



Weekly GST Communique

**37th Meeting of
the Goods and Services Tax Council**
19-20th September 2019, Goa



Ek Naya Savera

ONE STOP SOLUTION FOR
TAX DISPUTE RESOLUTION



SABKA VISHWAS
(Legacy Dispute Resolution)
SCHEME, 2019
For Service Tax and Central Excise
Make a New Beginning!

Scheme valid till 31st December, 2019

Bimal Jain
Isha Bansal

E-Handbook on
**Sabka Vishwas (Legacy Dispute Resolution)
Scheme, 2019**

Recent Judgments and Advance Ruling:

- Delhi HC granted stay on Service Tax Audit instituted post GST implementation
- Jharkhand HC quashed the Circular denying issue of Form-C for High Speed Diesel
- Cleaning, housekeeping and security services provided to Govt hospitals are not exempt from GST: AAR

Important press releases and news:

- Recommendations of 37th GST Council Meeting w.r.t. GST Rate on Goods
- Recommendations of 37th GST Council Meeting w.r.t. Law and Procedure
- Recommendations of 37th GST Council Meeting w.r.t. GST Rate on Services
- From Jan 2020, all GST invoice may be replaced via Govt prescribed E-invoice

Notifications, Circulars, etc.

- CBIC reduces BCD on Import of Open Cell for 15.6" & above for use in manufacture of LCD & LED TV Panel

Release of E-Book on Sabka Vishwas (Legacy Dispute Resolution) Scheme, 2019 by Mr. Bimal Jain

There are many ifs and buts surrounding the minds of the taxpayers who are facing the brunt of pre-GST litigation and want to seek relief of this Amnesty Scheme. Considering the immediate importance of SVLDRS, 2019 having shelf life of 4 months, Mr. Bimal Jain, Executive Director, A2Z Taxcorp LLP, has released his E-Book on the Scheme titled 'E-Handbook on Sabka Vishwas (Legacy Dispute Resolution) Scheme, 2019'.

Recent Judgements

Delhi HC granted stay on Service Tax Audit instituted post GST implementation

Facts	In the case of M/s. Solvina India Pvt. Ltd. v. Union of India & Ors , the Hon'ble Delhi HC has granted a stay on the Service Tax audit proceedings instituted under Rule 5A of the Service Tax Rules, 1994 which was initiated after implementation of GST.
Held	<p>The Hon'ble Delhi HC in W.P.(C) 9264/2019 dated August 27, 2019, observed as under:-</p> <p><i>“Looking into the facts and circumstances of the case and looking to the provisions in Chapter V of the Finance Act, 1994 and Rule 5A of Service Tax Rules read with Sections 6(1) and (2) of the General Clauses Act and Section 173 and 174 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, there is a prima facie case in favour of the petitioner. Balance of convenience is also in favour of this petitioner. Irreparable loss will be caused to the petitioner, if the stay as prayed for, is not granted. We, therefore, stay further proceedings initiated pursuant to the communication dated 20.02.2019 (Annexure P-1 to the memo of this writ petition) as well as communication dated 07.08.2019 (Annexure P-4 to the memo of this writ petition) till the disposal of this writ petition.”</i></p> <p>HC has now listed the writ petition in the category of 'After Notice Miscellaneous Matters' for final disposal on January 31, 2020.</p>

Jharkhand HC quashed the Circular denying issue of Form-C for High Speed Diesel

Facts	<p>Tata Steel Ltd. and others (“the Petitioners”) are aggrieved by the Circular dated October 11, 2017 (“the impugned Circular”), issued by the State of Jharkhand, in its Commercial Taxes Department, denying the issuance of Form-‘C’ for all the items included in definition of ‘goods’ given under Section 2(d) of the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, (“CST Act”), including ‘high speed diesel’.</p> <p>The Petitioners involved are the bulk purchasers of ‘high speed diesel’, which they require for their manufacturing process/ mining activities/ generation of power, as the case may be, which is used in manufacturing, mining, or generation of the goods, which are their end products available for sale. Admittedly, their end products do not come within the definition of ‘goods’ as defined under Section 2(d) of the CST Act, whereas ‘high speed diesel’, which they require in their manufacturing process, comes within the definition of ‘goods’ as defined under the CST Act.</p> <p><u>Brief of the impugned Circular:</u></p> <p>The impugned Circular has been issued on the pretext that after coming into force of GST regime w.e.f. July 1, 2017 in the State, all the six items which have been excluded in Jharkhand Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, (“State GST Act”), i.e., alcoholic liquor for human consumption, petroleum crude, high speed diesel, motor spirit, natural gas and aviation turbine fuel, on which, the liability to pay tax under the State GST Act was deferred till the Notification issued under Section 9(2) of the said State GST Act, are still governed by the Jharkhand Value Added Tax Act, 2005 (“JVAT Act”). The dealers dealing in the goods, except the aforementioned six items, are no more liable to pay tax under the JVAT Act, and as such, their registrations under Section 7(2) of the CST Act as well, have become invalid w.e.f. July 1, 2017. As such, those dealers shall not be entitled to inter-state purchase of the aforesaid six goods, on the concessional rates of tax under the provisions of the CST Act, on the basis of Form-C. Accordingly, the State Government decided not to issue Form-C to such dealers for Inter-State purchase of the aforesaid six goods.</p>
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Issue	Whether the impugned Circular is valid or not?
Held	<p>The Hon'ble HC, Jharkhand observed Section 2(d), Section 7(1) & (2) and Section 8(1), (3)(b) & (4) of the CST Act and vide W.P.(T) Number 6048 of 2017 dated August 28, 2019 held as under:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The <i>Hon'ble Apex Court in Printers (Mysore) Ltd.'s case [1994 (2) TMI 261 - SUPREME COURT]</i>, has held that the use of the expression 'goods' referred to in the first half of Section 8(3)(b) of the CST Act, i.e., on first three occasions can be understood in the sense it is defined in Section 2(d) of the CST Act, whereas the expression "goods" in the second half of the clause, i.e., on the fourth occasion does not and cannot be understood in the sense it is defined in Section 2(d) of the CST Act, as it refers to the manufactured goods. <u>In the case of the Petitioners, their end products need not be 'goods' within the meaning of Section 2(d) of the CST Act.</u> • The only difference in the definition of pre and post amendment of 'goods' as given under Section 2(d) of the CST Act is that earlier the definition was having a wider connotation, encompassing into it almost all types of goods, except five goods mentioned therein, i.e., newspapers, actionable claims, stocks, shares and securities, whereas after the amendment the restricted meaning has been given to the word 'goods' which shall include the six items only, which are presently there in the Act. • The dealers are entitled to continue to be registered under Section 7(2) of the CST Act, irrespective of the fact whether they are liable to pay any tax to State or not. • The court said that there is no merit in the submission of the learned counsel for the State that, since the dealers are no more liable to pay tax under the JVAT Act, in view of the fact that the word "goods" used in Section 2(i) of the CST Act defining the 'Sales tax law' shall mean only those six goods as defined under Section 2(d) of the CST Act, their registration under Section 7(2) of the CST Act shall come to an automatic end - <u>thus, the very reasoning for issuance of the circular dated October 11, 2017 has no legs to stand in the eyes of law and the said circular cannot be sustained in the eyes of law.</u> • As regards the apprehension of the learned Advocate General in his opinion given to the State Government, as also endorsed by the learned counsel for the State, that Form-C may be mis-utilised by some of the dealers, we can only clarify that <u>appropriate action can always be taken after giving due notice to the individual dealers, and after affording them the reasonable opportunity to show-cause, and in accordance with law, but there cannot be a blanket denial of the benefit of Form-C, as has been done by virtue of impugned Circular.</u>

Recent Advance Ruling under GST

Cleaning, housekeeping and security services provided to Govt hospitals are not exempt from GST: AAR

Facts	M/s Reliable Hospitality Service (" the Applicant "), supplies facility management services like mechanized and manual cleaning, housekeeping, security services, etc., to various Central Government and State Government hospitals.
Issue involved:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether the service being provided is an activity relatable to a function listed under the Eleventh or the Twelfth Schedule under Article 243G or 243W of the Constitution?

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether exemption from payment of GST is available for such supplies in terms of Notification No 12/2017-CT(Rate) dated June 28, 2017, and WB Govt Gazette Notification-1136-FT dated June 28, 2017, as amended ("the Exemption Notification").
Held:	<p>The Hon'ble AAR, West Bengal vide Order No. 21/WBAAR/2019-20 dated September 9, 2019, held as under:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exemption under S. No 3/3A of the Exemption Notification is granted to services provided to the Central Government, State Government or Union territory or local authority or a governmental authority by way of any activity in relation to any function entrusted to a Panchayat under article 243G of the Constitution or in relation to any function entrusted to a Municipality under article 243W of the Constitution. The phrase 'in relation to any function' refers not to who the service provider is or what activities the recipient of the service is engaged in, but only to what service the supplier is providing. If the service is an activity relatable to a function like public health, sanitation etc., listed under the Eleventh or the Twelfth Schedule under Art. 243G or 243W of the Constitution, its supply to the government, governmental authority, local authority or a government entity should be exempt under S. No. 3/3A of the Exemption Notification, provided it is either a pure service or a composite supply where the supply of goods constitutes not more than 25% of the value. The Applicant is supplying cleaning and sweeping service, which is a composite supply having a supply of cleaning material ancillary or incidental to the principal supply of cleaning and sweeping service. Therefore, the only point that needs to be examined is whether the service being provided is an activity relatable to a function listed under the Eleventh or the Twelfth Schedule under Art 243G or 243W of the Constitution. <u>'Security services' provided to Government Hospitals and Medical Colleges are not covered under either list.</u> 'Cleaning and sweeping services' can be considered as related to the function listed under Serial No. 26 of the Eleventh Schedule, namely "Health and sanitation, including hospitals, primary health centers, and dispensaries", provided 'sanitation service', as classified under SAC 99945, includes sweeping and cleaning of places like hospitals etc. As the scope of the functions listed under the Eleventh Schedule is considered with respect to the applicability of the Exemption Notification under the GST, the scope of any service should be determined in terms of the Scheme of Classification of the Services referred to in Explanation 3(i) of the Exemption Notification. <u>'Sanitation and similar services', classified under SAC 99945, includes sweeping and cleaning, but only with reference to the cleaning of a road or street. Cleaning of hospital premises is not, therefore, classified under 'Sanitation or similar service'.</u> Thus, the Applicant's service does not fall within the ambit of the phrase "in relation to any function" as applied in Sr. No. 3 and 3A of the Exemption Notification, therefore, not exempt from GST.

Release of E-Book on Sabka Vishwas (Legacy Dispute Resolution) Scheme, 2019 by Mr. Bimal Jain

In the Union Budget 2019-20, the Hon'ble Finance Minister announced the **Sabka Vishwas (Legacy Dispute Resolution) Scheme, 2019 ("SVLDRS, 2019" or "the Scheme")** to close the pending legacy disputes of Service Tax and Excise. The Scheme has now been notified and is in operation from September 1, 2019, which would **continue till December 31, 2019**. The amnesty component of the Scheme offers an opportunity to the taxpayers to pay specified percentage of outstanding tax and be **free of any other consequences under law**. The most attractive aspect of the Scheme is that it provides substantial relief in the tax dues for all categories of cases as well as full waiver of interest, fine, penalty. In all these cases, there would be no other liability of interest, fine or penalty. There is also a complete amnesty from

prosecution. The basic aim of the Government behind introducing this Scheme is to unload the baggage of more than INR 3.75 lakh crores blocked in litigations in Service Tax & Excise and allow the businesses to move on. Hence, the Government expects the Scheme to be availed by large number of taxpayers for closing their pending disputes relating to legacy Service Tax and Central Excise cases that are now subsumed under GST so they can focus on GST.

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Isha Bansal

**E-Handbook on
Sabka Vishwas (Legacy Dispute Resolution)
Scheme, 2019**

Key Highlights of the E-Book :

- ✓ Entire Scheme explained in most lucid manner along with highlighting the must knowable facts of SVLDRS, 2019.
- ✓ Commentary on various provisions of the Scheme under the Finance Act (No.2) Act 2019 and the Rules.
- ✓ Topic wise discussion viz., overview of the Scheme, eligible persons, ineligible persons, tax dues, computation of relief under the Scheme, procedure involved, effect of discharge certificate, withdrawal of pending cases, etc.
- ✓ Step by Step guide to apply for the Scheme or to view the status of pending applications.
- ✓ Multiple case studies to explain the provisions along with manner to determine the amount payable under the Scheme.
- ✓ Numerical examples and process flowcharts.
- ✓ Discussion on various clarifications issued in respect of applicability of SVLDRS, 2019.
- ✓ Snapshot of the Scheme in PPT form for quick digest.
- ✓ Compilation of all related documents -Act, Rules, Forms, Circular, FAQs etc. issued as on date w.r.t. the Scheme at one place for easy reference.

Link to download E-Book:

You can access the E-Book at: <https://wp.me/a6Skak-aLP>

Video by Mr. Bimal Jain:

You can access the complete video on “Overview & Analysis of Sabka Vishwas Legacy Dispute Resolution Scheme 2019” at following link:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IU5SCDQRptg>

Press Release, Notifications, Circulars, etc.

CBIC reduces BCD on Import of Open Cell for 15.6" & above for use in manufacture of LCD & LED TV Panel

[Notification No. 30/2019 – Customs dated September 17, 2019](#)

CBIC reduces BCD on Import of Open Cell for 15.6 inch & above for use in manufacture of LCD & LED TV Panel

The Government of India has issued a **Notification No. 30/2019 – Customs dated September 17, 2019**, which further amends the effective rates of Customs Duty and IGST for goods imported into India vide Notification No. 50/2017 – CT dated June 30, 2017, in the following manner: -

In the Table, for S. No. 515A and the entries relating thereto, the following serial numbers and entries shall be substituted, namely: -

Sr. No	Chapter Heading or Sub-heading	Description of Goods	Existing Customs Duty	Amended Customs Duty	IGST
515A	8529	Open-cell (15.6" and above) for use in the manufacture of Liquid Crystal Display (LCD) and Light Emitting Diode (LED) TV panels of heading 8529	5%	Nil	-
515B	8529	The following goods for use in the manufacture of Open cell of Liquid Crystal Display (LCD) and Light Emitting Diode (LED) TV panels of heading 8529, namely: - (i) The chip on Film; (ii) Printed Circuit Board Assembly (PCBA); (iii) Cell (glass board/substrate).	-	Nil	-

Note: The amended Customs duty on goods specified against serial numbers 515A and 515B of the said Table will not be effective after September 30, 2020.

Key Highlights of 37th GST Council Meeting

Recommendations of 37th GST Council Meeting w.r.t. GST Rate on Goods

[Press Release dated September 20, 2019 relating to Goods](#)

Key Outcome of 37th GST Council Meeting on GST Rate on Goods

The GST Council in the 37th meeting held on September 20, 2019, at Goa took the following decisions in respect to GST Rates relating to Goods.

I. GST rates reduction:-

1. 18% to 12% on parts of Slide Fasteners
2. 18% to 5% on Marine Fuel 0.5% (FO)
3. 12% to 5% on Wet Grinders (consisting stone as a grinder)
4. 5% to Nil on:-
 - Dried tamarind
 - Plates and cups made up of leaves/ flowers/bark.
5. 3% to 0.25% on cut and polished semi-precious stones.
6. Applicable rate to 5% on specified goods for petroleum operations undertaken under Hydrocarbon Exploration Licensing Policy (HELP)
7. Exemptions from GST/IGST on:-
 - imports of specified defense goods not being manufactured indigenously (up to 2024).
 - supply of goods and services to FIFA and other specified persons for organizing the Under-17 Women's Football World Cup in India.
 - supply of goods and services to the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) for specified projects in India.

II. GST rates have been recommended to be increased from:-

1. 5% to 12% on goods, falling under chapter 86 of a tariff like railway wagons, coaches, rolling stock (without refund of accumulated ITC). This is to address the concern of ITC accumulation with suppliers of these goods.
2. 18% to 28% +12% compensation cess on caffeinated Beverages.

III. Measures for Export Promotion:-

1. Exemption from GST/IGST:-
 - at the time of import on Silver/Platinum by specified nominated agencies
 - supply of Silver/Platinum by a specified nominated agency to exporters for exports of Jewellery
2. Inclusion of Diamond India Limited (DIL) in the list of nominated agencies eligible for IGST exemption on imports of Gold/ Silver/Platinum so as to supply at Nil GST to Jewellery exporters.

IV. A uniform GST rate of 12% on Polypropylene/Polyethylene Woven and Non-Woven Bags and sacks, whether or not laminated, of a kind used for the packing of goods (from present rates of 5%/12%/18%).

V. GST concession in certain cases for a specific period: -

1. Exemption to Fishmeal for the period 01.07.17 to 30.09.19. There were doubts as regards taxability of fishmeal in view of the interpretational issues. However, any tax collected for this period shall be required to be deposited.
2. 12% GST during the period 1.07.2017 to 31.12.2018, on pulley, wheels and other parts (falling under 8483) and used as parts of agricultural Machinery.

VI. Passenger vehicles of engine capacity 1500 cc in case of diesel, 1200 cc in case of petrol and length not exceeding 4000mm designed for carrying up to 9 persons attract compensation cess of 1% for petrol and 3% for a diesel vehicle. Council recommended same compensation cess rate for vehicles having these specifications (length and engine capacity) but designed for carrying more than 10 persons but up to 13 persons. (Presently these vehicles attract compensation cess at the rate of 15%).

VII. Other miscellaneous Changes:-

- Aerated drink manufacturers shall be excluded from the composition Scheme.
- Option to pay GST at the rate of 18% on transaction value at the time of disposal of specified goods for petroleum operations (on which concessional GST rate of 5% was paid at the time of original supply) provided that the goods are certified by DGH as non-serviceable.
- Restriction on refund of compensation cess on tobacco products (in case of inverted duty structure).
- Prescribing modalities for allowing concessions on spare parts imported temporarily by foreign airlines for the repair of their aircraft, while in India in transit in terms of the Chicago Convention on Civil Aviation.
- Certain other changes of technical nature for the sake of clarity in the application of notification.

VIII. Clarifications, as regards applicability of GST rate in respect of certain goods recommended by GST Council which inter-alia, includes:-

1. Mere heating of leguminous vegetables (gram/lentil) for removing moisture, or to soften and puff it or removing the skin, and not subjecting to any other processing or addition of any other ingredients (salt, oil etc.) would be classified under HS code 0713.
2. All "mechanical sprayers" falling under HS Code 8424 would attract 12% GST.
3. Parts like Solar Evacuation tubes for solar power-based devices like a solar water heater, solar steam, generation systems, would be eligible to 5% GST Rate.
4. Exclusive parts and accessories suitable for use solely or principally with a medical device (falling under headings 9018, 9019, 9021 or 9022) would fall in respective headings and attract GST at the concessional rate of 12%.
5. Almond milk is classifiable under HS code 22029990 and attracts GST rate of 18%.

	<p>6. Imported stores for Navy would be entitled to exemption from import duty.</p> <p>Note: The rate changes shall be made effective with effect from October 01, 2019.</p>
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Recommendations of 37th GST Council Meeting w.r.t. Law and Procedure

[Press Release dated September 20, 2019 related to Law and Procedural](#)

Key Takeaway of 37th GST Council Meeting in relation to Law and Procedure Related Changes

The GST Council, in its 37th meeting held today at Goa, **recommended the following changes in relation to Law and Procedure related changes:**

1. Relaxation in the filing of annual returns for MSMEs for **FY 2017-18** and **FY 2018-19** as under:
 - a. waiver of the requirement of filing **FORM GSTR-9A** for Composition Taxpayers for the said tax periods; and
 - b. filing of **FORM GSTR-9** for those taxpayers who (are required to file the said return but) have an aggregate turnover up to Rs. 2 crores made optional for the said tax period.
2. A Committee of Officers to be constituted to examine the simplification of Forms for Annual Return and reconciliation statement.
3. Extension of the last date for filing of appeals against orders of Appellate Authority before the GST Appellate Tribunal as the Appellate Tribunals are yet not functional.
4. In order to nudge taxpayers to timely file their statement of outward supplies, the imposition of restrictions on availment of the input tax credit by the recipients in cases where details of outward supplies are not furnished by the suppliers in the statement under section 37 of the CGST Act, 2017.
5. New return system now to be introduced from April, 2020 (earlier proposed from October, 2019), in order to give ample opportunity to taxpayers as well as the system to adapt and accordingly specifying the due date for furnishing of return in **FORM GSTR-3B** and details of outward supplies in **FORM GSTR-1** for the period October, 2019 - March, 2020.
6. Issuance of circulars for uniformity in the application of the law across all jurisdictions:
 - a. procedure to claim a refund in **FORM GST RFD-01A** subsequent to favourable order in appeal or any other forum;
 - b. eligibility to file a refund application in **FORM GST RFD-01A** for a period and category under which a NIL refund application has already been filed; and
 - c. clarification regarding the supply of Information Technology enabled Services (ITeS services) (in supersession of **Circular No. 107/26/2019-GST dated 18.07.2019**) being made on own account or as an intermediary.
7. Rescinding of **Circular No.105/24/2019-GST dated 28.06.2019, ab-initio**, which was issued in respect of post-sales
8. Suitable amendments in the CGST Act, UTGST Act, and the corresponding SGST Acts in view of the creation of UTs of Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh.
9. Integrated refund system with disbursement by a single authority to be introduced from September 24, 2019.

10. In principle decision to link Aadhar with the registration of taxpayers under GST and examine the possibility of making Aadhar mandatory for claiming refunds.
11. In order to tackle the menace of fake invoices and fraudulent refunds, in-principle decision to prescribe reasonable restrictions on the passing of credit by risky taxpayers including risky new taxpayers.

Recommendations of 37th GST Council Meeting w.r.t. GST Rate on Services

[Press Release dated September 20, 2019 related to GST Rate on Services](#)

Key Outcome of 37th GST Council Meeting on GST Rate on Services

The GST Council in the 37th meeting held on September 20, 2019 at Goa took following decisions relating to changes in GST rates, ITC eligibility criteria, exemptions and clarifications on connected issues.

(A) EXEMPTIONS / CHANGES IN GST RATES / ITC ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA: Rate reduction sector-wise:

Hospitality and tourism:

1. To reduce the rate of GST on hotel accommodation service as below: -

Transaction Value per Unit (Rs) per day	GST
Rs 1000 and less	Nil
Rs 1001 to Rs 7500	12%
Rs 7501 and more	18%

2. To reduce the rate of GST on outdoor catering services other than in premises having the daily tariff of a unit of accommodation of Rs 7501 from the present 18% with ITC to 5% without ITC. The rate shall be mandatory for all kinds of catering. Catering in premises with a daily tariff of a unit of accommodation is Rs 7501 and above shall remain at 18% with ITC.

Job work service:

3. To reduce the rate of GST from 5% to 1.5% on the supply of job work services in relation to diamonds.
4. To reduce the rate of GST from 18% to 12% on supply of machine job work such as in engineering industry, except supply of job work in relation to bus bodybuilding which would remain at 18%.

Exemption sector-wise:

Warehousing:

5. To exempt prospectively services by way of storage or warehousing of cereals, pulses, fruits, nuts and vegetables, spices, copra, sugarcane, jaggery, raw vegetable fibers such as cotton, flax, jute, etc., indigo, unmanufactured tobacco, betel leaves, tendu leaves, rice, coffee, and Tea.

Transportation:

6. To increase the validity of conditional exemption of GST on export freight by air or sea by another year, i.e. till September 30, 2020.

Insurance:

7. To exempt "BANGLA SHASYA BIMA" (BSB) crop insurance scheme of West Bengal Government.
8. To exempt services of life insurance business provided or agreed to be provided by the Central Armed Paramilitary Forces (under Ministry of Home Affairs) Group Insurance Funds to their members under the respective Group Insurance Schemes of these Central Armed paramilitaries.

Export promotion:

9. To exempt services provided by an intermediary to a supplier of goods or recipient of goods when both the supplier and recipient are located outside the taxable territory.
10. To issue a notification under Section 13(13) of IGST Act notifying the place of supply of specified R&D services (such as Integrated discovery and development, Evaluation of the efficacy of new chemical/ biological entities in animal models of disease, Evaluation of biological activity of novel chemical/ biological entities in in-vitro assays, Drug metabolism and pharmacokinetics of new chemical entities, Safety Assessment/ Toxicology, Stability Studies, Bio Equivalence and Bio Availability Studies, Clinical trials, Bioanalytical studies) provided by Indian pharma companies to foreign service recipients, as the place of effective use and enjoyment of a service i.e. location of the service recipient.
11. To clarify that the place of supply of chip design software R&D services provided by Indian companies to foreign clients by using sample test kits in India is the location of the service recipient and section 13(3)(a) of IGST Act, 2017 is not applicable for determining the place of supply in such cases.

Miscellaneous

12. To allow the registered authors an option to pay GST on royalty charged from publishers under forward charge and observe regular GST Compliance.
13. To notify grant of a liquor license by State Governments against payment of license fee as a "no supply" to remove implementational ambiguity on the Subject.
14. To exempt services related to FIFA Under-17 Women's World Cup 2020 similar to existing exemption given to FIFA U17 World Cup 2017.

(B) RATIONALIZATION/ TRADE FACILITATION MEASURES:

15. To allow payment of GST on securities lending service under reverse charge mechanism (RCM) at the merit rate of 18% and to clarify that GST on securities lending service for the period prior to RCM period shall be paid on forward charge basis. IGST shall be payable on the supply of these services and in cases where CGST/SGST/UTGST have been paid, such taxpayers will not be required to pay tax again.
16. To allow RCM to suppliers paying GST @ 5% on renting of vehicles, from a registered person other than body corporate (LLP, proprietorship) when services provided to body corporate entities.

(C) CLARIFICATIONS:

	<p>17. To clarify the scope of the entry ‘services of exploration, mining or drilling of petroleum crude or natural gas or both’.</p> <p>18. To clarify the taxability of Passenger Service Fee (PSF) and User Development Fee (UDF) levied by airport operators.</p> <p>Note: It is proposed to issue notifications giving effect to these recommendations of the Council on October 01, 2019.</p>
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News Flash

1. **CNBC: From Jan 2020, all GST invoice may be replaced via Govt prescribed E-invoice**
<https://www.a2ztaxcorp.com/cnbc-from-jan-2020-all-gst-invoice-may-be-replaced-via-govt-prescribed-e-invoice/>
2. **CBIC makes Filing of GSTR-3B more user friendly**
<https://www.a2ztaxcorp.com/cbic-makes-filing-of-gstr-3b-more-user-friendly/>
3. **GST Council may consider e-invoice, which will have an unique Invoice Reference Number**
<https://www.a2ztaxcorp.com/gst-council-may-consider-e-invoice-which-will-have-an-unique-invoice-reference-number/>
4. **E-Way Bill System has laid down the process to Unblock the GSTIN for generation of E-Way bill**
<https://www.a2ztaxcorp.com/e-way-bill-system-has-laid-down-the-process-to-unblock-the-gstin-for-generation-of-e-way-bill/>
5. **GST Council Meeting: Approves proposal to cut rates on hotel tariffs**
<https://www.a2ztaxcorp.com/gst-council-meeting-approves-proposal-to-cut-rates-on-hotel-tariffs/>
6. **GST Council reduces Compensation Cess on motor vehicles with capacity of 10-13 people**
<https://www.a2ztaxcorp.com/gst-council-reduces-compensation-cess-on-motor-vehicles-with-capacity-of-10-13-people/>
7. **GST Council waives filing of GSTR-9A & GSTR-9 made optional for taxpayers having turnover of up to Rs. 2 crore for FY 17-18 & FY 18-19**
<http://www.a2ztaxcorp.com/gst-council-waive-the-requirement-to-file-gstr-9-gstr-9a-for-taxpayers-upto-rs-2-crore/>
8. **DGGI-MZU makes an arrest for passing on fictitious Input Tax Credit**
<http://www.a2ztaxcorp.com/dggi-mzu-makes-an-arrest-for-passing-on-fictitious-input-tax-credit/>



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Thanks & Best Regards,

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