A2Z TAXCORP LLP
NEW DELHI, INDIA

Indirect Tax and Other Laws Communique
8th June, 2015

This bulletin brings to you the highlights of recent updates and important judgments in the field of indirect taxation along with key inputs from other fields to keep you abreast of all the latest happenings.

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SERVICE TAX

NOTIFICATIONS/CIRCULARS

- **Clarification on rate of Service tax on Restaurant Service**

The CBEC vide **Circular No. 184/3/2015-ST dated June 3, 2015** has clarified that Budget, 2015 has not made any change in abatement for determining valuation of services provided in relation to serving of food or beverages by a restaurant, eating joint or a mess, having the facility of air-conditioning or central air-heating in any part of the establishment which is determined in accordance with Rule 2C of the Service Tax Valuation Rules.

Pursuant to increase in rate of Service tax from 12.36% to 14% (Subsuming Education Cess and Secondary & Higher Education Cess) effective from June 1, 2015, effective rate of Service tax on said service would be 5.6% (i.e. 40% of 14%) of total amount charged. It is further clarified that exemption from Service tax still continues to services provided in relation to serving of food or beverages by a restaurant, eating joint or a mess, not having the facility of air-conditioning or central air-heating in any part of the establishment, at any time during the year.

RECENT CASE LAWS

- **Method of computation of value U/R 6(3A) of the Credit Rules in respect of Input services used for trading cannot be applied for period prior to April 1,2011 – Value to be calculated on proportionate turnover basis**

Synise Technologies Ltd. Vs. Commissioner of Central Excise, Pune [2015-TIOL-1036-CESTAT-MUM]

Synise Technologies Ltd. (**"the Assessee"**) was engaged in the provision of "Business Auxiliary Services" (BAS), IT Software Services as well as trading of scrap and availed Cenvat credit of Service tax paid on common services received for providing output services as well as in trading activities. The Department disallowed the benefit of wrongly availed Cenvat credit amounting to Rs. 21,05,690/-on Input services used in trading activity during the period April 2006 to March 2011, computed in proportion of trading turnover to the total turnover.

On appeal being filed, the Ld. Commissioner (Appeals) held that since w.e.f. April1, 2011 the definition of exempted services was amended to include trading, the method of computation of value of Input services used for trading as prescribed under Rule 6(3A) of the Credit Rules can be adopted retrospectively and accordingly reduced the amount of Cenvat Credit demanded to Rs. 6,97,822/- along with interest and penalty.

The Hon'ble CESTAT, Mumbai relying upon the decision in the case of ***Mercedes Benz India Pvt. Ltd. Vs. CCE, Pune I [2014-TIOL-476-CESTAT-MUM]*** held that the method of computation of value under Rule 6(3A) of the Credit Rules in respect of Input services used for trading cannot be applied for period prior to April 1, 2011. Thus, the Cenvat credit disallowed in proportion of trading turnover to the total turnover is correct.

- **Service tax burden can be transferred by contractual arrangement to the other party but, the assessee cannot ask the Revenue to wait for discharge of the liability till it has recovered the amount from its contractors**

Delhi Transport Corporation Vs. Commissioner Service Tax [2015-TIOL-961-HC-DEL-ST]

In the instant case, Delhi Transport Corporation (**"the Appellant"**) had entered into contracts with seven agencies (**"the Advertisers"**) to provide taxable service by providing space to such parties for display of advertisements on its buses, bus queue shelters, time keeping booths and other properties and in the contract it was provided that the responsibility to pay Service tax and other advertisement tax will be of the Advertisers.

However, due to dispute, two Advertisers had not reimbursed the appellant for the Service tax component. Consequently, the Appellant failed to pay Service tax on the services rendered by them and the Department issued SCN to the Appellant to pay balance amount of Service tax along with interest and penalties thereon.

The Hon'ble High Court of Delhi held that when there is no dispute that the services provided are taxable, the ruling of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of ***Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited Vs. Dewan Chand Ram Saran [(2012) 5 SCC 306]***, cannot detract from the fact that in terms of the statutory provisions it is the Appellant liable to discharge the Service tax liability. Undoubtedly, the Service tax burden can be transferred by contractual arrangement to the other party. But, on account of such contractual arrangement, the assessee cannot ask the Revenue to recover the tax dues from a third party or wait for discharge of the liability by the assessee till it has recovered the amount from its contractors. However, in terms of erstwhile Section 80 of the Finance Act, penalty amount was set aside.

- **No Condition that Input services must be received within the factory premises for availment of Cenvat credit**

Commissioner of Central Excise and Customs, Aurangabad Vs. Endurance Technology Pvt. Ltd. [2015 (6) TMI 82 - BOMBAY HIGH COURT]

In the instant case, Endurance Technology Pvt. Ltd. (**"the Respondent"**) was availing Cenvat credit on Management, Maintenance or Repair Services (**"Impugned Input services"**) received on windmills installed outside the factory premises for generation of electricity for being used in factory premises to manufacture the final product. The Department denied Cenvat credit on the ground of Impugned input services being received outside the factory premises.

The Hon'ble High Court of Bombay held that Rule 3 and 4 of the Credit Rules provide that any Input or Capital goods received in the factory or any Input service received by manufacturer of final product would be susceptible to Cenvat credit. The Credit Rules do not say that Input service received by a manufacturer must be received at the factory premises. Thus, the Impugned Input services received on windmills installed by the Respondents outside factory is Input service as defined by Rule 2(l) of the Credit Rules and Cenvat credit would be available on impugned Input services.

- **Import freight/ charges etc., which are incurred prior to import or which are included in Customs valuation, cannot be charged to Service tax under Cargo Handling or any other service**

United Shippers Ltd Vs. Commissioner of Central Excise, Thane-II [2015 (57) Taxman 429 – Mumbai-CESTAT]

In the instant case, United Shippers Ltd. (**"the Appellant"**) entered into contracts with various customers and agreed to provide various services in relation to stevedoring including on-board stevedoring, barging, loading, unloading, transportation of cargo by barges from Mother Vessels to Jetty, handling, weighment, deployment of security services, storage and all other services necessary for successful discharge of cargo.

The Appellant was splitting up the gross consideration received by raising separate invoices - one for 'stevedoring, loading, unloading, internal haulage, deployment of security and storage charges' under the description - 'Port Services (Minor Ports)' and another for 'Shipping Charges' & 'Reimbursement of Expenses incurred at the Port for wharfage, transshipment and Jetty usage charges'.

Accordingly, the Appellant was discharging Service tax only on Port Services (Minor Ports) and not on the Shipping Charges. The Department alleged that entire contract was a composite contract and therefore, it was entirely taxable under Cargo Handling services.

The Hon'ble CESTAT, Mumbai held that since the transaction involves a Customs transaction and a service transaction, it is necessary to decide where the Customs transaction ends and the service transaction begins. Thus, when the goods are being transported by the barges from the mother vessel to the jetty onshore, that activity is part of the import transaction of bringing the goods into India from a place outside India. The question of rendering any service in respect of such goods by way of Cargo Handling or otherwise can take place only after the Customs transaction is completed.

Therefore, the question of levying Service tax on the transportation by barges from the mother vessel to the jetty on shore, would not arise at all since the said activity is part of the import transaction leviable to import duty.

CENTRAL EXCISE

NOTIFICATIONS/CIRCULARS

- **Exemption from Excise Duty to Ethanol produced from molasses generated from cane crushed**

Vide **Notification No. 32/2015-Central Excise dated June 4, 2015**, the Central Government has amended the Notification No. 12/2012-Central Excise dated March 17, 2012, thereby exempting 'Ethanol' produced from molasses generated from cane crushed in the sugar season 2015-16 i.e. October 1, 2015 onwards, for supply to the public sector oil marketing companies, namely, Indian Oil Corporation Ltd., Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd., or Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd., for the purposes of blending with petrol, has been exempted from whole of Excise duty leviable thereon under Central Excise Tariff Act.

RECENT CASE LAWS

- **Excess credit reversed by assessee under protest in course of investigation, for which no SCN has been issued, cannot be retained by Department -Refund thereof is not hit by bar of unjust enrichment**

- ***Commissioner of Central Excise, Pune-II Vs. Finolex Industries Ltd. [2015 (57) Taxman 153 - Mumbai-CESTAT]***

In the instant case, during the course of investigation, Finolex Industries Ltd. (**"the Respondent"**) reversed Cenvat credit amounting to Rs. 29,22,631/- under protest. After completion of investigation, the Department issued SCN for denial of credit of Rs. 18,19,543/- only. Accordingly, the Respondent filed a refund claim before the Department for refund of excess amount of Rs.11,03,088/- paid by them but the same was rejected on ground of unjust enrichment.

The Hon'ble CESTAT, Mumbai held that the excess amount retained by the Revenue which was paid by the Respondent during the course of investigation under protest is without any authority of law. Therefore, the provisions of Section 11B of the Excise Act are not applicable. It was further held that in earlier round of litigation, the Commissioner (Appeals) held that excess amount paid by assessee during course of investigation under protest is not part of SCN and therefore same is without any authority of law and as the same has not been challenged by Revenue and the same has attained finality.

- **Extended period cannot be invoked, if details of clearance made without payment of duty to 100% EOU were already informed to Department vide CT-3 certificates**

Commissioner of Central Excise, Mumbai Vs. Blue Star Ltd. [2015 (57) Taxman 270 – SC]

In the instant case, Blue Star Ltd. (**"the Respondent"**) was engaged in manufacturing of air-conditioning machinery and parts thereof. Some of the air-conditioning units were sent to to 100% Export Oriented Units (**"EOU"**) without payment of duty under CT-3 certificates and the copies of same was filed with the Department. The Department invoked extended period of limitation on ground that it was not informed that clearances were made to 100% EOU without payment of duty, which amounts to suppression of material facts.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court held that since CT-3 certificates were filed before the Department, no clearance could have taken place without the knowledge of the officer as to the ultimate destination of the goods and the fact that they were cleared without payment of duty in terms of the exemption notification, which was specified in the application.

Hence, charge of suppression was invalid and, consequently, extended period of limitation could not have been invoked.

CUSTOMS

NOTIFICATIONS/CIRCULARS

- **Extension of Imposition of Anti-Dumping Duty on Imports Of 'Poly Vinyl Chloride Paste Resin' originating in or exported from Korea RP, Taiwan, People's Republic of China, Malaysia, Thailand and Russia**

Vide **Notification No.25/2015-Customs (ADD) dated June 1, 2015**, the Central Government has amended the Notification No. 66/2011-Customs dated the July 26, 2011, thereby extending levy of Anti-Dumping duty on imports of 'Poly Vinyl Chloride Paste Resin' originating in or exported from Korea RP, Taiwan, People's Republic of China, Malaysia, Thailand and Russia, for a further period of one year and which shall remain in force upto and inclusive of the 25th day of July, 2016.

- **Extension of Imposition of Anti-Dumping Duty on Imports of 'Poly Vinyl Chloride Paste Resin' originating in or exported from the European Union**

Vide **Notification No.26/2015 -Customs (ADD) dated June 1, 2015**, the Central Government has amended Notification No. 70/2010-Customs dated June 25, 2010, thereby extending levy of Anti-Dumping duty on imports of 'Poly Vinyl Chloride Paste Resin' originating in or exported from the European Union, for a further period of one year and which shall remain in force upto and inclusive of the 24th day of June, 2016.

- **Imposition of Definitive Anti-Dumping Duty on Imports of Acrylic fibre, originating in or exported from Korea RP and Thailand**

Vide **Notification No. 27/2015-Customs (ADD) dated June 1, 2015**, the Central Government has imposed the definitive

Anti-Dumping Duty on imports of 'Acrylic Fibre' originating in or exported from Korea RP and Thailand for a period of five years from the date of publication of this notification, i.e. June 1, 2015.

- **Imposition of Definitive Anti-Dumping Duty on Imports of 'Hot Rolled Flat Products of Stainless Steel of ASTM Grade 304', originating in or exported from People's Republic of China, the Republic of Korea and Malaysia**

Vide **Notification No. 28/2015-Customs (ADD) dated June 5, 2015**, the Central Government has imposed the definitive Anti-Dumping Duty on imports of 'Hot Rolled Flat Products of Stainless Steel of ASTM Grade 304 and all its variants', originating in or exported from People's Republic of China, Korea and Malaysia for a period of five years from the date of publication of this notification, i.e. June 5, 2015.

- **Rescission of Notification No. 47/2015-Customs (N.T.) dated May 21, 2015**

Vide **Notification No. 51/2015-Customs (N.T.) dated June 4,2015**, the Central Government has rescinded the Notification No. 47/2015-Customs (N.T.), dated May 21, 2015, which prescribed the foreign Exchange Rate for Importation and Exportation of Goods with specified countries, with the effect from June 5, 2015.

- **New Rate of Exchange of Conversion of the Foreign Currency with effect from June 5, 2015**

Vide **Notification No. 52/2015- Customs (N.T.) dated June 4, 2015**, the Central Government has prescribed new exchange rates for the purpose of Import and Export of goods with the countries as specified in the Notification, effective from June 5, 2015.

RECENT CASE LAWS

- **The goods may be liable for confiscation when value of export goods in invoices is exaggerated to avail excess DEPB Credit**

Commissioner of Customs, Lucknow Vs. G.P. Jaiswal [2015 (57) Taxman 295 – SC]

In the instant case, Yash Export (**"the Exporter"**) exported consignment of PVC soles and the valuation which was entered and declared for export of the aforesaid consignment was grossly over invoiced with a view to avail excess DEPB credit. The Department confirmed Order for confiscation of said goods with option to pay redemption fine and also imposed personal penalties on (a) the Exporter, (b) Mr. G.P. Jaiswal (**"the Respondent"** or **"the Del-Credere Agent"**) on ground that goods were cleared by son of such agent, (c) Mr. Rakesh Mishra, person who looked after container and received payment of such services rendered, and Mr. Rakesh Srivastava, Superintendent of ICD.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court held that the provisions of Section 113(d) of the Customs Act would get attracted and goods may be liable for confiscation when value of goods in invoices is exaggerated.

Further, penalty imposed on the Respondent cannot be imposed merely because goods were cleared by his son. Similarly, merely because Mr. Rakesh Mishra looked after container and received payment therefor, penalty could not be levied. However, Mr. Rakesh Srivastava, was working as Superintendent of ICD and had a direct role in obtaining valuation report enabling exporter to claim higher DEPB credit. Hence, penalty imposed on the Superintendent was confirmed.

VALUE ADDED TAX

NOTIFICATIONS/CIRCULARS

- **Exempted all kinds of Footwear including hawai chappals and straps thereof with the MRP not exceeding rupees Rs. 300**

The Uttar Pradesh State Government vide the Notification No. K.A. NI-2-729/XI-9(235)12-U.P. Act-5-2008-Order-(133)-2015 dated June 1, 2015 amended Entry 52 of the Schedule - I of the Uttar Pradesh Value Added Tax ACT, 2008 (**"the UP Vat Act"**) and exempted all kinds of Footwear including hawai chappals and straps thereof with Maximum Retail Price (**"the MRP"**) not exceeding rupees Rs. 300/- per pair subject to the condition that the MRP is indelibly marked or embossed on the footwear itself.

Further Entry 83 of Schedule – II of the UP Vat Act amended by deleting the word "Plastic footwear; hawai chappal and straps thereof"

RECENT CASE LAWS

- **Where VAT has been collected without authority of law and Service tax demand also has been raised for the same period then the VAT Assessing Authority is liable to transfer amount of VAT to Service Tax Department**

Idea Cellular Ltd. Vs. Union of India [(2015) 57 taxmann.com 293 (Punjab & Haryana)]

Idea Cellular Limited (**"the Petitioner"**) is engaged in the business of cellular services and as a part of its business activated SIM cards. The Assessing Authority collected VAT on the premise that activation of SIM cards was a sale.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of ***Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. Vs. Union of India [(2006) 3 STT 245]*** held that activation of SIM card was a service and not a sale. Accordingly, the Service Tax Department raised demand of Service tax for the period, VAT was already been paid. Thus, the Petitioner approached the Haryana VAT Department for refund of the amount of VAT.

The Hon'ble High Court of Punjab and Haryana held as follows:

- In terms of the Article 265 of the Constitution where the levy and collection of tax is without authority of law, the State does not have right to receive or retain taxes or monies realised from the Assessee without authority of law;

- The Service Tax Department has raised a demand for Service tax for the period for which the State of Haryana has levied and collected VAT. In order to avoid double taxation, Haryana Vat Department was directed to forward the amount of VAT collected on activation of SIM cards to the Service Tax Department.

➢ **Input Tax credit is available at invoice value even if goods are sold at a price lower than the invoice value**

Commercial Tax Officer Vs. Jyoti Electronics [(2015) 57 taxmann.com 381 (Rajasthan)]

Jyoti Electronics (**"the Respondent"**) purchased certain goods after payment of Input Tax credit. Thereafter, manufacturer of the goods granted trade discount on the goods purchased during the Assessment Year 2008-09 of an amount of Rs.9,60,183/-. The Respondent claimed Input Tax credit on the invoice value of the goods, however sold the goods to the consumers at value lower then invoice value of purchases.

The Assessing Officer alleged that the Respondent has claimed Input Tax credit on the higher side than the ultimate sale value to the consumers and accordingly levied differential tax.

The Hon'ble High Court of Rajasthan held that the Department is not allowed to interfere in the affairs of the Respondent even if goods are sold at loss. The VAT laws have not debarred the assessee to sell the goods below the invoice price. Once the whole seller has issued Tax invoice to purchaser of goods, then the Input Tax credit is allowable as per said invoice alone.

FOREIGN TRADE POLICY

NOTIFICATIONS/ CIRCULARS

➢ **Beta Version of online ANF 5A with facility to upload supporting documents (Application for Issuance of EPCG Authorisations)**

As a step towards ease of doing business, the DGFT vide **Trade Notice No. 3/2015 dated June 1, 2015,** has informed about release of Beta version of online ANF 5A to apply online for grant of EPCG Authorization with facility to upload supporting documents along with the application, therefore submission of physical copies of documents would no longer be required w.e.f. July 1, 2015.

➢ **Filing of online application by the exporter**

The DGFT vide **Public Notice No. 17/2015-2020 dated June 4, 2015** notifies the following amendments in the Handbook of Procedures of Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20:

1. The Exporter shall file online application through DGFT site at http://dgft.gov.in/. Such application will be processed online in terms of the Rules and regulation. Deficiency, if any, will be issued online to registered email ID.

2. Further notifies that following category of Application will be filed manually till EDI online module is ready or upto September 30, 2015 whichever is earlier

   (i) Application for Status Holder Certificate in ANF 3C

   (ii) Application for bond waiver in ANF 4F

   (iii) Application for Nominated Agency Certificate in ANF 4-I

3. Status Certificates issued under FTP 2009-14 to an Import Export Cord (**"IEC"**) holder shall remain valid till September 30, 2015 or till the issuance of status certificate to such IEC holder under FTP 2015-20, whichever is earlier.

These amendments shall be deemed to have come into force with effect from April 1, 2015.

- **Revision in limit of free of cost exports for Status Holders has been revised**

The DGFT vide the **Public Notice No. 18/2015-20 dated June 4, 2015** has amended the Foreign Trade Policy 015-2020, thereby making amendment in free of cost export for Status Holder for export promotion. The revised limit would be lower of the following:

a. an annual limit of Rs. 10 lakh or

b. 2% of average annual export realisation during preceding three licensing years,

The amendment will be applicable with immediate effect.

- **Application by the Pre Shipment Inspection Agency**

The DGFT vide **Public Notice No. 19/2015-2020 dated June 5, 2015** has notified following amendments in Public Notice No. 12/2015-20 dated May 18, 2015:

The Existing Pre-shipment Inspection Agencies (**"PSIAs"**) will have to file fresh applications in ANF 2L (new format) latest by June 18, 2015 for updation of details of thereof.

The new Applicant may also file an application in ANF 2L by June 18, 2015. The Applications received after June 18, 2015 shall be taken up for consideration after July, 2015.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE MANAGEMENT ACT

NOTIFICATIONS/CIRCULARS

- **Review of the Investment Limit for Cases Requiring Prior Approval of the Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB)/ Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA)**

The RBI vide **Press Note No. 6 (2015 Series) dated June 3, 2015**, has revised the investment limit for cases which require prior approval of FIPB and CCEA involving foreign equity.

Accordingly, FIPB can give approval to the proposals with total Foreign Equity inflow upto Rs. 3,000 Crore and CCEA would consider proposals with total Foreign Equity inflow of more than Rs. 3000 Crore.

This amendment will be effective from June 18, 2015.

- **Review of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Policy on Investments by Non Resident Indians (NRIs), Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs) and Overseas Citizens of India (OCIs)**

The Reserve Bank of India vide **Press Note No. 7 (2015 Series) dated June 3, 2015**, has reviewed the Foreign Direct Investment ("FDI") Policy on investment by Non Resident Indians ("NRIs"), Persons of Indian Origin ("PIOs") and Overseas Citizens of India ("OCIs") and amended the definition of NRI as contained in the FDI policy as follows:

"Non-Resident Indian' (NRI) means an individual resident outside India who is a citizen of India or is an 'Overseas Citizen of India' cardholder within the meaning of section 7 (A) of the Citizenship Act, 1955. 'Persons of Indian Origin' cardholders registered as such under Notification No. 26011/4/98 F.I, dated 19.8.2002, issued by the Central Government are deemed to be 'Overseas Citizen of India' cardholders".

The stated amendments will be effective from June 18, 2015.

- **The Revised guidelines for remittances under Liberalised Remittance Scheme**

The Reserve Bank of India vide the **Circular No. 106 dated June 1, 2015** issued the revised Guidelines for remittances of the money under the Liberalised Remittance Scheme (**"LRS")** for Resident Individuals and for person other than Individuals.

COMPANY LAW

NOTIFICATIONS/CIRCULARS

- **Exemption from certain provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 to specified Companies**

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India has issued various **Notifications dated June 5, 2015** under Section 462 of the Companies Act, 2013 to provide certain exemptions under various provisions thereunder to Private Companies; Government Companies; Section 8 Companies (i.e. Non-Profit making Companies) and Nidhis in the following manner:

- F. No. 1/2/2014-CL.V dated June 5, 2015: Exemptions to Government Companies;
- F. No. 2/11/2014-CL.V dated June 5, 2015: Exemption to Nidhis;
- F. No. 1/1/2014-CL.V dated June 5, 2015: Exemptions to Private Companies;
- F. No. 1/2/2014-CL.I dated June 5, 2015: Exemptions to Section 8 Companies.

Some of the key exemptions are as under:

- Section 141(3)(g): OPC, Dormant, Small companies and Private Co. having paid up capital less than Rs. 100 Crores are out of 20 Company audit limit;
- Section 73(2) – Deposits: shall not apply where the Private Limited accepts from its members monies not exceeding 100% of paid Up & Free Reserves & such Company shall file the details to ROC as specified;
- Section 2(76)(viii): Holding, subsidiary etc. would not be related party for purposes of Section 188 transactions in case of a Private Company;
- Section 43 and 47: Private Company may not issue various kinds of shares or shares with different voting rights, if it's MOA / AOA restricts so.
- Section 62: Private Companies can bring rights issue with lesser number of days if the Proviso as provided in this notification is complied with.
- Section 179 & its Rules - Filling of various Board resolutions - Not applicable to Private Company.

NEWS FLASH

- **25-30% of State's share in GST must go to urban local bodies**

Arguing for a statutory share for cities in GST, also known as the 'city GST', the ministry has said that at least 25 per cent of the state GST should go to urban local bodies.

The Ministry of Urban Development has asked for a 25 to 30 per cent share for all urban local bodies in the State's share of the nation-wide GST, the unified tax regime that the Government plans to roll out from April 2016. A submission to this effect was made before the Parliamentary select committee recently on the grounds that GST will subsume most of the revenue sources of urban local bodies, thus depleting its finances.

While GST is expected to be divided between the Centre and States based on a mutually acceptable formula, the Ministry has argued that urban local bodies will have to deal with a huge fiscal gap once local body tax, octroi and other entry taxes are scrapped to make way for the new taxation system. In its presentation before the select committee — formed to study the Bill to amend the Constitution to allow introduction of GST, the Ministry stated that while all cities, except Mumbai, have abolished octroi, none have found a suitable alternative.

A Ministry source pointed out that octroi was a major money spinner for most municipalities and since its abolition, post the Central Government's directives, the resource mobilisation rate of local bodies all over have gone down. This is expected to be hit further with the scrapping of other municipal level taxes post implementation of GST.

Glossary	
Finance Act, 1994	**Finance Act**
Service Tax (Determination of Value) Rules, 2006	**Service Tax Valuation Rules**
Service Tax Rules, 1994	**Service Tax Rules**
Place of Provision of Service Rules, 2012	**POP Rules**
Show Cause Notice	**SCN**
Central Excise Act, 1944	**Excise Act**
Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985	**Excise Tariff Act**
Central Excise Valuation (Determination of Price of Excisable Goods) Rules, 2000	**Excise Valuation Rules**
Customs Act, 1962	**Customs Act**
Customs Tariff Act, 1975	**Customs Tariff Act**
Cenvat Credit Rules, 2004	**Credit Rules**
Delhi Value Added Tax Act, 2004	**DVAT Act**
Central Board of Excise and Customs	**CBEC**
Goods and Services Tax	**GST**
Directorate General of Foreign Trade	**DGFT**
Reserve Bank of India	**RBI**

ABOUT US

A2Z TAXCORP LLP having professionals from Multi disciplines which provides services under the Indirect Tax Laws, DGFT, Foreign Trade Policy, SEZ, EOU, Export – Import Laws, Free Trade Policy, Accounting, Auditing, Law, Company Laws, etc.

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