

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION

GROUP II

(SYLLABUS 2008)

SUGGESTED ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

December
2012

Paper 10: Applied Indirect Taxation

Time Allowed : 3 Hours

Full Marks : 100

The figures in the margin on the right side indicate full marks.

Answer Question No. 1, which is compulsory and any five from the rest.

Wherever necessary, you may make suitable assumptions and state them clearly in your answer.

Working notes should form part of the answer.

1. (a) Fill in the blanks: [1x15=15]
- (i) Shipping bill for export of goods under claim for duty drawback should be in-----
----- colour.
 - (ii) Rule----- of the Central Excise Rules, 2001 provides for self
assessment of duty.
 - (iii) Service tax came into force from the year-----.
 - (iv) Duty drawback on re-export is allowed if goods are re-exported within-----
years.
 - (v) SSI units can make the excise duty payments once in-----.
 - (vi) Waste and scrap can be subjected to excise duty if they are-----.
 - (vii) Additional duty of customs (special CVD) payable on non-exempt item, is-----
--%..
 - (viii) Excise duty------(is/is not) payable in respect of small quantities of
goods pilfered from premises prior to their removal from factory.
 - (ix) For a manufacturer engaged only in manufacture of goods, to be considered as a
Large Tax Payer for excise, the excise duty paid by him must exceed ₹-----
.
 - (x) Declared goods means goods declared u/s. 14 of the CST Act to be of -----
.
 - (xi) State Government ----- grant exemption from charge of CST.
 - (xii) As per White Paper, VAT rates prescribed are 0%, 1%,4% and -----.
 - (xiii) As per White Paper, VAT becomes payable where the turnover exceeds-----
lakhs.
 - (xiv) In Central Excise Code No. AACPB6245K/XM/095, as to whether the assessee is a

manufacturer or dealer is donated by the characters -----.

(xv) Under Central Excise Rules, 2002, the return form for furnishing Annual Financial Information Statement is -----.

(b) State with reasons, whether the following are True or False. (No credit will be given for mere conclusion, not supported by any reason) : [2x5=10]

- (i) CST is leviable on sale of stocks, shares and securities traded by a dealer in shares.
- (ii) A dealer holding stocks purchased from outside the State cannot opt for Composition Scheme under VAT law.
- (iii) All assesseees are now required to pay service tax electronically.
- (iv) Excise duty drawback rate is fixed by the Central Government.
- (v) Tooling supplied by seller along with machinery are not regarded as capital goods for claiming Cenvat credit.

Answer 1. (a)

- (i) Green
- (ii) Rule 6
- (iii) 1994
- (iv) Two
- (v) Quarter [As per amendment by the Finance Act,2010]
- (vi) Marketable
- (vii) 4
- (viii) Is not
- (ix) Five Crores
- (x) Special importance in inter-state trade or commerce
- (xi) Can
- (xii) 12.5%
- (xiii) Five
- (xiv) XM
- (xv) ER 4

(b)

- (i) **False.** As per Section 2(d) shares are not regarded as goods under the CST Act and are not chargeable to CST when sold.
- (ii) **True.** As per White Paper on VAT, a dealer opting for the Composition Scheme should not hold any stock on the date of opting. Dealer who makes inter-state purchases are not eligible for Composition Scheme.
- (iii) **False.** As per Notification No:01/2010 of Service Tax dt 19/02/2010. An Assessee, who has paid a total Service Tax of ₹ Ten Lakh or more including the amount paid by utilization of Cenvat Credit in the preceding financial year, he shall deposit Service Tax liable to be paid by him electronically, through e-payment.
- (iv) **True.** Drawback rate is fixed by the Central Govt. under Rule 3 of the Central Excise Drawback Rules, 1995.
- (v) **False.** Tooling supplied initially by seller along with machinery, are to be treated as capital goods for claiming Cenvat Credit. Items like tools, spare parts etc. are never capitalized in accounts or for income tax purpose but are defined as 'Capital Goods' for Cenvat.

2. (a) State when the taxable event takes place under the relevant legislation relating to CST, service tax, excise duty and customs duty. [4]

(b) In the service tax registration Number AACPS2345M-ST-123, what does the first 10 characters and the last 3 characters denote? [2]

(c) What is meant by specific duty in the context of excise law? [2]

(d) Cum-duty selling price inclusive of VAT @ 4% (before discount) ₹ 16,10,128.

Excise duty paid @ 10.30%

Trade discount allowed ₹ 4,000.

Freight (to be charged in addition) ₹ 14,200.

Compute the assessable value for the purposes of excise duty. Append reasoning for your answer.[7]

Answer 2

(a)

Tax/Duty	Taxable event
CST	Purchase or sale in the course of inter-state trade or commerce (i.e. from one state to another state)
Service tax	Service tax is payable on taxable service. Various clauses of Sec 65(105) of Finance Act, 1944 define each type of 'taxable service'. The definition is different for each class of services.
Excise duty	Production or manufacture of excisable goods in India
Customs duty	Import of goods into India or export of goods from India.

(b) Registration No. is a fifteen digit PAN based number. First 10 digits of this number are the same as the PAN of such person.

The last 3 digits or characters are serial numbers indicating the number of registration taken by the service taxpayer against a common PAN.

(c) **Specific duty** is the duty payable on the basis of certain units of measurement like weight, length, volume, thickness, etc. example:- Cigarettes (length basis); Matches (per 100 boxes/ packs); Cement clinkers (per tonne basis).

(d)

Cum-duty selling price (inclusive of VAT)		₹ 16,10,128
Less:		
VAT included in above @4% [16,10,128 x 4/104]	61,928	
Freight (Charged extra, hence ignored here)	--	
Trade discount	4,000	65,928

		15,44,200
Less:		
Excise duty included in above @ 10.30% - [15,44,200x10.30/110.30]		1,44,200

Assessable Value		14,00,000

Note: U/s 4(3) (d) for determining Transaction Value, Assessable Value excludes Duties and Taxes. As freight charges are not included in assessable value, it shall not be deducted. However, discount passed on to the buyer is excluded from the Assessable Value.

3. (a) R.R Pharma Ltd. manufactures a particular drug, which is not covered by MRP. On 12.3.2012, 2000 units of this drug were cleared from the factory, for distribution as free samples to physicians. The MRP of a unit is ₹ 202, inclusive of VAT at 1% and excise duty at 10.30%.

Cost of production per unit is ₹ 160 per unit.

The company has approached you with the following views:

(i) Free samples given to the doctors cannot be sold by any one, as per the Drug Control Act; hence they are not marketable. As a logical corollary, excise duty is not leviable;

(ii) If this has to be valued, the company makes no profit and hence should be valued at cost.

Advise the company suitably, as regards the value to be adopted for the free samples. [6]

(b) Explain how the provisions relating to credit for input services utilized for manufacturing a product exported, provide relief to the exporters. [4]

(c) Vivitha & Co., a registered dealer in Ludhiana, furnishes the following details of purchases and sales pertaining to the month of March, 2012 (₹ in lakhs):

Opening balance in VAT Input Credit brought forward	0.20
Purchases of raw materials within the State (final invoice value):	
From registered dealers	26.00
From dealers opting for Composition Scheme	5.20
Purchases from outside the State (final invoice value)	10.20
Sales within State of finished goods, excluding VAT	40.00

The Input VAT rate for raw materials is 4%; Output rate is 10%.

Determine the VAT liability of the dealer. [5]

Answer 3.

(a) (i) Just because there is a restriction under the Drug Control Act for not selling the free samples given to the doctors, it does not mean that the said samples are not at all marketable. Hence the said goods are also excisable. This aspect was clarified by the Apex Court in a recent decision.

(ii) Where a product is not covered under MRP provisions, Sec.4A does not apply and valuation is required to be done as per the Central Excise Valuation Rules Determination of Price of Excisable Goods). CBEC has vide its circular, clarified that physicians samples or other samples distributed free of cost are to be valued under Rule 11 read with Rule 4 of the Valuation Rules, 2000. Under rule 4, such samples are to be valued at the value of such goods nearest to the time of removal.

Particulars	Amount (₹)
MRP per unit	202.00
VAT @ 1% [202x1/101]	2.00
Price excluding VAT, but including ED	200.00
Less: Excise duty @ 10.30% [200x10.30/110.30]	18.68
Assessable value per unit	181.32

(b) Where any Input or input service is used in the final product which is

- Cleared for export or used in the intermediate products cleared for export, or used in providing, output service which is exported,
- The Cenvat Credit in respect of the input or input service so used shall be allowed to be utilized by the manufacturer or provider of Output Service towards payment of :

- (i) Duty of excise on any final products cleared for home consumption or for export on payment of duty; or
- (ii) Service Tax on Output Service; where for any reason such adjustment is not possible, the manufacturer or Output service provider shall be allowed refund of such amount, subject to such safeguards, conditions, as may be specified, by the Central Government, by notification.

(c) Computation of VAT Liability of Vivitha & Co.

Particulars	Amount (₹ in lakhs)
Opening balance in VAT Input Credit brought forward	0.2
Purchases of raw materials within the State (final invoice value):	
• From registered dealers eligible for ITC [26x4/104]	1.0
• From dealers opting for Composition Scheme 5.2, ITC is not available	Nil
Purchases from outside the State (final invoice value) 10.2 lakhs, ITC not available	Nil
Total Input Tax credit (ITC) available	1.2
Output VAT on Sales within State [40 lakhs @ 10%]	4.0
Net VAT liability	2.8

4. (a) Briefly discuss about the treatment of packing charges in the context of assessable value for excise duty purposes. [5]

(b) The following data relating to an importer are available:

Customs Value (Assessable Value of imported goods) is ₹ 4,00,000

Basic Customs Duty is payable 10%. If the goods were produced in India, Central Excise Duty would have been 16% , Education Cess and Secondary and Higher Education Cess are as applicable.

Special CVD is at appropriate rate is applicable

Find the customs duty payable.

How much Cenvat credit can be availed by importer if the importer is a manufacturer? [5]

(c) Mr. Ashok Kumar, a first stage dealer in packing machinery in the city of Mumbai, furnishes the following data:

Particulars	Amount (₹)
Total inter-State sales during financial year 2011-12 (CST not shown separately)	92,50,000
Above Sales includes:	
Excise Duty	9,00,000
Freight (of this ₹.50,000 not shown separately in invoices)	1,50,000
Insurance charges incurred prior to delivery of goods	32,000
Installation and commissioning charges shown separately	15,000

Determine the turnover and CST payable, assuring that all transactions were covered by valid 'C' Forms. [5]

Answer 4.**(a) Packing Charges**

Packing Charges shall form part of the assessable value as it is a charge in connection with production and sale of the goods, recovered from the buyer. Under the erstwhile Sec. 4, inclusion of cost of packing in the value was related to the nature of packing such as preliminary or secondary etc. Such issues are not relevant in the new Sec 4 and any charges recovered for packing, whether ordinary or special is includible in the transaction value if the same is not included in the price of the goods.

In the case of reusable containers (glass bottles, crates etc.) normally the cost is amortized and included in the cost of the product itself. Therefore, the same is not required to be included in the value or the product unless it is found that the cost of reusable container has not been amortized and included in the value of the product.

However, rental charges or cost of maintenance of reusable metal containers like gas cylinders etc. are to be included in the value since the amount has been charged by reason of, or in connection with the sale of goods.

Similarly, cost of containers supplied by the buyer will be included in the transaction value of the goods, as the price will not be the sole consideration of the sale and the valuation would be governed by Rule 6 of the Valuation Rules, 2000.

Durable and returnable packing - In case of durable / returnable containers, all that would be necessary, as per the Board's Circular No. 643/34/2002-CX dated 1-7-2002 [2002 (143) E.L.T. T39], is to include the amortized cost of the container in the price of the product itself; the returnable deposit taken from the buyer or deposit of the empty containers by him would not then be treated as additional consideration.

(b) Computation of total cost of imported goods

Particulars	Amount (₹)
A) Assessable Value	4,00,000
B) Basic Custom Duty U/s 12 @ 10%	<u>40,000</u>
C) Value for levy of Additional custom Duty (CVD) [A + B]	4,40,000
D) Additional Duty of Customs under Section 3(1) for Central Excise @ 16.48% (including E.C & S & H.E.C) (Note)	72,512
E) Education Cess @ 2% on (B+D)	2,250
F) S & H.E. Cess @ on (B+D)	<u>1,125</u>
G) Value for the purpose of Levy of Special CVD u/s 3(5)	5,15,887
H) Special CVD u/s 3(5) @4% on (G)	<u>20,636</u>
I) Total Cost of Imported Goods	5,36,523

Total Customs Duty payable = I – A = ₹ 5,36,523 - ₹ 4,00,000 = ₹ 1,36,523

The Duty/Cenvat Credit Refunds available to the manufacturer = (D+H) = ₹ 93,148.

Note :

Cenvat Excise Duty	= 16%
Add- Education Cess @ 2% on CED	= 16x102/100= 16.32%
Add- Secondary & Higher Education Cess @ 1%	= 16.32x101/100= 16.48%

(c) Computation of CST liability

Particulars	Amount (₹)	Amount (₹)
Gross turnover		92,50,000
Less:		
a) Freight shown separately in the Invoices	1,00,000	
b) Installation charges shown separately in the Invoice	<u>15,000</u>	<u>1,15,000</u>
Aggregate turnover		91,35,000
Taxable turnover $91,35,000 \times 100/102$		89,55,882
CST @ 2%		<u>1,79,118</u>

Note: excise duty forms part of turnover and hence not adjusted.

5. (a) Compute the cost of production on manufacture of the under-mentioned product for the purpose of captive consumption as per Rule 8 of the Central Excise valuation (DPE) Rules, 2000:

	₹
Direct material (including Cenvat credit ₹ 1,030)	11,030
Direct wages and salaries	9,000
Direct expenses	1,200
Works overheads	5,500
Research cost	1,300
Selling costs	2,200

Also ascertain the assessable value for excise duty purposes. [4]

(b) What is meant by 'Acquisition fraud' in the context of VAT? [4]

(c) Xavier Pharma Ltd. imported a machinery from Paris. Due to urgency, the machine was airlifted. The details are:

Sale price charged by seller	€40,000
Air freight	€9,000
Insurance details are not available	
Exchange rate notified by CBEC	₹ 80 per €

Compute the assessable value for customs duty purposes. [4]

(d) Hema Udyog Ltd. spent a sum of ₹.4lakhs for updating their present computer systems. The Department contends that such updating amounts to 'manufacture' and is excisable. Decide [3]

Answer 5.**(a) Computation of cost of production and assessable value**

	₹
Direct material (excluding Cenvat credit ₹ 1,030)	10,000
Direct wages and salaries	9,000
Direct expenses	1,200
Works overheads	5,500
Research cost	1,300
Selling cost ₹2,200 (not includible)	-

Total cost of production	27,000
Add: margin at 10%	2,700

Assessable Value	29,700

Note: Cost of production is required to be computed as per CAS-4. Material cost is required to be exclusive of Cenvat credit available.

(b) Acquisition fraud

The acquisition fraud is based on the fact that goods imported are tax free. A dealer imports goods and makes sale within the country. The dealer either has his own VAT registration number or he hijacks other's VAT number. He collects the tax from buyer and then disappears without paying the collected tax to Government. The buyer is usually innocent and is not aware that the seller is not going to pay tax to Government. This is 'missing trader fraud' of one type.

In Indian context, this fraud is possible when CST rate is Nil or is reduced to 1%. A dealer can purchase goods inter-state and make sale within the state. He will collect tax and then disappear. He may use someone else's VAT number in his invoices or may himself get registered with address of some temporary rented premises.

(c) Computation of assessable value for customs duty

Particulars	Amount
Sale price charged by seller (assumed as FOB price)	€ 40,000
Freight (limited to 20% of FOB price)	€ 8,000
Insurance (1.125% of FOB price)	€ 450
CIF Value (in €)	€ 48,450
Exchange rate notified by CBEC	₹ 80 per €
CIF value in INR (€48,450x80)	₹ 38,76,000
Landing charges at 1% of CIF value	₹ 38,760
Assessable value for Customs duty	₹ 39,14,760

(d) The computers are covered under heading No. 84.71 of the First Schedule to the Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985 are described as automatic data processing machines. An automatic data processing machine will be known by this name, irrespective of its capacity of storage and processing, which may be enhanced by increasing the hard disk capacity, RAM or by changing the mother board or the processor chip. However, it cannot be said that new goods with a different name, character and use have come into existence, which can be subjected to duty again.

Accordingly, updating of old and used computer systems would not amount to manufacture, in so far as the upgradation does not bring into existence goods with a distinct new name, character and use.

6. Unicorn Plastics Ltd., is a plastic manufacturing company. Following information are available for the financial year 2011-12:

Sl No.	Particulars	₹ in lakhs
1.	Total value of clearance of goods bearing the brand name of Unicorn Plastics	75
2.	Total value of clearance of plastics containers bearing the name of "Teebok Jams" who use these plastics containers for packing the jam produced by them	200
3.	Job work under Notification No. 84/94-CE dated 11.04.1994	30
4.	Clearance of certain non- excisable goods manufactured by it	50
5.	Total exports including for Nepal and Bhutan ₹ 200 lakhs	500

On the basis of above information you are required to ascertain whether Unicorn Plastics Ltd., is eligible for the benefit of small scale exemption under Notification No. 8/2003-C.E., dated 01.03.2003 during the year 2011-12. [7]

(b) Explain the validity of the following statements with reference to the provisions of the Customs Act, 1962,

Giving brief reason: [4]

- (i) Inspection charges are not includible in the assessable value of the imported goods if contract does not specify for certification by an independent agency.
- (ii) Goods exempt from basic customs duty would automatically be exempt from additional duty of customs.

(c) Test the veracity of the following statements: [4]

- (i) Excise department cannot challenge the reasonableness of the MRP printed on the package.
- (ii) If any excisable goods are exempted from the duty of excise absolutely, the manufacturer of such goods will be bound to avail the exemption.

Answer 6.

(a) Statement showing computation of turnover for the year 2011-12

S.No	Particulars	Amount (₹ in lakhs)
1.	Total value of clearance of goods bearing the brand name of Unicorn Plastics	75
2.	Total value of clearance of plastic containers bearing the brand name of Teebok Jams. Teebok Jams used these plastic containers for packing the jam produced by them.	200
3.	Job work under Notification No. 84/94-CE, dated 11.04.94	Not includible
4.	Clearances of certain non- excisable goods manufactured by it.	Not includible
5.	Exports to Nepal and Bhutan form part of turnover (other exports are not includible)	200
6.	Total Turnover	475

Since the turnover of Unicorn Plastics Ltd exceeds ₹ 400 lakhs in the financial year 2011-12. Small scale Industrial Exemption benefit Under Notification No.8/2003 is not available in the financial year 2011-12.

- (b) (i) The statement is **correct**. Where there is no requirement in the contract for independent inspection and the inspection is carried out by foreign supplier on his own and is not required for the purpose of fulfilling the conditions of the contract, then such charges incurred on inspection are not includible in assessable value.
- (ii) The statement is **not correct**. Exemption from basic customs duty cannot meet exemption from additional duty. When goods are exempted from basic customs duty in terms of section 12 of the Customs Act, 1962, it would not mean that they are exempted from additional duty of customs also, as basic additional customs duty is leviable under Section 3 of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975.
- (c) (i) **True** – The Central Excise Department cannot challenge the reasonableness of MRP printed on the package. It can satisfy itself that there is a declaration of MRP in prescribed form [ITC Ltd. vs. CCE 2004 (171) ELT 433 (SC)].
- (ii) **True**- As per Section 5A (1A) of the Central Excise Act, 1994, if any excisable goods is exempt from duty of excise absolutely, the manufacturer of such goods will be bound to avail the exemption.

7. (a) Pabanputra Udyog Ltd., a registered excise manufacturer, sells 10 units of its finished goods to a buyer @ ₹ 25,000 per unit offering 10% trade discount.

Central excise duty @10.30%

VAT @ 4%

Freight ₹ 3,000 (charged in addition and shown separately in invoice)

How will the values be computed in a central excise invoice? [5]

(b) Following details of inter- State sales effected by Mrinal Traders, a registered dealer, for the month of February, 2012 are furnished:

	₹
Sale prices charged to customers	12,30,000
Excise duty charged 10% plus education cesses.	
Goods returned on 12.2.2012 for:	
Sales made on 13.10.2011	60,000
Sales made on 13.5.2011	40,000

In addition, there was a dispute about quality of the goods sold on 12.5.2012; the buyer rejected the goods and returned them on 21.3.2012. Sale price charged was ₹ 30,000. All the three transaction values are excluding excise duty.

Compute the CST liability of the trader. [5]

(c) From the following details relating to Narender & Co. pertaining to the quarter ended 30.9.2011, compute the value of taxable services rendered by the firm: [5]

Particulars	Amount (₹)
Services rendered to Foreign Consular officials	12,20,000
Advance received from a charitable trust (no service was rendered during the year)	2,80,000
Services rendered to J, who made a consolidated payment, refusing to pay service tax	4,20,000
Other services billed (excluding service tax, which was charged and received)	9,00,000

Answer 7

(a)

Particulars	Amount (₹)
Transaction value = 10x25,000	2,50,000
Less : 10% Trade discount	<u>25,000</u>
Assessable value	2,25,000
Excise duty @ 10%	22,500
Education Cess 2% on excise duty	450
S & H.E. Cess 1% on excise duty	<u>225</u>
Value after including excise duty	2,48,175
Freight charged separately	<u>3,000</u>
Value for VAT purposes	2,51,175
VAT 4%	<u>10,047</u>
Total amount as per excise duty invoice	2,61,222

(b)

Sale prices charged to customers	₹	₹
		12,30,000
Goods returned on 12-2-2012 for:		
Sales made on 13-10-2011	60,000	
[returned within 6 months; deductible]		
Sales made on 13-5-2011 ₹ 40,000		
[not deductible]		
Rejected goods returned	30,000	
[There is no time limit for rejected goods]		90,000

Sale price		11,40,000
Add: excise duty at 10.30%		1,17,420

Value including excise duty		12,57,420

CST at 2%		25,148
		=====

(c)

Particulars	Amount (₹)
Services rendered to Foreign Consular officials ₹.12,20,000 is exempt.	Nil
Advance received from a charitable trust [that no service was rendered during the year is immaterial]. This has to be taken as inclusive of service tax [2,80,000x100/110.3]	2,53,853
Services rendered to J, who made a consolidated payment, refusing to pay service tax. This has to be taken as inclusive of service tax [4,20,000x100/110.3]	3,80,780
Other services billed (excluding service tax, which was charged and received)	9,00,00
Value of taxable services	15,34,633

8. (a) Mr. Tarun. An Indian citizen, returned to India on 12.3.2012, after travelling to Los Angeles, USA for 7 months. He brought with him the following:

	₹
(i) Used shirts and cloth	30,000
(ii) New cloth and fancy jewellery	40,000
(iii) 2 kgs of gold valued at ₹3,000 per gram	
(iv) One laptop computer worth	50,000

What is the customs duty payable by him?

[5]

(b) Dilkush Boilers Ltd. is a registered SSI unit. For the year ended 31.3.2012, the assessable value of goods cleared from the unit is ₹2.4 crores.

Cenvat credit on raw materials purchased is ₹ 15,96,000.

Machinery of ₹ 3,20,000 was purchased on 11.2.2012, including ₹ 30,500 as excise duty. Compute the excise duty liability of the assessee for the year ended 31.3.2012, where it wants to avail the Cenvat credit

[5]

(c) Distinguish between transfer of goods and transshipment of goods under customs law, as regards documents and permission required.

[5]

Answer 8

(a)

- (i) Used Shirts and Cloth ₹ 30,000 are personal effects. Hence are not to be considered.
- (ii) New cloth and fancy jewellery ₹ 40,000 are to be considered.
- (iii) 2 kgs of gold valued at ₹ 3,000 per gram, has to be treated separately,
- (iv) One laptop computer worth ₹ 50,000 is exempt.

	₹
Hence assessable value excluding gold	40,000
Less: General free allowance	25,000
Net assessable value	15,000
Customs duty @ 35%	5,250
Add: Education cess @ 2%	105
S & H.E cess @ 1%	53
Total for above goods	5,408

Duty payable on gold:	
₹250 per 10 grams for 2000 gms	50,000
Add: Education cess @ 2%	1,000
S & H.E cess @ 1%	500
Total for gold	51,500

Total customs duty payable 56,908

(b) Since the SSI unit wishes to avail the Cenvat credit, excise duty has to be paid on the whole production, without any exemption.

Particulars	Amount (₹)
Assessable value	2,40,00,000
Excise duty payable @ 10.30%	24,72,000
Cenvat credit on raw materials purchased	15,96,000
Cenvat credit on capital goods [100% can be claimed by a SSI unit]	30,500
Total Cenvat credit	16,26,500
Balance excise duty payable	8,45,500

(c)

Purpose	Transfer of Goods (Sec.53)	Transshipment of Goods (Sec. 54)
Document	Such goods are mentioned in import manifest/report, as for transit in same conveyance.	Such goods are mentioned in Import Manifest/ Report, as for transshipment
	Bill of Transshipment is not applicable,	Such goods are also mentioned in a separate Bill of Transshipment
Permission	Transit of goods may be permitted without payment of duty, if the destination is - (a) Any place outside India. (a) Any other customs station	It may be permitted without duty, if destination is- (a) Any place outside India, (b) Any major port, airport at Mumbai, Kolkata, Delhi or Chennai, other notified port/airport, other customs station, if goods are bonafide intended for transshipment.