



CA FINAL

Test Code – JKN_IDT_21

(Date :09/09/2020)

(Marks - 100)

PART A : MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)

MCQ no. 1 to 10 carries one mark each. And MCQ no. 11 to 20 carries two marks each.

1. Which of the following transactions does not qualify as supply under GST law?
 - (i) When the Head Office makes a supply of services to its own branch outside the State.
 - (ii) When a person import services without consideration for the purposes of his business from his son living outside India.
 - (iii) Disposal of car without consideration and where the supplier has not claimed input tax credit on such car.
 - (iv) When a principal makes supplies to his agent who is also registered and is situated within the same State.

(a) (i) & (iii) (b) (i), (ii) & (iii) (c) (iii) (d) (iii) & (ii)
2. What will be the rate of tax and nature of supply of a service, if the same is not determinable at the time of receipt of advance?

(a) 12%, Inter-State supply (b) 12%, Intra-State supply

(c) 18%, Inter-State supply (d) 18%, Intra-State supply
3. M/s. Tanatan received testing services from Aquarian Solution (P) Ltd. on 10-May-2018. The payment was entered in the books of account of M/s. Tanatan on 16-May-2018 and was credited in the bank account of supplier on 19-May-2018. In the meantime, supplier issued invoice on 18-May-2018. What will be the time of supply in this case?

(a) 10-May-2018 (b) 18-May-2018

(c) 16-May-2018 (d) 19-May-2018
4. Which one of the following cannot be a reason for cancellation of registration?
 - (a) There is a change in the constitution of business from partnership firm to proprietorship.
 - (b) The business has been discontinued.
 - (c) A composition taxpayer has not furnished returns for three consecutive tax periods.
 - (d) A registered person, other than composition taxpayer, has not furnished returns for three consecutive tax periods.
5. A special Audit under GST is conducted by :
 - (a) The CGST Officials
 - (b) The SGST Officials
 - (c) Chartered Accountant or Cost Accountant
 - (d) Any of the above

6. In which of the following cases, compounding of offence is not allowed under section 138 of CGST Act, 2017?
- (a) a person who has been allowed to compound once in respect of any of the offences specified in clauses (a) to (f) of section 132(1).
 - (b) a person who has been convicted for an offence under GST law by a Court.
 - (c) a person who has been accused of committing an offence under GST law which is also an offence under any other law for the time being in force.
 - (d) All of the above.
7. Mr. Happy Singh is a resident of Chandigarh. The marriage of his daughter, Khushi Kaur, has been finalized with Mr. Lovely Singh, a NRI settled in Canada. The marriage is scheduled on 14-Feb-2019 in Chandigarh. Mr. Happy Singh wants to send 5,000 marriage invitation cards to all his relatives and friends to attend the marriage. He has to send the invitation by speed post. He is not sure about the taxability of speed post services under GST regime. He seeks your help in determining the applicability of GST on speed post.
- (a) GST payable (b) Non Taxable (c) Exempt (d) None of the above
8. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?
- (i) Special exemption under section 25 of the Customs Act is granted by issuing a notification;
 - (ii) General exemption under section 25 of the Customs Act is granted by issuing an order;
 - (iii) Special exemption is required to be published in official gazette;
 - (iv) General exemption is not required to be published in official gazette.
- (a) All of above (b) None of above
(c) Both (i) and (ii) (d) (ii) and (iv)
9. Some banks in China are giving interest free loans to its domestic manufacturers for manufacture of solar panels. This interest free loan would qualify as subsidy for levying of countervailing duty under section 9 of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 in India on import of such solar panels if:
- (a) Such interest free loans is given by public or Government banks;
 - (b) Such interest free loan is given by private banks on their own without any direction or instruction from the Government;
 - (c) None of above;
 - (d) Both (a) and (b)
10. Anti-Dumping duty is calculated as
- (a) Higher of margin of dumping or injury margin;
 - (b) Lower of margin of dumping or injury margin;
 - (c) Higher of export price or normal value;
 - (d) Lower of export price or normal value

11. Kutch Refineries supplies LPG to XYZ Ltd. by a pipeline under a contract. The terms of contract are:

- (i) Monthly payment of Rs.2 lakh to be made by the recipient on fifth day of the month.
- (ii) A quarterly statement of the goods dispatched and payments made will be issued by seventh day of the month succeeding the relevant quarter.

August 5, September 5, October 5	Payments of Rs.2 lakh made in each month
October 7,	Statement of accounts issued by supplier for the quarter July – September
October 17,	Differential payment of Rs. 56,000 received by supplier for the quarter July – September as per statement of accounts

Which of the following statements is true?

- (a) Invoice will be issued on August 5, September 5, October 5 and October 7.
- (b) Invoice will be issued on August 5, September 5 and October 5.
- (c) Invoice will be issued on August 5, September 5, October 5, October 7 and October 17
- (d) None of the above

12. Mrs Reena is a consultant. She has provided the following details relating to services provided and received by her:

1. Supply of management consultancy services for Rs.500,000/- p.a.
2. Supply of accounting services for Rs.200,000/- p.a.
3. Renting of immovable property for residential purposes for Rs.10,000/- p.m.
4. Management consultancy services provided to a hospital for Rs.50,000/- one time
5. Services provided to a client outside India for Rs.50,000/- p.m.
6. Services received from a lawyer for Rs.100,000/-

Calculate her aggregate turnover for a year under GST.

- (a) Rs. 9,10,000
- (b) Rs.15,70,000
- (c) Rs. 14,70,000
- (d) Rs. 8,20,000

13. Which of the following is an OIDAR service?

- (i) Online course consisting of pre-recorded videos and downloadable PDFs
- (ii) PDF document manually emailed by provider
- (iii) Individually commissioned content sent in digital form e.g., photographs
- (iv) Stock photographs available for automatic download
- (v) PDF document automatically emailed by provider's system post content access.

- (a) (i), (iv)
- (b) (iv), (v), (ii)
- (c) (i), (iv), (v)
- (d) All of the above

- 14.** ABC Ltd. exported certain goods last year. The buyer has sent back those goods since the same were under warranty and required repairs. Which of the following condition(s) is/are to be satisfied by ABC Ltd. to avail exemption on goods re-imported for repairs under Notification No. 158/95- Cus dated 14.11.1995?
- (i) The re-import has to be for repairs only;
 - (ii) Goods must be re-exported after repairs;
 - (iii) Goods must be re-exported within 6 months or 1 year if time is extended;
 - (iv) In case goods are not repaired, new goods have to be sent by ABC Ltd within 6 months.
- (a) (i), (ii) and (iv); (b) (i), (ii) and (iii); (c) (ii) and (iii); (d) All of above

- 15.** M/s. Global Exports (P) Ltd. made following supplies as under:
- (i) Exports of taxable goods made on 01-Jun-2018 with payment of tax. GST returns were duly filed in time. However, GST RFD-01 has not been filed.
 - (ii) Exports of exempted goods were made on 15-Jul-2018 under letter of undertaking. However, input tax credit in respect of manufacturing of such goods is Rs. 50,000/-. Refund application GST RFD-01 is filed on 30-Apr-2019 i.e. after end of financial year 2018-19.
 - (iii) Goods supplied to export oriented unit on 29-Jul-2018 and return for the month of July, 2018 was filed on 20-Aug-2018. Input tax credit in respect of such supply is Rs. 26,000/- and an undertaking was received from the recipient that it will not claim input tax credit and supplier may seek refund. GST RFD-01 is filed on 01-Dec-2020.
 - (iv) Supply of services outside India were made on 11-Aug-2018 and payment was received on 10- Oct-2018. Input tax credit in respect of such supply is Rs. 48,000/-. GST RFD-01 is filed on 30- Sep-2020.

Note: Payment is received in US Dollars (\$) for all transactions except transaction (i).

Determine in which of above mentioned transactions, refund is available to M/s. Global Exports (P) Ltd.?

- (a) (ii), (iii) and (iv) (b) (i), (ii) and (iv) (c) (iii) and (iv) (d) (i) and (ii)

CASE STUDY BASED MCQ'S (MCQ no. 16 to 20)

ABC Petroleum Limited is engaged in the business of refining and marketing of petroleum products. It has one refinery each in the States of Tamil Nadu, West Bengal & Maharashtra and numerous administrative and marketing offices spread across the country. The Company has separate marketing cum administrative offices for every major State and common administrative cum marketing offices for a group of small States e.g., all north-eastern States are covered under one marketing cum administrative office. The Company also blends lubricants in its blending plants located in the States of Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu.

As a policy, all the places of business of the Company in a State are registered under one registration.

Imported crude is used as input in the refinery and following major products are extracted after refining process:

Products chargeable to GST (Group A)	Products not chargeable to GST (Group B)
Base oil (An input for blending lubricants)	Petrol
Furnace oil	Diesel
Bitumen (Used for road construction)	Air turbine fuel
LPG (Domestic and Industrial)	

Base oils are further sent to blending plants where they are blended with additives to produce lubricants. The Company provides the following particulars for States of Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Kerala for the month of January 20XX:

(Amount in thousands)

Particulars	Tamil Nadu (Rs.)	Maharashtra (Rs.)	Kerala (Rs.)
Value of supply inclusive of all taxes/duties (Group B products)	1,650	3,400	1,575
Value of supply (Group A products) before all taxes/duties	100	200	20
Excise duty leviable on supply of Group B products	500	1,000	110
VAT on supply of Group B products	250	600	65
Tax paid on inputs and input services procured at the blending plant	5	6	0
Tax paid on spares procured at the refinery (Spares are booked in revenue account)	3	8	0
Tax paid on inputs and input services procured at the marketing cum administrative office	2	3	1
Tax paid capital asset procured at the blending plant	0	5	0
Tax paid capital asset procured at the refinery	12	0	0

Assume that all of the Group A products are chargeable to GST @ 18% (including both CGST and SGST or IGST, as the case may be)

The Finance department of ABC Petroleum Limited seeks your professional advice on following questions:

16. The value of company's supply in the Union Territory of Puducherry is Rs. 32,34,000 (Group A products) and in the State of Goa is Rs. 18,38,000 (Group A and Group B products) for the year ending March 20XX. GST registration is

- Not required for both Puducherry and Goa
- Not required for Goa but required for Puducherry
- Required for both Puducherry and Goa
- Not required for Puducherry but required for Goa

17. The eligible ITC available at marketing cum administrative office located in the State of Maharashtra, for the month of January 20XX, is-
- (a) Rs.3,000 (b) Rs.300 (c) Rs.166.67 (d) Rs.1,500
18. The eligible ITC in respect of the capital asset procured in the State of Tamil Nadu, for the month of January 20XX:
- (a) Rs.12,000 (b) Rs.200 (c) Rs.11,811.11 (d) Rs.11,820
19. Lubricant valued at Rs. 10,000 has been stock transferred from the blending plant located in the State of Tamil Nadu to the refinery located in the same State, in the month of January 20XX. The GST (CGST and SGST) payable on such transaction is?
- (a) Nil as the transaction is not a supply
(b) Rs.90
(c) Rs.1,800
(d) Nil as such supply is exempted from GST
20. Due to sudden fire in the store room of the refinery located in Maharashtra on January 28th 20XX, the entire quantity of spares procured in the month of January 20XX gets destroyed. What action is required from ABC Petroleum Limited?
- (a) No action is required on the part of ABC Petroleum Limited under GST Law.
(b) ABC Petroleum Limited should report to jurisdictional GST Department for verification of the loss of inputs on account of fire.
(c) ABC Petroleum Limited should not avail ITC of tax paid on the spares.
(d) ABC Petroleum Limited should avail ITC and reverse the same.

PART B : DESCRIPTIVE QUESTIONS (70 MARKS)

QUESTION 1 IS COMPULSORY. ANSWER ANY FOUR OUT OF REMAINING FIVE QUESTIONS.

QUESTION 1

(14 MARKS)

Power Engineering Pvt. Ltd., a registered supplier, is engaged in providing expert maintenance and repair services for large power plants that are in the nature of immovable property, situated all over India. The company has its Head Office at Bangalore, Karnataka and branch offices in other States. The work is done in the following manner.

- The company has self-contained mobile workshops, which are container trucks fitted out for carrying out the repairs. The trucks are equipped with items like repair equipment's, consumables, tools, parts etc. to handle a wide variety of repair work.
- The truck is sent to the client location for carrying out the repair work. Depending upon the repairs to be done, the equipment, consumables, tools, parts etc. are used from the stock of such items carried in the truck.
- In some cases, a stand-alone machine is also sent to the client's premises in such truck for carrying out the repair work.

- The customer is billed after the completion of the repair work depending upon the nature of the work and the actual quantity of consumables, parts etc. used in the repair work.
- Sometimes the truck is sent to the company's own location in other State(s) from where it is further sent to client locations for repairs.

Work out the GST liability [CGST & SGST or IGST, as the case may be] of Power Engineering Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore on the basis of the facts as described, read with the following data for the month of November 20XX.

S. No.	Particulars	Rs.
A.	Truck sent to own location in Tamil Nadu (i) Value of items contained in the truck - Rs. 3,00,000 (ii) Value of truck - Rs. 25,00,000	
B.	Truck sent to a client location in Tamil Nadu for carrying out repairs. Stand- alone machine is also sent in the truck to client location for repairs (i) Value of items contained in the truck – Rs. 2,85,000 (ii) Value of stand-alone machine - Rs. 4,00,000 (iii) Value of truck - Rs. 20,00,000 (Billing for repairs to be done afterwards depending upon the actual items used)	
C.	Truck sent to a client location in Karnataka for carrying out repairs (i) Value of items contained in the truck - Rs. 1,06,000 (ii) Value of truck - Rs. 20,00,000 (Billing for repairs to be done afterwards depending upon the actual items used)	
D.	Invoices raised for repair work carried out in Tamil Nadu [including the invoice for repair work done in 'B'] -	70,00,000
E.	Invoices raised for repair work carried out in Karnataka [including the invoice for repair work done in 'C']	12,00,000

Also, specify the document(s), if any, which need to be issued by Power Engineering Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore for the above transactions.

All the given amounts are exclusive of GST, wherever applicable. Assume the rates of taxes to be as under:

Items used for repairs		
CGST – 6%	SGST – 6%	IGST – 12%
Container truck, Stand-alone machines		
CGST – 2.5%	SGST – 2.5%	IGST – 5%
Works contract for repairs and maintenance of immovable property		
CGST – 9%	SGST – 9%	IGST – 18%

You are required to make suitable assumptions, wherever necessary.

Pari Ltd. of Jodhpur (Rajasthan) is a registered manufacturer of cosmetic products. Pari Ltd. has furnished following details for the month of April, 2018:

S. No.	Particulars	Rs.
(A)	Receipts	
	Details of Sales	
	(i) Sales in Rajasthan	8,75,000
	(ii) Sales in States other than Rajasthan	3,75,000
	(iii) Export under bond	6,25,000
(B)	Payments	
(1)	Raw materials	
	(i) Purchased from registered suppliers located in Rajasthan	1,06,250
	(ii) Purchased from unregistered suppliers located in Rajasthan	37,500
	(iii) Purchased from Punjab from registered supplier	1,00,000
	(iv) Integrated tax paid on Import from USA	22,732
(2)	Consumables purchased from registered suppliers located in Rajasthan including high speed diesel (Excise and Vat paid) worth Rs. 31,250 for running the machinery in the factory	1,56,250
(3)	Monthly rent for the factory building to the owner in Rajasthan	1,00,000
(4)	Salary paid to employees on rolls	6,25,000
(5)	Premium paid on life insurance policies taken for specified employees. Life insurance policies for specified employees have been taken by Pari Ltd. to fulfill a statutory obligation in this regard. The Government has notified such life insurance service under section 17(5)(b)(iii)(A). The life insurance service provider is registered in Rajasthan.	2,00,000

All the above amounts are exclusive of all kinds of taxes, wherever applicable. However, the applicable taxes have also been paid by Pari Ltd.

The balance of Input Tax Credit (ITC) with Pari Ltd. as on 1st April, 2018 is
 CGST Rs. 20,000
 SGST Rs. 15,000
 IGST Rs. 15,000

Assume CGST, SGST and IGST rates to be 9%, 9% and 18% respectively, wherever applicable.

Assume that all the other necessary conditions to avail the eligible input tax credit have been complied with by Pari Ltd., wherever applicable.

Compute eligible input tax credit and net GST payable (CGST and SGST or IGST as the case may be) by Pari Ltd. for the month of April, 2018.

Kankan Corp had imported a machine from USA for Rs. 365 lakh on payment of appropriate customs duty in February. However, in July, the machine had to be sent back to the supplier for repair (not amounting to manufacture) from the factory of Kankan Corp. This machine was repaired and thereafter, re-imported by Kankan Corp in November next year. The supplier has agreed to provide discount of 60% of the fair cost of repairs, resulting in Kankan Corp paying USD 12,000.

Following further particulars are available:

Particulars	Date	Rate of Duty	Inter Bank Exchange rate	Rate notified by CBEC
Bill of Entry	21 st February	12%	61.40	62
Aircraft arrival	26 th February	15%	62.50	63.25

Integrated tax is leviable @ 12%.

	Outwards (Amt. in Rs.)	Inwards (Amt. in Rs.)
Insurance	23,000	27,000
Air Freight	93,500	1,06,500

Determine total duty payable with appropriate notes for your computation assuming that Kankan Corp is not an EOU.

QUESTION 3(A)

(9 MARKS)

Sudama Industries Ltd., registered in the State of Jammu & Kashmir, manufactures plastic pipes for other suppliers on job-work basis.

On 10.01.20XX, Plasto Manufacturers (registered in the State of Himachal Pradesh) sent plastic worth Rs. 4 lakh and moulds worth Rs. 50,000, free of cost, to Sudama Industries Ltd. to make plastic pipes. Sudama Industries Ltd. also used its own material - a special type of lamination material for coating the pipes - worth Rs. 1 lakh in the manufacture of pipes. It raised an invoice of Rs. 2 lakh as job charges for making pipes and returned the manufactured pipes through challan to Plasto Manufacturers on 20.10.20XX.

The same quality and quantity of plastic pipes, as was made for Plasto Manufacturers, were made by Sudama Industries Ltd. from its own raw material and sold to Solid Pipes (registered in Jammu and Kashmir) for Rs. 7.5 lakh on 20.10.20XX.

Examine the scenario and offer your views on the following issues with reference to the provisions relating to job work under the GST laws:

- (i) Is there any difference between the manufacture of plastic pipes by Sudama Industries Ltd. for Plasto Manufacturers and for Solid Pipes? **(2 ½ MARKS)**
- (ii) Whether Sudama Industries Ltd. can use its own material even when it is manufacturing the plastic pipes on job-work basis? **(1 MARK)**
- (iii) Whether sending the plastic and moulds to Sudama Industries Ltd. by Plasto Manufacturers is a supply and a taxable invoice needs to be issued for the same? **(3 MARKS)**

- (iv) Whether Sudama Industries Ltd. should include the value of free of cost plastic supplied by Plasto Manufacturers in its job charges? (2 ½ MARKS)

QUESTION 3(B)**(5 MARKS)**

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 \$ = Rs. 70	10%
On 06.05.20XX	1 US \$ = Rs. 73	8%

- (v) Rate of exchange is notified for export by Central Board of Indirect taxes and Customs.

QUESTION 4(A)**(5 MARKS)**

Miss Nitya has following balances in her Electronic Cash Ledger as on 28/02/2018 as per GST portal.

Major Heads	Minor Heads	Amount (Rs.)
CGST	Tax	40,000
	Interest	1,000
	Penalty	800
SGST	Tax	80,000
	Interest	400
	Penalty	1,200
	Fee	2,000
IGST	Tax	45,000
	Interest	200
	Penalty	Nil

Her tax liability for the month of February, 2018 for CGST and SGST was Rs. 75,000 each. She failed to pay the tax and contacted you as legal advisor on 12/04/2018 to **advise her as to how much amount of tax or interest she is required to pay**, if any, by utilizing the available balance to the maximum extent possible as per GST Laws. She wants to pay the tax on 20-04-2018.

Other Information:-

- (i) Date of collection of GST was 18th February, 2018.
(ii) No other transaction after this up to 20th April 2018.
(iii) Ignore penalty for this transaction.
(iv) No other balance is available.

You are required to advise her with reference to legal provisions with brief notes on the legal provisions applicable.

QUESTION 4(B)**(4 MARKS)**

What are the duties of National Anti-profiteering Authority enumerated in the CGST Act?

QUESTION 4(C)**(5 MARKS)**

Shubham & Company Ltd. has imported a machine from U.K. From the following particulars furnished by it, **arrive at the assessable value for the purpose of customs duty payable.**

	Particulars	Amount
(i)	Price of the machine	10,000 U.K. Pounds
(ii)	Freight (air)	3,000 U.K. Pounds
(iii)	Engineering and design charges paid to a firm in U.K.	500 U.K. Pounds
(iv)	License fee relating to imported goods payable by the buyer as a condition of sale	20% of price of machine
(v)	Materials and components supplied in UK by the buyer free of cost valued at Rs. 20,000	
(vi)	Insurance paid to the insurer in India	Rs. 6,000
(vii)	Buying commission paid by the buyer to his agent in U.K.	100 U.K. Pounds

Other particulars:

- (i) Inter-bank exchange rate: Rs. 98 per U.K. Pound.
- (ii) CBIC notified exchange rate: Rs. 100 per U.K. Pound.
- (iii) Importer paid Rs. 5,000 towards demurrage charges for delay in clearing the machine from the airport.

QUESTION 5(A)**(5 MARKS)**

Mr. X, an unregistered person under GST purchases the goods supplied by Mr. Y who is a registered person without receiving a tax invoice from Mr. Y and thus helps in tax evasion by Mr. Y. What disciplinary action may be taken by tax authorities to curb such type of cases and on whom?

Suppose, in the above case, a disciplinary action is taken against Mr. X and an adhoc penalty of Rs. 20,000/- is imposed by issue of SCN without describing contravention for which penalty is going to be imposed and without mentioning the provisions under which penalty is going to be imposed. **Should Mr. X proceed to pay for penalty or challenge SCN issued by department?**

QUESTION 5(B)**(4 MARKS)**

Briefly explain the procedure to be followed by the Authority for Advance Ruling on receipt of the application for Advance Ruling under section 98 of CGST Act, 2017.

QUESTION 5(C)**(5 MARKS)**

Mr. Sujoy, an Indian entrepreneur, went to London to explore new business opportunities on 01.04.2018. His wife also joined him in London after three months. The following details are submitted by them with the Customs authorities on their return to India on 15.04.2019:

- (a) used personal effects worth Rs. 80,000,
- (b) 2 music systems each worth Rs. 50,000,
- (c) the jewellery brought by Mr. Sujoy worth Rs. 48,000 [20 grams] and the jewellery brought by his wife worth Rs. 96,000 [40 grams].

With reference to Baggage Rules, 2016, **determine whether Mr. and Mrs. Sujoy will be required to pay any customs duty?**

QUESTION 6(A)**(5 MARKS)**

XY Company received an adjudication order passed by the Assistant Commissioner of Central Tax on 01-11-2017 under section 73 of the CGST Act, 2017 wherein it was decided as follows:

Particulars

CGST and SGST due (Total)	Rs. 6,00,000
Interest	@ 18% p.a. for number of delayed days
Penalty	Rs. 60,000

The assessee filed an appeal before the Appellate Authority on 26 -11- 2017.

Case I

How much the company has to pay as pre-deposit of duty under section 107(6) of the CGST Act, 2017?

Case II

Whether your answer would be different if the assessee appeals only against part of the demanded amount say Rs. 4,00,000 and admits the balance liability of tax amounting to Rs. 2,00,000 arising from the said order.

QUESTION 6(B)**(4 MARKS)**

Rule 112 of the CGST Rules lays down that the appellant shall not be allowed to produce before the Appellate authority (AA) or the Tribunal any evidence, whether oral or documentary, other than the evidence produced by him during the course of the proceedings before the adjudicating authority or, as the case may be, the AA.

What are the exceptional circumstances specified in the rule where the production of additional evidence will be allowed? Can AA or the Tribunal direct production of any document or examination of any witness?

OR**QUESTION 6(B)****(4 MARKS)**

When is an e-way bill required to be generated?

QUESTION 6(C)**(5 MARKS)**

- (i) A star export house wishes to import goods which are exempt from duty under Foreign Trade Policy (FTP), subject to fulfilment of export obligation. However, Customs Notification giving effect to the FTP is yet to be issued. Can the export house import the goods claiming exemption from duty under FTP in the absence of Customs Notification?
- (ii) Give examples of categories of exports/sectors which are ineligible for duty credit scrip entitlement under MEIS.