Sabka Vishwas (Legacy Dispute Resolution) Scheme, 2019



- September 21, 2019 Chamber of Tax Consultants Kalyan Tax Practitioners Association



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"More than (Rs) 3.75 lakh crore is blocked in litigations in service tax and excise. There is a need to unload this baggage and allow business to move on".

"I, therefore, propose, a Legacy Dispute Resolution Scheme that will allow quick closure of these litigations. I would urge the trade and business to avail this opportunity and be free from legacy litigations,"

Finance Minister Ms. Nirmala Sitharaman

Broad Features of the Scheme

- Unloading of baggage of litigation under Central Excise, Service Tax and various cesses under the Erstwhile laws
- Tax Relief has been provided ranging from 40% to 70% depending on case to case
- Waiver of Interest, Penalties, Late Fee, Prosecution
- Applying in the Scheme will not mean acceptance of issue in hand and will not impact future/other litigations on hand

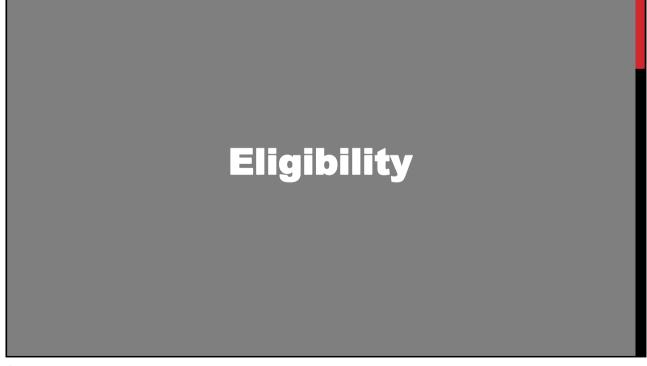
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Contents available in Public Domain

- Chapter V of Finance Act, 2019 Sabka Vishwas (Legacy Dispute Resolution)
 Scheme, 2019
- Notification 4/2019 dated 21.08.2019 Notifying the effective date of the Scheme
- Notification 5/2019 dated 21.08.2019 Notifying the Sabka Vishwas (Legacy Dispute Resolution) Rules, 2019
- Circular No 1071/4/2019 CX.8 dated 27.08.2019
- FAQ's dated 08.08.2019
- FAQ's dated 30.08.2019

Process Flow to opt for the Scheme Relief available Amount payable under Scheme Procedure to apply



Eligibility to apply for the Scheme

- The Eligibility to opt for the Scheme can be broadly classified into 2 parameters:
 - Taxes/Duties covered Section 122 of Finance Act, 2019
 - Persons/Cases covered Section 125 of Finance Act, 2019

Taxes Covered	Taxes Not Covered
Excise Duty	Customs Duty
Service Tax	Goods and Service Tax (GST)
Cesses	

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List of Enactments covered under the Scheme

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Sr No	Enactment	Nature of Levy	Type of Duty
1	Central Excise Act, 1944 or Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985	Levied on goods manufactured in factory	Excise Duty
2	Chapter V of Finance Act, 1994	Levied on various services provided by one person to another	Service Tax
3	The Agriculture Produce Cess Act, 1940	Levied on all articles included in the Schedule to the Agriculture Produce Cess Act, 1940 and which are exported from India	Cess
4	The Coffee Act, 1942	Levied on the produce of coffee and also on the sale of coffee	Excise Duty
5	The Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1946	Fund for financing activities to promote welfare of labour employed in the Mica Mining industry	Cess
6	The Rubber Act, 1947	Levy for the development and control of rubber industry	Excise Duty

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List of Enactments covered under the Scheme

Sr No	Enactment	Nature of Levy	Type of Duty
7	The Salt Cess Act, 1953	Levy of Cess for raising funds to meet expenses incurred on salt	Cess
8	The Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955	To provide for the collection of levy and duties of excise on medicinal and toilet preparation containing alcohol, narcotic drugs or narcotics	Excise Duty
9	The Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957;	Additional levy on goods of special importance specified by Government	Excise Duty
10	The Mineral Products (Additional Duties of Excise and Customs) Act, 1958	Additional duty of excise and customs on certain mineral products	Excise Duty
11	The Sugar (Special Excise Duty) Act, 1959	Special duty of excise on certain sugar	Excise Duty

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List of Enactments covered under the Scheme

Sr No	Enactment	Nature of Levy	Type of Duty
12	The Textiles Committee Act, 1963	Imposition of Cess for manufacture of Textile and textile Machinery in India	Cess
13	The Produce Cess Act, 1966	Imposition of cess on certain produce specified in schedule on which duty of customs or duty of excise is levied	Cess
14	The Limestone and Dolomite Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1972	Imposition of cess on limestone and dolomite consumed in factories	Cess
15	The Coal Mines (Conservation and Development) Act, 1974	Imposition of excise duty on coal produce for conservation and development of coal industry	Excise Duty
16	The Oil Industry (Development) Act, 1974	Levy of duty of excise on crude oil and natural gas	Excise Duty
17	The Tobacco Cess Act, 1975	Imposition of Cess on Virginia tobacco produced and sold in India	Cess

List of Enactments covered under the Scheme

Sr No	Enactment	Nature of Levy	Type of Duty
18	The Iron Ore Mines, Manganese Ore Mines and Chrome Ore Mines Labour Welfare Cess Act, 1976	Duty of excise on iron ore and manganese ore	Excise Duty / Cess
19	The Bidi Workers Welfare Cess Act, 1976	Levy of Cess on beedi manufactured in India	Cess
20	The Additional Duties of Excise (Textiles and Textile Articles) Act, 1978	Additional duty of excise levied on textile articles	Excise Duty
21	The Sugar Cess Act, 1982	Levy of Cess on all sugar manufactured in India	Cess
22	The Jute Manufacturers Cess Act, 1983	Levy of Cess on articles of jute manufactured in India	Cess
23	The Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Cess Act, 1985	Levy of Cess on agriculture and processed food products specified in schedule	Cess

List of Enactments covered under the Scheme

Sr No	Enactment	Nature of Levy	Type of Duty
24	The Spices Cess Act, 1986	Imposition of Cess on all spices exported from India	Cess
25	The Finance Act, 2004	Levy of Education Cess	Cess
26	The Finance Act, 2007	Levy of Secondary and Higher Education Cess	Cess
27	The Finance Act, 2015	Swachh Bharat Cess on specified services	Cess
28	The Finance Act, 2016	Krishi Kalyan Cess on specified services	Cess

Persons/Cases covered - Section 125

• All *Persons* shall be eligible to make the declaration under the Scheme, except the following:

Whether exception shall apply qua a person or qua a case.

- Circular No 1071/4/2019-Cx.8 dated 27.08.2019 clarified this position in para 10(b) to state that the exception from eligibility is for "the case" and not "the person".
- FAQ's dated 30.08.2019 in Q46 has further seconded the clarifications provided by the Circular and stated that the exception from eligibility is qua a case and not qua a person

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Broad Categorization of Cases

Category of Cases covered	Cases intended to be covered	Exceptions mentioned in Section 125(1)(a) to 125(1)(h) i.e. not eligible for the Scheme	Relevant Section
Litigation	Matters which are disputed and pending as on 30.06.2019.	Appeal/SCN which is finally heard before 30.06.2019 SCN has been issued for erroneous refund or refund Application before Settlement Commission is made	125(1)(a) / 125(1)(c) 125(1)(d) 125(1)(g)

Issues in Litigation

SCN is issued covering multiple matters, whether declaration can be made qua an issue of qua a SCN

 FAQ dated 30.08.2019 issued by CBIC in Q4 has stated that the declaration cannot be made for selective matters but for all matters put together i.e. SCN wise.

Different SCN are issued and single Order is passed, whether Order specific or SCN specific

 No clarification provided but possible to say that application can be made SCN wise as per above clarification

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Issues in Litigation

In case of Periodical SCN, whether SCN for one period can be opted and other can be litigated

Yes, making a declaration does not mean acceptance of liability

Whether cases where Order is passed on 25.06.2019 and time limit to file an appeal expires on 24.08.2019, whether the Scheme can be opted

- if the appeal is filed before 30.06.2019 then the said case is eligible for making declaration but in case the appeal is filed after 30.06.2019
- FAQ dated 30.08.2019 issued by CBIC in Q7 has stated that the said cases shall not be eligible for the Scheme

Broad Categorization of Cases

covered	Cases intended to be covered	in Section 125(1)(a) to 125(1)(h) i.e. not eligible for the Scheme	
Investigations, Enquiry or Audit	enquiry or audit. The term "audit" and "enquiry	audit, investigation or enquiry where	125(1)(e)

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Definitions – Audit, Enquiry or Investigation

under the indirect tax enactment, following actions, namely: other than an enquiry investigation, and will commence (ii) issuance of summons; central excise officer regarding conducting of audit is received;

Section 121(g) - Audit

Section 121(m) - Enquiry or Investigation

- (g)"audit" means any scrutiny, (m) "enquiry or investigation", under any of verification and checks carried out the indirect tax enactment, shall include the
 - or (i) search of premises;
- when a written intimation from the (iii) requiring the production of accounts, documents or other evidence:
 - (iv) recording of statements;

Issues in Enquiry, Investigation and Audit

Quantification as on 30.06.2019 may be a challenge inspite of all information being made available before such date

 Scheme does not entitle such person to make a declaration and seems to be unfair

Roving Enquiries such as ST-3 and ITR/26AS mismatches

These shall not qualify for eligibility to make application in the Scheme

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Broad Categorization of Cases

	be covered	Exceptions mentioned in Section 125(1)(a) to 125(1)(h) i.e. not eligible for the Scheme	Relevant Definition
disp and fror	nich are not sputed further d recoverable	No Exclusion	(c) "amount in arrears" means the amount of duty which is recoverable as arrears of duty under the indirect tax enactment, on account of— (i) no appeal having been filed by the declarant against an order or an order in appeal before expiry of the period of time for filing appeal; or (ii) an order in appeal relating to the declarant attaining finality; or (iii) the declarant having filed a return under the indirect tax enactment on or before the 30th day of June 2019, wherein he has admitted a tax liability but not paid it;

Issues in Amount in Arrears

Whether cases where Order is passed on 25.06.2019 and time limit to file an appeal expires on 24.08.2019, whether the Scheme can be opted

- In case appeal is filed late, this may qualify to be amount in arrears
- In case appeal not filed, then still it may qualify as arrears

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Broad Categorization of Cases

Category of Cases covered	Cases intended to be covered	Exceptions mentioned in Section 125(1)(a) to 125(1)(h) i.e. not eligible for the Scheme	Relevant Section
Voluntary Disclosure	Any person who desires to disclose the liability generally in absence of any department action	Voluntary Disclosure made by a person after being subjected to any enquiry, audit or investigation Return filed and amount is indicated as payable but has not been paid	125(1)(f)

Issues in Voluntary Disclosure

Contradiction with respect to amount declared as payable in return and not paid

• However, the FAQ's issued by CBIC in Q13 states as under: Section 125(1)(f)(ii) is an exception to voluntary disclosure category. In other words, a person having filed a return but has not deposited the duty/tax cannot make a voluntary disclosure in respect of the same since the liability already stands disclosed to the Department. On the other hand, section 124(1)(c)(iii) is a sub-set of the 'arrears' category, meaning thereby that in respect of such return a declaration can only be filed under the arrears category.

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Other Exceptions

Category of Cases covered	Exceptions mentioned in Section 125(1)(a) to 125(1)(h) i.e. not eligible for the Scheme	Relevant Section
Exceptions applicable to all categories of cases	Any person convicted for offence Declaration with respect to Excisable Goods set forth in Fourth Schedule to Central Excise Act, 1944 Petroleum & Tobacco Products	125(1)(b) 125(1)(h)

Relief Eligible

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Relief eligible under the Scheme

"Relief Available" Vs "Tax Dues"

- Tax dues is the total outstanding duty/tax demand whereas Tax relief is the concession the Scheme offers from the total outstanding duty demand.
- The relief has been provided as a percentage of "tax dues".
- The term "tax dues" has been defined u/s 123 of the Finance Act, 2019 and the relief available has been provided u/s 124 of the Finance Act, 2019

Litigation Category

Category of Su Cases covered	ub-Category	Tax Dues	Relief
_	0.06.2019	Amount of Duty Disputed in Appeal. E.g.: SCN was issued for Rs. 1000/- and penalty of Rs. 100/ The adjudication Order was passed confirming demand of Rs. 900/- and penalty of Rs. 90/ Appeal is filed before 30.06.2019 against such Order. Tax Dues in such cases shall be Rs. 900/-	Lakhs or Less, then 70% of tax dues Amount of Duty is more than Rs. 50 Lakhs, then 50% of Tax Dues E.g.: In the given example relief shall be

Litigation Category

Category of Cases covered	Sub-Category	Tax Dues	Relief
Litigation	appeal is pending	Sum of Amount which is disputed by Applicant and disputed by Department E.g.: SCN was issued for Rs. 1000/- and penalty of Rs. 100/ The adjudication Order was passed confirming demand of Rs. 900/- and penalty of Rs. 900/- Appeal is filed by assessee for Rs. 900/- and Department filed an appeal for Rs. 100/before 30.06.2019 against such Order. Tax Dues in such cases shall be Rs. 1000/-	50 Lakhs or Less, then 70% of tax dues Amount of Duty is more than Rs. 50 Lakhs, then 50% of Tax Dues E.g.: In the given example relief shall be 70% of Rs. 1000/- i.e.

Litigation Category

Category of Cases covered	Sub-Category	Tax Dues	Relief
Litigation	SCN issued on or before 30.06.2019	Amount of Duty stated to be payable in the SCN E.g.: SCN Notice is issued for Rs. 1000/- and penalty of Rs. 100/ Tax Dues in such case shall be Rs. 1000/-	50 Lakhs or Less, then 70% of tax dues

Litigation Category

Category of Cases covered	Sub-Category	Tax Dues	Relief
Litigation	SCN issued only for late fee or penalty	Not defined	Entire amount of Late Fee of Penalty
		E.g.: SCN is issued for delay in filing of ST – 3 return for Rs. 20000/- per return	E.g.: In the given example relief shall be 100% of Rs. 20000/-and no amount shall be payable

Investigation, Enquiry or Audit

Category of Cases covered	Sub-Category	Tax Dues	Relief
Investigation, Enquiry or Audit		Amount of Duty which has been quantified E.g.: Audit observation letter is issued under EA 2000 Audit for Rs. 1000/ The letter also insists on payment of interest and penalty Tax dues in such case shall be Rs. 1000/-	50 Lakhs or Less, then 70% of tax dues Amount of Duty is more than Rs. 50 Lakhs, then 50% of Tax Dues

Amount in Arrears

Category of Cases covered	Sub-Category	Tax Dues	Relief
Amount in Arrears	Arrears on account of no appeal being filed before expiry of time or Order in Appeal attaining finality or Declared in return as payable but not paid the same	E.g.: SCN issued at Rs. 1000/- and Order also confirmed at Rs. 1000/-, No appeal filed against the	Amount of Duty is more

Voluntary Disclosure

Categor Cases covered		Sub-Category	Tax Dues		Relie	ef	
Voluntar Disclosu	•	Any voluntary disclosure	Amount of stated in Decl	_		respec	available t of tax

Amount Payable & Restrictions

Amount Payable under the Scheme

- Out of the Amount Payable so calculation after deducting the relief available, the following deductions shall be allowed
 - Amount paid as Pre-deposit at any stage of appellate proceedings
 - Amount paid as Deposit during enquiry, investigation or audit

Particulars	Amount
Tax Dues – Single appeal pending as	60.00
on 30.06.2019	
Relief eligible 50% since tax dues is	30.00
in excess of Rs. 50 Lakhs	
Balance Tax Payable	30.00
Pre-deposit paid	4.50
Balance Tax to be paid under the	25.50
Scheme	

Particulars	Amount
Tax Dues – Single appeal pending as	5.00
on 30.06.2019	
Relief eligible 70% since tax dues is	3.50
in less than Rs. 50 Lakhs	
Balance Tax Payable	1.50
Tax paid	2.00
Excess Tax Paid	0.50
(Refund not allowed)	

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Restrictions under the Scheme

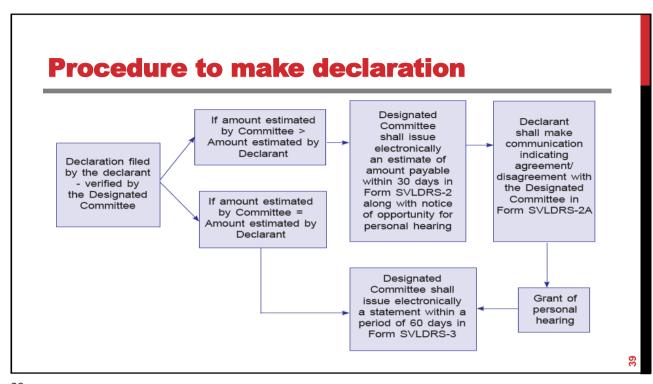
- Amount to be paid under the Scheme shall not be paid through Input Tax
 Credit
- Amount paid under the Scheme shall not be refunded under any circumstances
- Amount paid under the Scheme shall not be taken as Input Tax Credit nor shall the same be entitled as Input Tax Credit to the recipient

Procedure for making Declaration

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Time limit & Manner for making the declaration

- The Scheme has been notified to be effective from 01.09.2019 and the Declaration can be made latest by 31.12.2019
- Declaration should be made electronically on www.cbic-gst.gov.in
- Declaration should be made for each "case" separately, "case" means as follows:
 - Show Cause Notice/Appeal
 - Amount in Arrears
 - Enquiry, Audit or Investigation
 - Voluntary Disclosure



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Discharge Certificate

- Declarant shall pay electronically through internet banking the amount, as indicated in Form SVLDRS-3 issued by the designated committee, within a period of thirty days from the date of its issue
- Any appeal or reference or reply to SCN filed before the appellate forum other than Supreme Court or High Court shall be deemed to have been withdrawn. Separate withdrawal needs to made from High Court and Supreme Court
- Thereafter, the declarant shall be required to furnish electronically the proof of such withdrawal to the designated committee along with the proof of payment of tax/duty indicated in Form SVLDRS-3.
- After scrutinizing the above stated submissions, the designated committee shall issue a discharge certificate electronically in Form SVLDRS-4 within thirty days of the said payment or submission of the proof of withdrawal of appeal or writ petition or reference, whichever is later

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Effects of Discharge Certificate

- Every discharge certificate issued with respect to the amount payable under the
 Scheme shall be conclusive as to the matter and time period stated therein.
- Declarant shall not be liable to pay any further duty/tax, interest, or penalty with respect to the matter and time period covered in the declaration.
- Declarant shall not be liable to be prosecuted under the indirect tax enactment with respect to the matter and time period covered in the declaration.
- Matter and time period covered by such declaration shall not be reopened in any other proceeding under the indirect tax enactment.

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Effects of Discharge Certificate

- Here, it should be noted that issuance of discharge certificate by the designated committee with respect to a matter shall not preclude the department from issuing of show cause notice in the following cases
 - for the same matter for subsequent period; or
 - different matter for same period.
- In case of voluntary disclosure, where information furnished in the declaration is found to be false within one year of issuance of discharge certificate, it shall be presumed as if the declaration was never made and proceedings under the applicable indirect tax enactment shall be instituted.

Other Issues

Cases where amount estimated is higher than declaration made, what shall be the recourse

- No clarifications on the same. However, writ petition seems to be only option
 What shall be the consequences if the declarant fails to make payment within
 30 days
 - Para 10(j) of Circular No. 1071/4/2019-CX.8 dated 27.08.2019 has clarified that
 if the payment of the amount specified in Form SVLDRS-3 is not made within
 thirty days, then the declaration shall be treated as lapsed
 - Also, in case of voluntary contribution the declarant may be liable to penalty or interest on amount declared.

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Q & A

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