

## Chapter 1 : Service tax rate chart for fy : new service tax rate 15%

*SERVICE TAX RATE CHART FOR FY and AY upto 1st June Service tax rate increased from % to 15% (increase by way of levying Krishi Kalyan Cess at %).*

Service tax rate Refer point of taxation article for further clarification. How to use effective rate: Please note that effective rate is for easy calculation. You can use effective rate direct on amount column 1 - bill charged. Abatement in service tax: Abatement is partial exemption from service tax. There are different rates of abatement for different services. Taking one example, suppose Mr. Kapil provided taxable services worth Rs. So we will calculate service tax payable by following method: No cenvat credit has been availed. We will soon present list of exemption services. Enter your email address in sign up form so that we can mail you when we publish the post. Remember that no service tax is payable when service is fully exempt. Availment of abatement is optional: It is not compulsory to avail abatement. The rate will be Small service provider exemption: You can avail small service provider exemption if your yearly turnover of taxable service is less than Rs. Read the article "small service provider exemption. Reverse charge mechanism chart: Under reverse charge mechanism, service tax is paid full or partially by service receiver. To know more about reverse charge mechanism, read following post.

**Chapter 2 : Union Budget – Central Excise, Customs and Service Tax**

*Service Tax Practice Manual / Ready Reckoner: Advance Payment of Service Tax versus Excess Payment of Service Tax. Income Declaration Scheme ;*

In the past there have been a lot of disputes with quashing of Rule on audit [5A 2 ], leading to questioning of legality of service tax audit. When self assessment came the power of the revenue to scrutinise records was supposed to diassapear. CAs were however empowered under the law to be appointed by the revenue. A backdoor entry was adopted for continuing the assessment in the name of the audit in Central and State legislations. This is what was challenged. In this article we look at the implications of recent decision of High Court which has held audit by department to be invalid. This article examines the validity of audit by department in light of latest decision. We would recall the provisions enabling service tax audit and its legality in this regards before examining implication of latest decision. The rule making power under service tax is conferred upon executive in Section 94 of the Finance Act. Section 72A of the FA only prescribes a special audit to be got done by the Assessee on the direction of the Commissioner, by a Cost Accountant or a Chartered Accountant. A special audit could be undertaken if the circumstances outlined in Section 72A are fulfilled. The fact that Section 72A prescribes the conditions meriting such special audit leads to the inference that there was no intend to provide for a general audit that "every assessee" may be subjected to, "on demand". The audit can only be undertaken by an authorized Chartered Accountant or Cost Accountant, as provided in Section 72A. In this case, the High Court held that Chapter V of the Finance Act, or the CAG Act, does not empower the CAG to undertake audit of accounts of a non-governmental assessee as these assessees are not in the receipt of any aid or grant from the government. Rule 5A 2 of the Service tax Rules is ultra vires the provisions of the Finance Act and the rule has been struck down. The Court had held the opinion that any attempt to include provision for such a general audit through the back-door, such as through the impugned rule, is ultra-vires the rule making power conferred under Section 94 1. Rule 5A 2 must consequently be struck down. By order dated 18th December , the Supreme Court while directing notice in the SLP directed that there would be a stay of the operation of the decision of this Court in Travelite India v. Union of India supra. The CBEC circular no. The substituted provision now reads as under: J in section 94, in sub-section 2 , for clause k , the following clauses shall be substituted, namely: The amended rule read as under: Rule 5A 1 An officer authorised by the Commissioner shall have access to any registered premises for carrying out any scrutiny, verification and checks to safeguard the interest of revenue. In view of paper writers though inserted clause in Section 94 2 fixed a responsibility on the tax payer in relation to his obligation for furnishing of information, keeping records and the manner in which the records shall be verified. It did not specify who the records shall be verified by, and circumstances in which such verification is to be done. Under substituted Rule 5A 1 officer authorised by the Commissioner can in terms of Rule 5A 2 demand the production of such documents by demanding for same. This appears to have no rational basis In absence of any power given in the Act permitting same, the paper writer is of the view that cost audit and the Tax Audit report are not required to be produced under Rule 5 2 nor under any of the provisions of the FA. There is no provision in the FA to give unrestricted access to the books of accounts etc. The amended Rule 5A was going beyond the Act. In view of paper writer, the verification of the records can take place by the officers of the Department provided such officers are authorised to undertake an assessment of a return or of adjudication for the purposes of Section 73 of the FA. The entire instruction appears to be without any reference to the applicable provisions in the FA or the Rules. It is contended that this is in conflict with Section 72A of the FA and beyond the rule making power of the Central Government. Challenge to the constitutional validity of Section 94 2 k of the FA on the ground that it gives -plainly unguided and uncontrolled" delegated powers to the Central Government for framing rules. Challenged the Circular No. High Court held as follows:

**Chapter 3 : ABATEMENTS IN SERVICE TAX CHANGES W.E.F. APRIL**

*Request for Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN) and Certification. Form T. Request for Transcript of Tax Return.*

#### **Chapter 4 : Validity of Service Tax Audit - June**

*Service Tax Late Payment Interest Rate Service Tax Late Payment Interest Rate from Interest payable for delayed payment of Service Tax is 15%.*

#### **Chapter 5 : Service Tax Practice Manual / Ready Reckoner**

*Service Tax in India: Service tax in India came into effect in following the Finance Act, It is imposed on certain services which are taxable under the section 65 of Finance Act,*

#### **Chapter 6 : What is the Rate of Service Tax for and**

*(v) CBEC Circular No/2/CX dated and the Central Excise and Service Tax Audit Manual issued by the Directorate General of Audit of the CBEC are ultra vires the FA, does not have any statutory backing and cannot be relied upon to legally justify the audit undertaken by officers of the Service Tax Department.*

#### **Chapter 7 : SERVICE TAX RATE CHART FOR FY with SERVICE TAX RATE % upto 1st June | blog.quint**

*At present, service tax is payable on 30% of the value of service of transport of goods by rail without cenvat credit on inputs, input services and capital goods. Thus, abatement of 70% is presently available in respect of the said service.*

#### **Chapter 8 : Changes in Service Tax as per Budget**

*Service Tax Interest Rates w.e.f in case of Collection of any amount as service tax but failing to pay the amount so collected to the credit of the Central Government on or before the date on which such payment becomes due: Simple Interest Rate @ 24% [NOTIFICATION NO/ST, DATED ].*

#### **Chapter 9 : Service Tax Calculation: Complete Guide & Free Calculator - Vakilsearch**

*Service Tax in India. A Handbook. 3. Preface. Service Tax Handbook. Service tax has assumed significance in recent years as one of the major contributors to the.*