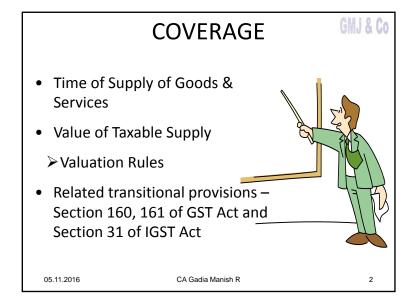




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Constitution of India



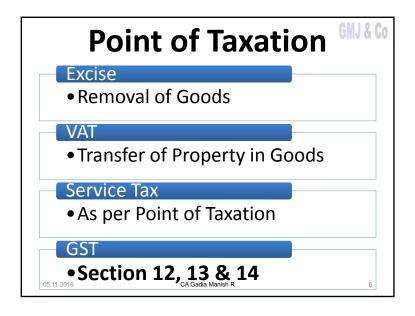
246A

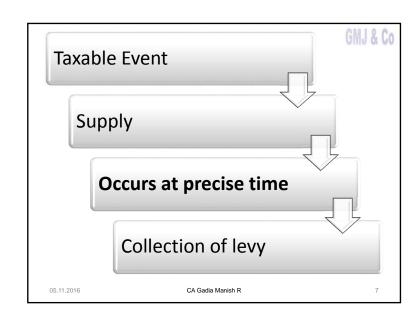
- Notwithstanding anything contained in articles 246 and 254, Parliament, and, subject to clause (2), the Legislature of every State, have power to make laws with respect to goods and services tax imposed by the Union or by such State.
- Parliament has exclusive power to make laws with respect to goods and services tax where the supply of goods, or of services, or both takes place in the course of inter-State trade or commerce.

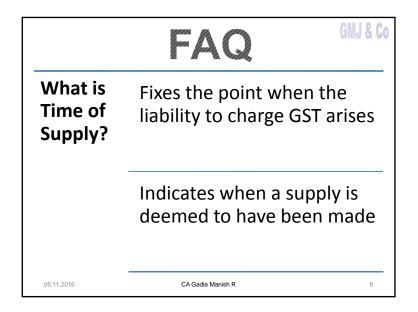
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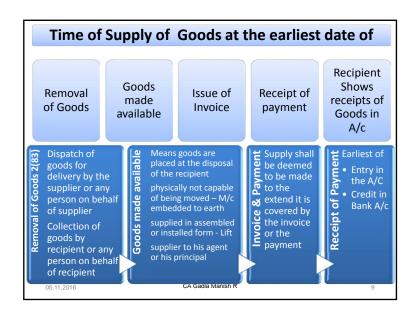
• Parliament may, by law, formulate the principles for determining the place of supply, and when a supply of goods, or of services, or both takes place in the course of OS.11.2 Inter-State trade or COMMANGE CONTROL OF STATE OF THE PRINCIPLE OF

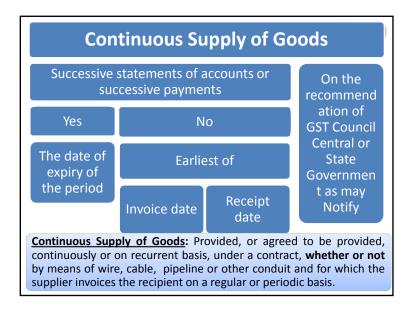


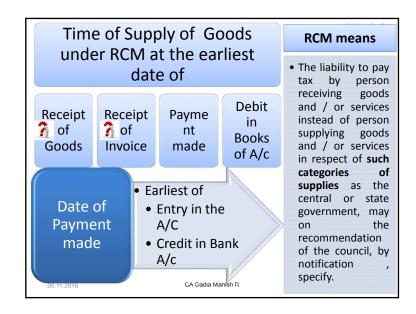


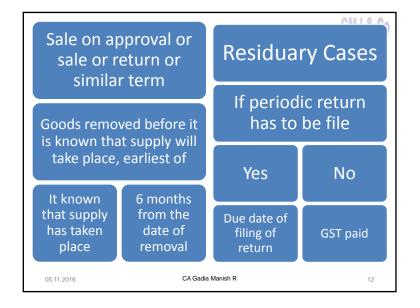


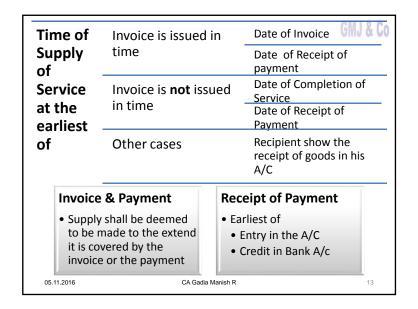


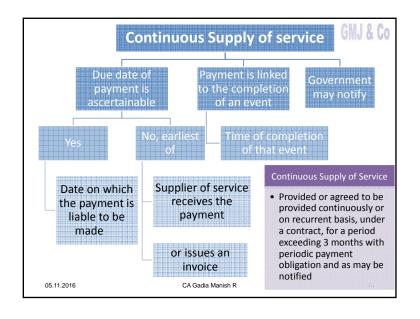


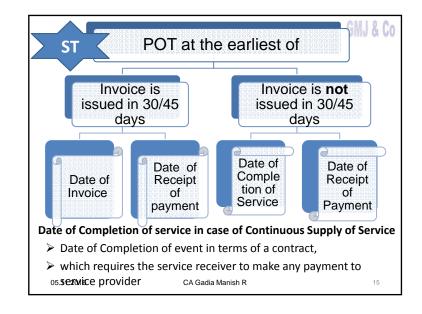


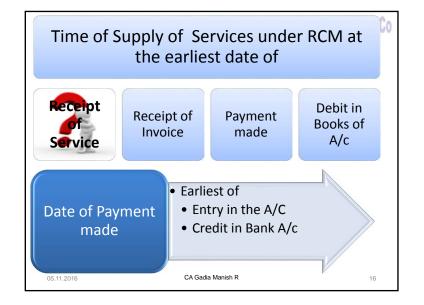


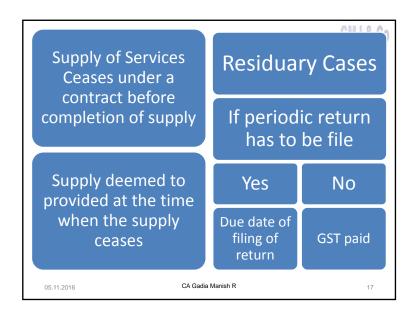


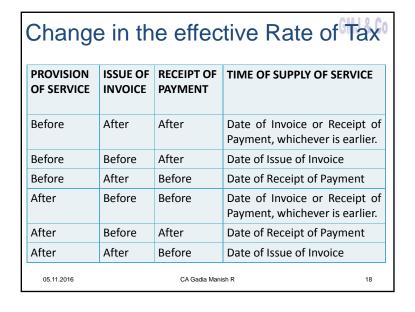


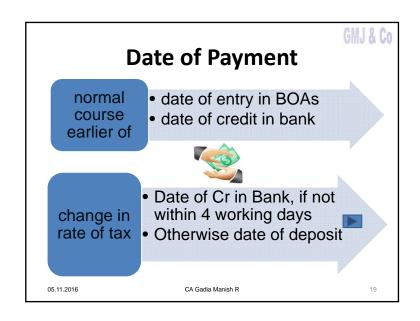


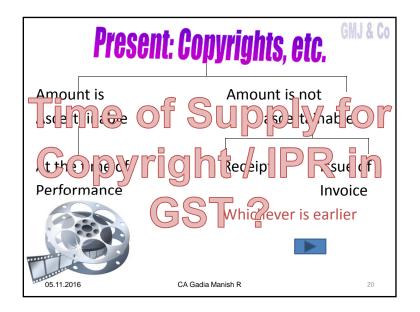




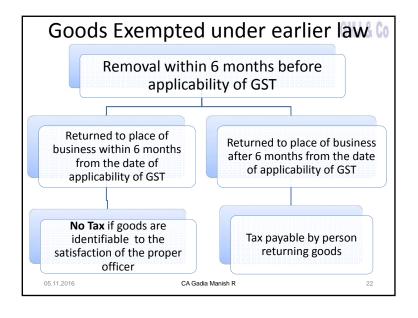


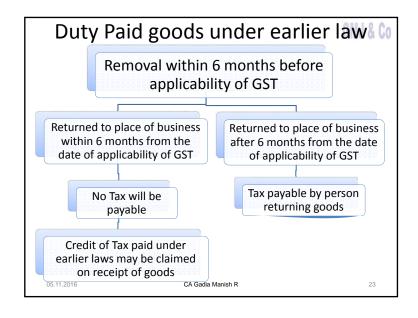


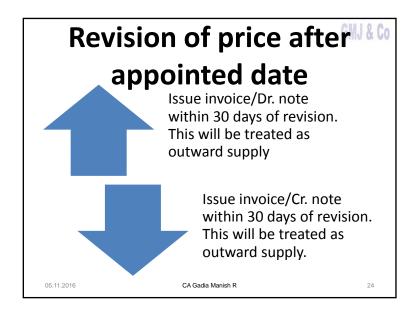


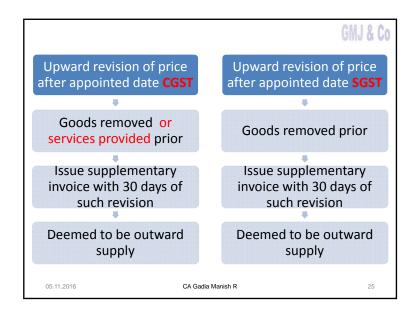


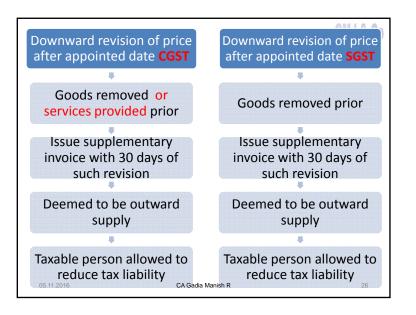


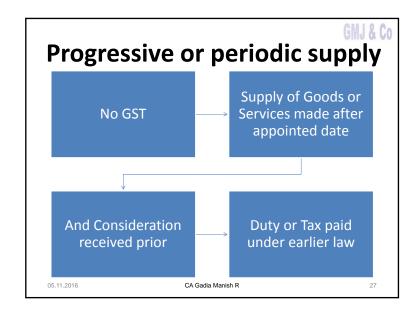


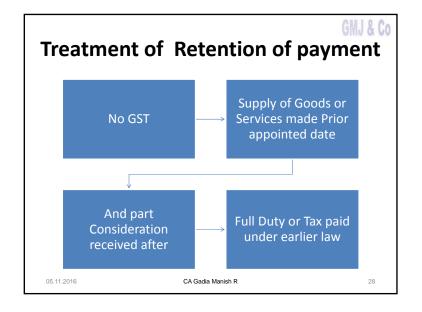


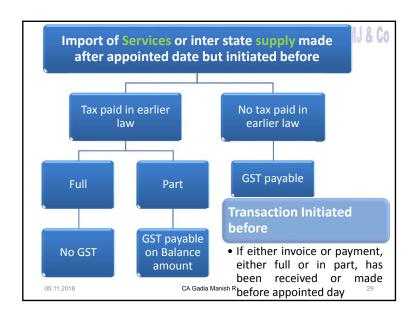


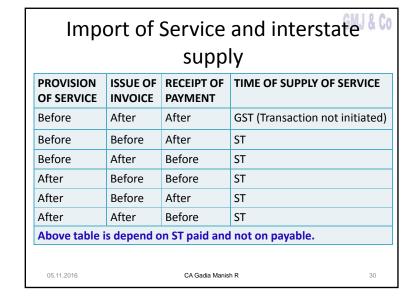


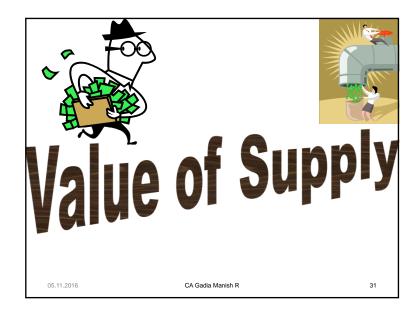




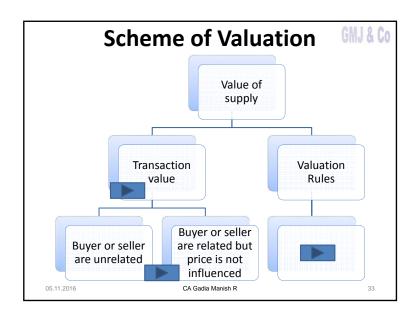












• the price is sole consideration

- Price actually paid or payable for the supply where parties are:
 - · un-related and

Transaction Value

Transaction Value shall include:

- Amount that supplier is liable to be incurred but incurred by recipient
- Value of goods/services supplied by recipient free or at a reduced rate. Electricity, water, etc.
- Royalty/license fee as condition to supply that recipient of supply must
- · Taxes levied other than GST Acts.
- Incidental expenses such as commission or packaging and subsidies linked to the supply.
- Reimbursable expenditure or cost incurred by or on behalf of supplier and charged in relation to the supply.
- Any discount or incentive given post supply not agreed to before but does not include trade discount except post supply discount known at or before osupply specifically linked to relevant/inmoice

Transaction Value FAQ GMJ & Co

Q 2. What is transaction value?

Ans. Transaction value refers to

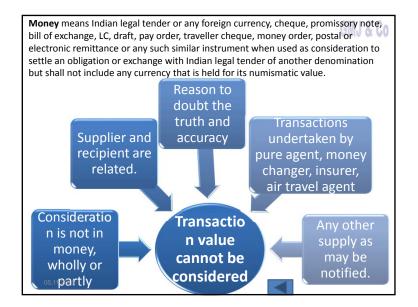
the price actually paid or payable for the supply of goods and or services

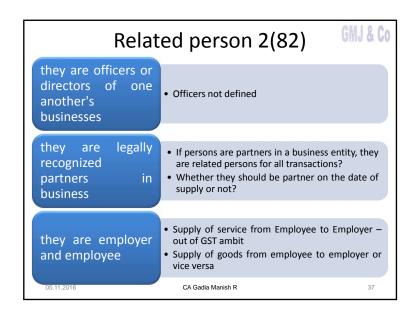
where the supplier and the recipient are not related and

price is the sole consideration for the supply.

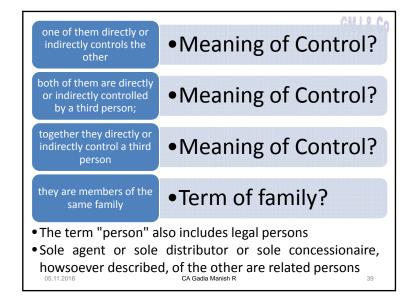
It includes any amount which the supplier is liable to pay but which has been incurred by the recipient of the supply.

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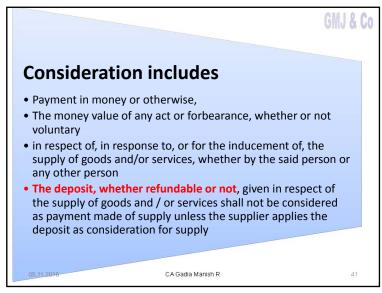
person directly or indirectly Any owns, controls or holds five per cent or more of the outstanding voting stock or shares of both of them Holding A Ltd. Holds on date of 5% share in supply? •B and C are also related? C Ltd. B Ltd. 05.11.2016 CA Gadia Manish R

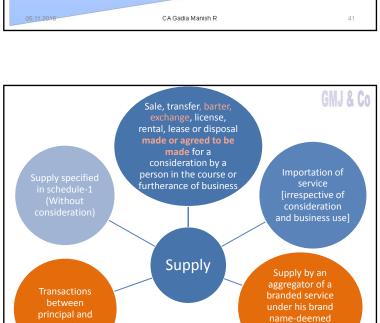


Relationship not influenced the price

- Relationship may not be relevant if the transaction value for contemporaneous import of identical good is the same [Siemens Ltd vs. CC 2000 (126 ELT 134(Tri)
- Where the importer has adduced evidence, department should produce contemporaneous import values at higher prices to discard transaction value [CC vs. Nipon Bearings P. Ltd 1996 (82) ELT 3(SC)]
- When the prices of products are fixed on the basis of market driven prices and based and OECD transfer pricing guidelines, it was held that relationship has not influenced the price - [Gemplus India Pvt. Ltd. Vs. CC 2005 (185) ELT 269 (T-Bang)]

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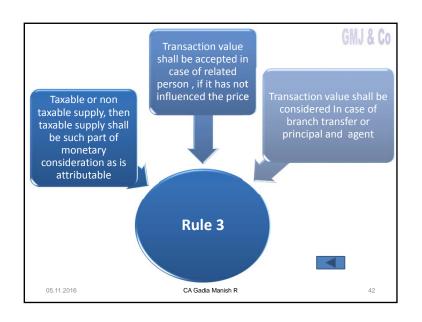




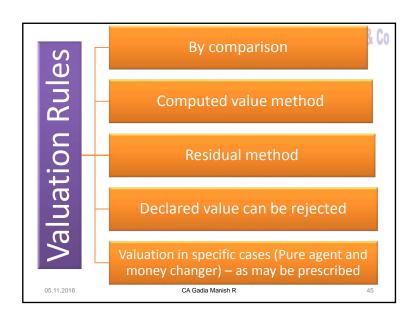
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supply by the

aggregator



Permanent transfer/disposal of business **DERATION SUPPLY WITHOUT** assets. Temporary application of business assets to a private or non-business use. Services put to a private or non business use. Assets retained after deregistration. Supply of goods and/or services by a taxable person to another taxable or non-taxable person in the course or furtherance of business. - whether includes branch transfers, stock transfers, free samples etc.? Supply of goods by a registered taxable Sch I person to a job-worker shall not be treated as supply of goods



Comparison Method



- Value to be determined on the basis of transaction value of goods/services of "like kind and quality" supplied at or about the same time to other customers
- Adjustments by proper officer taking into consideration relevant factors including:
 - Difference in dates of supply
 - Difference in commercial levels and quantity levels
 - Difference in composition, quality and design
 - Difference in freight and insurance charges depending on place of supply

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Like kind and quality — Rule 2(1) & 60 b) goods of like kind and quality means goods

- - which are identical or similar in physical characteristics, quality and reputation as the goods being valued, and
 - perform the same functions or
 - are commercially interchangeable
 - with the goods being valued and supplied by the same person or by a different person

c) services of like kind and quality means services

- which are identical or similar in nature, quality and reputation
- as the services being valued and supplied by the same person or by a different person
- If more than one value of identical goods is available, then the lowest of such value should be taken [Resina Combination vs CC 1999 (114) E.L.T 860 (Tri.)]
- > Comparison of goods must be of identical goods at the same commercial level [Sandip Agarwal vs CC 1992 (62) E.L.T 528 (Cal)] CA Gadia Manish R

Computed Value Method Value based on computed value which shall include the following: Cost of production, manufacture or processing of the goods or, the cost of provision of services Charges, if any, for the design or brand An amount towards profit and general expenses equal to that usually reflected in supply of good/services of the same class or kind as the goods/services being valued which are made by other suppliers 05.11.2016 CA Gadia Manish R

Residual Method



- Value shall be determined using reasonable means consistent with the principles and general provision of these Rules
- Cases:
 - The residual method should be adopted only if valuation is not possible by any other method [Sanjay Chandiram v. CC 1995 (77) E.L.T 241(S.C.)]
 - ▶ Before resorting to valuation under residuary Rule, applicability of other Rules will have to be exhausted [Polyvinyl Industrial Corporation vs CC 1994 (74) ELT 426]

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Rejection of Declared Value MJ & Co

- When Proper officer has reasons to doubt the truth or accuracy, he may ask the supplier to submit further documents and information
- After considering the document or in the absence of response from supplier, Proper office still has reasonable doubt about the truth or accuracy then:
 - > Value of such goods cannot be taken as the transaction value
 - > Proper officer shall intimate in writing to supplier the grounds for doubting truth or accuracy; and
 - > provide reasonable opportunity of being heard
- If not satisfied, proper officer may proceed to determine the value afresh in accordance with provisions of Rule 4, 5 or 6 proceeding sequentially

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Reasons to doubt



- The reasons for proper officer to doubt the truth or accuracy of the value of the supply declared by the supplier shall include but not limited to the following:
 - Significantly higher value at which goods or services of like kind or quality supplied at or about the same time
 - Significantly lower or higher value of the supply of goods or services compared to the market value of the goods or services of like kind or quality supplied at the time of supply
 - Mis-declaration of goods and/ or services in parameters such as description, quality, quantity, year of manufacture or production

Valuation in Specific cases GMJ & Co



- Pure Agent Similar to Rule 5(2) of present regime
- Money Changer Similar to Rule 2B of present regime
- Insurer Yet to be prescribed
- Air Travel Agent vet to be prescribed
- Lottery yet to be prescribed

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Pure Agent

- > enters into a contractual agreement
- > neither intends to hold nor holds any title to the goods or services
- > does not use such goods or services so procured
- > receives only the actual amount

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Exclusion from Value

- > Conditions for exclusion from the value
- ⇒ acts as a pure agent while making payment
- ⇒ recipient of service receives and uses the goods or services so procured
- ⇒ recipient of service is liable to make payment to the third party
- ⇒ authorises
- ⇒ knows payment has been made
- ⇒ separately indicated in the invoice
- ⇒ actual amount to be recovered
- ⇒ are in addition to the services he provides CA Gadia Manish R

GMJ & Co **Opinions or views** are like wrist watches. **Every watch shows** different time from others. **But every one** believes that their time is right! 05.11.2016 CA Gadia Manish R 55



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