

4(3)(c)	'Place of removal' means - (i) a factory or any other place or premises of production or manufacture of the excisable goods from where such goods are removed (ii) A warehouse or any other place or premises wherein the excisable goods have been permitted to be deposited without payment of duty from where such goods are removed (iii) A depot, premises of a consignment agent or any other place or premises from where excisable goods are to be sold after their clearance from factory; from where such goods are removed.
4(3)(cc)	"Time of removal", in respect of the excisable goods removed from the place of removal referred to in sub-clause (iii) of clause (c), shall be deemed to be the time at which such goods are cleared from the factory
4(3)(d)	'Transaction value' means the price actually paid or payable for the goods, when sold, and includes in addition to the amount charged as price, any amount that the buyer is liable to pay to, or on behalf of, the assessee, by reason of, or in connection with the sale, whether payable at the time of sale or at any other time, including, but not limited to, any amount charged for, or to make provision for, advertising or publicity, marketing and selling organization expenses, storage, outward handling, servicing, warranty, commission or any other matter; but does not include the amount of duty of excise, sales tax and other taxes, if any, actually paid or actually payable on such goods.
4A	Section 4A of CEA empowers Central Government to specify goods on which duty will be payable based on 'retail sale price'. The provisions for valuation on MRP basis are as follows - (a) The goods should be covered under provisions of Standards of Weights and Measures Act or Rules [section 4A(1)]. (b) Central Government has to issue a notification in Official Gazette specifying the commodities to which the provision is applicable and the abatements permissible. Central Government can permit reasonable abatement (deductions) from the 'retail sale price' [section 4A(2)]. (c) While allowing such abatement, Central Government shall take into account excise duty, sales tax and other taxes payable on the goods [section 4A(3)]. (d) The 'retail sale price' should be the maximum price at which excisable goods in packaged forms are sold to ultimate consumer. It includes all taxes, freight, transport charges, commission payable to dealers and all charges towards advertisement, delivery, packing, forwarding charges etc. If under certain law, MRP is required to be without taxes and duties, that price can be the 'retail sale price' [Explanation 1 section 4A]. (e) If more than one 'retail sale price' is printed on the same packing, the maximum of such retail price will be considered [Explanation 2(a) to section 4A]. If different MRP are printed on different packages for different areas, each such price will be 'retail sale price' for purpose of valuation [Explanation 2(c) to section 4A]. (f) Removing excisable goods without MRP or wrong MRP or tampering, altering or removing MRP declared on a package is an offence and goods are liable to confiscation [section 4A(4)] If price is altered, such increased price will be the 'retail sale price' for purpose of valuation [Explanation 2(b) to section 4A].