from India Tax & Regulatory Services

CBEC clarifies many issues on Krishi Kalyan Cess

May 27, 2016

In brief

The Central Board of Excise and Customs has issued notification nos. 27-31/2016-Service Tax, notification no. 28/2016-Central Excise (N.T.) and circular no. 194/04/2016-ST, all dated 26th May, 2016, making amendments in the service tax law for bringing clarity on provisions governing levy of Krishi Kalyan Cess (KKC) and prescribing accounting code for payment of KKC.

In detail

Effect of the amendments

Central Board of Excise and Customs has issued notification nos. 27-31/2016-Service Tax, notification no. 28/2016-Central Excise (N.T.) and circular no. 194/04/2016-ST, all dated 26th May, 2016 making amendments in the service tax law, for bringing clarity on provisions governing levy of Krishi Kalyan Cess (KKC) and prescribing accounting code for payment of KKC. Key provisions of the amendments are as under:

- Notification no. 27/2016 provides for levy of KKC under the reverse charge mechanism for services, where the service recipient is liable to pay service tax (on full or part of the value) under the reverse charge mechanism.
- Notification no. 28/2016 provides exemption from levy of KKC where the services are exempted from service tax, or are not subject to service tax. The notification further

provides for grant of abatement from levy of KKC equal to abatement available for service tax, i.e., where service tax is payable only on 30% of the value of taxable services, KKC will also be computed on 30% of the value of taxable services. The notification also clarifies that the value of the taxable services for calculation of KKC would be the value computed in terms of the Valuation Rules.

- Notification no. 29/2016 provides for rebate of KKC paid on input services used for output services which are exported.
- Notification no. 30/2016 provides for refund of KKC paid on input services received and used by SEZ units and developers.
- Notification no. 31/2016 provides that in case of services provided by an air travel agent, life insurer, person purchasing or selling foreign exchange, or a distributor or selling

agent of lottery, where the service tax rules provide for an alternate mechanism to compute service tax liability, such persons can compute and pay KKC as under:

Amount payable as service tax × effective rate of KKC Rate of service tax as specified in section 66B

The rule giving the option for payment of Swachh Bharat Cess on similar lines has been amended to bring the language of both rules at par.

Notification no. 28/2016-Central Excise (N.T.) allows CENVAT credit of KKC paid on input services to a service provider. The notification further provides that CENVAT credit of any other duty will not be allowed to be utilized for payment of KKC and only CENVAT credit of KKC paid on input services can be utilized only for payment of KKC on output services. A manufacturer is not eligible to claim CENVAT credit of



KKC. It is not completely clear how CENVAT credit of KKC on input services will be available for a taxpayer who is manufacturer as well as service provider. • Circular no. 194/04/2016-ST provides accounting code for payment of Krishi Kalyan Cess as under:

S. No.	KKC (Minor Head)	Tax Collection	Other Receipts (Interest)	Deduct Refunds	Penalties
1	0044-00-507	00441509	00441510	00441511	00441512

All these notifications will come into effect from 1st June, 2016.

The takeaways

These amendments will bring in clarity on the levy of KKC. However, one major issue that remains to be addressed is the applicability of KKC in cases where the services are provided, and invoice is issued, before 1st June, 2016 but the consideration for such services is received after 1st June, 2016. Rule 5 of the Point of Taxation Rules, 2011 ('POT Rules') is specifically made applicable in case of new levy and provides for two exceptions only, in which cases, such new levy is not applicable. The exceptions do not cover the aforementioned situation, and there is an apprehension in industry circles about applicability of KKC in such cases. It is hoped that a suitable clarification is issued on this aspect.

Another issue that warrants clarification is the determination of suitable rule under POT Rules for reverse charge transactions, where invoice is issued but payment is not made before 1st June, 2016. While rule 5 of POT Rules covers situation of imposition of new levy, rule 7 of POT Rules covers situation where service tax is applicable under reverse charge. It would be helpful if this aspect is clarified as well.

Let's talk

For a deeper discussion of how this issue might affect your business, please contact:

Tax & Regulatory Services – Indirect Taxes

Gautam Mehra, *Mumbai* +91-22 6689 1154 gautam.mehra@in.pwc.com

Vivek Mishra, *Gurgaon* +91-124 330 6518 <u>vivek.mishra@in.pwc.com</u>

Our Offices

Ahmedabad

1701, 17th Floor, Shapath V, Opp. Karnavati Club, S G Highway, Ahmedabad, Gujarat 380051 +91-79 3091 7000

Hyderabad

Plot no. 77/A, 8-2-624/A/1, 4th Floor, Road No. 10, Banjara Hills, Hyderabad – 500034, Andhra Pradesh Phone +91-40 44246000

Gurgaon

Building No. 10, Tower - C 17th & 18th Floor, DLF Cyber City, Gurgaon Haryana -122002 +91-124 330 6000

Bangalore

6th Floor Millenia Tower 'D' 1 & 2, Murphy Road, Ulsoor, Bangalore 560 008 Phone +91-80 4079 7000

Kolkata

56 & 57, Block DN. Ground Floor, A- Wing Sector - V, Salt Lake Kolkata - 700 091, West Bengal +91-033 2357 9101/ 4400 1111

Pune

7th Floor, Tower A - Wing 1, Business Bay, Airport Road, Yerwada, Pune – 411 006 +91-20 4100 4444

Chennai

8th Floor Prestige Palladium Bayan 129-140 Greams Road Chennai 600 006 +91 44 4228 5000

Mumbai

PwC House Plot No. 18A, Guru Nanak Road(Station Road), Bandra (West), Mumbai - 400 050 +91-22 6689 1000

For more information

Contact us at <u>pwctrs.knowledgemanagement@in.pwc.com</u>

About PwC

At PwC, our purpose is to build trust in society and solve important problems. We're a network of firms in 157 countries with more than 208,000 people who are committed to delivering quality in assurance, advisory and tax services. Find out more and tell us what matters to you by visiting us at <u>www.pwc.com</u>.

In India, PwC has offices in these cities: Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Chennai, Delhi NCR, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Mumbai and Pune. For more information about PwC India's service offerings, visit <u>www.pwc.com/in</u>

PwC refers to the PwC International network and/or one or more of its member firms, each of which is a separate, independent and distinct legal entity in separate lines of service. Please see <u>www.pwc.com/structure</u> for further details.

©2016 PwC. All rights reserved

Follow us on:



For private circulation only

This publication has been prepared for general guidance on matters of interest only, and does not constitute professional advice. You should not act upon the information contained in this publication without obtaining specific professional advice. No representation or warranty (express or implied) is given as to the accuracy or completeness of the information contained in this publication, and, to the extent permitted by law, PwCPL, its members, employees and agents accept no liability, and disclaim all responsibility, for the consequences of you or anyone else acting, or refraining to act, in reliance on the information contained in this publication or for any decision based on it. Without prior permission of PwCPL, this publication may not be quoted in whole or in part or otherwise referred to in any documents.

© 2016 PricewaterhouseCoopers Private Limited. All rights reserved. In this document, "PwC" refers to PricewaterhouseCoopers Private Limited (a limited liability company in India having Corporate Identity Number or CIN : U74140WB1983PTC036093), which is a member firm of PricewaterhouseCoopers International Limited (PwCIL), each member firm of which is a separate legal entity.