

**SALIENT FEATURES****TAX LAWS (SECOND AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 2019****Income Tax Ordinance, 2001**

- Through Finance Supplementary (Second) Amendment Act, 2019, exemption on profit and gains were made available to green field industrial undertaking. However, green field industrial undertaking were not defined in Income Tax Ordinance, 2001. Through the Tax Laws (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2019 definition of Green Field Industrial undertaking has been introduced.
- Capital gain on disposal of debt instrument and government securities including treasury bills and Pakistan Investment Bonds though SCRA account by non-resident company having no permanent establishment in Pakistan shall be subject to withholding tax at the rate of ten percent which shall be discharge of final tax liability.
- Owing to increase in compliance structure of international taxes, an amendment has been made in section 216 of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 enabling sharing of information between income tax authorities and Financial Monitoring Unit of State Bank of Pakistan.
- Traders have been incentivized by way of reduction in rate of minimum tax at the rate of 0.5% in case turnover does not exceeds

Rs. 100 million. Further such traders have also been excluded from definition of prescribed person for withholding under section 153 of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001. Traders have been defined as person engaged in business of buying and selling goods in same state as a retailer or wholesaler but does not includes distributor.

- Procedure for exemption certificate under Section 148 read with Clause 72B of Part-IV of Second Schedule to the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 has been simplified through amendment. The automatic process of such certificate has been introduced after expiry of prescribed time, however, prescribed time limit has not been given.
- The mechanism of procedure for appointment of judicial members of Appellate Tribunal Inland Revenue has been amended.
- Tax payable on capital gain on sale of immovable property has been reduced by seventy five percent if holding period of the property is more than three years by ex-service men and serving personnel of armed forced on originally allotted property by Federal or Provincial Government.

**Sales Tax Act, 1990**

- There was no specifically penalty clause for tier 1 retailers in case of non-integration of POS with FBR, now through amendment the penalty of Rs. 1 Million has been imposed in case of non-integration and in case default continues for six months after imposition of penalty the unit shall be sealed and embargo shall be placed on its sales.
- A penalty has also been prescribed through amendment in case integrated unit conducts any act to avoid monitoring, tracking, reporting or recording of transactions.
- The importer (commercial) of edible oil has been excluded from exemption from sales tax under the Sixth Schedule to the Sales Tax Act, 1990, now through amendment the supply by importer of edible oil to un-registered person shall be subject to 3% Further Tax.
- The supply by manufacturer to un-registered person has been restricted to the extent of Rs. 10 Million in a month and Rs. 100 Million in financial year.
- Plant and machinery imported by manufacturer for in house installation has been made out of purview of value addition tax under twelfth schedule to the Sales Tax Act, 1990.
- Supplies of goods from tax exempt areas has been made to certain restrictions and conditions.

**Customs Act, 1969**

- The penalty has been imposed through amendment to smuggle foreign currency amount equivalent to exceeding US\$ 10,000.

The amendments made under Tax Laws (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2019 are as under:

## INCOME TAX

SECTION	PRESENT POSITION	AMENDMENT THROUGH TAX LAWS (SECOND AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 2019
2 (27)	Non Existent	<p><i>Definition of greenfield industrial undertaking has been inserted for the purpose of clause 126O of Part I of Second Schedule to the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 as under:</i></p> <p>"greenfield industrial undertaking" means(a) a new industrial undertaking which is—</p> <p>(i) setup on land which has not previously been utilized for any commercial, industrial or manufacturing activity and is free from constraints imposed by any prior work; (ii) built without demolishing, revamping, renovating, upgrading, remodeling or modifying any existing structure, facility or plant; iii) not formed by the splitting up or reconstitution of an undertaking already in existence or by transfer of machinery, plant or building from an undertaking established in Pakistan prior to commencement of the new business and is not part of an expansion project; iv) using any process or technology that has not earlier been used in Pakistan and is so approved by the Engineering Development Board; and</p>

		(b) is approved by the Commissioner on an application made in the prescribed form and manner, accompanied by the prescribed documents and, such other documents as may be required by the Commissioner
130	<p>130. Appointment of the Appellate Tribunal.—(1) There shall be established an Appellate Tribunal to be called the Appellate Tribunal Inland Revenue to exercise the powers and perform the functions conferred on the Appellate Inland Revenue tribunal by this Ordinance,</p> <p>(2) The Inland Revenue Appellate Tribunal shall consist of a chairman and such other judicial and accountant members as are appointed in such numbers and in the manner as the Prime Minister may prescribe by the rules.</p> <p>(3) A person may be appointed as a judicial member of the Appellate Tribunal if the person –</p> <p>(a) has exercised the powers of a District Judge and is qualified to be a Judge of the High Court; or</p>	<p><i>Provision relating to functioning of Appellate Tribunal has been substituted as under:</i></p> <p><b>Appellate Tribunal.—</b></p> <p>(1) There shall be established an Appellate Tribunal to be called the Appellate Tribunal Inland Revenue to exercise the powers and perform the functions conferred on the Appellate Tribunal Inland Revenue by this Act.</p> <p>(2) The Appellate Tribunal Inland Revenue shall consist of a chairman and such other judicial and accountant members who shall be appointed in such numbers and in such manner as the Prime Minister may prescribe by rules, which may be made and shall take effect notwithstanding anything contained in section 237 or any other law or rules for the time being in force</p>

130	<p>(b) is or has been an advocate of a High Court and is qualified to be a Judge of the High Court</p> <p>(4) A person may be appointed as an accountant member of an appellate tribunal if,—</p> <p>(a) he is an officer of Inland Revenue 4[Service] equivalent to the rank of Regional Commissioner;</p> <p>(b)A Commissioner Inland Revenue or Commissioner Inland Revenue (Appeals) having at least 6[three] years experience as</p> <p><b>Commissioner or Collector;</b></p> <p>(c) a person who has, for a period of not less than ten years, practiced professionally as a chartered accountant within the meaning of the Chartered Accountants Ordinance, 1961 (X of 1961);or</p> <p>(d) a person who has, for a period of not less than ten years, practiced professionally as a cost and management accountant within the meaning of Cost and Management Accountants Act ,1966 (XIV of 1966)</p>	
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<p><b>152 (1D)(1E)</b></p>	<p><b>Non-Existent</b></p>	<p><i>New provision has been inserted for withholding of tax on capital gain by non-resident companies on investment in debt and government securities.</i></p> <p>(1D) Every banking company or a financial institution maintaining special convertible rupee account (SCRA) of a non-resident company having no permanent establishment in Pakistan shall deduct tax from capital gain arising on the disposal of debt instruments and Government securities including treasury bills and Pakistan investment bonds invested through SCRA at the rate specified in Division II of Part III of the First Schedule.</p> <p>(1E) The tax deductible under subsection (1D) shall be a final tax on the income of the non-resident company arising out of such capital gain</p>
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181D	<p><b>Non-Existent</b></p>	<p><i>New provision has been inserted for penal provision on failure to obtain business licence under section 181D</i></p> <p>(2) Where a person fails to obtain business licence under sub-section(1), the Commissioner may, in addition to and not in derogation of any punishment to which the person may be liable under this Ordinance or any other law, impose a fine of—</p> <p>(a) twenty thousand Rupees, in case of a taxpayer deriving income chargeable to tax under this Ordinance; or</p> <p>(b) five thousand Rupees, in all other cases.</p> <p>(3) The Commissioner may, by an order in writing, cancel a business licence issued under sub-section (1) after providing an opportunity of being heard to the person, if—</p> <p>(a) such person fails to notify any change in particulars within thirty days of such change; or</p> <p>(b) such person is convicted of any offence under any federal tax law.</p>
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<b>214E</b>	<b>Non-Existent</b>	<p>The new provision seeks to empower board to prescribe procedure for closure of audit under section 214D of the Ordinance.</p> <p>(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), the Board may prescribe procedure for conclusion of audit of income tax affairs of a person automatically selected for audit under omitted section 214D.</p> <p>(3) The prescribed procedure under sub-section (2) may include acceptance of declared income of a taxpayer for a tax year subject to conditions specified therein.</p>
<b>216</b>	<b>Non-Existent</b>	<p><i>The new provision seek to enable information sharing between FMU and FBR for the purpose of any investigations under Anti Money Laundering Act, 2010.</i></p> <p>(s) to the Financial Monitoring Unit (FMU) for the purposes of performing functions as laid down in the Anti-Money Laundering Act, 2010 (VII of 2010).</p>

<b>230E (4)</b>	<b>Non-Existent</b>	<p><i>Seeks to prescribe procedure for transfer pricing audit.</i></p> <p>(5) Transfer pricing audit of cases selected under clause (d) of sub-section (3) shall be conducted as per procedure given in section 177 and all the provisions of the Ordinance, except the first proviso to sub-section (1), sub-sections (6A), (10) and (14) of section 177, shall apply accordingly.</p> <p>(6) Nothing contained in this section shall prevent the Commissioner from determination of transfer price at arm's length in transactions between associates while conducting audit of income tax affairs of a taxpayer under section 177 or 214C or during proceedings under section 122.</p>
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**SECOND SCHEDULE**

"(28D) The rate of minimum tax under section 113 for tax year 2020 shall be 0.5% in the case of a trader having turnover upto one hundred million Rupees:

Provided that the tax liability of traders for tax year 2019 and 2020 in case of traders who filed return of income for tax year 2018 shall not be less than the tax paid for the tax year 2018.

Explanation.-For the purpose of this clause, 'trader' shall mean an individual engaged in business of buying and selling of goods in the same state including a retailer and a wholesaler but shall not include a distributor.

(28E) The rate of minimum tax under section 113 for tax year 2020 shall be 0.5% in case of a trader of yarn being an individual.";

**(C) in Part-III,**

In clause (9A), for the full stop at the end, a semi colon shall be substituted, and thereafter the following new proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

"Provided that for capital gains arising after completion of three years from the date of acquisition of immovable property the amount of tax payable shall be reduced by seventy-five percent.";

**(D) in Part IV,—**

(a) in clause (45A),--

(i) in sub-clause (a), for the proviso, the following new proviso shall be substituted, namely:—

"Provided that the rate of deduction of withholding tax under clauses (a) and (b) of sub-section (1) of section 153 shall be 0.5% on local sales, supplies and services made by traders of yarn to the above mentioned categories of taxpayers.";

(c) in clause (72B),—

(i) after the word "paid", the words "in the manner as may be prescribed" shall be inserted;

(ii) after the first proviso, the following new provisos shall be inserted, namely:

"Provided further that the Commissioner shall be deemed to have issued the exemption certificate in cases where the certificate is automatically processed and issued by IRIS upon expiry of prescribed time period:

Provided also that the Commissioner may modify or cancel the certificate issued by IRIS on the basis of reasons to be recorded in writing after providing an opportunity of being heard.";

(112) The provision of section 236P shall not apply to special convertible rupee account (SCRA) of a non resident company having no permanent establishment in Pakistan.

(113) The provision of sub-section (5B) of sections 147 shall not apply in respect of capital gains arising to a non-resident company having no permanent establishment in Pakistan from investment in debt instruments and Government securities including treasury bills and Pakistan investment bonds through special convertible rupee account (SCRA) maintained with a banking company or financial institution in Pakistan.

(114) The provisions of section 115 (4) and 181 shall not apply to a non-resident company having no permanent establishment in Pakistan solely by reason of capital gain or profit on debt earned from investments in debt securities and Government securities including treasury bills and Pakistan investment bonds through special convertible rupee account maintained with a banking company or financial institution in Pakistan.

(115) The provisions of section 153 shall not apply to traders being individuals having turnover upto one hundred million Rupees as a prescribed person.

Explanation.—Trader in this clause shall have the meaning as provided in clause (28D) of Part II of the Second Schedule."; and

## SALES TAX

SECTION	PRESENT POSITION	PROPOSED AMENDMENT THROUGH TAX LAWS (SECOND AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 2019
12A	Non Existent	<p>A new clause (12A) in section 2 has been inserted, which is reproduced below;</p> <p>“greenfield industry”, in relation to the entry at serial number 150 of the Table-I of the Sixth Schedule, means ---</p> <p>(a) A new industrial undertaking which is:</p> <p>(i) Setup on land which has not previously been utilized for any commercial, industrial and manufacturing activity and is free from constraints imposed by any prior work;</p> <p>ii) Built without demolishing, revamping, renovating, upgrading, remodeling or modifying any existing structure, facility or plant;</p> <p>(iii) Not formed by the splitting up or reconstitution of an undertaking already in existence or by transfer of machinery, plant or building from an undertaking established in Pakistan prior to commencement of the new business and is not part of an expansion project</p>

12A	<b>Non-Existent</b>	<p>(iv) Using any process or technology that has not earlier been used in Pakistan and is so approved the Engineering Development Board; and</p> <p>(b) Is approved by the Commissioner on an application made in the prescribed form and manner, accompanied by the prescribed documents and such other documents as may be required by the Commissioner:</p> <p>Provided that, this definition shall be applicable from the 1st July, 2019 onwards</p>
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43A	<p>“Tier-1 retailer” means:</p> <p>(a) A retailer operating as a unit of a national or international chain of stores;</p> <p>(b) A retailer operating in an air-conditioned shopping mall, plaza or Centre, excluding kiosks;</p> <p>(c) A retailer whose cumulative electricity bill during the immediately preceding twelve consecutive months exceeds Rupees six hundred thousand;</p> <p>(d) A wholesaler-cum-retailer, engaged in bulk import and supply of consumer goods on wholesale basis to the retailers as well as on retail basis to the general body of the consumers; and</p> <p>(e) A retailer, whose shop measures one thousand square feet in area or more.</p>	<p><i>A new sub-clause (f) in clause (43A) in section 2, stretching the scope of Tier-1 retailers has been inserted, which is reproduced below;</i></p> <p>(“Tier-1 retailer” means a retailer falling in any one or more of the following categories, namely:</p> <p>(a) A retailer operating as a unit of a national or international chain of stores;</p> <p>(b) A retailer operating in an air-conditioned shopping mall, plaza or Centre, excluding kiosks;</p> <p>(c) A retailer whose cumulative electricity bill during the immediately preceding twelve consecutive months exceeds Rupees twelve hundred thousand;</p> <p>(d) A wholesaler-cum-retailer, engaged in bulk import and supply of consumer goods on wholesale basis to the retailers as well as on retail basis to the general body of the consumers;</p> <p>(e) A retailer, whose shop measures one thousand square feet in area or more; and</p> <p>(f) Any other person or class of persons as prescribed by the Board</p>
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**Section 33. --- Offences and penalties –** Entries as mentioned in column 1, 2 & 3 has newly been inserted;

<p><b>24.</b> Any person who is integrated for monitoring, tracking, reporting or recording of sales, production and similar business transactions with the Board or its computerized system, conducts such transactions in a manner so as to avoid monitoring, tracking, reporting or recording of such transactions or issues an invoice which does not carry the prescribed invoice number or barcode or bears duplicate invoice number or counterfeit barcode or any person who abets commissioning of such offence.</p>	<p>Such person shall pay a penalty of five hundred thousand rupees or two hundred percent of the amount of tax involved, whichever is higher. He shall, further be liable, upon conviction by a Special Judge, to simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with additional fine which may extend to two million rupees, or with both.</p> <p>Any person, who abets commissioning of such offence, shall be liable, upon conviction by a Special Judge, to simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with additional fine which may extend to two hundred thousand rupees, or with both.</p>	<p>Sub-section (9A) of section 3 and section 40C.</p>
<p><b>25.</b> Any person, who is required to integrate his business for monitoring, tracking, reporting or recording of sales, production</p>	<p>Such person shall be liable to pay a penalty up to one million rupees, and if continue to commit the same offence after a period of</p>	<p>Sub-section (9A) of section 3 and section 40C.</p>

<p>and similar business transactions with the Board or its computerized system, fails to get himself registered under the Act, and if registered, fails to integrate in the manner as required under law.</p>	<p>six months after imposition of penalty as aforesaid, his business premises shall be sealed and an embargo shall be placed on his sales.</p>	
<p><b>26.</b> Any person, being manufacturer or importer of an item which is subject to tax on the basis of retail price, who fails to print the retail price in the manner as stipulated under the Act.</p>	<p>Such person shall pay a penalty of ten thousand rupees or five percent of the amount of tax involved, whichever is higher;</p> <p>Further, such goods shall also be liable to confiscation. However the adjudication authority, after such confiscation, may allow redemption of such goods on payment of fine which shall not be less than twenty percent of the total retail price of such goods.</p>	<p>Sub-section (27) of section 2 and clause (a) of sub-section (2) of section 3.</p>
<p><b>27.</b> Any person, being owner of the goods, which are brought to Pakistan in violation of section 40D.</p>	<p>Such person shall pay a penalty of ten thousand rupees or five percent of the amount of tax involved, whichever is higher;</p> <p>Further such goods shall also be liable to</p>	<p>Section 40D</p>

	<p>confiscation. However the adjudication authority, after such confiscation, may allow redemption of such goods on payment of fine which shall not be less than twenty percent of value, or retail price in case of items falling in the Third Schedule of such goods.</p>	
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40D	Non-Existent	<p><i>A new section 40D has been inserted, which is reproduced below;</i></p> <p>40D. Provisions relating to goods supplied from tax-exempt areas.-</p> <p>(1) The conveyances carrying goods supplied from the tax-exempt areas shall be accompanied by such documents in respect of the goods carried as may be prescribed under rules.</p> <p>(2) The Regional Tax Office having jurisdiction may establish check posts on the routes originating from tax-exempt areas for the purpose of examining the good carried and the documents related thereto. An officer not below the rank of Inspector, Inland Revenue, as authorized by the Commissioner, Inland Revenue, and assigned to such check posts, may stop vehicles on such routes as coming from tax exempt areas and examine documents for ascertaining their validity and conformity to the goods carried.</p>
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		<p>(3) In the absence of the prescribed documents or any discrepancy in such documents, the good so carried shall be seized along with the vehicle carrying the goods by the officer as aforesaid under proper acknowledgement.</p> <p>(4) The notices to the owner of the goods and the vehicle to show cause against imposition of penalty shall be issued within fifteen days of the seizure as aforesaid.</p> <p>(5) For the purposes of this section, the expression "tax-exempt areas" means Azad Jammu and Kashmir, Gilgit-Baltistan, Tribal areas as defined in Article 246 of the Constitution of The Islamic Republic of Pakistan and such other areas as may be prescribed."</p>
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73(4)	<b>Non-Existent</b>	<p><i>A new sub-section (4) has been inserted, which is reproduced below;</i></p> <p>(4). A registered manufacturer shall make all taxable supplies to a person who has obtained registration under this Act excluding supplies not exceeding a value of one hundred million rupees in a financial year and ten million rupees in a month, failing which the supplier shall not be entitled to claim credit adjustment or deduction of input tax as attributable to such excess supplies to unregistered person".</p> <p>By virtue of the said amendment, the supplies of taxable goods to un-registered persons has been discouraged and limitations has been imposed as stated above.</p>
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76	<p>Fee and service charges: – The Federal Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, subject to such conditions, limitations or restrictions as it may deem fit to impose, levy fee and service charges for valuation, in respect of any other service or control mechanism provided by any formation under the control of the Board, including ventures of public-private partnership, at such rates as may be specified in the notification valuation, in respect of any other service or control mechanism provided by any formation under the control of the Board, including ventures of public-private partnership, at such rates as may be specified in the notification.</p>	<p><i>Through the said amendment, the powers have been conferred to the Board with the approval of the Minister-in charge from the Federal Government to impose any levy/fee through notification in the official gazette.</i></p> <p>Fee and service charges: – The Board with approval of the Federal Minister-in-charge, may, by notification in the official Gazette, subject to such conditions, limitations or restrictions as it may deem fit to impose, levy fee and service charges for valuation, in respect of any other service or control mechanism provided by any formation under the control of the Board, including ventures of public-private partnership, at such rates as may be specified in the notification.</p>
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**SIXTH SCHEDULE**  
**Table-I**

S No.	Description	Heading Nos. of the First Schedule the Customs Act, 1969 (IV of 1969)	Comment
(1)	(2)	(3)	
24.	<p>Edible oils and vegetable ghee, including cooking oil, on which Federal Excise Duty is charged, levied and collected by a registered manufacturer or importer as if it were a tax payable under section 3 of the Act.</p> <p>[Explanation: – Exemption of this entry shall not be available <b>on local supplies made by importers, distributors, wholesalers or retailers.</b>]</p>	<p><b>1507.9000,1508.9000, 1509.1000,1509.9000, 1510.0000,1511.1000, 1511.9020,1511.9030, 1512.1900,1513.1900, 1513.2900,1514.1900, 1514.9900,1515.2900, 1515.5000,1516.2010, 1516.2020,1517.1000, 1517.9000 and 1518.0000</b></p>	<p>By virtue of the said amendment, exemption in section 13 of the Sales Tax Act, 1990 has been withdrawn in case of importer. Now importer is required to charge 3% further tax on supplies to unregistered persons.</p>
82.	<p>Frozen prepared or preserved sausages and similar products of poultry meat or meat offal <b>excluding those sold in retail packing under a brand name or a trademark.</b></p>	<p><b>1601.0000</b></p>	<p>Items sold in retail packing bearing brand name or trade mark has been excluded from the purview of sixth schedule.</p>

## SALES TAX

83.	Meat and similar products of prepared frozen or preserved meat or meat offal of all types including poultry, meat and fish <b>excluding those sold in retail packing under a brand name or a trademark.</b>	<b>1602.3200,1602.3900,1602.5000, 1604.1100,1604.1200,1604.1300, 1604.1400,1604.1500,1604.1600, 1604.1900,1604.2010.1604.2020, 1604.2090,</b>	Items sold in retail packing bearing brand name or trade mark has been excluded from the purview of sixth schedule.
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## EIGHTH SCHEDULE

Table-I

S No.	Description	Heading Nos. of the First Schedule the Customs Act, 1969 (IV of 1969)	Rate of Sales Tax	Condition	Comment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
5.	Raw cotton and ginned cotton.	Respective headings	10%	On Import	The rate of sales tax has been increased from 5% to 10%.
68.	Frozen prepared or preserved sausages and similar products of poultry meat or meat offal.	1601.0000	8%	If sold in retail packing under a brand name or trademark.	Items sold in retail packing bearing brand name or trade mark has been made taxable.
69.	Meat and similar products of prepared frozen or preserved meat or meat offal of all types including poultry, meat and fish.	1602.3200, 1602.3900, 1602.5000, 1604.1100, 1604.1200, 1604.1300, 1604.1400, 1604.1500, 1604.1600, 1604.1900, 1604.2010, 1604.2020 and 1604.2090	8%	If sold in retail packing under a brand name or trademark.	Items sold in retail packing bearing brand name or trade mark has been made taxable.

## NINTH SCHEDULE

## TABLE – I

The rate of sales tax relating to entry at serial no. 02 has been amended by the following as specified under column 3 & 4 of the table;

S.No	Description/ Specification of Goods	Sales tax on import 2 [or local supply]	Sales tax chargeable at the time of registration (IMEI number by CMOs)	Sales tax on supply (payable at time of supply by CMOs)	Comments
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
2.	<p>Cellular mobile phones or satellite phones to be charged on the basis of import value per set, or equivalent value in rupees in case of supply By the manufacturer, at the rate as indicated against each category:--</p> <p><b>A.</b> Not exceeding US\$ 30</p> <p><b>B.</b> Exceeding US\$ 30 but not exceeding US\$ 100</p>	<p><b>Rs.130</b></p> <p><b>Rs.200</b></p>	<p><b>Rs.130</b></p> <p><b>Rs.200</b></p>		<p>The sales tax on Cellular mobile phones valuing less than US\$ 30 has been reduced from Rs. 135 to Rs. 130 and mobile phones valuing less than US\$ 100 and more than US\$ 30 has been reduced from Rs. 1320 to Rs. 200.</p>

### TENTH SCHEDULE

The PCT Heading under the Tenth Schedule i.e. "6901.1000" has been substituted with PCT Heading "6901.0000"

### TWELFTH SCHEDULE

Under the heading **Procedure and conditions** following amendments has been;

(X)	<i>Non-Existent</i>	<p><b><i>A new clause 2(x) has been inserted, which is reproduced as under;</i></b></p> <p><b><i>"Plant, machinery and equipment falling in chapters 84 and 85 of the First Schedule to the Custom Act, 1969 (IV of 1969), as are imported by a manufacturer for in-house installation or use."</i></b></p> <p>By virtue of the said amendment, value-addition tax @ 3% under 12<sup>th</sup> Schedule shall not be applicable on import of Plant, machinery and equipment, imported by manufacturer for in-house installation or use.</p>
(4)	<p>In no case, the refund of excess input tax over output tax, which is attributable to tax paid at import stage, shall be refunded to a registered person.</p>	<p><b><i>The Clause (4) has been amended as follows;</i></b></p> <p><b>The refund of excess input tax over output tax, which is attributable to tax paid under this schedule, shall not be refunded to a registered person in any case, except that as used for making of zero-rated supplies.</b></p>