enterprises at the rate of ₹ 68 per US \$. RBI reference rate for US \$ on that day is ₹ 68.60.
 - (ii) 2,000 US \$ are sold to Menavati at the rate of ₹ 67.50 per US\$. RBI reference rate for US \$ for that day is not available.

Determine the value of supply in each of the above cases in terms of:

- (A) rule 32(2)(a) of the CGST Rules, 2017
 - (B) rule 32(2)(b) of the CGST Rules, 2017.
14. (i) Mr. Z, a supplier registered in Hyderabad (Telangana), procures goods from China and directly supplies the same to a customer in US. With reference to the provisions of GST law, examine whether the said activity of supply of goods by Mr. Z to customer in US is taxable under GST. If yes, determine the place of supply of the same.
 - (ii) Priyank of Pune, Maharashtra enters into an agreement to sell goods to Bisht of Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh. While the goods were being packed in Pune godown of Priyank, Bisht got an order from Sahil of Shimoga, Karnataka for the said goods. Bisht agreed to supply the said goods to Sahil and asked Priyank to deliver the goods to Sahil at Shimoga.

You are required to determine the place of supply(ies) in the above situation.

15. Discuss the liability to pay tax in case of an amalgamation/merger, under section 87 of the CGST Act, 2017.
16. Examine whether the suppliers are eligible for composition scheme in the following independent cases. Is there any other option available for concessional tax payment with any of these suppliers, wherever composition scheme cannot be availed?
 - (a) M/s Devlok, a registered dealer, is dealing in intra-State trading of electronic appliances in Jaipur (Rajasthan). It has turnover of ₹ 130 lakh in the preceding

financial year. In the current financial year, it has also started providing repairing services of electronic appliances.

- (b) M/s Narayan & Sons, a registered dealer, is running a “Khana Khazana” Restaurant near City Palace in Jaipur. It has turnover of ₹ 140 lakh in the preceding financial year. In the current financial year, it has also started dealing in intra-State trading of beverages in Jaipur (Rajasthan).
- (c) M/s Indra & bro, a registered dealer, is providing restaurant services in Uttarakhand. It has turnover of ₹ 70 lakh in the preceding financial year. It has started providing intra-State interior designing services in the current financial year and discontinued rendering restaurant services.
- (d) M/s Him Naresh, a registered dealer, is exclusively providing intra-state architect services in Uttarakhand. It has turnover of ₹ 40 lakh in the preceding financial year.
17. LMN Pvt. Ltd., Coimbatore exclusively manufactures and sells product ‘X’ which is exempt from GST vide notifications issued under relevant GST legislations. The company sells ‘X’ only within Tamil Nadu. The turnover of the company in the previous year was ₹ 45 lakh. The company expects the sales to grow by 30% in the current year. The company purchased additional machinery for manufacturing ‘X’ on 01.07.20XX. The purchase price of the capital goods was ₹ 30 lakh exclusive of GST @ 18%.
- However, effective from 01.11.20XX, exemption available on ‘X’ was withdrawn by the Central Government and GST @ 12% was imposed thereon. The turnover of the company for the half year ended on 30.09.20XX was ₹ 45 lakh.
- (a) Examine the above scenario and advise LMN Pvt Ltd. whether it needs to get registered under GST.
- (b) If the answer to the above question is in affirmative, advise LMN Pvt. Ltd. whether it can avail input tax credit on the additional machinery purchased exclusively for manufacturing “X”?
18. Mahadev Enterprises, a sole proprietorship firm, opened a shopping complex dealing in supply of goods at multiple locations, i.e. in Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Tripura in the month of June.

It has furnished the following details relating to the sale made at such multiple locations for the month of June:-

Particulars	Himachal Pradesh	Uttarakhand	Tripura
	(₹)*	(₹)*	(₹)*
Intra- State sale of taxable goods	22,50,000	-	7,00,000
Intra-State sale of exempted goods	-	-	6,00,000
Interest received from banks on the	-	-	60,000

fixed deposits			
Intra-State sale of non-taxable goods	-	21,00,000	40,000

* excluding GST

With the help of the above mentioned information, answer the following questions giving reasons:-

- (1) Determine whether Mahadev Enterprises is liable to be registered under GST law and what is the threshold limit of taking registration in this case.
 - (2) Explain with reasons whether your answer in (1) will change in the following independent cases:
 - (a) If Mahadev Enterprises is dealing in taxable supply of goods only from Himachal Pradesh;
 - (b) If Mahadev Enterprises is dealing in taxable supply of goods and services only from Himachal Pradesh;
 - (c) If Mahadev Enterprises is dealing in taxable supply of goods only from Himachal Pradesh and has also effected inter - State supplies of taxable goods amounting to ₹ 4,00,000.
19. "Diligent Force" a professional training institute gets its training material of "Aptitude Quotient" printed from "Durga printing House" a printing press. The content of the material is provided by the Diligent Force who owns the usage rights of the same while the physical inputs including paper used for printing belong to the Durga Printing House. Ascertain whether supply of training material by the Durga Printing House constitutes supply of goods or supply of services.
20. In an order dated 20.08.20XX issued to GH (P) Ltd., the Joint Commissioner of CGST has confirmed a CGST demand of ₹ 280 crore. The company is disputing the entire demand of CGST and wants to know how much pre-deposit it has to make under the CGST Act, 2017 for filing an appeal before the Appellate Authority against the order of the Joint Commissioner.
- Assuming that the Appellate Authority also confirms the order of the Joint Commissioner and the company wants to file an appeal before the Appellate Tribunal against the order of the Appellate Authority, how much pre-deposit it has to make under the CGST Act, 2017 for filing the said appeal?
21. With reference to the provisions of section 17 of the CGST Act, 2017, examine the availability of input tax credit under the CGST Act, 2017 in the following independent cases:-
- (i) MBF Ltd., an automobile company, has availed works contract service for construction of a foundation on which a machinery (to be used in the production process) is to be mounted permanently.

- (ii) Shah & Constructions procured cement, paint, iron rods and services of architects and interior designers for construction of a commercial complex for one of its clients.
- (iii) ABC Ltd. availed maintenance & repair services from “Jaggi Motors” for a truck used for transporting its finished goods.
22. Compute export duty from the following data:
- (i) FOB price of goods: US \$ 50,000.
- (ii) Shipping bill presented electronically on 26.04.20XX.
- (iii) Proper officer passed order permitting clearance and loading of goods for export (Let Export Order) on 06.05.20XX.
- (iv) Rate of exchange and rate of export duty are as under:
- | | Rate of Exchange | Rate of Export Duty |
|---------------|------------------|---------------------|
| On 26.04.20XX | 1 US \$ = ₹ 70 | 10% |
| On 06.05.20XX | 1 US \$ = ₹ 73 | 8% |
- (v) Rate of exchange is notified for export by Central Board of Indirect taxes and Customs.
23. Answer the following questions with reference to the provisions of Duty Credit Scrips under Export from India Schemes under FTP 2015-2020.
- (i) Neha provides services eligible for SEIS Scheme. She wants to sell SEIS scrips earned by her. Can she do so?
- (ii) Can a manufacturer, instead of importing the inputs, source the same indigenously without payment of GST?
- (iii) An exporter was issued duty credit scrip dated 15.07.20XX. What is the period within which he must utilize the scrip?
- (iv) An exporter exported leather footwears through courier using e-commerce of value of ₹ 24,000. Can he apply for duty credit scrips under Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS)?
24. With reference to section 9A(1A) of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, mention the ways that constitute circumvention of antidumping duty imposed on an article which may warrant action by the Central Government.
25. With reference to the Customs & Central Excise Duties Drawback Rules, 2017, briefly state whether an exporter who has already filed a duty draw back claim under All Industry Rates, can file an application for fixation on special brand rate.

SUGGESTED ANSWERS

1. (a)
2. (d)
3. (b)
4. (b)
5. (c)
6. (b)
7. (a)
8. (a)
9. (c)
10. (b)
11. (i) *Notification No. 12/2017 CT(R) dated 28.06.2017 (hereinafter referred to as exemption notification)* which exempts various services from GST leviable thereon exempts select **services** provided to an educational institution.
Here, the “educational institution” means an institution providing services by way of,-
 - (i) pre-school education and education up to higher secondary school or equivalent;
 - (ii) education as a part of a curriculum for obtaining a qualification recognised by any law for the time being in force;
 - (iii) education as a part of an approved vocational education course;The select services which are exempt when provided to an educational institution are-
 - (i) transportation of students, faculty and staff;
 - (ii) catering, including any mid-day meals scheme sponsored by the Central Government, State Government or Union territory;
 - (iii) security or cleaning or house-keeping services performed in such educational institution;
 - (iv) services relating to admission to, or conduct of examination by, such institution;
 - (v) supply of online educational journals or periodicals

However, the services mentioned in points (i), (ii) and (iii) are exempt only when the same are provided to an educational institution providing services by way of pre-school education and education up to higher secondary school or equivalent.

Also, the supply of online educational journals or periodicals are not exempt from GST when provided to-

- (i) pre-school education and education up to higher secondary school or equivalent; or
- (ii) education as a part of an approved vocational education course.

In the given case, all the engineering courses including the distance learning post graduate engineering programme run by KIT are recognised by the law [The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE)]. Therefore, since KIT imparts education as a part of a curriculum for obtaining a qualification recognised by the Indian law, the same is an educational institution in terms of the exemption notification.

Similarly, Little Millennium and Spring Model, being a pre-school and a higher secondary school respectively are also educational institutions in terms of the exemption notification.

However, Bright Minds, being a coaching centre, training candidates to secure a banking job, is not an educational institution in terms of the exemption notification. Hence, none of the select services (mentioned above) will be exempt when provided to Bright Minds.

In the light of the foregoing provisions, the amount of GST payable on goods and services received by these educational institutions during April 20XX- September 20XX is computed as under:

Particulars	KIT	Little Millennium	Bright Minds	Spring Model
	(₹)	(₹)	(₹)	(₹)
Printing services for printing the question papers (paper and content are provided by the Institutions)	Exempt [Services provided to educational institution in relation to conduct of examination]		27,000 [1,50,000 x 18%]	Exempt
Paper procured for printing the question papers – [Supply of	51,600 [4,30,000 x		30,960 [2,58,000 x	41,280 [3,44,000 x

select services to educational institutions is exempt and not supply of goods to such educational institutions]	12%]		12%]	12%]
Honorarium to paper setters and examiners (not on the rolls of the educational institution)	Exempt [Services provided to educational institution in relation to conduct of examination]			
Rent for exam centres taken on rent like schools etc., for conducting examination	Exempt [Services provided to educational institution in relation to conduct of examination]		18,000 [1,00,000 x 18%]	
Subscription for online educational journals [Little Millennium has taken the subscription for online periodicals on child development and experiential learning]	Exempt	14,400 [80,000 x 18%]	39,600 [2,20,000 x 18%]	4,320 [2,40,000 x 18%]
Hire charges for buses used to transport students and faculty from their residence to the institutions and back	86,400 [4,80,000 x 18%]	Exempt	23,400 [1,30,000 x 18%]	Exempt
Catering services for running a canteen in the campus for students	16,000 [3,20,000 x 5%]	Exempt	9,000 [1,80,000 x 5%]	Exempt

Catering service provided to pre-school and the higher secondary school is exempt irrespective of whether the same is provided within or outside the premises of the pre-school and the higher secondary school				
Security and housekeeping services for the institution(s) Security and housekeeping service provided to pre-school and the higher secondary school for the student event organised in a banquet hall will be taxable as only the security and housekeeping service provided within the premises of the pre-school and the higher secondary school are exempt.	1,08,000 [6,00,000 x 18%]	Exempt	67,500 [3,75,000 x 18%]	14,400 [80,000 x 18%]
Total GST payable on goods and services received by the educational institutions	2,62,000	14,400	2,15,460	60,000

- (ii) (1) Sl. No. 66 of *Notification No. 12/2017 CT(R) dated 28.06.2017* also exempts services provided by an educational institution to its students, faculty and staff. All the educational institutions run by the Chanakya Academy except Bright Minds are educational institutions in terms of the exemption notification (as explained under point (i) above). Therefore, the education services and the transport services provided by KIT, Little Millennium, and Spring Model to its

students will be exempt from GST under Sl. No. 66 of the exemption notification. Thus, only the educational services provided by Bright Minds will be liable to GST @ 18%.

- (2) No input tax credit (ITC) will be availed on inputs and input services used in providing exempt education services, i.e. education services by KIT, Little Millennium, and Spring Model. Only Bright Minds will be entitled to avail ITC on inputs and input services used in providing taxable education services. However, ITC on outdoor catering services will be blocked in terms of section 17(5)(b)(i) of the CGST Act, 2017.
- (3) Since there are no common inputs and input services being used for providing taxable and exempt services, the need for reversal of ITC attributable to exempt supplies will not arise.

In the light of the foregoing provisions, the net GST liability of Chanakya Academy, which will comprise of only the tax liability of Bright Minds, is computed as under:

Particulars	Bright Minds
	(₹)
Tuition fee	20,00,000
Transport fee charged from students	<u>1,30,000</u>
Value of output supply taxable @ 18%	21,30,000
GST liability @ 18%	3,83,400
Less: ITC [Total tax payable by Bright Minds on the service received by it as computed in point (i) above less the tax payable on catering charges (₹ 2,15,460 - ₹ 9,000)]	<u>2,06,460</u>
Net GST payable from Electronic Cash Ledger	1,76,940

12. Computation of GST Liability of Allfit Laboratories Ltd. for the month of January, 20XX

Particulars	CGST (₹)	SGST (₹)	IGST (₹)
Advance received for drug development services supplied to Orochem Ltd., a drug manufacturer, located in Delhi [Note - 1]	45,000 [5,00,000 × 9%]	45,000 [5,00,000 × 9%]	
Advance received for bulk drugs to be supplied to Novick Pharmaceuticals, a wholesale			Nil

dealer of drugs in Gurgaon, Haryana [Note - 2]			
Supply of bulk drugs to wholesale dealers of drugs in Delhi [Note - 3]	1,50,000 [60,00,000 × 2.5%]	1,50,000 [60,00,000 × 2.5%]	
Bulk drugs supplied to Anchor Pharmaceuticals Inc., USA [Note - 4]			Nil
Supply of drug development services to Unipharma Ltd., a drug manufacturer, located in Delhi [Note - 5]	54,000 [6,00,000 × 9%]	54,000 [6,00,000 × 9%]	
Supply of bulk drugs to consignment agents - Cardinal Pharma Pvt. Ltd. and Rochester Medicos of Punjab and Haryana [Note - 6]			4,95,000 [99,00,000 × 5%]
Supply of bulk drugs to Ronn Medicos of Gurgaon, Haryana [Note - 7]			1,50,000 [30,00,000 × 5%]
Total GST liability	2,49,000	2,49,000	6,45,000

Notes:

1. Being an intra-State supply of services, supply of drug development services to Orochem Ltd. of Delhi is subject to CGST and SGST @ 9% each. Further, in terms of section 13(2) of the CGST Act, the time of supply of services is the earlier of the date of invoice or date of receipt of payment, if the invoice is issued within 30 days of the supply of service. In the given case, invoice is issued within 30 days of the supply of service. Therefore, time of supply of services will be date of receipt of advance and hence, GST is payable on the advance received in January, 20XX.
2. Being an inter-State supply of goods, supply of bulk drugs to Novick Pharmaceuticals of Gurgaon, Haryana is subject to IGST @ 5%. Further, in terms of section 12(2) of the CGST Act, the time of supply of goods is the earlier of the date of issue of invoice/last date on which the invoice is required to be issued or date of receipt of payment.

However, *Notification No. 66/2017 CT dated 15.11.2017* specifies that time of supply of goods for the purpose of payment of tax is the date of issue of invoice/last date of issue of invoice.

Thus, GST is not payable at the time of receipt of advance against supply of goods. The time of supply of the advance received for bulk drugs to be supplied to Novick Pharmaceuticals is the time of issue of invoice, which is in March, 20XX. Thus, said advance will be taxed in March, 20XX and not in January, 20XX.

3. Being an intra-State supply of goods, supply of bulk drugs to wholesale dealers of drugs in Delhi is subject to CGST and SGST @ 2.5 % each.
4. Section 2(5) of the IGST Act defines export of goods as taking goods out of India to a place outside India. In view of the said definition, supply of the bulk drugs to Anchor Pharmaceuticals Inc. of USA under bond is export of goods.

Export of goods is a zero-rated supply [Section 16(1) of the IGST Act]. A zero-rated supply under bond is made without payment of integrated tax [Section 16(3)(a) of IGST Act].

5. Being an intra-State supply of services, supply of drug development services to Unipharma Ltd. of Delhi is subject to CGST and SGST @ 9% each.
6. Value of supply of goods made through an agent is determined as per rule 29 of the CGST Rules. Accordingly, the value of supply of goods between the principal and his agent is the open market value of the goods being supplied, or at the option of the supplier, is 90% of the price charged for the supply of goods of like kind and quality by the recipient to his unrelated customer, where the goods are intended for further supply by the said recipient.

In the given case, since open market value is not available, value of bulk drugs supplied to consignment agents - Cardinal Pharma Pvt. Ltd. and Rochester Medicos – will be ₹ 99,00,000 [90% of (₹ 60,00,000 + ₹ 50,00,000)]. Further, being an inter-State supply of goods, supply of bulk drugs to the consignment agents is subject to IGST @ 5%.

7. If any person directly or indirectly controls another person, such persons are deemed as related persons. [Clause (a)(v) of explanation to section 15 of the CGST Act]. In the given case, since Allfit Laboratories Ltd. owns 72% shares of Ronn Medicos, both are related persons.

Value of supply of goods between related persons (other than through an agent) is determined as per rule 28 of the CGST Rules. Accordingly, the value of supply of goods between related persons is the open market value of such goods and not the invoice value. Furthermore, since Ronn Medicos is not eligible for full input tax credit, value declared in the invoice cannot be deemed to be the open market value of the goods. Thus, open market value of the bulk drugs supplied to Ronn Medicos, i.e. ₹ 30,00,000 is the value of supply of such goods. Further, being an inter-State supply of goods, supply of bulk drugs to Ronn Medicos is subject to IGST @ 5%.

13. Rule 32(2) of the CGST Rules, 2017 prescribes the provisions for determining the value of supply of services in relation to the purchase or sale of foreign currency, including money changing.

(A) Determination of value under rule 32(2)(a) of the CGST Rules, 2017

- (i) Rule 32(2)(a) of the CGST Rules, 2017 provides that the value of supply of services for a currency, when exchanged from, or to, Indian Rupees, shall be equal to the difference in the buying rate or the selling rate, as the case may be, and the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) reference rate for that currency at that time, multiplied by the total units of currency. Thus, value of supply is:
- $$= (\text{RBI reference for US \$} - \text{Buying rate of US \$}) \times \text{Total number of units of US \$ bought}$$
- $$= (\text{₹ } 68.6 - \text{₹ } 68) \times 1,000$$
- $$= \text{₹ } 600$$
- (ii) First proviso to rule 32(2)(a) of the CGST Act, 2017 lays down that when the RBI reference rate for a currency is not available, the value shall be 1% of the gross amount of Indian Rupees provided or received by the person changing the money. Thus, value of supply is:
- $$= 1\% \text{ of the gross amount of Indian Rupees received}$$
- $$= 1\% \text{ of } (\text{₹ } 67.50 \times 2,000)$$
- $$= \text{₹ } 1,350$$

(B) Determination of value under rule 32(2)(b) of the CGST Rules, 2017

Rule 32(2)(b) provides that value in relation to the supply of foreign currency, including money changing shall be deemed to be –

S. No.	Currency exchanged	Value of supply
1.	Upto ₹ 1,00,000	1% of the gross amount of currency exchanged OR ₹ 250 whichever is higher
2.	Exceeding ₹ 1,00,000 and upto ₹ 10,00,000	₹ 1,000 + 0.50% of the (gross amount of currency exchanged - ₹ 1,00,000)
3.	Exceeding ₹ 10,00,000	₹ 5,500 + 0.1% of the (gross amount of currency exchanged - ₹ 10,00,000) OR ₹ 60,000 whichever is lower

Thus, the value of supply in the given cases would be computed as under:

- (i) Gross amount of currency exchanged = ₹ 68 × 1,000 = ₹ 68,000. Since the gross amount of currency exchanged is less than ₹ 1,00,000, value of supply is 1% of the gross amount of currency exchanged [1% of ₹ 68,000] or ₹ 250, whichever is higher.

= ₹ 680

- (ii) Gross amount of currency exchanged = ₹ 67.50 × 2,000 = ₹ 1,35,000. Since the gross amount of currency exchanged exceeds ₹ 1,00,000 but is less than ₹ 10,00,000, value of supply is ₹ 1,000 + 0.50% of (₹ 1,35,000 - ₹ 1,00,000).

= ₹ 1,175

14. (i) Schedule III to the CGST Act specifies transactions/ activities which shall be neither treated as supply of goods nor supply of services. A new activity has been added in the said Schedule III vide the CGST (Amendment) Act, 2018 namely, supply of goods from a place in the non-taxable territory to another place in the non-taxable territory without such goods entering into India. Thus, it seeks to exclude from the tax net such transactions which involve movement of goods, caused by a registered person, from one non-taxable territory to another non-taxable territory.

Therefore, in view of the above-mentioned provisions, the said activity is not a supply. Hence, it is not leviable to GST since "supply" is the taxable event for chargeability of GST. Therefore, since the transaction is not leviable to GST, the question of place of supply does not arise in the given case.

- (ii) The supply between Priyank (Pune) and Bisht (Bareilly) is a **bill to ship to supply** where the goods are delivered by the supplier [Priyank] to a recipient [Sahil (Shimoga)] or any other person on the direction of a third person [Bisht]. The place of supply in case of domestic bill to ship to supply of goods is determined in terms of section 10(1)(b) of IGST Act, 2017.

As per section 10(1)(b) of IGST Act, 2017, where the goods are delivered by the supplier to a recipient or any other person on the direction of a third person, whether acting as an agent or otherwise, before or during movement of goods, either by way of transfer of documents of title to the goods or otherwise, it shall be deemed that the said third person has received the goods and the place of supply of such goods shall be the principal place of business of such person.

Thus, in the given case, it is deemed that the Bisht has received the goods and the place of supply of such goods is the principal place of business of Bisht. Accordingly, the place of supply between Priyank (Pune) and Bisht (Bareilly) will be Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh.

This situation involves another supply between Bisht (Bareilly) and Sahil (Shimoga). The place of supply in this case will be determined in terms of section 10(1)(a) of IGST Act, 2017.

Section 10(1)(a) of IGST Act, 2017 stipulates that where the supply involves movement of goods, whether by the supplier or the recipient or by any other person, the place of supply of such goods shall be the location of the goods at the time at which the movement of goods terminates for delivery to the recipient.

Thus, the place of supply in second case is the location of the goods at the time when the movement of goods terminates for delivery to the recipient (Sahil), i.e. Shimoga, Karnataka.

15. Section 87 of the CGST Act, 2017 stipulates that when two or more companies are amalgamated/merged in pursuance of an order of court/Tribunal/otherwise and the order is to take effect from a date earlier to the date of the order and any two or more of such companies have supplied/received any goods and/or services to/from each other during the period commencing on the date from which the order takes effect till the date of the order, then such transactions of supply and receipt shall be included in the turnover of supply or receipt of the respective companies and they shall be liable to pay tax accordingly.

For the purposes of the CGST Act, 2017, the said two or more companies shall be treated as distinct companies for the period up to the date of the said order. The registration certificates of the said companies shall be cancelled with effect from the date of the said order.

16. As per section 10 of the CGST Act, 2017, the following registered persons, whose aggregate turnover in the preceding financial year did not exceed ₹ 1.5 crore, may opt to pay tax under composition levy.

- (a) Manufacturer,
- (b) Persons engaged in making supplies referred to in clause (b) of paragraph 6 of Schedule II (restaurant services), and
- (c) Any other supplier eligible for composition levy.

Thus, essentially, the composition scheme can be availed in respect of goods and only one service namely, restaurant service. However, the scheme permits supply of other marginal services for a specified value along with the supply of goods and restaurant service, as the case may be. Such marginal services can be supplied for a value up to 10% of the turnover in the preceding year or ₹ 5 lakh, whichever is higher.

Further, the registered person should not be engaged in making any inter-State outward supplies of goods.

Furthermore, an option of availing benefit of concessional payment of tax has been provided to a registered person whose aggregate turnover in the preceding financial year is upto ₹ 50 lakh and who is not eligible to pay tax under composition scheme. Said person can pay tax @ 3% [Effective rate 6% (CGST+ SGST/UTGST)] on first supplies of goods and/or services up to an aggregate turnover of ₹ 50 lakh made on/after 1st April in

any financial year (FY), subject to specified conditions vide *Notification No. 2/2019 CT (R) dated 07.03.2019 as amended*. One of such condition is that the registered person should not be engaged in making any inter-state outward taxable supplies.

In view of the above-mentioned provisions, the answer to the given independent cases is as under:-

- (a) The turnover limit for composition scheme in case of Jaipur (Rajasthan) is ₹1.5 crore. Thus, M/s Devlok can opt for composition scheme as its aggregate turnover is less than ₹1.5 crore. Further, since the registered person opting for composition scheme can also supply services (other than restaurant services) for a value up to 10% of the turnover in the preceding year or ₹ 5 lakh, whichever is higher, in the current financial year, M/s Devlok can supply repair services up to a value of ₹13 lakh [10% of ₹130 lakh or ₹5 lakh, whichever is higher] in the current financial year.
- (b) In the given case:-
- (i) the turnover in the preceding year is less than the eligible turnover limit, i.e. ₹ 1.5 crore.
 - (ii) the supplier is engaged in providing restaurant service which is an eligible supply under composition scheme.
 - (iii) the supplier wants to engage in trading of goods which is also an eligible supply under composition scheme.

Thus, M/s Narayan & Sons is eligible for composition scheme.

- (c) The turnover limit for composition scheme in case of Uttarakhand is ₹ 75 lakh. Further, a registered person who is exclusively engaged in supplying services other than restaurant services are not eligible for composition scheme. Thus, M/s Indra & bro cannot opt for composition scheme.

Further, the benefit of concessional tax payment under *Notification No. 2/2019 CT (R) dated 07.03.2019* is available in case of a registered person whose aggregate turnover in the preceding financial year does not exceed ₹ 50 lakh.

Thus, in view of the above- mentioned provisions, M/s Indra & bro cannot avail the benefit of concessional tax payment as its aggregate turnover in the preceding financial year is more than ₹ 50 lakh.

- (d) An exclusive service provider can opt for the composition scheme only if he is engaged in supply of restaurant services. The composition scheme permits supply of marginal services for a specified value, but only when the same are supplied along with goods and/or restaurant service.

Since M/s Him Naresh is exclusively engaged in supply of services other than restaurant services, it is not eligible for composition scheme even though its

turnover in the preceding year is less than ₹ 75 lakh, the eligible turnover limit for Uttarakhand.

However, since M/s Him Naresh is not eligible to opt for composition scheme, its aggregate turnover in the preceding financial year does not exceed ₹ 50 lakh and it is exclusively engaged in supply of services other than restaurant services, M/s Him Naresh is entitled to avail benefit of concessional payment of tax under *Notification No. 2/2019 CT (R) dated 07.03.2019*.

17. (a) Section 22(1) of the CGST Act, 2017 read with *Notification No. 10/2019 CT dated 07.03.2019 inter alia* provides that every supplier who is **engaged in intra-State exclusive supply of goods** is liable to be registered under GST in the State/ Union territory from where he makes the taxable supply of goods only when aggregate turnover in a financial year exceeds ₹ 40,00,000.

However, the above provisions are not applicable to few specified States, *i.e.* States of Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Puducherry, Sikkim, Telangana, Tripura, Uttarakhand.

Further, a person exclusively engaged in the business of supplying goods and/or services that are not liable to tax or are wholly exempt from tax is not liable to registration in terms of section 23(1)(a) of CGST Act, 2017.

In the given case, the turnover of the company for the half year ended on 30.09.20XX is ₹ 45 lakh which is more than the applicable threshold limit of ₹ 40 lakh. Therefore, as per above mentioned provisions, the company should be liable to registration. However, since LMN Pvt. Ltd. supplied exempted goods till 31.10.20XX, it was not required to be registered till that day, though voluntary registration was allowed under section 25(3) of the CGST Act, 2017.

However, the position will change from 01.11.20XX as the supply of goods become taxable from that day and the turnover of company is above ₹ 40 lakh. It is important to note here that in terms of section 2(6) of the CGST Act, 2017, the aggregate turnover limit of ₹ 40 lakh includes exempt turnover also.

Therefore, turnover of 'X' will be considered for determining the limit of ₹ 40 lakh even though the same was exempt from GST. Therefore, the company needs to register within 30 days from 01.11.20XX (the date on which it becomes liable to registration) in terms of section 25(1) of the CGST Act, 2017.

- (b) Section 18(1)(a) of the CGST Act, 2017 provides that a person who has applied for registration within 30 days from the date on which he becomes liable to registration and has been granted such registration shall be entitled to take credit of input tax in respect of inputs held in stock and inputs contained in semi-finished or finished goods held in stock on the day immediately preceding the date from which he becomes liable to pay tax under the provisions of this Act.

Thus, LMN Pvt. Ltd. cannot avail credit for additional machinery purchased exclusively for manufacturing X as input tax credit of only inputs is allowed when a person gets registered for the first time.

18. As per section 22 of the CGST Act, 2017 read with *Notification No. 10/2019 CT dated 07.03.2019*, a supplier is liable to be registered in the State/Union territory from where he makes a taxable supply of goods and/or services, if his aggregate turnover in a financial year exceeds the threshold limit. The threshold limit for a person making exclusive intra-State taxable supplies of goods is as under:-

- (i) ₹ 10 lakh for the States of Mizoram, Tripura, Manipur and Nagaland.
- (ii) ₹ 20 lakh for the States of States of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Puducherry, Sikkim, Telangana and Uttarakhand.
- (iii) ₹ 40 lakh for rest of India.

The threshold limit for a person making exclusive taxable supply of services or supply of both goods and services is as under:-

- (i) ₹ 10 lakh for the States of Mizoram, Tripura, Manipur and Nagaland.
- (ii) ₹ 20 lakh for the rest of India.

As per section 2(6) of the CGST Act, 2017, aggregate turnover includes the aggregate value of:

- (i) all taxable supplies,
- (ii) all exempt supplies,
- (iii) exports of goods and/or services and
- (iv) all inter-State supplies of persons having the same PAN.

The above is computed on all India basis.

In the light of the afore-mentioned provisions, the aggregate turnover of Mahadev Enterprises is computed as under:

Computation of State-wise aggregate turnover of Mahadev Enterprises

Particulars	Himachal Pradesh	Uttarakhand	Tripura
	(₹)*	(₹)*	(₹)*
Intra- State sale of taxable goods	22,50,000	-	7,00,000
Intra-State sale of exempted goods	-	-	6,00,000
Interest received from banks on the fixed deposits [Note-1]	-	-	60,000
Intra-State sale of non-taxable goods [Note-2]	-	21,00,000	40,000

Aggregate Turnover	22,50,000	21,00,000	14,00,000
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Notes:

1. Services by way of extending deposits, loans or advances in so far as the consideration is represented by way of interest or discount (other than interest involved in credit card services) is exempt vide *Notification No. 12/2017 CT (R) dated 28.06.2017*. Since aggregate turnover includes exempt supply, interest received from banks on the fixed deposits, being exempt supply, is included in the aggregate turnover.
2. As per section 2(47) of the CGST Act, 2017, exempt supply includes non-taxable supply. Thus, intra -State supply of non-taxable goods in Uttarakhand, being a non-taxable supply, is an exempt supply and is, therefore, included in the aggregate turnover.

In the given case, Mahadev Enterprises is engaged in exclusive intra-State supply of goods from Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand and in supply of both goods and exempted services from Tripura, the threshold limit for registration will be ₹ 40 lakh, ₹ 20 lakh and ₹ 10 lakh respectively.

Further, since Mahadev Enterprises also makes taxable supply of goods from one of the specified Special Category States (i.e. Tripura), the threshold limit for registration will be reduced to ₹ 10 lakh.

- (1) Thus, in view of the above-mentioned provisions, Mahadev Enterprises is liable to be registered under GST law with the aggregate turnover amounting to ₹ 57,50,000 (computed on all India basis). The applicable threshold limit of registration in this case is ₹ 10 lakh.
 - (2) (a) If Mahadev Enterprises is dealing in supply of goods only from Himachal Pradesh, the applicable threshold limit of registration would be ₹ 40 lakh. Thus, Mahadev Enterprises will not be liable for registration as its aggregate turnover would be ₹ 22,50,000.
 - (b) If Mahadev Enterprises is dealing in taxable supply of goods and services only from Himachal Pradesh then higher threshold limit of ₹ 40 lakh will not be applicable as the same applies only in case of exclusive supply of goods. Therefore, in this case, the applicable threshold limit will be ₹ 20 lakh and hence, Mahadev Enterprises will be liable to registration.
 - (c) In case of inter-State supplies of taxable goods, section 24 of the CGST Act, 2017 requires compulsory registration irrespective of the quantum of aggregate turnover. Thus, Mahadev Enterprises will be liable to registration.
- 19** *Circular No. 11/11/2017 GST dated 20.10.2017* has clarified that supply of books printed with contents supplied by the recipient of such printed goods, is composite supply and

the question, whether such supplies constitute supply of goods or services would be determined on the basis of what constitutes the principal supply.

Principal supply has been defined in section 2(90) of the CGST Act as supply of goods or services which constitutes the predominant element of a composite supply and to which any other supply forming part of that composite supply is ancillary.

In the case of printing of books where content is supplied by the publisher or the person who owns the usage rights to the intangible inputs while the physical inputs including paper used for printing belong to the printer, supply of printing [of the content supplied by the recipient of supply] is the principal supply and therefore, such supplies would constitute supply of service.

Thus, in view of the above-mentioned provisions, the supply of training material by the Durga Printing House would constitute supply of services.

20. Section 107(6) of the CGST Act, 2017 provides that no appeal shall be filed with the Appellate Authority unless the applicant has paid in full, such part of the amount of tax, interest, fine, fee and penalty arising from the impugned order, as is admitted by him and a sum equal to 10% of the remaining amount of tax in dispute arising from the said order subject to a maximum of ₹ 25 crore. Thus, the amount of pre-deposit for filing an appeal with Appellate Authority cannot exceed ₹ 25 crore.

Thus, in the given case, the amount of pre-deposit for filing an appeal with the Appellate Authority against the order of Joint Commissioner, where entire amount of tax is in dispute, is:

(i) ₹ 28 crore [10% of the amount of tax in dispute, viz. ₹ 280 crore]

or

(ii) ₹ 25 crore,

whichever is less.

= ₹ 25 crore.

Further, section 112(8) of the CGST Act, 2017 provides that no appeal shall be filed with the Appellate Tribunal unless the applicant has paid in full, such part of the amount of tax, interest, fine, fee and penalty arising from the impugned order, as is admitted by him and a sum equal to 20% of the remaining amount of tax in dispute, in addition to the amount paid as pre-deposit while filing appeal to the Appellate Authority, arising from the said order subject to a maximum of ₹ 50 crores.

Thus, in the given case, the amount of pre-deposit for filing an appeal with the Appellate Tribunal against the order of the Appellate Authority, where entire amount of tax is in dispute, is:

(i) ₹ 56 crores [20% of the amount of tax in dispute, viz. ₹ 280 crores]

or

- (ii) ₹ 50 crores,
whichever is less.
= ₹ 50 crores.

21. (i) Section 17(5)(c) of the CGST Act, 2017 blocks input tax credit in respect of works contract services when supplied for construction of an immovable property (other than plant and machinery) except where it is an input service for further supply of works contract service.

Further, the term “plant and machinery” means apparatus, equipment and machinery fixed to earth by foundation or structural support that are used for making outward supply of goods and/or services **and includes such foundation or structural support** but excludes land, building or other civil structures, telecommunication towers, and pipelines laid outside the factory premises.

Thus, in view of the above-mentioned provisions, ITC is available in respect of works contract service availed by MBF Ltd. as the same is used for construction of plant and machinery which is not blocked under section 17(5)(c) of the CGST Act, 2017.

- (ii) Section 17(5)(d) of the CGST Act, 2017 blocks ITC on goods and/or services received by a taxable person for construction of an immovable property (other than plant and machinery) **on his own account** even though such goods and/or services are used in the course or furtherance of business. Thus, ITC on goods and/or services used in the construction of an immovable property is blocked only in those cases where the taxable person constructs the immovable property for his own use even if the immovable property being constructed is used in the course or furtherance of his business.

In the given case, taxable person has used the goods and services for construction of immovable property for some other person and not on its own account. Hence, ITC in this case will be allowed.

- (iii) As per section 17(5) of the CGST Act, 2017, ITC is allowed on repair and maintenance services relating to motor vehicles, which are eligible for input tax credit. Further, as per section 17(5)(a) ITC is allowed on motor vehicles which are used for transportation of goods.

Thus, ITC on maintenance & repair services availed from “Jaggi Motors” for a truck used for transporting its finished goods is allowed to ABC Ltd.

22. **Computation of export duty**

Particulars	Amount (US \$)
FOB price of goods [Note 1]	50,000
	Amount (₹)
Value in Indian currency (US \$ 50,000 x ₹ 70) [Note 2]	35,00,000
Export duty @ 8% [Note 3]	2,80,000

Notes:

1. As per section 14(1) of the Customs Act, 1962, assessable value of the export goods is the transaction value of such goods which is the price actually paid or payable for the goods when sold for export from India for delivery at the time and place of exportation.
 2. As per third proviso to section 14(1) of the Customs Act, 1962, assessable value has to be calculated with reference to the rate of exchange notified by the CBIC on the date of presentation of shipping bill of export.
 3. As per section 16(1)(a) of the Customs Act, 1962, in case of goods entered for export, the rate of duty prevalent on the date on which the proper officer makes an order permitting clearance and loading of the goods for exportation, is considered.
23. (i) **Yes.** The duty credit scrips and goods imported or domestically procured against them are freely transferable.
- (ii) **No.** Utilization of duty credit scrip is not permitted for payment of GST for procurement from domestic sources.
- (iii) The duty credit scrip will be valid for 18 months from date of issue.
- (iv) **Yes.** Exports of leather footwears through courier using e-commerce of FOB value of ₹ 5,00,000 per consignment are eligible for MEIS.
24. As per section 9A(1A) of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, following are the ways that would constitute circumvention (avoiding levy of duty by unscrupulous means) of antidumping duty imposed on an article that may warrant action by the Central Government:
- (i) altering the description or name or composition of the article subject to such anti-dumping duty,
 - (ii) import of such article in an unassembled or disassembled form,
 - (iii) changing the country of its origin or export, or
 - (iv) any other manner, whereby the anti-dumping duty so imposed is rendered ineffective.

In such cases, investigation can be carried out by Central Government and then anti-dumping can be imposed on such articles.

25. Rule 7 of the Customs and Central Excise Duties Drawback Rules, 2017 provides that application for Special Brand Rate cannot be made where a claim for drawback under rule 3 or rule 4 has been made.

In other words, where the exporter has already filed a duty drawback claim under All Industry Rates (AIR) Schedule, he cannot request for fixation of Special Brand Rate of drawback. Thus, the exporter should determine prior to export of goods, whether to claim drawback under AIR or Special Brand Rate.

Note: GST law has been subject to frequent changes since its inception. Although many clarifications have been issued by way of FAQs or otherwise, many issues continue to arise on account of varying interpretations on several of its provisions. Therefore, alternate answers may be possible for the above questions depending upon the view taken.