

in other countries

- > Australia GST Act u/s 9 and 10 defines "Supply" to mean:
- 1) A supply is any form of supply whatsoever
- 2) Without limiting subsection (1), supply includes any of these.....
- ➤ United Kingdom u/s 5(2) of VAT Act, 1994:
- Subject to any provisions made by that Schedule and to Treasury orders under sub-sections (3) to (6) below-
- a) "supply" in this Act includes all forms of supply,

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1

GMJ & Co Sale, transfer, barter exchange, license, rental, lease or disposal made or agreed to be made for a consideration by a Importation of person in the course or furtherance of business [irrespective of and business use] Supply Supply by an aggregator of a between principal and agent under his brand (receives/supply name-deemed goods and/or supply by the services on behalf of Principal) aggregator CA Gadia Manish R

in other countries

- ➤ Malaysian GST Act u/s 4 defines "Supply" to mean:
- All forms of supply, including supply of imported services, done for a consideration and anything which is not a supply of goods but is done for a consideration is a supply of services
- > Canadian GST Act defines "Supply to mean:
- Subject to sections 133 and 134, the provisions of property or a service in any manner, including sale, transfer, barter, exchange, license, rental, lease, gift or disposition

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Central or State Government upon Recommendation of Council, specify, by Notification

- A supply of Goods and not as a supply of Service
- A supply of Service and not as a supply of Goods
- Neither a supply of Goods nor a supply of Service

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5

Permanent transfer/disposal of business 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.

Supply of goods by a registered taxable person to a job-worker shall not be treated as supply of goods

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Schedule I



- · Permanent transfer / disposal of business assets
- Assets transferred on succession of business,
- > conversion of entity,
- > Amalgamation or merger,
- > Disposal of computer to charitable organization
- > Proprietor/ partners transferring goods for personal
- Temporary application of business assets to a private or non business use
 - > Incidental usage of cars, telephones, office infrastructure (business assets) by promoters, directors, etc.
- > Sharing of common infrastructure between group concerns

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Schedule I



23

- · Services put to a private or non business use :
 - > A CA filing his own returns or returns
 - > Rent a cab operator using vehicle for his family
 - > Hotelier giving accommodation to personal guests
 - Restaurant owner offering tea, snacks, lunch etc. to its guests/ Employee
- Assets retained after deregistration:
 - Business assets retained by partners / proprietor on closure of business, retirement, dissolution, etc.
 - Business assets retained in the business after. deregistration

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- Schedule I
 Supply of goods and / or services by a taxable person to another taxable or non taxable person in the course of furtherance of business
- ➤ Branch / Depot transfer?



- > Services provided by Head Office/ corporate office to its Branch offices or regional offices
- > Articles distributed in sales promotion schemes/ business gifts
- > Free samples distributed physician samples in pharma industry
- > Articles supplied under schemes such as "buy one get one", etc.
- > Accessories supplied free or at concessional rate along with machine
- > Free Warranties
- > Gifts given to clients, business associates on social occasions
- > Free facilities given to employees
- > Free Tax Advise / Lecture by a Professional
- > Water Bottles distributed at Marathon Run
- > 1Domation in kind to charitable drustsor NGO's under CSR

of Goods or Service Sch II

Transfer

- Any transfer of the title in goods is a supply of goods.
- Any transfer of goods or of right in goods or of undivided share in goods without the transfer of title thereof, is a supply of services.
- Any transfer of title in goods under an agreement which stipulates that
 property in goods will pass at a future date upon payment of full
 consideration as agreed, is a supply of goods.

Land & Building

- Any lease, tenancy, easement, licence to occupy land is a supply of services.
- Any lease or letting out of the building including a commercial, industrial or residential complex for business or commerce, either wholly or partly, is a supply of services.

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25

Treatment or process

 Any treatment or process which is being applied to another person's goods is a supply of services.

Transfer of business assets

- Disposal or Transfer of Business Assets not in use: Supply of Goods
- Application of business assets for private use: **Supply of Service.**
- Sale of business assets by a person to recover any debt [Auction, etc.]: **Supply of goods**
- Any Business Assets on ceases of Taxable person: Supply of Goods, unless:
- the business is transferred as a going concern to another person; or
- the business is carried on by a personal representative who is deemed to be a taxable person

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28

Deemed Supply of Services

- Renting of immovable property;
- Construction of a complex, except where entire consideration has been received after issuance of BCC, where required, by the competent authority or before its first occupation, whichever is earlier.
- Temporary transfer or permitting the use or enjoyment of IPR
- Development, design, programming, customisation, adaptation, upgradation, enhancement, implementation of information technology software;
- Agreeing to the obligation to refrain from an act, or to tolerate an act or a situation, or to do an act
- Works contract
- Transfer of the right to use any goods
- · Catering Contract.

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27

Deemed Supply of goods

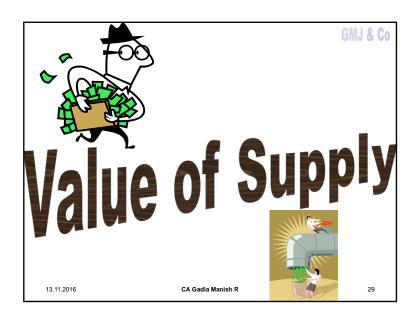
The following shall be treated as supply of goods

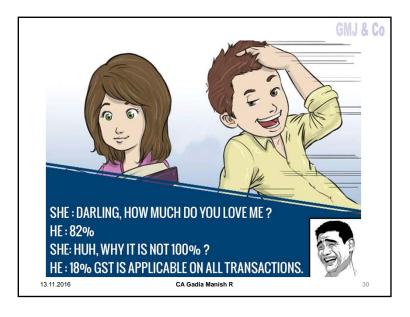
 supply of goods by any unincorporated association or body of persons to a member thereof for cash, deferred payment or other valuable consideration.

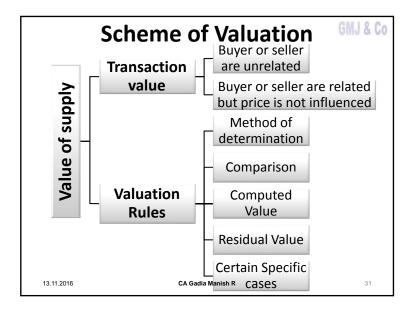
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7







Transaction Value

- Price actually paid or payable for the supply where parties are:
- un-related and
- the price is sole consideration

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 pay.
- 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
 supply specifically linked to relevanthinupice

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

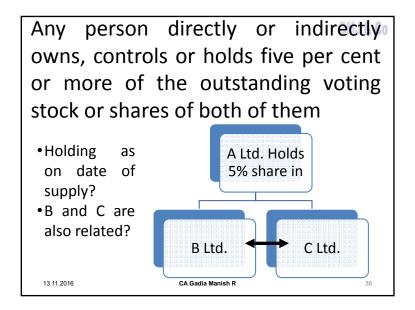
price is the sole consideration for the supply.

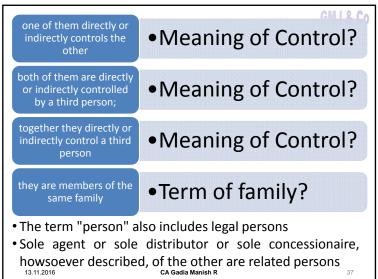
It includes any amount which the supplier is liable to pay but which has been incurred by the recipient of the supply.

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Money means Indian legal tender or any foreign currency, cheque, promissory note, bill of exchange, LC, draft, pay order, traveller cheque, money order, postal or electronic remittance or any such similar instrument when used as consideration to settle an obligation or exchange with Indian legal tender of another denomination but shall not include any currency that is held for its numismatic value. Reason to doubt the truth and Transactions Supplier and accuracy undertaken by recipient are pure agent, money related. changer, insurer, air travel agent Consideratio Transactio Any other n is not in n value supply as money, cannot be may be wholly or notified. considered 3.1partly



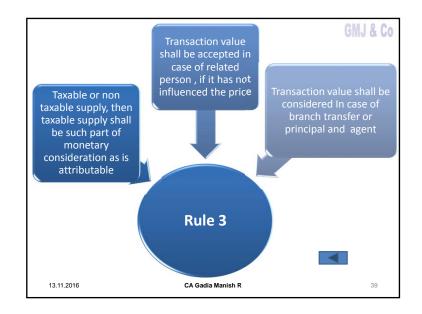


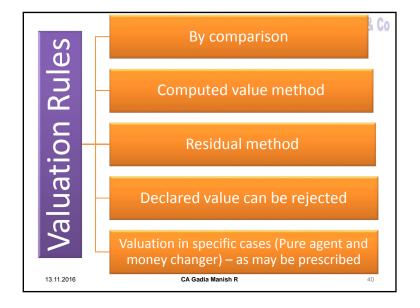


Relationship not influenced the price

- 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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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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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 13.11.2016 CA Gadia Manish R 43

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)]

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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 GMJ & 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

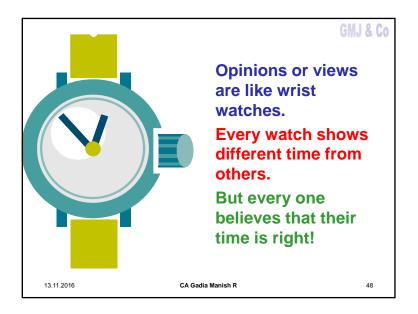


- The reasons for proper officer to doubt the truth or accuracy of the value of the supply declared by the supplier shall include but not limited to the following:
 - Significantly higher value at which goods or services of like kind or quality supplied at or about the same time
 - Significantly lower 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

- 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 yet to be prescribed
- Lottery yet to be prescribed

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_<SEMINAR NAME>"

SEND TO +91 9820537986

Add manish@gmjca.in to your contacts &



Sub: "START_UPDATES"

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