

Paper 18- Indirect Tax Laws and Practice

Answer to MTP_Final_Syllabus 2016_Jun2018_Set 1

Paper 18- Indirect Tax Laws and Practice

Full Marks: 100

Time allowed: 3 hours

The figures in the margin on the right side indicate full marks.
Working notes should form part of the answer.

Section - A

Answer Question No. 1 which is compulsory and any four from the rest of this section.

1. Choose the correct answer with justification/ workings wherever applicable: [7×2=14]
- (i) Gifts not exceeding _____ in value in a financial year by an employer to an employee shall not be treated as supply of goods or services or both.
- (a) ₹ 20,000
 - (b) ₹ 25,000
 - (c) ₹ 50,000
 - (d) ₹ 1,00,000
- (ii) Hospital charging room rent per day per room is ₹ 1,200 on rooms provided to in-patients. It is:
- (a) Exempted supply
 - (b) Taxable supply
 - (c) Not at all supply
 - (d) None of the above.
- (iii) In cases of change in rate of tax and amount is credited to the bank account after 4 working days from the date of change in rate of tax, the date of receipt of payment will be:
- (a) Date of book entry or date of bank entry, whichever is earlier
 - (b) Date of bank entry
 - (c) Date of book entry
 - (d) Date of book entry or date of bank entry, whichever is later.
- (iv) Who the person is allowed to cancel a GST registration?
- (a) The registered person himself
 - (b) By a GST officer
 - (c) The legal heir of the registered person
 - (d) All of the above.
- (v) Where the application of registration is found to be deficient for any reason then the Proper Officer requires any further information and he shall intimate to the applicant in form:
- (a) GST REG-01
 - (b) GST REG-02
 - (c) GST REG-03
 - (d) GST REG-04.
- (vi) The order of set off of input IGST towards payment of output tax liability is:
- (a) IGST, CGST, SGST, UTGST respectively
 - (b) IGST, SGST, CGST, UTGST respectively
 - (c) IGST, UTGST, CGST, SGST respectively
 - (d) IGST, CGST, UTGST, SGST respectively.

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- (vii) **If a case involves a substantial question of law and doesn't not involve any issue relating to place of supply, an appeal against orders passed by the State Bench or Area Bench of the Appellate Tribunal shall lie to**
- (a) Supreme Court**
 - (b) High Court**
 - (c) Appellate Authority**
 - (d) None of the above.**

Answer:

- (i) (c): Services by employee to an employer in the course of or in relation to his employment shall not be treated as supply of services. However, Gift not exceeding ₹ 50,000 in value in a financial year by an employer to employee shall not constitute supply of goods or services or both.
- (ii) (a): Hospital charging room rent per day per room is ₹ 1,200 on rooms provided to in-patients. It is treated as health care service and hence room rent in hospitals is exempt.
- (iii) (b): in cases of change in rate of tax, the date of receipt of payment is the date of credit in the bank account if such credit is after four working days from the date of change in rate of tax.
- (iv) (d): GST registration can be cancelled by — the registered person himself or by a GST officer or the legal heir of the registered person.
- (v) (c): If the Proper Officer fails to take action in 3 working days from the date of submission of documents of registration, the registration is deemed to have been approved. Where the application of registration is found to be deficient for any reason then the Proper Officer requires any further information and he shall intimate to the applicant in form GST REG-03 within 3 working days from the date of submission of documents.
- (vi) (a): The order of set off of input IGST towards payment of output tax liability is IGST, CGST, SGST, UTGST respectively.
- (vii) (b): If a case involves a substantial question of law and doesn't not involve any issue relating to place of supply, an appeal against orders passed by the State Bench or Area Bench of the Appellate Tribunal shall lie to High Court and it may admit such appeal.

2.(a) State with reasons whether the following are liable to Goods and Services Tax :

- (1) Services by way of training or coaching in recreational activities relating to arts, culture or sports.**
 - (2) Services provided by a player to a franchisee which is not a recognized sports body.**
 - (3) Pre-school education and education up to higher secondary school or equivalent.**
 - (4) Services by a veterinary clinic in relation to health care of animals or birds.**
 - (5) Services by way of public conveniences such as provision of facilities of washrooms.**
- [10]**

- (b) Mr. S has a permanent residence at Chennai. He has a savings bank account with Chennai Mound Road Branch of State Bank of India. On Aug 1, 2015, Mr. S opened a safe deposit locker with the Chennai Mound Road Branch of State Bank of India. Mr. S**

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went to Singapore for official work in Sep, 2015 and has been residing there since then. Mr. S contends that since he is a non-resident during the year 2017-18 in terms of the Income-tax Act, GST cannot be levied on the locker fee charged by State Bank of India for the year 2017-18. Examine the correctness of the contention of Mr. S. [4]

Answer:

(a) The taxability is discussed as follows -

- (1) Exempt: Services by way of training or coaching in recreational activities relating to arts, culture or sports are not liable to GST as it is specifically exempt vide Entry 80 of Notification No. 12/2017-CT (Rate).
- (2) Taxable: Service of a player to a franchisee which is not a recognized sports body is taxable as it does not cover under Entry 68 of Notification No. 12/2017-CT (Rate).
- (3) Exempt: Pre-school education and education up to higher secondary school or equivalent is not liable to GST as it is specifically exempt under Entry 66 of Notification No. 12/2017-CT (Rate).
- (4) Exempt: Services by a veterinary clinic in relation to health care of animals or birds is not liable to GST as it is specifically exempt vide Entry 46 of Notification No. 12/2017-CT (Rate).
- (5) Exempt: Services by way of public conveniences such as provision of facilities of washrooms are not liable to GST as it is specifically exempt vide Entry 76 of Notification No. 12/2017-CT (Rate).

(b) As the place of supply is Chennai, both CGST and SGST are liable to be paid by State Bank of India Chennai Mount Road Branch. So, the contention of Mr. S is not correct.

3.(a)(i) State the advantages of registration. [6]

(ii) Mr. C of Calicut is trading on his own goods and also acting as an agent of Mr. B of Bengaluru. Mr. C turnover in the financial year 2017-18 is ₹ 12 lacs in his own account and ₹ 9 lacs on behalf of principal. Whether Mr. C is liable to register himself compulsorily under GST law? Examine. [3]

(b) Mr. Zen, an importer carrying out business of import and sale of goods obtained registration as importer under Central Excise Act, 1944 and rules made thereunder. At time of import he pays CVD and SAD on the goods. He doesn't take credit of tax paid on such inputs but passes on the credit to his customer by issuing invoice. He has obtained registration under CGST Act, 2017 and has stock of such inputs lying with him on 01-07-2017. Determine whether he is eligible to take credit on such inputs in stock. [5]

Answer:

(a)(i) The following are advantages to a taxpayer who obtain registration under GST:

1. He is legally recognized as supplier of goods or services or both.
2. He is legally authorized to collect taxes from his customers and pass on the credit of the taxes paid on the goods or services supplied to the purchasers/recipients.
3. He can claim Input Tax Credit of taxes paid and can utilize the same for payment of taxes due on supply of goods or services.
4. Seamless flow of Input Tax Credit from suppliers to recipients at the national level.
5. Registered person is eligible to apply for Government bids or contracts or assignments.
6. Registered person under GST can easily gain trust from customers.

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- (ii) In computing the total turnover, both the value of supply on his own account that is ₹ 12 lacs and on behalf of principal ₹ 9 lacs will be aggregated. Hence, the aggregate turnover will be ₹ 21 lacs. Mr. C is liable to register compulsorily under the GST law.
- (b) As per Section 140(3) of the CGST Act, a registered importer shall be entitled to take, in his electronic credit ledger, credit of eligible duties in respect of inputs held in stock and inputs contained in semi-finished or finished goods held in stock on the appointed day i.e. 1-7-2017 subject to some specified conditions.

In the given case the importer can take credit of CVD and SAD paid on inputs lying in stock provided he must have in possession invoice or document evidencing payment of duty under existing laws on input received.

4.(a) State the nature of orders against which no appeals can be filed. [5]

(b) The Government gives re-development of slum to L & T. As per the Housing for All Schemes, L & T under taken original work in return entitled for 0.5 FSI (out of 1.5 FSI on the land of 10,000 sq. ft.) which can be utilized for construction of free sale component. L & T in turn appointed DLF as contractor for supplying the services of construction for allotment to slum dwellers. The contractor charges ₹ 900 per sq. ft of built-up area.

Find the following:

- (1) Exempted value of supply.**
- (2) Taxable value of supply**
- (3) Taxable person**
- (4) GST liability.**

Applicable rate of GST is 12% (with Input Tax Credit).

Note: Taxable person is willing to avail benefit of ITC.

[9]

Answer:

(a) No appeals can be filed against the following orders:-

- 1) Board can fix monetary limits below which no departmental appeal would be filed with respective authorities.
- 2) An order of the Commissioner or other authority empowered to direct transfer of proceedings from one officer to another officer;
- 3) An order pertaining to the seizure or retention of books of account, register and other documents; or
- 4) An order sanctioning prosecution under the CGST/ SGST Act; or
- 5) An order passed under section 80 of the CGST Act (payment of tax in installments).

- (b)**
- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| (1) Build up area (10,000 x 1 FSI) | = 10,000 sq. ft. |
| Value of build up area | = ₹ 90,00,000 (₹ 900 x 10,000 sq. ft) |
| Value of exempted supply | = ₹ 90,00,000 |
| (2) Build up area (10,000 x 0.5 FSI) | = 5,000 sq. ft. |
| Value of build up area | = ₹ 45,00,000 (₹ 900 x 5,000 sq. ft) |
| Value of taxable supply of service | = ₹ 45,00,000 |
| (3) DLF is the person liable to pay GST under forward charge. | |
| (4) GST liability: | |
| CSGT @ 6% on ₹ 45 lakhs | = ₹ 2,70,000 and |
| SGST @ 6% on ₹ 45 lakhs | = ₹ 2,70,000 |

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- 5.(a) Describe provisional assessment as per section 60 of the CGST Act. [4]
 (b) Determine the time of supply in the following assuming that GST is payable under reverse charge:

S. No.	Date of payment by recipient of services	Date of issue of invoice by supplier of services
(i)	10-10-2017	30-08-2017
(ii)	10-10-2017	05-08-2017
(iii)	Part payment made on 30-08-2017 and balance amount paid on 02-11-2017	29-08-2017
(iv)	Payment is entered in the books of account on 28-08-2017 and debited in recipient's bank account on 30-08-2017	01-08-2017
(v)	Payment is entered in the books of account on 30-08-2017 and debited in recipient's bank account on 26-08-2017	29-08-2017

[10]

Answer:

- (a) Provisional assessment (Section 60 of the CGST Act, 2017):

Where the taxable person is unable to determine the value of goods or services or both or determine the rate of tax applicable thereto, he may request the proper officer in writing giving reasons for payment of tax on a provisional basis.

The proper officer (i.e. The Assistant Commissioner/Deputy Commissioner of Central Tax) shall pass an order, within a period not later than 90 days from the date of receipt of such request, allowing payment of tax on provisional basis at such rate or on such value as may be specified by him.

The Assistant Commissioner/Deputy Commissioner of Central Tax provisionally determines the amount of tax payable by the supplier and is subject to final determination.

On provisional assessment, the supplier can pay tax on provisional basis but only after he executes a bond with security, binding them for payment of the difference between the amount of tax as may be finally assessed and the amount of tax provisionally assessed.

- (b)

S. No.	Date of issue of invoice by supplier of services	Date immediately following 60 days from invoice	Date of payment by recipient of services	Time of supply of services [Earlier of (2) & (3)]
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(i)	30-08-2017	30-10-2017	10-10-2017	10-10-2017
(ii)	05-08-2017	05-10-2017	10-10-2017	05-10-2017
(iii)	29-08-2017	29-10-2017	Part payment made on 30-08-2017 and balance amount paid on 01-11-2017	30-08-2017 for part payment and 29-10-2017 for balance amount

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(iv)	01-08-2017	01-10-2017	Payment is entered in the books of account on 28-08-2017 and debited in recipient's bank account on 30-08-2017	28-08-2017 (i.e. when payment is entered in the books of account of the recipient)
(v)	29-08-2017	29-10-2017	Payment is entered in the books of account on 30-08-2017 and debited in recipient's bank account on 26-08-2017	26-08-2017 (i.e. when payment is debited in the recipient's bank account)

6.(a) Explain the manner of maintenance of accounts by registered persons. [7]

(b) A garment factory receives a Government order for making uniforms for a defence personnel. This supply is exempt from tax under a special notification. The fabric is separately procured for the supply, but thread, buttons and lining material for the collars are the ones which are used for other taxable products of the factory.

The turnover of the other garments of the factory and exempted uniforms in July is ₹ 8 crore and ₹ 2 crore respectively, the ITC on thread, button and lining material procured in July is ₹ 7,000, ₹ 21,000 and ₹ 17,000 respectively. Calculate the eligible ITC on thread and lining material. [7]

Answer:

(a) Maintenance of accounts by registered persons:

- (1) Records may be maintained in electronic form: The registered person may keep and maintain such accounts and other particulars in electronic form stored on any electronic device and record so maintained shall be authenticated by means of a digital signature.
- (2) Preservation of records: Accounts maintained by the registered person together with all the invoices, bills of supply, credit and debit notes, and delivery challans relating to stocks, deliveries, inward supply and outward supply shall be preserved for the period of 72 months from the due date of furnishing of annual return for the year pertaining to such accounts and records and shall, where such accounts and documents are maintained manually, be kept at every related place of business mentioned in the certificate of registration and shall be accessible at every related place of business where such accounts and documents are maintained digitally.
- (3) Accounts to be kept all places mentioned in Registration Certificate: Every registered person shall keep the books of accounts at the principal place of business and books of accounts relating to additional place of business mentioned in his certificate of registration and such books of account shall include any electronic form of data stored on any electronic device.
- (4) Attestation of amendment in entries in records: Any entry in registers, accounts and documents shall not be erased, effaced or overwritten, and all incorrect entries, other than those of clerical nature, shall be scored out under attestation and thereafter, the correct entry shall be recorded and where the registers and other documents are maintained electronically, a log of every entry edited or deleted shall be maintained.

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(5) Serial Number: Each volume of books of accounts maintained manually by the registered person shall be serially numbered.

(6) Production of records on demand: Every registered person shall, on demand, produce the books of accounts which he is required to maintain under any law or the time being in force.

(b) Thread, buttons and lining material are inputs which are used for making taxable as well as exempt supplies. Therefore, credit on such items will be apportioned and credit attributable to exempt supplies will be added to the output tax liability in terms of rule 43 of the CGST Rules, 2017.

Credit attributable to exempt supplies = Common credit x (Exempt turnover/Total turnover)

Common credit = ₹ 7,000 + ₹ 21,000 + ₹ 17,000 = ₹ 45,000

Exempt turnover = ₹ 2 crore

Total turnover = ₹ 10 crore [₹ 2 crore + ₹ 8 crore]

Credit attributable to exempt supplies = (₹ 2 crore / ₹ 10 crore) × ₹ 45,000 = ₹ 9,000.

Ineligible credit of ₹ 9,000 will be added to the output tax liability for the month of July. Credit of ₹ 36,000 will be eligible credit for the month of July.

7. Answer the following:

[7+7]

(a) Define Adjudicating Authority.

(b) What principles were adopted for subsuming the existing indirect taxes under GST?

Answer:

(a) As per Section 2(4) of the CGST Act, 2017 “adjudicating authority” means any authority, appointed or authorised to pass any order or decision under this Act, but does not include

- the Central Board of Excise and Customs,
- the Revisional Authority,
- the Authority for Advance Ruling,
- the Appellate Authority for Advance Ruling,
- the Appellate Authority and
- the Appellate Tribunal;

Principal Commissioners of Central Tax or Commissioners of Central Tax or Additional Commissioners of Central Tax or Joint Commissioners of Central Tax or Deputy Commissioners of Central Tax or Assistant Commissioners of Central Tax etc. are some of the examples of adjudicating authorities.

(b) The various Central, State and Local levies were examined to identify their possibility of being subsumed under GST. While identifying, the following principles were kept in mind:

- (1) Taxes or levies to be subsumed should be primarily in the nature of indirect taxes, either on the supply of goods or on the supply of services.
- (2) Taxes or levies to be subsumed should be part of the transaction chain which commences with import/ manufacture/ production of goods or provision of services at one end and the consumption of goods and services at the other.
- (3) The subsumation should result in free flow of tax credit in intra and inter-state levels. The taxes, levies and fees that are not specifically related to supply of goods and services should not be subsumed under GST.
- (4) Revenue fairness for both the Centre and the States individually would need to be attempted.

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Section - B

Answer Question No. 8 which is compulsory and any two from the rest of this section.

8. Choose the correct answer with justification/ workings wherever applicable: [3×2=6]

- (i) A vessel Bhisma, sailing from U.S.A. to Australia via India. Bhisma carries various types of goods namely 'A', 'B', 'C' & 'D'. 'A' & 'B' are destined to Mumbai Port and balance remains in the same vessel. Subsequently vessel chartered to Australia. The transit goods are:
- (a) 'A' & 'B'
 - (b) 'C' & 'D'
 - (c) All 'A', 'B', 'C' & 'D'
 - (d) None of 'A', 'B', 'C' & 'D'
- (ii) Who is the adjudicating authority in case of goods liable for confiscation amounted upto ₹ 50,000?
- (a) The Superintendent of Customs
 - (b) The Deputy/ Assistant Commissioner of Customs
 - (c) The Joint/ Additional Commissioner of Customs
 - (d) The Commissioner of Customs
- (iii) Which of the following is an ineligible capital goods under EPCG (Export Promotion Capital Goods) Scheme?
- (a) Computer software systems
 - (b) Capital Goods including capital goods in CKD/SKD condition
 - (c) Capital goods for Project Imports notified by CBEC
 - (d) Second hand capital goods.

Answer:

- (i) (b) Transit goods means any goods imported in any conveyance will be allowed to remain on the conveyance and to be transited without payment of duty, to any place out of India or any customs station. Here, 'C' & 'D' are transit goods.
- (ii) (a) The adjudicating authority in case of goods liable for confiscation amounted upto ₹ 50,000 is the Superintendent of Customs.
- (iii) (d) The ineligible capital goods under EPCG (Export Promotion Capital Goods) Scheme are Second hand capital goods & Power Generator Sets. The other goods mentioned here are eligible capital goods under EPCG scheme.

9.(a) 'A' exported a consignment under drawback claim consisting of the following items—

Particulars	Chapter Heading	FOB value ₹	Drawback rate
200 pieces of pressure stores mainly made of beans @ ₹ 80/ piece	74.04	16,000	4% of FOB
200 Kgs. Brass utensils @ ₹ 200 per Kg.	74.13	40,000	₹ 24/Kg.
200 Kg. Artware of brass @ ₹ 300 per Kg.	74.22	60,000	17.50% of FOB subject to a maximum of ₹ 38 per Kg.

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On examination in docks, weight of brass Artware was found to be 190 Kgs. and was recorded on shipping bill. Compute the drawback on each item and total drawback admissible to the party. [9]

(b) What do you mean by warehousing without warehousing? [3]

Answer:

(a) The drawback on each item and total drawback admissible to the party shall be-

Particulars	FOB value ₹	Drawback rate	Drawback Amount (₹)
200 pcs, pressure stoves made of brass	16,000	4% of FOB	640
200 Kgs. Brass utensils	40,000	₹ 24 per Kg.	4,800
200 kgs. Artware of brass, whose actual weight was 190 Kgs. only. (60,000 × 190/200) × 17.5% = 9975 190 kgs × ₹ 38 = ₹ 7,220		17.50% of FOB subject to maximum of ₹ 38 per Kg. (₹ 9,975 or ₹ 7,220 whichever is less)	7,220
Total Drawback admissible (in ₹)			12,660

(b) Warehousing without warehousing: Imported goods are kept in customs bonded warehouse after being assessed to duty. However, occasionally, it may happen that assessment of duty may take time for want of some clarification/reports etc. In such cases, goods lying in docks may incur heavy demurrage. There is a provision that customs department can issue detention certificate and on the basis of such certificate, port trust authorities may remit demurrage.

If the assessment is delayed, then those goods can be stored in public warehouse without executing the bond. There is a time limit of 30 days to remove the goods from warehouse where the goods have been stored under section 49 of the Customs Act, 1962 i.e. warehousing without warehousing. However, the Commissioner of Customs may extend the period of storage for a further period not exceeding 30 days at a time.

10.(a) **Eva Offshore Ltd. is engaged in drilling operations for exploration of offshore oil, gas and other related activities under contracts. The drilling operations are carried out at oil rigs/vessels which are situated outside the territorial waters of India. Until around November, 1993, the company was permitted to transship stores to the oil rigs without levy of any customs duty regardless of the fact whether oil rigs were operating within a designated area or non-designated area. Whether oil rigs engaged in operations in the exclusive economic zone/continental shelf of India, falling outside the territorial waters of India, are 'foreign going vessels' as defined by section 2(21) of the Customs Act, 1962, and are entitled to consume imported stores thereon without payment of customs duty in terms of section 87 of the Customs Act, 1962? Discuss. [7]**

(b) **LMN Ltd. has imported inputs without payment of duty under Advance Authorization. The CIF value of such inputs is ₹ 20,00,000. The inputs are processed and the final product is exported. The exports made by LMN Ltd. are subject to general rate of value addition prescribed under Advance Authorization Scheme. No other input is being used by LMN Ltd. in the processing. What should be the minimum FOB value of the exports made by the LMN Ltd. as per the provisions of Advance Authorization? [5]**

Answer:

(a) The Apex Court namely the Supreme Court of India in the case of *Aban Lloyd Chilies Offshore Ltd. v UOI* (2008) 227 ELT 24 (SC), had held that the goods imported by the assessee for consumption on board on oil rigs 'were stores', as they were for use on oil rigs,

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which are vessels. However, the oil rigs proceeding to or carrying out operations in, continental shelf/ exclusive economic zones of India, which are deemed to be a part of Indian territory, would not be a foreign going vessels, as the oil rigs proceed from the territory of India to an area which also deemed to be a part of the territory of India.

Thereby, neither the oil rigs nor the ship employed for transshipment of the goods to the oil rigs were foreign going vessel. Therefore, the stores transshipped to the oil rigs and consumed thereon were not entitled to exemption u/s 87 of the Customs Act, 1962. Therefore, the supply of imported spares or goods or equipments to the rigs by a ship will attract import duty.

In the given case, Eva Offshore Ltd. is liable to pay duty on imported stores.

(b) Advance Authorization necessitates exports with a minimum of 15% value addition (VA).

Therefore, the minimum FOB value of the exports made by LMN Ltd. should be ₹ 23,00,000 (i.e. ₹ 20,00,000 x 115/100).

11.(a) "Section 76 of the Customs Act, 1962 contains the provisions in respect of prohibition and regulation of drawback and no drawback." — State the circumstances where this provision will apply. [8]

(b) Mention those supplies which can be considered as deemed export under FTP. [4]

Answer:

(a) Section 76 of the Customs Act, 1962 contains the provisions in respect of prohibition and regulation of drawback and no drawback shall be allowed in the following circumstances:

- A. In respect of any goods, the market price of which is less than the amount of drawback due thereon,
- B. If the Central Government is of the opinion that goods of any specified description in respect of which drawback is claimed under this Chapter are likely to be smuggled back into India.
- C. CENVAT credit claim is on inputs and input services then no duty drawback is allowed. However, if the goods have already suffered the customs duty then duty drawback is allowed to the extent of customs duties.
- D. Duty drawback is not allowed if the exporter has already availed the Duty Entitlement Pass Book (DEPB) or other export incentives.
- E. If the sale proceeds not received within the time period allowed by Reserve Bank of India.
- F. Export to Nepal and Bhutan and the export proceeds are not received in hard currency (it means USD, GBP or Pounds).
- G. Drawback in respect of iron and steel, cement and rice is not allowed. [w.e.f. 29-5-2008]
- H. Duty drawback is more than 1/3rd of market value of exported goods, then amount of duty drawback is restricted to 1/3rd of market value.
- I. No amount or rate of drawback is to be determined except where the amount of drawback exceeds or equal to ₹ 500/- or it is 1% or more of the FOB value of export
- J. Where the amount of drawback in respect of any goods is less than ₹ 50.

(b) The following supplies can be considered as deemed export under FTP:

(A) Goods supplied by a manufacturer:

1. Supply of goods against Advance Authorisation/ Advance Authorisation for Annual Requirement/ DFIA.
2. Supply of goods to units located in EOU/ STP/BTP/EHTP.
3. Supply of capital goods against EPCG authorization.

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4. Supply of marine freight containers by 100% EOU provided said containers are exported within 6 months by another 100% EOU.
- (B) Goods supplied by a Main contractor / sub-contractor:
1. Supply of goods to projects or turnkey contracts financed by multilateral or bilateral agencies/Funds notified by Department of Economic Affairs (DEA), under International Competitive Bidding.
 2. Supply of goods to any project where import is permitted at zero customs duty.
 3. Supply of goods to mega power projects against International Competitive Bidding.
 4. Supply to goods to UN or international organisations.
 5. Supply of goods to nuclear projects through competitive bidding (need not be international competitive bidding).