

INDIRECT TAX WEEKLY DIGEST

12 September 2023

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GOODS & SERVICES TAX

LEGISLATIVE UPDATES

NOTIFICATIONS

PRESCRIPTION OF VALUATION RULES FOR ONLINE GAMING AND CASINOS

CBIC has prescribed the valuation rules for 'online gaming' (including actionable claims involved in 'online money gaming') and supply of actionable claims in 'casinos' by inserting new rules (i.e., Rules 31B and 31C of the Central Goods and Service Tax Rules, 2017 (CGST Rules)).¹

[Notification no:45/2023-Central Tax dated 06 September 2023]

PROCEDURE FOR RELEASE OF PROVISIONAL ATTACHMENT UNDER CENTRAL GOODS AND SERVICE TAX ACT, 2017 (CGST ACT)

- Section 83(2) of the CGST Act inter alia provides that every provisional attachment shall cease to have effect after the expiry of a period of one year from the date of the provisional attachment order.
- After the expiry of a one-year period, various banks are insisting on a communication from the Commissioner intimating the release of such provisional attachment. In the absence of such communication, various taxpayers have filed Writ Petitions before the Hon'ble Delhi High Court.
- Considering the hardships faced by the Taxpayers, a new procedure has been provided by CBIC stipulating that the Commissioner has to issue a communication to the relevant authority or bank, inter alia, referring to the provisional attachment order (i.e., Form DRC-22) and

the provisions of Section 83(2) of the CGST Act, 2017 and indicate the release / restorationrelease/restoration of the relevant property / accountproperty/account.

- The aforesaid procedure is to be implemented with immediate effect.

[F. No. GST/INV/Provisional Attachment/Advisory/2023-24 dated 02 September 2023]

WEST BENGAL - ADDENDUM TO TRADE CIRCULAR DEALING WITH GENERATION AND QUOTING OF DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (DIN) ON ANY COMMUNICATION ISSUED BY THE OFFICER OF THE DIRECTORATE OF REVENUE INTELLIGENCE AND ENFORCEMENT (DRI&E)

- Vide Trade Circular no: 01/2023 dated 29 March 2023 had directed that specified communications under the West Bengal Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017 (WBGST Act) and the rules made thereunder, issued by officers (not below the rank of State Tax Officer) shall bear DIN.
- An addendum to the aforesaid Trade Circular has now been issued wherein it has been directed that the specified communications under the WBGST Act and rules made there under issued by the officers appointed to act under the WBGST Act, 2017 in the DRI&E shall also bear DIN electronically generated from the website of the Directorate of Commercial Taxes, and the directions, modalities, exceptions etc. given in aforesaid Trade Circular would also apply to such officers.

[Memo No:186-CT/PRO/3C/PRO/2023 dated 29 August 2023]

¹Our summary of the notification can be accessed [here](#).

JUDICIAL UPDATES

INPUT TAX CREDIT (ITC) IS RESTRICTED UNDER SECTION 17(5)(D) OF THE CGST ACT ON LEASEHOLD RIGHTS OF LAND PROCURED FOR SETTING UP / EXPANDING THE MANUFACTURING FACILITY

Facts of the case

- M/s. Bayer Vapi Pvt. Ltd. (Taxpayer) is, inter alia, engaged in the manufacture of chemicals for agriculture and environmental health science applications.
- M/s. Vapi Enterprise Ltd. (VEL) had entered into a lease agreement for a period of 99 years with Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation (GIDC) for setting up an industrial plant against payment of upfront premium as well as periodic lease rentals.
- VEL assigned the aforesaid leasehold rights in favour of the Taxpayer for the balance period of 52 years. For this, the Taxpayer and VEL have entered a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) whereby the Taxpayer is liable to pay consideration to VEL along with applicable GST.
- The Taxpayer filed an application before the Authority for Advance Ruling, Gujarat (AAR) to determine the eligibility to claim ITC of GST paid on the assignment of leasehold rights of the land.

Contentions by the Taxpayer

- Taxpayer intends to set up a new manufacturing plant/expand its existing manufacturing plant which is 'in the course or furtherance of business' and hence, ITC would be available to the Taxpayer, subject to fulfilment of conditions prescribed under Section 16(2) of the CGST Act.
- Section 17(5)(d) of the CGST Act restricts ITC in respect of goods and services received for construction of immovable property. Thus, the restriction only applies to goods and services which are directly or indirectly used 'for construction of immovable property'. The leasehold rights cannot be construed to be received for 'construction of immovable property' on account of the following:
 - The legislative intent of Section 17(5)(d) of the CGST Act is to disallow ITC only for the actual and physical activity of construction. This is further evidenced using the phrase 'on his own account' in the said provision.
 - The term 'for' used in Section 17(5)(d) of the CGST Act would encompass only such goods/services which are inextricably linked with construction.
 - The words 'for construction' in Section 17(5)(d) of the CGST Act would mean 'used for construction' of immovable property and hence would include only those goods and services which are used for construction of an immovable property. However, other goods/services received pre-facto i.e., prior to the construction of immovable property would not be restricted under Section 17(5)(d) of the CGST Act.
 - At the time of procuring leasehold land, the Taxpayer has not decided whether or not the land will be used for construction of immovable property. The land may also be put to other uses or even be further transferred to another party.

- From the accounting perspective, goods/services used for 'construction of building' are capitalized in the books under 'Buildings' whereas leasehold rights in land are capitalized under 'Leasehold Land'.
- The Advance Ruling in *GACL NALCO Alkalies & Chemicals Pvt. Ltd. (GNAL) [TS-744-AAR(GUJ)-2021-GST]* is distinguishable on facts since GNAL had acquired leasehold rights for setting up Caustic Soda and captive power plant on the leasehold property. Further, the AAR had misread Section 17(5) of the CGST Act to hold that the land was procured by GNAL for the construction of immovable property.

Observations and Ruling of the AAR

- While the term 'immovable property' is not defined under the GST law, reference can be made to its definition under Section 3(26) of the General Clauses Act, 1897 which defines 'immovable property' in an inclusive manner to inter alia include things attached to earth or permanently fastened to anything attached to the earth.
- On perusal of Section 17(5)(c) and (d) of the CGST Act, the restriction to claim ITC applies to:
 - ITC on works contract services when supplied for construction of immovable property (other than plant and machinery); and
 - Goods or services received for construction of an immovable property (other than plant and machinery) on his own account including when such goods or services are used in the course or furtherance of business.
- It is undisputed that by entering into the MoU, the Taxpayer acquires leasehold rights (i.e., services) from VEL on the land (owned by GIDC) on payment of consideration.
- Considering that the Taxpayer has made contrary averments in respect of his intention for using the leasehold land i.e., for setting up a new manufacturing plant/expanding its existing plant or otherwise, AAR observed that the Taxpayer wishes to use the land for setting up new manufacturing plant/expand its existing manufacturing plant.
- As a result, the leasehold rights were acquired by the Taxpayer for construction activity viz., setting up a new manufacturing plant/expanding an existing manufacturing plant and hence, the same is hit by Section 17(5)(d) of CGST Act. Accordingly, the Taxpayer is not entitled to claim ITC as per Section 17(5)(d) of the CGST Act.
- Since the Taxpayer had admitted his intention to set up a new manufacturing plant/expand the existing manufacturing plant, the Taxpayer's contention that Section 17(5)(d) of the CGST Act applies to goods and services which are inextricably linked to the construction of immovable property would be of no avail to the Taxpayer.
- As regards the Taxpayer's contention that goods/services received pre-facto would not be restricted under Section 17(5)(d) of the CGST Act, it was observed that the same is untenable.
- Reliance was also placed on the *GNAL (supra) and Daicel Chiral Technologies (India) Pvt. Ltd. [TSAAR Order No. 6/2020]*.

- In view of the above, it was held that the Taxpayer is not entitled to claim ITC on procurement of services from VEL (i.e., assignment of leasehold rights) since the same is restricted under Section 17(5)(d) of the CGST Act.

[M/s. Bayer Vapi Pvt. Ltd., [TS-434-AAR(GUJ)-2023-GST], dated 24 August 2023]

INCENTIVES TO DEALERS UNDER PROMOTIONAL SCHEMES ARE NOT GIFTS, CONSTITUTE A SUPPLY AND ARE LEVIABLE TO GST²

Facts of the case

- M/s. Orient Cement Ltd. (Taxpayer), engaged in the manufacture of cement, incurs various marketing and distribution expenses for brand/sales promotion.
- The Taxpayer has inter alia launched the following schemes for their dealers:
 - **Monthly / Quarterly Quantity Discount Scheme (QD Scheme):** QD Schemes are applicable to all products supplied by the Taxpayer and are further sub-divided into Monthly and Quarterly QD Schemes as under:
 - In the Monthly QD Scheme, the benefit is disbursed in the form of a 'Gold coin'.
 - In the Quarterly QD Scheme, the benefit is disbursed in the form of a 'Gold coin', depending on the products supplied to the dealers.
 - **Dealer White Goods Scheme (DWG Scheme):** DWG Scheme is a point-based scheme which entitles the dealer to earn points based on the products purchased. Such points can be redeemed against various goods (White Goods) or 'Gold', based on the option selected by the dealer.
- For providing rewards under the aforesaid schemes, the Taxpayer purchases 'White Goods' and 'Gold coin' (collectively referred to as 'Products') from third parties for onward distribution to the dealers, on which, the Taxpayer avails ITC.
- In respect of the aforesaid schemes, the Taxpayer filed an application before the Authority for Advance Ruling (AAR), Karnataka to determine the following:
 - Whether ITC on procurement of Products is restricted under Section 17(5)(h) of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (CGST Act)?
 - Whether the distribution of Products without consideration is covered under Entry 1 of Schedule I to the CGST Act (Entry 1)?
 - Whether the distribution of Products is regarded as a 'supply' under Section 7 of the CGST Act?

Contentions by the Taxpayer

- **Restriction under Section 17(5)(h) of the CGST Act:**
 - Section 16(1) of the CGST Act inter alia provides that a recipient is entitled to claim ITC of GST paid on goods used for furtherance of business. Further, Section 17(5)(h) of the CGST Act inter alia restricts ITC on goods disposed of by way of gifts or free samples.

- The distribution of Products to the dealers ensures that the dealers are motivated to purchase a higher quantity of cement, eventually leading to sales promotion. Accordingly, procurement of products has been made in furtherance of business.
- The restriction under Section 17(5)(h) of the CGST Act applies to 'gifts'. While the term 'gift' is not defined under the GST law, a reference can be made to the definition under the Gift Tax Act, 1858 which stipulates satisfaction of all the following elements:
 - Gift must be provided without any contractual obligation.
 - Gift must be made without any consideration in money or money's worth.
- In the present case, the Taxpayer distributes Products for brand/sales promotion, and hence, the same is in furtherance of business. Thus, ITC on procurement of Products should be available to the Taxpayer.
- **Applicability of Entry 1:**
 - As per Entry 1, 'Permanent transfer or disposal of business assets where ITC thereon has been availed' is deemed to be a 'supply', even in the absence of any consideration.
 - On perusal of the Dictionary definition of the term 'assets' and the General Instructions for preparation of Financial Statements under Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013, it can be construed that business assets are property or equipment owned by a Company that are primarily used for running the business.
 - Since the term 'business assets' is not defined under the GST law, its meaning can be derived by applying the meaning assigned in trade and industry. In general understanding, items of the balance sheet are considered as 'assets'.
 - Further, reference was also made to Entry 4 to Schedule II of the CGST Act deals with activities or transactions relating to the 'Transfer of business assets'. Clause (a) explains the meaning of the aforesaid phrase and stipulates as under: "Where goods forming part of the assets of a business are transferred or disposed of ..."
 - On a combined reading of Entry 1 & Entry 4 to Schedule II of the CGST Act, it can be construed that only those goods which are items of the balance sheet of the Taxpayer are covered under the purview of Entry 1.
 - Unlike the other entries of Schedule I of the CGST Act, Entry 1 specifically uses the phrase 'business assets' (as against 'goods'). Hence, it can be construed that the legislature intends to apply Entry 1 only to 'business assets' forming part of the Balance Sheet.
 - If an interpretation that the term 'assets' would also include inventory and the distribution of Products would be covered under Entry 1 is adopted, the same would defeat Section 7 of the CGST Act which mandates the existence of 'consideration' as a pre-requisite for being covered under the purview of the term 'supply', subject to Schedule I of the CGST Act.

² The provisions of the CGST Act are *pari materia* to the provisions of the Karnataka Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017. For the sake of brevity, we have referred to the provisions of the CGST Act herein.

▪ **Supply under Section 7 of the CGST Act:**

- Section 7 of the CGST Act presupposes the existence of a reciprocal relationship between the supplier and the recipient. Therefore, to constitute a taxable event of 'supply', the nexus between the 'supply' and 'consideration' is sine qua non.
- Since no consideration flows from the dealers to the Taxpayer in respect of the Products, the transaction cannot be covered under the purview of the term 'supply'.

Observations and Rulings by the AAR

▪ **Restriction under Section 17(5)(h) of the CGST Act:**

- It is undisputed that GST paid on procurement of Products would be covered under the definition of 'ITC'.
- The Taxpayer distributes the Products as incentives as per the agreement with the dealers on fulfilment of conditions and stipulations. 'Gift' is something which is given without any conditions and/or stipulations. As a result, distribution of the Products cannot be covered under the scope of the term 'gifts'. Consequently, the restriction under Section 17(5)(h) of the CGST Act would not apply to the present case.

▪ **Applicability of Entry 1:**

- The achievement of marketing targets set by the Taxpayer is an inducement from the dealers or a non-monetary consideration paid by the dealers for receiving the Products. Since the distribution of Products is made for consideration, the same is covered under the purview of the term 'supply', more so when the same is defined in an inclusive manner.
- Even if it is not covered under the term 'consideration', the Products are permanently transferred to the dealers on which the Taxpayer has claimed ITC. Accordingly, the same would be covered under the purview of Entry 1 on account of the following:
 - The term 'assets' would include 'inventory'.
 - Since the Products are procured in the course of business, they would be covered under the scope of 'business assets'.
 - Entry 1 does not mandate that the business assets should be capitalised.
- In view of the above, the activity of distribution of Products as an incentive would be treated as a 'supply' as per Section 7(1)(c) of the CGST Act.

QUESTION	RULING
Whether ITC on procurement of Products is restricted under Section 17(5)(h) of the CGST Act?	No
Whether the distribution of Products without consideration is covered under Entry 1?	Yes
Whether the distribution of Products is regarded as a 'supply' under Section 7 of the CGST Act?	Yes

[M/s. Orient Cement Ltd., [TS-424-AAR(KAR)-2023-GST], dated 24 August 2023]

CENTRAL EXCISE

LEGISLATIVE UPDATES

NOTIFICATIONS

CHANGE IN RATE OF SPECIAL ADDITIONAL EXCISE DUTY (SAED) ON PETROLEUM CRUDE AND AVIATION TURBINE FUEL AND HIGH-SPEED DIESEL OIL

Effective 2 September 2023, Notification nos: 18/2022 dated 19 July 2022 and 04/2022-Central Excise dated 30 June 2022 inter alia stipulating applicable SAED rates on Petroleum crude, Aviation Turbine Fuel & High-Speed Diesel Oil are amended as under:

CHAPTER OR HEADING OR SUBHEADING OR TARIFF ITEM	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	EXISTING RATE	PROPOSED RATE
2709	Petroleum crude	INR 7,100 per tonne	INR 6,700 per tonne
2710	Aviation Turbine Fuel	INR 2 per litre	INR 4 per litre
2710	High-Speed Diesel Oil	INR 5.50 per litre	INR 6 per litre

[Notification nos:28&29/2023-Central Excise dated 01 September 2023]

EXTENSION OF TERRITORIAL JURISDICTION OF PRINCIPAL COMMISSIONER OF GUNTUR, TIRUPATI & VISAKHAPATNAM

Notification no: 13/2017-Central Excise (N.T.) dated 09 June 2017 which inter alia stipulates the territorial jurisdiction of Principal Commissioners/Commissioner of Central Excise and Service Tax has been amended to widen the territorial jurisdiction of Principal Commissioner/Commissioner of Central Excise and Service Tax of Guntur, Tirupati and Visakhapatnam.

[Notification no: 02/2023-Central Excise (N.T.) dated 04 September 2023]

SALES TAX

LEGISLATIVE UPDATES

NOTIFICATIONS

WEST BENGAL: EXTENSION OF LAST DATE FOR FILING SETTLEMENT APPLICATION

The last date for submission of settlement application under Section 5 of the West Bengal Sales Tax (Settlement of Dispute) Act, 1999 has been extended from 31 August 2023 to 15 September 2023.

[Notification no: 1527-F.T. (West Bengal) dated 31 August 2023]

SERVICE TAX

JUDICIAL UPDATES

INCENTIVES/DISCOUNTS FROM ORIGINAL EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURERS (OEM) AND REIMBURSEMENT OF ADVERTISEMENT EXPENSES ARE NOT LEVIABLE TO LEVY OF SERVICE TAX

Facts of the case

- M/s. S.K. Cars India Pvt. Ltd. (Taxpayer) is a dealer of motor vehicles of M/s. Maruti Udyog Ltd. (the OEM), and it had obtained Service tax registration as a service provider of Business Auxiliary Service (BAS).

- During the period from 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2011, the Taxpayer received the following amounts on which, Service tax was not discharged:
 - **Incentives:** Incentives/discounts from OEM for achieving sales targets; and
 - **Reimbursements:** Reimbursement of advertisement charges received from OEM and M/s. Sundaram Finance Ltd. (Sundaram) for various promotional activities.
- The Tax Authorities were of the view that the Incentives and Reimbursements received by the Taxpayer were leviable to Service tax as BAS under Section 65(19) of the Finance Act, 1994 (Finance Act). Accordingly, a show cause notice was issued to the Taxpayer proposing to demand Service tax on such amounts.
- The show cause notice was adjudicated vide Order-in-Original which had confirmed the aforesaid demand of Service tax along with interest and penalty.
- Aggrieved by the above, the Taxpayer filed an appeal before the Tribunal.

Contentions by the Taxpayer

- **Levy of Service tax on Incentives:**
 - The Taxpayer purchases motor vehicles from OEM for its onward sale to its customers. While purchasing such motor vehicles, the Taxpayer makes full payment to OEM, post which, the motor vehicles would be delivered to the Taxpayer under the cover of invoice on payment of applicable Central Excise duties and Sales tax.
 - Since the aforesaid transaction between the Taxpayer and OEM is on a principal-to-principal basis, the incentive/discount received by the Taxpayer for achieving the sales target/prompt payment cannot be leviable to Service tax under BAS.
 - The issue involved in the present case is no longer res integra considering the settled judicial precedents in *M/s. Rohan Motors Ltd. vs. Commissioner of Central Excise, Dehradun [2020 (12) TMI 1014 - CESTAT New Delhi]* and *BM Autolink Vs. CCE [2022 (12) TMI 12 - CESTAT Ahmedabad]* wherein it was held that incentive/discount in relation to the sales transaction is not leviable to Service tax.
- **Levy of Service tax on Reimbursements:**
 - The advertisement expenses were borne by the Taxpayer and were reimbursed by Sundaram and OEM. The joint-advertisement scheme was implemented to reduce the overall costs associated with promoting car sales and loan facility.

- Further, the Taxpayer did not receive any consideration from Sundaram / OEM and has only received expenses incurred by him.
- Reliance was placed on *Intercontinental Consultants and Technocrats Pvt. Ltd. [2018 (3) TMI 357 - Supreme Court]* and *Electronic Technology Parks Vs. CCE [2021 (7) TMI 1095 - CESTAT Bangalore]* to contend that prior to 2015, reimbursable expenses are not leviable to Service tax.

Contentions by the Tax Authorities

- Reliance was placed on *Commissioner of Central Excise, Chandigarh Vs. Premier Motor Garage [2014 (3) TMI 339 - CESTAT New Delhi]* to contend that the demand on reimbursement expenses for advertisement is justified.

Observations and Ruling of the CESTAT

- **Levy of Service tax on Incentives:**
 - The decisions relied upon by the Taxpayer are squarely applicable to the present case. Accordingly, the incentives received by the Taxpayer cannot be subject to the levy of Service tax under BAS.
- **Levy of Service tax on Reimbursements:**
 - The amounts received by the Taxpayer from the OEM and Sundaram are nothing but reimbursement of advertisement expenses.
 - The decision in *Premier Motor Garage (supra)* relied upon by the Tax Authorities has not considered the Hon'ble Supreme Court decision in *Intercontinental Consultants and Technocrats Pvt. Ltd. (supra)* and hence, the same does not apply to the present case.
 - In view of the above, it was concluded that Service tax is not leviable on reimbursement of advertisement charges.
- In view of the above, the Impugned Order seeking imposition of Service tax (along with interest and penalty) on incentives and reimbursements was set aside. *[M/s. S.K. Cars India Pvt. Ltd. Vs. Commissioner of GST & Central Excise, [Service Tax Appeal No. 40681 of 2013], dated 05 June 2023]*

³ To access our summary of notification, click [here](#).

CUSTOMS

LEGISLATIVE UPDATES

NOTIFICATIONS

AMENDMENTS IN CUSTOMS DUTY CONCERNING EXEMPTION RELATED TO TEXTILE MACHINERY

- Notification no: 50/2017-Customs, dated 30 June 2017, inter alia providing the effective rate of customs duties has been amended as under:
 - Effective 06 September 2023, the effective rate of Basic Customs Duties (BCD) and Integrated Goods and Services Tax (IGST) on the following goods originating in or exported from the United States of America (USA) has been modified:

CHAPTER OR HEADING OR SUBHEADING OR TARIFF ITEM	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	BCD	IGST
0713 40 00	Lentils (Mosur)	Nil (Earlier 20%)	-
0802 11 00	All goods	INR 35 per kg (Earlier INR 41 per kg)	-
0808 10 00	All goods	15% (Earlier 35%)	-

- Effective 06 September 2023, following effective rates on goods originating in or exported from USA have been provided:

CHAPTER OR HEADING OR SUBHEADING OR TARIFF ITEM	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	BCD	IGST
0713 20 90	Chickpeas (garbanzos)	10%	-
0802 12 00	All goods	INR 100 per kg	-
0802 3100	All goods	100%	-
2810 00 20	Boric Acid	7.5%	-
3822 90 90	All goods	10%	-
72101210, 721012 90	All goods	7.5%	-

- Sl. No. 460 of the aforesaid notification inter alia provides customs duty exemption (till 31 March 2025, subject to certain conditions) on import of the specified goods (other than old and used) for use in the textile industry viz., Shuttleless Rapier Looms (SRL), Shuttleless Waterjet Looms (SWL) and Shuttleless Airjet Looms (SAL) falling under HSN Code 8446 and 8448.

One of the conditions for claiming the benefit of exemption was that the revolution per minute (RPM) of such looms exceeds the specified threshold. The aforesaid threshold has been modified with effect from 05 September 2023 as under:

DESCRIPTION	ERSTWHILE THRESHOLD	REVISED THRESHOLD
SRL	Above 650 RPM	Above 650 Meters per Minute (MPM)
SWL	Above 800 RPM	Above 800 MPM
SAL	Above 1,000 RPM	Above 1,000 MPM

[Notification no:52 & 53/2023-Customs dated 05 September 2023]

FOREIGN TRADE POLICY (FTP)

LEGISLATIVE UPDATES

TRADE NOTICE

PRE-SHIPMENT AND POST-SHIPMENT EXPORT CREDIT (PEC) AND PACKING CREDIT IN FOREIGN CURRENCY (PCFC) FOR E-COMMERCE EXPORTS

- Considering the unavailability of Pre-shipment and Post-shipment export credit for E-Commerce exports, it has been clarified that the 'Master Circular- Rupee/Foreign Currency Export Credit and Customer Service to Exporters' issued by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) allows access to PEC and PCFC to all eligible exporters and does not preclude E-Commerce Exporters.
- Accordingly, banking and financial institutions are encouraged to offer PEC and PCFC facilities for E-Commerce exports.

[Trade Notice no: 26/2023-24 dated 04 September 2023]

NEWS FLASH

“GST: Promotional Schemes Are Not Gifts, Tax Credit Can Be Claimed, Says Karnataka AAR”

<https://www.bqprime.com/law-and-policy/gst-promotional-schemes-are-not-gifts-tax-credit-can-be-claimed-says-karnataka-aar>

[Source: Bloomberg Quint, 06 September 2023]

“Power ministry may recommend GST cut on hydro project components”

<https://www.livemint.com/news/india/union-ministry-of-power-may-seek-cut-in-gst-on-components-for-hydropower-projects-11693761347288.html>

[Source: Mint, 03 September 2023]

“Opportune moment: On the uptick in GST revenues”

<https://www.thehindu.com/opinion/editorial/opportune-moment-on-the-uptick-in-gst-revenues/article67270495.ece>

[Source: The Hindu, 05 September 2023]

“Finmin notifies norms to determine the value of supply for GST on online gaming and casinos”

<https://www.thehindubusinessline.com/economy/finmin-notifies-norms-to-determine-value-of-supply-for-gst-on-online-gaming-and-casinos/article67277961.ece>

[Source: The Hindu Businessline, 06 September 2023]

“Supreme Court stays Rs 21,000 cr GST notice to Gameskraft”

<https://indianexpress.com/article/business/companies/supreme-court-stays-rs-21000-cr-gst-notice-to-gameskraft-8928076/>

[Source: Indian Express, 07 September 2023]

“Karnataka cabinet defers draft ordinance on 28% GST on real-money gaming”

<https://www.moneycontrol.com/news/business/karnataka-cabinet-defers-draft-ordinance-on-28-gst-on-real-money-gaming-11330931.html>

[Source: Money Control, 07 September 2023]

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