

**Mock Test Paper - Series II: April, 2025**

**Date of Paper: 11<sup>th</sup> April, 2025**

**Time of Paper: 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.**

**FINAL COURSE: GROUP – II**

**PAPER – 5: INDIRECT TAX LAWS**

**SOLUTIONS**

**Division A – Multiple Choice Questions**

<b>Question No.</b>	<b>Answer</b>
1.	(a) ₹ 98 lakh
2.	(d) Mr. Samrat is entitled to take the ITC of inputs held in stock on 8 <sup>th</sup> April, 2024.
3.	(d) ₹ 2,70,000
4.	(c) (ii) and (iii)
5.	(d) No input tax credit is available.
6.	(b) 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2030
7.	(d) ₹ 2,02,60,000
8.	(a) ₹ 2,00,10,000
9.	(d) (i), (ii) and (iii)
10.	(b) Interest liability of Mr. Anshul is ₹ 444 and he cannot utilize the input tax credit for the payment of interest. He needs to pay the interest in cash.
11.	(d) ₹ 4,86,000
12.	(a) Nil. There will be no change even if the hotel is located outside Rajasthan
13.	(c) No time limit to issue the show cause notice
14.	(b) 30,000
15.	(a) (i), (ii) and (iii)

### Division B – Descriptive Questions

1. **Computation of gross GST liability on outward supply of Rajnath Private Limited for the month of August**

Particulars	Value (₹)	GST (₹)
Supply of Product Theta [Liable to GST @ 12%]	50,00,000	6,00,000
Supply of Product Omega [Exempt from GST]	1,00,00,000	Nil
Supply of management consultancy services [Liable to GST @ 18%]	50,00,000	9,00,000
Renting of commercial complex to local traders of electronic goods [Services by way of renting of residential dwelling for use as residence are exempt from GST. Thus, renting of commercial complex is taxable and GST is payable on the same @ 18%.]	50,00,000	9,00,000
Export of Product Delta [Export of goods is a zero-rated supply in terms of section 16(1)(a) of the IGST Act, 2017. A zero-rated supply can be made without payment of tax under a LUT in terms of section 16(3)(a) of that Act.]	1,00,00,000	Nil
Export of consultancy services [As per section 2(6) of the IGST Act, 2017, an activity is treated as export of service if, <i>inter alia</i> , payment for the service is received in convertible foreign exchange or in Indian rupees wherever permitted by the RBI. Since in case of exports to Nepal, RBI regulations allow receipt of payment in Indian rupees, exports of services to Nepal are treated as 'normal exports'. Export of services is a zero-rated supply in terms of section 16(1)(a) of the IGST Act, 2017. A zero-rated supply can be made without payment of tax under a LUT in terms of section 16(3)(a) of that Act.]	20,00,000	Nil
Sale of building [Sale of building is neither a supply of goods nor a supply of services in terms of para 5 of Schedule III to the CGST Act, 2017, provided the entire consideration has been received after issue of completion certificate by the	2,50,00,000	Nil

competent authority or after its occupation, whichever is earlier. Hence, the same is not liable to GST.]		
Interest received on investment in fixed deposits with Haribhatri Bank [Services by way of extending deposits, loans or advances in so far as the consideration is represented by way of interest are exempt vide <i>Notification No. 12/2017 CT (R) dated 28.06.2017</i> ]	10,50,000	Nil
Sale of shares [Shares are neither goods nor services in terms of section 2(52) and 2(102) of the CGST Act, 2017. Hence, sale of shares is neither a supply of goods nor a supply of services and hence, is not liable to GST.]	2,50,00,000	Nil
Supply of cigarettes [Liable to GST @ 28%] [Excise duty is included in the value since as per section 15(2)(a) of the CGST Act, 2017, value of supply includes all taxes, duties, cesses other than GST.]	1,00,00,000	28,00,000
Supply of petrol and diesel [Supply of petrol and diesel is not leviable to GST as per section 9 of the CGST Act, 2017.]	80,00,000	Nil
Amount received from Devi Prasad Private Limited for sponsorship of the business exhibition [Tax on services provided by any person by way of sponsorship to any body-corporate located in taxable territory is payable by the recipient (Devi Prasad Private Limited) under reverse charge. Thus, tax on such services is not payable by Rajnath Private Limited.]	6,00,000	Nil
Total GST liability on outward supply		52,00,000

**2. (a) Computation of ITC available and net GST payable from Electronic Cash Ledger for the month of June**

Particulars		Amount (₹)
GST on taxable turnover for the month of June [₹ 60,00,000 × 18%]		10,80,000
Less: ITC available for June month in terms of rule 42		
Opening balance of ITC available in the Electronic Credit Ledger	₹ 1,60,000	

Add: ITC credited to the Electronic Credit Ledger for the month of June [Refer working note below]	₹ 40,000	
Less: ITC out of common credit attributable to exempt supply [Refer working note below]	(₹ 1,290)	<u>1,98,710</u>
<b>Net GST payable from Electronic Cash Ledger</b>		<b>8,81,290</b>

**Working Note:**

**Computation of ITC (out of common credit) attributable to exempt supplies**

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Amount (₹)</b>
Input tax on raw materials [Note1]	40,000
Input tax on catering for housewarming [Note 2]	Nil
Input tax on inputs contained in exempt supplies [Note 3]	Nil
Input tax on cosmetic and plastic surgery of CEO of company [Note 4]	Nil
ITC credited to the Electronic Credit Ledger in terms of rule 42 in the month of June	40,000
Common credit [Note 5]	40,000
<b>ITC attributable towards exempt supplies to be reversed [Note 6]</b>	<b>1,290</b>

**Notes:**

- (1) Being used in the course or furtherance of business, input tax on raw materials is available as ITC and is credited to the Electronic Credit Ledger [Section 16(1) of the CGST Act, 2017].
- (2) ITC on outdoor catering is blocked in terms of section 17(5) of the CGST Act, 2017 if the same is not used for making an outward supply of outdoor catering or as an element of a taxable composite/mixed supply. Hence, the same is not credited to the Electronic Credit Ledger [Rule 42 of the CGST Rules, 2017].
- (3) Input tax on inputs used exclusively for making exempt supplies is not available as ITC and thus, not credited to the Electronic Credit Ledger in terms of rule 42 of the CGST Rules, 2017.

- (4) ITC on cosmetic and plastic surgery is blocked in terms of section 17(5) of the CGST Act, 2017 if the same are not used for making the same category of outward supply or as an element of a taxable composite/ mixed supply. Hence, the same is not credited to the Electronic Credit Ledger [Rule 42 of the CGST Rules, 2017].
- (5) Since there are no inputs and input services which are used exclusively for effecting taxable supplies, the entire ITC credited to Electronic Credit Ledger, i.e. ₹ 40,000 will be the common credit [Rule 42 of the CGST Rules, 2017].
- (6) ITC attributable towards exempt supplies = Common credit x (Aggregate value of exempt supplies during the tax period / Total turnover in the State during the tax period)
- $$= ₹ 40,000 \times ₹ 2,00,000 / ₹ 62,00,000 - (\text{rounded off})$$
- $$= ₹ 1,290 (\text{rounded off})$$

(b) **Computation of assessable value of machine imported by SOP & Co.**

Particulars	Amount (£)
Price of the machine	10,000
Add: Engineering and design charges paid in UK [Note 1]	500
Licence fee relating to imported goods payable by the buyer as a condition of sale (20% of Price of machine) [Note 1]	<u>2,000</u>
Total	<u>12,500</u>
	<b>Amount (₹)</b>
Value in Indian currency [£12,500 x ₹ 100] [Note 2]	12,50,000
Add: Materials and components supplied by the buyer free of cost [Note 1]	<u>20,000</u>
FOB	12,70,000
Add: Freight [Note 3]	2,54,000
Insurance paid to the insurer in India [Note 1]	<u>6,000</u>
CIF value	15,30,000
<b>Assessable value</b>	<u><b>15,30,000</b></u>

**Notes:**

1. Engineering and design charges paid in UK, licence fee relating to imported goods payable by the buyer as a condition of sale, materials and

components supplied by the buyer free of cost and actual insurance charges paid are all includible in the assessable value [Rule 10 of the Customs (Determination of Value of Imported Goods) Rules, 2007].

2. As per Explanation to section 14(1) of the Customs Act, 1962, assessable value should be calculated with reference to the rate of exchange notified by the CBIC.
3. If the goods are imported by air, the freight cannot exceed 20% of FOB price [Fifth proviso to rule 10(2) of the Customs (Determination of Value of Imported Goods) Rules, 2007].
4. Buying commission is not included in the assessable value [Rule 10(1)(a) of the Customs (Determination of Value of Imported Goods) Rules, 2007].
5. Only ship demurrage charges on chartered vessels are included in the cost of transport of the imported goods. Thus, demurrage charges for delay in clearing the machine from the Airport will not be includible in the assessable value [Explanation to Rule 10(2) of the Customs (Determination of Value of Imported Goods) Rules, 2007].

3. (a) No, the stand taken by the Department is not correct.

Services by way of health care services by a clinical establishment, an authorised medical practitioner or para-medics are exempt from GST vide exemption notification.

Health care services have been defined to mean any service by way of diagnosis or treatment or care for illness, injury, deformity, abnormality or pregnancy in any recognised system of medicines in India and includes services by way of transportation of the patient to and from a clinical establishment, but does not include hair transplant or cosmetic or plastic surgery, except when undertaken to restore or to reconstruct anatomy or functions of body affected due to congenital defects, developmental abnormalities, injury or trauma.

*Circular No. 32/06/2018 GST dated 12.02.2018* has clarified that the entire amount charged by the hospitals from the patients including the retention money and the fee/payments made to the doctors etc., is towards the healthcare services provided by the hospitals to the patients and is exempt from GST. In view of the same, GST is not applicable on the retention money kept by Mohan Medical Centre.

The circular also clarifies that services provided by senior doctors/ consultants/ technicians hired by the hospitals, whether employees or not, are also healthcare

services exempt from GST. Hence, services provided by the senior doctors and consultants hired by Mohan Medical Centre, being healthcare services, are also exempt from GST.

**(b) Case I**

As per section 12(3) of the IGST Act, 2017 where both the service provider and the service recipient are located in India, the place of supply of services directly in relation to an immovable property, including services provided by interior decorators is the location of the immovable property. However, if the immovable property is located outside India, the place of supply is the location of the recipient.

Since in the given case, both the service provider (Mr. Sumit Awasthi) and the service recipient (Mr. Manish Pareek) are located in India and the immovable property is located outside India (New York), the place of supply will be the location of recipient, i.e. Maharashtra.

**Case II**

As per section 13(4) of the IGST Act, 2017, where either the service provider or the service recipient is located outside India, the place of supply of services directly in relation to an immovable property including services of interior decorators is the location of the immovable property.

Since in the given case, service provider (Mr. Sumit Awasthi) is located in India and service recipient (Mr. Manish Pareek) is located outside India (New York), the place of supply will be the location of immovable property, i.e. Paris (France).

- (c)** (1) Provisional assessment of duty is permitted in case where the proper officer deems it necessary to subject any imported goods or export goods to any chemical or other test [Section 18 of the Customs Act, 1962]. Thus, Vinayak Company can pay the duty on provisional basis.

Before, the provisional assessment of duty, the importer must furnish such security as the proper officer deems fit for the payment of the deficiency, if any, between the duty finally assessed/re-assessed and the duty provisionally assessed.

- (2) Section 18 of the Customs Act, 1962 further stipulates that the importer is liable to pay interest, on any amount payable consequent to the final assessment order @ 15% p.a. from the first day of the month in which the duty is provisionally assessed till the date of payment thereof.

Accordingly, amount of interest payable will be

$$= [\text{₹ } 1,50,000 \times 15\% \times 51/365] + [\text{₹ } 50,000 \times 15\% \times 62/365]$$

$$= \text{₹ } 3,144 + \text{₹ } 1,274 = \text{₹ } 4,418$$

4. (a) Proviso to section 50 of the CGST Act, 2017 lays down that the interest on tax payable in respect of supplies made during a tax period and declared in the return for the said period **furnished after the due date in accordance with the provisions of section 39** of the CGST Act, 2017, except where such return is furnished after commencement of any proceedings under section 73 or section 74 of the CGST Act, 2017 in respect of the said period, shall be levied on that portion of the tax that is paid by debiting the electronic cash ledger.

In the given scenario, Mahima Ltd. has filed its return belatedly and as per the above provisions, interest is payable on the tax component paid through Electronic Cash Ledger only. A point relevant to note here is that tax payable on reverse charge basis also carries interest for the period of delay in remittance of tax and input tax credit cannot be used to pay the same (i.e. tax payable under reverse charge has to be paid in cash).

Accordingly, interest under section 50 payable for the tax paid through Electronic Cash Ledger is computed as below:

$$\text{IGST: } 218,000 \times 18\% \times 60/365 = 6,450$$

$$\text{CGST: } 262,000 \times 18\% \times 60/365 = 7,752$$

$$\text{SGST: } 262,000 \times 18\% \times 60/365 = 7,752$$

Further, if entire tax payable for January is paid through Electronic Credit ledger, except for the taxes to be paid under reverse charge basis, then interest under section 50 of the CGST Act, 2017 is applicable only on the remittance of tax under reverse charge basis and not for tax payable on forward charge basis. Interest payable is given as below:

$$\text{IGST: } 18,000 \times 18\% \times 60/365 = 533 \text{ (rounded off)}$$

$$\text{CGST: } 32,000 \times 18\% \times 60/365 = 947 \text{ (rounded off)}$$

$$\text{SGST: } 32,000 \times 18\% \times 60/365 = 947 \text{ (rounded off)}$$

- (b) **Computation of aggregate turnover of M/s Avkash Enterprises for the FY**

Particulars	₹
Supply of diesel on which Sales Tax (VAT) is levied by Rajasthan Government [Note-1]	1,00,000

Supply of goods, after the completion of job work, from the place of Avkash Enterprises, directly by the principal [Note-2]	Nil
Export supply to England [Note-3]	5,00,000
Supply to its own additional place of business in Rajasthan <sup>1</sup> [Note-4]	Nil
Outward supply of services on which GST is to be paid by recipient under reverse charge [Note-5]	1,00,000
<b>Aggregate turnover</b>	<b>7,00,000</b>

**Notes:-**

1. As per section 2(47) of the CGST Act, 2017, exempt supply includes non-taxable supply. Thus, supply of diesel, being a non-taxable supply, is an exempt supply and exempt supply is specifically includible in aggregate turnover in terms of section 2(6) of the CGST Act, 2017.
2. Supply of goods after completion of job work by a principal by declaring the place of business of job worker its additional place of business shall be treated as the supply of goods by the principal in terms of explanation (ii) to section 22 of the CGST Act, 2017.
3. Export supplies are specifically includible in the aggregate turnover in terms of section 2(6) of the CGST Act, 2017.
4. Supply made without consideration to units within the same State is a not a supply and hence not includible in aggregate turnover.
5. Outward supplies taxable under reverse charge would be part of the "aggregate turnover" of the supplier of such supplies. Such turnover is not included as turnover in the hands of recipient.

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 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.

The applicable turnover limit for registration, in the given case, will be ₹ 20 lakh as Rajasthan is not a Special Category State and M/s. Avkash Enterprises is engaged in supply of goods and services. Although, the aggregate turnover of M/s Avkash Enterprises does not exceed ₹ 20 lakh, it is compulsorily required to register in terms of section 24(i) of the CGST Act, 2017 irrespective of the turnover limit as it is engaged in making inter-State supply of goods in the form of exports to England.

**(c) Computation of total duties payable under the Customs Act**

S. No.	Particulars	(₹)
1	Landed price	25,00,000
2	Add: Basic customs duty @ 10%	2,50,000
3	Add: Safeguard duty @ 30% on ₹ 25,00,000	7,50,000
4	Add: Social welfare surcharge (SWS) @ 10 % on ₹ 2,50,000 [While calculating SWS, safeguard duty is excluded]	25,000
5	Add: Integrated tax 12% of ₹ 35,25,000 (₹ 25,00,000 + ₹ 2,50,000 + ₹ 7,50,000 + ₹ 25,000) [Integrated tax is levied on the sum total of the assessable value of the imported goods, customs duties and applicable SWS]	4,23,000
6	Total customs duties and tax payable [₹ 2,50,000 + ₹ 7,50,000 + ₹ 25,000 + ₹ 4,23,000]	<b>14,48,000</b>

5. (a) (i) Failure to pay any amount collected as tax beyond 3 months from due date of payment is a specified offence as per clause (d) of Section 132(1) of the CGST Act, 2017.

In the present case, failure to deposit the tax ₹ 4 lakh (₹ 245 lakh – ₹ 241 lakh). As the amount of failure does not exceed ₹ 200 lakh therefore, failure to deposit ₹ 4 lakh collected as tax by Makkhanlal' will not be punishable with imprisonment as per section 132(1) of the CGST Act, 2017.

Further, falsification of financial records by 'Makkhanlal' is a specified offence as per section 132(1)(d) and punishable with imprisonment upto 6 months or with fine or both as per clause (iv) of section 132(1) assuming that falsification of records is with an intention to evade payment of tax due under the CGST Act, 2017 and the said offence is bailable in terms of section 132(4).

- (ii) Failure to pay any amount collected as tax beyond 3 months from due date is punishable with imprisonment upto 5 years and with fine, if the amount of tax evaded exceeds ₹ 500 lakh in terms of section 132(1)(d) read with clause (i) of section 132(1) of the CGST Act, 2017.

Since the amount of tax evaded by 'Kishore' exceeds ₹ 500 lakh (₹ 550 lakh - ₹ 30 lakh), 'Kishore' is punishable with an imprisonment for a term which may extend to 5 years and with fine. It has been assumed that amount of ₹ 520 lakh collected as tax is not paid to the Government beyond 3 months from the due date of payment of tax.

Such offence is non-bailable in terms of section 132(5) of the CGST Act, 2017.

If 'Makkhanlal' and 'Kishore' repeat the offence, they shall be punishable for second and for every subsequent offence with imprisonment upto 5 years and with fine in terms of section 132(2) of the CGST Act, 2017.

Such imprisonment shall also be of at least 6 months in the absence of special and adequate reasons to the contrary to be recorded in the judgment of the Court.

- (b) Section 107(6) of the CGST Act, 2017 read with section 20 of the IGST Act 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 ₹ 50 crore. Thus, the amount of pre-deposit for filing an appeal with Appellate Authority cannot exceed ₹ 50 crore (for tax in dispute) where IGST demand is involved.

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) ₹ 50 crore,

whichever is less.

= ₹ 28 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 ₹ 100 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) ₹ 100 crores,

whichever is less.

= ₹ 56 crores.

- (c) The Government may by notification under section 25 of the Customs Act, 1962 prescribe preferential rate of duty in respect of imports from certain preferential areas. The importer will have to fulfill the following conditions to make the imported goods eligible for preferential rate of duty:
- (i) At the time of importation, he should make a specific claim for the preferential rate.
  - (ii) He should also claim that the goods are produced or manufactured in such preferential area.
  - (iii) The area should be notified under section 4(3) of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 to be a preferential area.
  - (iv) The origin of the goods shall be determined in accordance with the rules made under section 4(2) of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975.
6. (a) The provisions relating to liability for GST in case of company in liquidation provided under section 88 of the CGST Act, 2017 are:-
- Where any company is being wound up whether under the orders of a court or Tribunal or otherwise, every person appointed as a liquidator/receiver of assets of a company shall give the intimation of his appointment to the Commissioner within 30 days of his appointment.
  - The Commissioner shall ascertain the amount which in the opinion of the Commissioner would be sufficient to provide for any tax, interest or penalty which is then, or is likely thereafter to become, payable by the company.
  - He shall communicate the details of amount to the liquidator within 3 months of the receipt of intimation of appointment of liquidator.
  - When any private company is wound up and any tax, interest or penalty determined under the CGST Act on the company for any period, whether before or in the course of or after its liquidation, cannot be recovered, then every person who was a director of such company at any time during the period for which the tax was due shall, jointly and severally, be liable for the payment of such tax, interest or penalty.

However, director shall not be liable if he proves to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that the non-recovery cannot be attributed to any gross neglect, misfeasance or breach of duty on his part in relation to the affairs of the company.

- (b) Section 161 of the CGST Act, 2017 lays down that any authority, who has passed or issued any decision or order or notice or certificate or any other document, may rectify any error which is apparent on the face of record in such decision or order or notice or certificate or any other document, either on its own motion or where such error is brought to its notice by any GST officer or by the affected person within a period of three months from the date of issue of such decision or order or notice or certificate or any other document, as the case may be.

However, no such rectification shall be made after a period of six months from the date of issue of such decision or order or notice or certificate or any other document. Further, the said period of six months shall not apply in such cases where the rectification is purely in the nature of correction of a clerical or arithmetical error, arising from any accidental slip or omission.

Principles of natural justice should be followed by the authority carrying out such rectification, if it adversely affects any person.

**OR**

**Alternative Answer**

- (b) In accordance with section 81 of the CGST Act, 2017, where a person, after any amount has become due from him, creates a charge on or parts with the property belonging to him or in his possession by way of sale, mortgage, exchange, or any other mode of transfer whatsoever of any of his properties in favour of any other person with the intention of defrauding the Government revenue, such charge or transfer shall be void as against any claim in respect of any tax or any other sum payable by the said person.

However, such charge or transfer shall not be void if it is made for adequate consideration, in good faith and without notice of the pendency of such proceedings under this Act or without notice of such tax or other sum payable by the said person, or with the previous permission of the proper officer.

- (c) In both DFIA and Advance Authorization schemes, import of inputs, oil and catalyst which are consumed/ utilised in the process of production of export product are permitted without payment of customs duty. Validity period for both the schemes is 12 months from the date of issue.

Key differences between DFIA and Advance Authorisation schemes are as follows-

- (i) 'Advance Authorisation' is not transferable. DFIA is transferable after export obligation is fulfilled.
- (ii) Advance Authorisation scheme requires 15% value addition, while in case of DFIA, minimum 20% value addition is required.
- (iii) Advance Authorisation and / or material imported under Advance Authorisation is subject to 'Actual User' condition. No DFIA shall be issued for an input which is subject to pre-import condition or where SION prescribes 'Actual User' condition or certain other specified inputs with pre import condition.
- (iv) DFIA cannot be issued where SION (Standard Input Output Norms) prescribes actual user condition [as the material is transferable after fulfilment of export obligation]. Advance Authorisation can be issued even if SION for that product is not fixed. DFIA can be issued only if SION has been fixed for that product to be exported.
- (v) Duty Free Import Authorisation shall be exempted only from payment of Basic Customs Duty (BCD). Drawback as per rate determined and fixed by Customs authority shall be available for duty paid inputs, whether imported or indigenous, used in the export product. Imports under Advance Authorisation are exempted from payment of Basic Customs duty, Additional Customs duty, Education cess, Anti- dumping duty, Countervailing duty, Safeguard duty and Transition Product Specific Safeguard duty, wherever applicable.

However, specified deemed exports are not exempted from payment of applicable anti-dumping duty, countervailing duty, safeguard duty and transition product specific safeguard duty, if any. Imports under Advance Authorisation for physical as well as deemed exports are also exempt from whole of the Integrated Tax and Compensation Cess.