

THE SALES TAX SPECIAL PROCEDURES RULES, 2007

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**GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
MINISTRY OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC AFFAIRS,
STATISTICS & REVENUE
(REVENUE DIVISION)**

Islamabad, the 9th June, 2007.

**NOTIFICATION
(SALES TAX)**

S.R.O. 480(I)/2007.— In exercise of the powers conferred by section 71 of the Sales Tax Act, 1990, read with clauses (9) and (46) of section 2, sections 3 and 4, sub-section (2) of section 6 ¹[, section 7], section 7A, clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 8, clause (a) of sub-section (2) of section 13, sub-sections (2A) and (3) of section 22, sections 23 and 60 thereof, the Federal Government is pleased to make the following rules, namely:—

THE SALES TAX SPECIAL PROCEDURES RULES, 2007

- 1. Short title, application and commencement.**—(1) These rules may be called the Sales Tax Special Procedures Rules, 2007.
- (2) They shall apply to such persons as are specified in the respective Chapter.
- (3) These shall come into force with effect from the 1st day of July, 2007.

Chapter I

PRELIMINARY

- 2. Definitions.**— (1) In these Rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—
 - (i) “Act” means the Sales Tax Act, 1990;

¹ Inserted vide SRO 525(I)/2008 dated 11.06.2008.

- (ii) "Annex" means an Annex to these rules;
- (iii) "NEPRA" means the National Electric Power Regulatory Authority established under section 3 of the Regulation of Generation, Transmission and Distribution of Electric Power Act, 1997 (XL of 1997);
- (iv) "CNG station" means any place or premises from where Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) is supplied to, or filled in cylinders or tankers;
- (v) "Collectorate" means the office of the Collector of Sales Tax having jurisdiction and includes the Large Taxpayers' Unit (LTU) and the Regional Tax Office (RTO), where the offices of Income Tax, Sales Tax and Federal Excise are co-located, and the word "Collector" shall be construed accordingly;
- (vi) "commission", in case of a car dealer, means the amount payable by the consumer to the dealer for the purpose of intermediating sale, booking, delivery or other related services or activities in respect of a vehicle and includes any other amount charged from a consumer or seller over and above the price of the vehicle;
- (vii) "consumer", in relation to Chapter III, means a person or his successor-in-interest who purchases or receives electric power for consumption and not for delivery or resale thereof to others and includes a person who owns or occupies a premises where electric power is supplied;
- (viii) "courier service" means delivery of documents, goods or articles utilizing the services of a person, either directly or indirectly, to carry or accompany such documents, goods or articles for consideration;
- (ix) "distribution", in relation to Chapter III, means the ownership, operation, management or control of distribution facilities for the movement or delivery or sale to consumers of electric power but

shall not include the ownership, operation, management and control of distribution facilities located on private property and used solely to move or deliver electric power to the person, owning, operating, managing and controlling those facilities or to tenants thereof shall not constitute distribution;

- (x) "Fiscal Electronic Cash Register" or "FECR" means an electronic cash register with fiscal memory (black box), fiscal screw and seal, capable of simultaneously printing second copy (record copy) that contains all information in addition to that on the first paper roll (customer copy) and having two displays, one for operator and the other for customer;
- (xi) "gas bill" means the bill of charges issued by the gas transmission and distribution companies to their consumers pertaining to a tax period for natural gas supplied by them;
- (xii) "generation", in relation to Chapter III, includes the ownership, operation, management or control of generation facilities for delivery or sale of electric power and not solely for consumption by the person owning, operating, managing and controlling those facilities;
- (xiii) "HUBCO" means the Hub Power Company Limited;
- (xiv) "IPP" means an Independent Power Producer established in private sector operating under a licence issued by the NEPRA for the purpose of generation, transmission, distribution and sale of electric power, and governed by various Implementation Agreements executed between the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and such Independent Power Producer and includes HUBCO and KAPCO;
- (xv) "jeweller" means any person engaged in the supply of ornaments as a manufacturer, wholesaler or retailer, but does not include a *zargar*;
- (xvi) "JIMCO" means joint installation of the oil marketing companies at Mehmood Kot, District Gujrat, Punjab;

- (xvii) "KAPCO" means the Kot Addu Power Company Limited;
 - (xviii) "KESC" means the Karachi Electric Supply Corporation;
 - (xix) "natural gas" means the gas obtained from bore-holes and wells whether unmixed or mixed with artificial gas consisting primarily of hydrocarbons whether gaseous or in liquid form which are not oils and includes liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) and compressed natural gas (CNG);
 - (xx) "OMC" means the oil marketing company and includes Shell Pakistan Limited, Chevron Pakistan Limited and Pakistan State Oil (PSO);
 - (xxi) "private sector project" means a facility for generation, transmission or distribution of electric power constructed, owned, managed or controlled by any one or more organizations or companies incorporated under the Companies Ordinance, 1984 (XLVIII of 1984);
 - (xxii) "product sharing" means acquiring of a product by one OMC from another OMC on loan basis, without payment of price under an arrangement of returning the product of the same description by the former to the latter, within such time as may be agreed between them;
 - (xxiii) "public sector project" means a facility for generation, transmission or distribution of electric power constructed, owned, managed or controlled by the Federal Government, a Provincial Government, a local authority or any body owned or controlled by any such Government or authority;
- ²[(xxxiii-a) "stevedore" means a person engaged in loading and unloading of cargo, including bulk cargo, from ships in any manner and includes a person providing or rendering any other services related to or

² Clause (xxxiii-a) inserted vide SRO 525(I)/2008 dated 11.06.2008. Actual number should have been (xxiii-a).

ancillary to the handling of or otherwise dealing with such or other similar cargo at port in any manner or style;]

- (xxiv) "TCP" means the Trading Corporation of Pakistan;
- (xxv) "taxable services" means the services chargeable to sales tax under the respective Provincial law, and include all such services, utilities or facilities, by whatever name called, which are provided or rendered by a service provider to his clients or customers or members;
- (xxvi) "Terminal Operator" means the company or person managing the affairs of joint installation (JIMCO) at Mehmood Kot, District Gujrat;
- (xxvii) "value of taxable services", in relation to hotels and courier services, means the gross amount charged or the consideration in money including all Federal and Provincial levies, if any, which a service provider receives from the clients or customers or members for providing or rendering taxable services, but excluding the amount of sales tax:

Provided that in case the consideration for providing a taxable service is in kind or is partly in kind and partly in money or the service provider and recipient or client are associated persons and the service is provided for no consideration or for a consideration which is lower than the open market value, the value of taxable service shall mean the open market value for providing the taxable service, excluding the amount of tax:

Provided further that value of taxable service in relation to clubs for the purpose of levy of sales tax shall not include consideration received on account of membership fees, refundable deposit or security unless the same is deducted or adjusted in full or in part as settlement or recovery of dues for services;

(xxviii) “vehicles” include all types of vehicles covered under Chapter 87 of the Pakistan Customs Tariff other than headings 87.12, 87.15 and 87.16 thereof, as are generally used for the transportation of persons or goods including three and two wheelers; and

(xxix) “*zargar*” means any person who is engaged in the making of ornaments or carrying out any related process on labour charge basis and is not involved in the sale of ornaments to ordinary consumers.

(2) The words and expressions used, but not defined herein, shall have the same meanings as are assigned to them in the Act.

(3) All provisions of any other rules made under the Act, in so far as they are not inconsistent with these rules shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to the registered persons operating under these rules.

CHAPTER II

SPECIAL PROCEDURE FOR PAYMENT OF SALES TAX BY RETAILERS

³[3. **Application.**— The provisions of this Chapter shall apply to the registered persons, including jewellers, who make supplies from retail outlets to final consumers and such persons shall be deemed to be retailers in respect of such supplies for the purposes of this Chapter:

³ Rule 3 substituted vide SRO 525(I)/2008 dated 11.06.2008. Earlier it read as under:

3. **Application.**— ^A[***] The provisions of this Chapter shall apply to the persons registered as retailers under the Act:

Provided that the jewellers shall also be treated as retailers and the provisions of this chapter shall also be applicable to jewellers:

Provided further that the persons registered as wholesaler as well as retailer shall be treated as wholesalers and the provisions of this Chapter shall not be applicable to such person^B:

Provided also that the provisions of section 73 of the Act shall not affect the admissibility of input tax adjustment where the wholesale-cum-retailer receives consideration in cash against the supplies made by him.]

^A The brackets and figure “(1)” omitted vide SRO 678(I)/2007 dated 06.07.2007

^B Third proviso added vide SRO 678(I)/2007 dated 06.07.2007.

Provided that the provisions of this Chapter shall not be applicable to dealers of motorcycles and specified electric goods who shall pay sales tax as prescribed in Chapter VIII and XIII, respectively.]

4. Registration.— Every person required to be registered as a retailer under the Act shall, if not already registered, obtain registration in the manner specified in Chapter I of the Sales Tax Rules, 2006.

⁴[5. Levy and rate of tax.— (1) A retailer operating under these rules shall charge and collect sales tax at the rates as mentioned in column (3) of the Table below against turnover as specified in column (2) thereof, namely:—

TABLE

S. No.	Quarterly turnover	Sales tax rate
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⁴ Rule 5 substituted vide SRO 525(I)/2008 dated 11.06.2008. Earlier it read as under:

5. Levy and rate of tax.— A retailer operating under these rules shall charge and collect sales tax at the rates as mentioned in column (3) of the table below, and pay income tax at the rate as mentioned in column (4) of the said Table, against turnover as mentioned in column (2) of that Table, namely:-

TABLE			
S. No.	Annual turnover	Sales tax rate	Income tax rate
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Up to Rs. five million	Nil	0.5% of total turnover
2.	More than Rs. Five million and up to Rs. ten million	0.5% of turnover which is in excess of Rs. five million	Rs. 25,000 plus 0.5% of turnover which is in excess of Rs. five million
3.	More than Rs. ten million	Rs. 25,000 plus 0.75% of turnover which is in excess of Rs. ten million	Rs. 50,000 plus 0.75% of turnover which is in excess of Rs. ten million:

Provided that the turnover as aforesaid shall constitute value of all supplies of a retailer, including those in the Third Schedule to the Act and the exemption or zero-rating of tax provided elsewhere under the Act shall not be applicable to the supplies of a retailer under this chapter ^A]:

Provided further that the traders dealing in retail of mild steel products shall pay retail tax at the rates specified under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Act on a value addition of not less than thirteen hundred and thirty rupees per metric ton.]

^ASecond proviso added vide SRO 678(I)/2007 dated 06.07.2007.

(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Up to Rs. 1.25 million	Nil
2.	More than Rs. 1.25 million and up to Rs. 2.50 million	0.5% of turnover which is in excess of Rs. 1.25 million
3.	More than Rs. 2.5 million	Rs. 6,250 plus 0.75% of turnover which is in excess of Rs. 2.5 million

(2) The turnover as aforesaid shall constitute value of all supplies of a retailer, including supplies of goods otherwise exempt and zero-rated and those specified in the Third Schedule of the Act.

(3) In case the supplies are made to a person who deducts income tax at source under the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 (XLIX of 2001), from a retail outlet, such supplies shall not be subjected to tax under this chapter but at a rate under section 3 of the Act and the supplier shall be entitled to deduction of input tax paid on purchase of the goods so supplied.

(4) While determining his turnover, a jeweller shall be entitled to exclude the value of gold or silver used in the jewellery supplied, provided that such assessable value for turnover is not less than ten per cent of the actual sale price excluding the amount of tax.

(5) The traders dealing in retail of mild steel products shall pay retail tax at the rates specified under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Act on a value addition of not less than sixteen hundred and eighty rupees per metric ton.

(6) The retailers who have paid due amount of sales tax under this Chapter during the year 2007-08 shall continue to operate under this Chapter for the next two years.]

6. Determination of sales tax liabilities.—(1) The tax paid by the retailers operating under this Chapter shall be construed as the discharge of final tax liability for the purpose of sales tax⁵[.]

(2) The retailers operating under these rules shall not be entitled to adjustment of any input tax or claim refund of sales tax⁶[***].

⁷[**7. Payment of sales tax and filing of return.—** A retailer operating under these rules shall deposit the sales tax due along with return on quarterly basis in the manner prescribed in Chapter II of the Sales Tax Rules, 2006, according to following timeframe, namely:-

(a) the tax return for the quarter ending on 30th September shall be filed by the 15th day of October;

(b) the tax return for the quarter ending on 31st December shall be filed by the 15th day of January;

(c) the tax return for the quarter ending on 31st March shall be filed by the 15th day of April; and

(d) the tax return for the quarter ending on 30th June shall be filed by the 15th day of July.]

8. Issuance of invoice or cash memo.— Every retailer operating under these rules shall issue serially numbered invoices or, as the case may be, cash memos generated whether manually or through FECR in respect of each supply made by him.

9. Use of Fiscal Electronic Cash Registers.— From such date and subject to such procedure, conditions, limitations and restrictions as may be

⁵ Full stop substituted for “as well as for income tax:” and proviso omitted vide SRO 862(I)/2008 dated 20.08.2008.

⁶ “or income tax” omitted vide SRO 862(I)/2008 dated 20.08.2008.

⁷ Rule 7 substituted vide SRO 1006(I)/2007 dated 03.10.2007 for the following:

“7. Payment of sales tax and filing of return.— A retailer operating under these rules shall deposit the sales tax for a financial year on a payment challan under head of account “B02341-Sales tax on goods” and shall file return for a financial year by the following 30th September, as prescribed under the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 (XLIX of 2001).”

prescribed, the Board may, by General Order, published in official Gazette, or otherwise, prescribe the use of Fiscal Electronic Cash Registers (FECR) by every or selected retailers operating under this Chapter.

10. Instructions by the Board.— In order to carry out the purpose of this Chapter and to resolve the ancillary issues and matters incidental thereto, the Board may through General Order, published in official Gazette, issue instructions accordingly.

CHAPTER III

SPECIAL PROCEDURE FOR COLLECTION AND PAYMENT OF SALES TAX ON ELECTRIC POWER

11. Application.—The provisions of this Chapter shall apply for collection and payment of sales tax on electric power imported, generated, produced, transmitted and supplied by electricity generation, transmission and distribution companies licensed under the Regulation of Generation, Transmission and Distribution of Electric Power Act, 1997 (XL of 1997), including their distributors, dealers and agents, or by any other person dealing in importation, generation, production, transmission, distribution and supply of electric power.

12. Registration.— Every electricity generation, transmission and distribution company licensed by NEPRA, including a distributor, dealer and agent of such company, an Independent Power Producer, a Public Sector Project, Private Sector Project, or any other person dealing in importation, generation, production, transmission, distribution and supply of electric power shall, if not already registered, obtain registration in the manner prescribed in Chapter I of the Sales Tax Rules, 2006.

13. Levy and collection of sales tax.— (1) Every person, referred to in the preceding rule, who supplies electric power shall charge and collect sales tax at the rate specified in sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Act.

(2) Subject to sub-rule (3), sales tax on electric power shall be levied and collected at the following stages, namely:—

- (a) in case of its importation, the responsibility to pay sales tax shall be of the importer, and the value thereof shall be the value as determined under section 25 or, as the case may be, section 25B of the Customs Act, 1969 (IV of 1969), including the amount of customs-duties and duty of excise duties levied thereon; and
- (b) in case of generation, transmission, distribution and supply of electric power by a public sector project like WAPDA a private sector project including an IPP, a Captive Power Unit or any other person, the responsibility to collect sales tax shall be of the person making the supply, and the value shall be the price of electric power including all charges, surcharges excluding the amount of late payment surcharge, rents, commissions and all duties and taxes whether local, Provincial or Federal, but excluding the amount of sales tax, as provided in clause (46) of section 2 of the Act⁸[:

Provided that in case of electric power supplied by WAPDA, the additional charge of Rs. 0.10 per kwh, collected on account of Neelum Jehlum Hydro Power Development Fund shall not be included in value for determination of sales tax payable.]

(3) In case of an IPP, HUBCO or KAPCO, the value of supply shall be the amount received by such IPP or, as the case may be, HUBCO or KAPCO, on account of Energy Purchase Price only and any amount in excess of Energy Purchase Price received on account of Capacity Purchase Price, Energy Price Premium, Excess Bonus, Supplemental Charges, etc., shall not be deemed as a component of the value of supply:

Provided that in case WAPDA or KESC disputes any amount, WAPDA or, as the case may be, KESC, shall issue a certificate showing such amount and the tax involved therein and such certificate shall be deemed to be a Credit Note for the IPP for the purposes of section 9 of the Act, and shall be accounted for in the return for the tax period in which such Credit Note is issued:

⁸ Colon substituted for full stop and proviso added vide SRO 309(I)/2008 dated 24.03.2008.

Provided further that in case an IPP, for the like reasons, receives any amount from WAPDA or KESC in respect of supply made during any previous tax period, tax on such amount shall be accounted for in the return for the period in which it is received.

14. Filing of returns and deposit of sales tax.— (1) In case of WAPDA and KESC, sales tax levied and collected under rule 13 during a tax period shall be deposited on 'accrual basis' i.e. the amount of sales tax actually billed to the consumers or purchasers for the tax period.

(2) WAPDA and KESC shall submit the monthly return as prescribed under section 26 of the Act, by the 21st day of the month following the month in which the electric power bill or invoice has been raised. The tax due shall be deposited in the Government Treasury under the relevant head "B02341-Sales Tax" along with the prescribed return under Chapter II of the Sales Tax Rules, 2006.

(3) In case of an IPP, the due date for the purpose of filing monthly sales tax return and for payment of sales tax shall be the 25th day of the month following the month to which the sales tax invoice relates.

(4) Any person other than an IPP, WAPDA or KESC who supplies electric power shall file a monthly sales tax return under section 26 of the Act and Chapter II of the Sales Tax Rules, 2006, and deposit the amount of sales tax payable for the tax period by the due date.

15. Determination of sales tax liability in respect of WAPDA and KESC.—(1) Any person, except WAPDA and KESC, which supplies electric power shall be entitled to claim admissible input tax adjustment in the manner specified in section 7 of the Act, read with sections 8 and 8B thereof.

(2) WAPDA and KESC shall be entitled to claim admissible input tax adjustment against sales tax paid on their taxable purchases made in the month immediately preceding the tax period.

16. Input tax adjustment for registered consumers.— (1) In case of registered consumers, the electric power bill issued by electric power distribution

company shall be treated as a tax invoice as defined in clause (40) of section 2 of the Act.

(2) The registered consumers shall be entitled to claim input tax adjustment against such invoice after the bill has been paid, as per the provisions of section 7, 8 and 8B of the Act provided the bill contains registration number and address of the business premises declared to the Collector by such consumer.

17. Record keeping and invoicing.— (1) Every person who supplies electric power shall maintain records as prescribed under section 22 of the Act or a notification issued thereunder.

(2) Every person who supplies or distributes electric power shall print in his bill or invoice, as the case may be, registration number of the consumer, if applicable, the rate and the amount of sales tax required to be charged by him under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Act.

(3) Every person who supplies electric power and using computerized accounting system may issue a computer generated sales tax invoice and keep his record on the computer in the prescribed format.

18. Penalty.—(1) Non-issuance of electric power bill for a tax period or any inordinate delay in the issuance of such bill by the electric power transmission and distribution companies or by any registered person engaged in the supply of electric power shall be liable to penalties under the relevant provisions of the Act.

(2) If the tax is not paid within the due date or in the manner as provided under this Chapter, the registered person shall be liable to pay default surcharge and such other penalties prescribed in the Act.

CHAPTER IV

SPECIAL PROCEDURE FOR COLLECTION AND PAYMENT OF SALES TAX ON NATURAL GAS

19. Application.— The provisions of this Chapter shall apply for collection and payment of Sales Tax on Natural Gas including Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)

and Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) imported, produced, transmitted and supplied by gas well-head companies and gas transmission and distribution companies licensed under the Natural Gas Rules, 1960, including their distributors, dealers, sales agents, retailers or by any other person hereinafter called the "person" for the purposes of this Chapter and dealing in importation, production or distribution and supply of Natural Gas including Compressed Natural Gas and Liquefied Petroleum Gas.

20. Levy and collection of sales tax.— (1) Every person who supplies natural gas shall be liable to registration and shall charge and pay sales tax at the rate specified in sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Act.

(2) Sales tax on natural gas shall be levied and collected at the following stages and in the following manners, namely:—

- (a) in case of its importation, the responsibility to pay sales tax shall be of the importer who shall pay in the manner prescribed in sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Act, and the value thereof shall be the value as determined under section 25 or 25B of the Customs Act, 1969 (IV of 1969), read with section 31A thereof, including the amount of customs-duties and Federal excise duties levied thereon;
- (b) in case of production and supply from the bore-holes and wells, the person responsible to charge and pay sales tax shall be the person making the supply at the bore-holes or the well-heads. The value for the purposes of levy of sales tax shall include price of natural gas, charges, rents, commissions and all duties and taxes, local, Provincial and Federal but excluding the amount of sales tax, as provided in clause (46) of section 2 of the Act;
- (c) in case of supply of natural gas by a gas transmission and distribution company, the person responsible to charge, collect and deposit sales tax shall be the gas transmission and distribution company and the value for the purpose of tax shall be the total amount billed including price of natural gas, charges excluding the amount of late payment surcharge, rents, commissions and all duties and taxes, local,

Provincial and Federal, but excluding the amount of sales tax as provided in clause (46) of section 2 of the Act:

Provided that in case of supply of natural gas to CNG stations, the Gas transmission and distribution company shall charge sales tax at the rate of ⁹[twenty-five] per cent of the value as aforesaid. This rate shall include ¹⁰[sixteen] per cent as chargeable on supplies of gas company under sub-section (1) of section 3 and nine per cent in lieu of value addition made by CNG stations:

¹¹[Provided further that CNG stations, if not already registered, shall obtain registration under Chapter I of the Sales Tax Rules, 2006, and shall also file quarterly sales tax return in the manner given in rule 7; and]

- (d) in case of supply of LPG, the person responsible to charge, collect and deposit sales tax shall be the person who is a manufacturer, dealer, distributor or a retailer of LPG and the value of LPG for the purposes of levy of sales tax shall include price of LPG, charges, rents, commissions and all duties and taxes, local, Provincial and Federal, but excluding the amount of sales tax as provided in clause (46) of section 2 of the Act.

(3) If the supplies are made free of charge or for some other consideration or a consideration which is lower than the billed or invoiced prices, the sales tax shall be charged as if it were supplied at open market price in terms of sub-clause (a) of clause (46) of section 2 of the Act.

21. Determination of tax liability.— While determining his tax liability, the person supplying or distributing natural gas shall be entitled for input tax credit for the tax paid on his purchases for making taxable supplies against output tax payable

⁹ Substituted for “twenty-four” vide SRO 525(I)/2008 dated 11.06.2008.

¹⁰ Substituted for “fifteen” vide SRO 525(I)/2008 dated 11.06.2008.

¹¹ Proviso substituted vide SRO 315(I)/2008 dated 27.03.2008 for “Provided further that CNG stations shall neither be required to be registered nor be required to file returns or maintain records under the Act; and”

subject to the limitations and restrictions imposed under sections 7, 8 and 8B of the Act and the notifications issued thereunder¹²]:

Provided that the gas distribution companies may deduct input tax paid by them on purchase of natural gas as is subsequently supplied by them in Azad Jammu and Kashmir from the output tax.]

22. Record keeping and invoicing.— (1) Every person supplying or distributing natural gas shall issue a serially numbered sales tax invoice for every supply made by him.

(2) The bill or invoice issued by the person supplying or distributing natural gas shall, *inter alia*, indicate the rate and amount of sales tax required to be charged by him under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Act:

Provided that the monthly gas bill or invoice issued to a registered consumer shall also contain registration number of that consumer, and such bill or invoice shall be deemed to be tax invoice in terms of section 23 of the Act.

(3) The registered consumers shall be entitled to claim input tax adjustment against such invoice after the bill has been paid, as per the provisions of sections 7, 8 and 8B of the Act, subject to the condition that the bill contains registration number and address of the business premises declared to the Collector by such consumer.

(4) The registered persons supplying natural gas using computerized accounting system may, issue computer-generated sales tax invoices and keep their record on computer in the prescribed format.

(5) The registered person supplying natural gas shall maintain records as prescribed under section 22 of the Act, including record of daily stocks and sales, stating therein the quantity and value of the gas supplied and the amount of sales tax charged thereon, provided that the gas transmission and distribution companies shall not be required to maintain records of daily stocks and sales.

¹² Substituted for full stop vide SRO 525(I)/2008 dated 11.06.2008.

23. Filing of monthly return.— Every person supplying or distributing natural gas shall submit monthly return as prescribed in the Act. The tax due shall be deposited in the Government Treasury under the relevant head "B02341-Sales Tax" by the 15th day of the month following the month in which the gas has been supplied:

Provided that in case of gas supplied by gas companies to its consumers directly and charges are billed on a monthly basis, the date shall be the 15th day of the second month following the month in which supplies were made.

24. Penalty.—(1) Non-issuance of gas bill or invoice for a tax period or any inordinate delay in the issuance of such bill by the person engaged in supplying or distributing natural gas shall be liable to penalties under the relevant provisions of the Act.

(2) If the tax is not paid within the date due as provided under this Chapter, the registered person supplying or distributing natural gas shall be liable to pay default surcharge and such other penalties prescribed in the Act.

CHAPTER V

SPECIAL PROCEDURE FOR SUPPLY OF SUGAR TO TRADING CORPORATION OF PAKISTAN (TCP)

25. Application.—The provisions of this Chapter shall be applicable in case of supply of sugar by the registered manufacturers of sugar to the TCP for further supply or export thereof.

26. Manner of payment of tax.—(1) Upon successful grant of tender for purchase of sugar, TCP will only pay the value of supply of sugar to the sugar mills excluding the amount of sales tax against a Commercial Invoice issued by the mills.

(2) At the time of removal of sugar from the mill premises, the mill will issue a sales tax invoice in favour of TCP who will accordingly pay to the mill the amount of sales tax due on the quantity being removed from the sugar mill.

(3) In the event of removal of sugar by TCP for export purposes, the mill will issue a zero-rated tax invoice, against which no sales tax shall be payable.

27. Relevant tax period.—The mill will show the value of sugar sold to TCP and the tax chargeable thereon in the monthly tax return as well as in its supply register relating to the tax period in which the sales tax invoice has been issued by the mill in favour of TCP.

28. Monthly statement by TCP.—TCP shall submit a monthly statement to the Collector in the format set out at Annex-A, which shall be used by the Collector for cross verification of the supplies declared by the sugar mills as having been made to the TCP.

CHAPTER VI

SPECIAL PROCEDURE FOR PERSONS PROVIDING OR RENDERING SERVICES SUBJECT TO SALES TAX UNDER THE PROVINCIAL LAWS

29. Application.—The provisions of this Chapter shall apply for collection and payment of sales tax by the persons providing or rendering services chargeable to sales tax under the respective Provincial laws.

30. Registration.— Every service provider, providing or rendering taxable services to its customers or clients or members, if not already registered, shall obtain registration in the manner prescribed in Chapter I of the Sales Tax Rules, 2006.

31. Levy and collection of sales tax.—A service provider, providing or rendering taxable services to customers, clients or members shall charge, collect and pay sales tax at the rate ¹³[as provided in the respective Provincial Sales Tax Ordinances, 2000 or the Islamabad Capital Territory (Tax on Services) Ordinance, 2001 (XLII of 2001), as the case may be].

32. Filing of return and deposit of sales tax.—(1) A service provider, providing or rendering taxable services shall file return in accordance with the procedure laid down in section 26 of the Act read with Chapter II of the Sales Tax Rules, 2006.

¹³ Substituted for “of fifteen *per cent* of the value of taxable services provided or rendered by him” vide SRO 862(I)/2008 dated 20.08.2008.

(2) The tax due shall be deposited in the designated branch of National Bank of Pakistan under the relevant head “B02366-Sales Tax on Services collected on behalf of Provincial Governments”, in the manner as provided in the aforesaid Chapter II.

(3) In case a service is provided or rendered over a period of time and bill is to be issued on completion of service, time of supply shall be the time when service is completed or the payment, or consideration in money, in respect thereof is received whichever is earlier.

33. Determination of tax liability.— While determining his tax liability, a service provider shall be entitled to claim input tax credit for the tax paid on account of taxable purchases or imports made and utilities like telephone (excluding mobile telephone), gas and electricity consumed in ¹⁴[providing taxable services], against his output tax liability, subject to the conditions, limitations and restrictions prescribed under sections 7, 8 and 8B of the Act and the rules or notifications issued thereunder; and subject to fulfilment of the conditions laid down under section 73 of the Act.

34. Invoicing.—(1) A service provider, providing or rendering taxable services shall issue serially numbered sales tax invoices to its customers or clients or members, for the services provided or rendered, containing all the particulars as prescribed under section 23 of the Act:

Provided that the customers or clients or members who have been extended credit facility by a service provider, may, for the taxable services provided or rendered during the month, be issued serially numbered sales tax invoices at the end of each month.

(2) A service provider using computerized accounting system may issue computer generated sales tax invoice containing all the prescribed entries.

¹⁴ Substituted for “furtherance of taxable activity” vide SRO 525(I)/2008 dated 11.06.2008.

35. Specific provisions.—The specific provisions relating to particular categories of service providers are contained in Part 1 to ¹⁵[3] of this Chapter.

PART.- 1

ADVERTISEMENTS ON TELEVISION AND RADIO

36. Scope and value.— ¹⁶[(1) In relation to advertisements, the expression “taxable services” means the services in respect of advertisements—

- (a) broadcast or telecast by TV or radio stations based in Pakistan;
- (b) booked in Pakistan for broadcasting or telecasting on TV or radio stations based abroad, whether or not possessing landing rights in Pakistan; and
- (c) transmitted on closed circuit T.V. or cable T.V. network.]

(2) “Value of taxable service” for the purposes of levy of sales tax shall be the total consideration in money received or the gross amount charged by a service provider from his clients for broadcasting or telecasting of any advertisement on radio or television, including all Federal and Provincial levies but excluding the amount of sales tax.

37. Input tax adjustment by the client.— A registered person (client) whose advertisement is released on radio or television, and to whom the sales tax invoice is issued and routed through the advertising agency, can claim input tax adjustment for the amount of tax paid on account of release of advertisement on radio or television subject to the observance and fulfilment of following conditions, namely:-

- (a) payments for all such advertisements are made by such registered person through Banking channels in such manner that payment against a particular invoice is easily verified;

¹⁵ “3” substituted for “2” vide SRO 678(I)/2007 dated 06.07.2007.

¹⁶ Sub-rule substituted vide SRO 315(I)/2008 dated 27.03.2008 for “(1) In relation to advertisements, the term “taxable services” means the broadcasting or telecasting of any advertisement on radio or television.”

- (b) all invoices issued by the service provider are in accordance with the specimen invoice set out at Annex-B; and

PART.- 2

CUSTOMS AGENTS AND SHIP-CHANDLERS

38. Scope and levy in relation to Customs agents.— (1) In relation to Customs agents, value of taxable service for the purposes of levy of sales tax shall be the total consideration or charges received by a Customs agent for providing and rendering the service, excluding the amount of sales tax. It shall not include considerations received on account of transportation charges, demurrage, wharfage, customs-duties, excise duty, sales tax, provincial duties or taxes, toll taxes, municipal charges, port charges, handling charges, packing charges, labour payment and such other reimbursable expenses which a Customs agent pays on behalf of his clients against a proper receipt or invoice or bill.

(2) The sales tax registration number along with license number of the Customs agent shall be quoted on the 'Goods Declaration' or the drawback or refund claim, as the case may be.

39. Scope and levy in relation to ship-chandlers.— In relation to ship-chandlers, value of taxable services for the purposes of levy of sales tax, shall be total consideration received or the gross amount charged by a ship-chandler for providing or rendering the taxable services, including all Federal and Provincial levies but excluding the amount of sales tax. It shall not include consideration received on other accounts such as transportation charges, toll taxes, municipal charges, port charges, handling charges, packing charges and labour charges, which a ship-chandler pays on behalf of his clients against a proper receipt or bill.

¹⁷**[PART.- 3**

SERVICES PROVIDED BY STEVEDORES

39A. Tax liability of stevedores.— ¹⁸**[***]**

¹⁷ Part - 3 added vide SRO 678(I)/2007 dated 06.07.2007.

¹⁸ Sub-rules (1), (2) and (3) omitted vide SRO 525(I)/2008 dated 11.06.2008. These read as under:

(4) A stevedore shall issue serially numbered sales tax invoice as required under section 23 of the Act.

(5) Every person registered as stevedore shall file monthly sales tax return in the manner as prescribed in Chapter II of the Sales Tax Rules, 2006.

(6) The cases or disputes relating to the stevedores operating under these rules shall be dealt with in the Large Taxpayers Unit, Karachi.]

CHAPTER VII

SPECIAL PROCEDURE FOR COLLECTION AND PAYMENT OF SALES TAX FROM THE OIL MARKETING COMPANIES (SHARING OF PRODUCT)

40. Application.—The provisions of this Chapter shall apply for the collection and payment of sales tax from the oil marketing companies (OMCs) against sharing of taxable petroleum products, herein after referred to as the product in this Chapter, whether imported or otherwise, which are stored at joint installation (JIMCO), located at Mehmood Kot, District Gujrat, by or on behalf of OMCs.

41. Sharing of product.— (1) The OMCs shall be entitled to share their products without payment of sales tax at JIMCO.

“(1) The persons registered as stevedores, shall charge and pay tax on the basis of volume of cargo loaded on or discharged from the vessel, as per rates specified in the Table below namely:—

TABLE		
S. No.	Nature of cargo	Rate of sales tax
(1)	Loading and discharge of laden containers at Karachi Port and Port Qasim.	Rs.220 per move
(2)	Dry bulk or break bulk cargo handled at Karachi Port and Port Qasim.	Rs.25 per metric ton
(3)	Liquid bulk cargo handled by commercial tank and bulk terminals at Karachi Port and Port Qasim.	Rs.6.50 per metric ton

(2) Where the cargo is handled by stevedores without involving container terminal operators, tax shall be paid by the stevedores, while in case of containerized cargo passing through container terminals, the liability to pay tax shall be of the container terminal operators and in case of bulk cargo, the liability to pay tax shall be of the concerned commercial tank terminal operators, or as the case may be, of the bulk terminal operator.

(3) The stevedores shall not be entitled to any input tax adjustment or refund on any account, whatsoever.”

(2) No sales tax invoice shall be issued for the product shared between OMCs, provided that the OMCs shall not be barred from adhering to an internal invoicing system for the purpose of stock sharing.

(3) The OMC which has borrowed the product from another OMC shall return the product of the same description within the time agreed between them.

42. Register for stock sharing.— (1) Each OMC, benefiting from stock sharing facility under these rules, shall maintain, or cause to be maintained, a separate register for recording movements of stocks under sharing arrangements between OMCs.

(2) The stock sharing register, maintained under sub-rule (1), shall contain such information about credit and debit of the shared or returned stocks as is necessary to identify the movement of such stocks between the concerned OMCs.

(3) The Terminal Operator shall certify the *bona fides* of all the credit and debit entries made in the stock sharing register by 10th of the each month following the month to which the entries relate.

(4) The stock sharing register, duly certified by the Terminal Operator as aforesaid, shall be produced to the Sales Tax Department, as and when required for inspection, audit or any other authorized purpose.

43. Tax liability.— (1) The OMC which has given a product to another OMC on stock sharing basis, shall be entitled to avail input tax adjustment as provided under the Act and the rules made thereunder.

(2) The OMC, which has taken a product from another OMC, shall pay sales tax on its subsequent supply or sale to the consumers, without claiming any input tax adjustment thereon.

(3) The OMC, to whom a product taken on stock sharing basis is returned, shall pay sales tax on its supply or sale to the buyer or consumer and input tax adjustment thereon shall be admissible, if not already availed.

44. Miscellaneous.— (1) The stock of a product moved for exchange under these rules shall not be required to be declared on the sales tax return unless finally supplied or sold on payment of sales tax.

(2) The OMC, which has taken any stock of a product on sharing basis under these rules, shall not normally charge the price, over and above the price which would have been fetched by such stock had it been supplied or sold by the lending OMC.

(3) No adjustment, refund or remission of sales tax shall be allowed under any circumstances on account of variation or difference of the sales price of the exchanged stocks.

CHAPTER VIII

SPECIAL PROCEDURE FOR COLLECTION AND PAYMENT OF SALES TAX BY VEHICLE DEALERS

45. Registration. – (1) All vehicle dealers shall be required to be registered under the Act who are engaged or otherwise deal in the sale of locally manufactured vehicles and all types of imported vehicles, whether new or old or used, on the basis of commission or otherwise, whether or not such dealer is appointed or authorized by the manufacturer or importer of vehicles.

(2) All dealers shall within seven days of coming into force of this Chapter declare to the Collector of Sales Tax having jurisdiction, full particulars of his dealers and the Collector shall ensure that no such dealer of vehicles falling in his jurisdiction remains unregistered.

46. Booking of vehicles.—(1) No vehicle shall be booked by the concerned manufacturer or importer through a dealer unless the particulars of such dealer and the concerned buyer are clearly mentioned in the relevant booking documents.

(2) The aforesaid condition shall not apply in case of vehicles imported under Personal Baggage, Transfer of Residence or Gift Scheme.

47. Invoicing.— (1) Subject to sub-rule (2) each dealer shall issue a sales tax invoice in the name of the consumer or buyer, in case the manufacturer or dealer has issued invoice in the name of the dealer:

Provided that in case of motorcycles, the manufacturer shall supply the same to his dealer and the dealer shall issue invoice in the name of the buyer or consumer.

(2) Where the vehicle is invoiced directly to customer through a dealer, the dealer shall issue a delivery advice-*cum*-invoice as specified in the form set out at Annex-C indicating, *inter alia*, the amount and the sales tax, if any, charged thereon by the dealer over and above the price indicated in the invoice issued by the assembler, or as the case may be, the importer, directly in the name of the consumer. Such delivery advice-*cum*-invoice shall be handed over to the buyer at the time of delivery of the vehicle along with the invoice issued by the manufacturer or importer.

48. Declaration of commission.— (1) Each manufacturer or as the case may be, importer of vehicles shall declare to the Collector of Sales Tax having jurisdiction, the rates of commission payable to his dealers in case of each category, make and model of vehicle. Any change or alteration made therein shall be communicated to the Collector within seven days.

(2) Nothing in sub-rule (1) shall prohibit the Collector to ascertain or verify the accuracy of the declared rates or amounts of commissions and other information supplied under any of the provisions of this chapter.

49. Input tax adjustment.— Subject to such conditions, limitations and restrictions, as are imposed by sections 7, 8 and 8B of the Act and the rules or notifications issued thereunder and subject to fulfilment of the conditions laid down under section 73 of the Act, the dealers shall be entitled to input tax adjustment against their output tax liability.

50. Determination of tax liability.— (1) A dealer shall not be required to pay sales tax on such amounts of commission on which tax has been paid by the manufacturer or importer on whose behalf vehicles is sold by such dealer provided

that in case any amount is received over and above such commission, the obligation to pay tax shall be of the dealer. Such amounts and commissions not previously charged to sales tax shall be declared in the value of taxable supplies in the return.

(2) In case of vehicles exchanged without involvement of any cash payment between the dealers exclusively for subsequent sale at their respective ends, tax shall be paid only at the time of their actual sale to the public.

51. Filing of return and payment of tax.— Each dealer shall file monthly sales tax return in the manner as provided in Chapter II of the Sales Tax Rules, 2006.

52. Records to be maintained.— Each dealer shall keep proper record of all purchases, sales and tax invoices including import documents and such other records as required to be maintained under section 22 of the Act.

53. Miscellaneous.— Where so requested by the Collector, the authority competent to register the vehicles shall furnish information about the vehicles on which sales tax has been paid under these rules.

CHAPTER IX

SPECIAL PROCEDURE FOR PROCESSING OF REFUND CLAIMS FILED BY THE PERSONS ENGAGED IN MAKING ZERO-RATED SUPPLY OF GINNED COTTON

54. Application.—These rules shall apply for processing of refund claims filed by the registered cotton ginners engaged in separating cottonseeds from cotton and pressing of ginned cotton and making zero-rated supply of the cotton so ginned.

55. Procedure for payment of refund.— (1) For the purposes of processing of refund claims filed by the cotton ginners on account of electricity and other tax paid inputs, the following benchmarks shall be adhered to for determining admissibility of the claim, namely:-

- (a) for the ginning units, including composite ones, a maximum of eighteen units of electricity, three yards of hessian cloth and 2.25 kgs of bailing hoops per bale of ginned cotton pressed; and
- (b) in case of ginning units consuming high speed diesel (HSD) for self-generation of electric power, a maximum of six litres of HSD per bale of ginned cotton.

(2) The refund claims filed by the cotton ginners on account of utilities and other tax paid inputs, shall be processed and sanctioned subject to verification of corresponding production of cottonseed, as illustrated in the example below:

EXAMPLE:

- (a) Total units of electricity consumed: 1800 units
- (b) Total bales of ginned cotton to be produced: 100 bales
- (c) Standard weight per bale of ginned cotton: 170 kgs
- (d) Estimated weight of ginned cotton to be produced on consuming 1800 units of electricity: 17000 kgs
- (e) Estimated weight of Hessian cloth to be consumed for packing 17000 kgs of ginned cotton 300 yards
- (f) Estimated weight of bailing hoops to be consumed for packing 17000 kgs of ginned cotton 225 kgs
- (g) Approx. raw cotton (*phutti*) required for producing 16500 kgs of ginned cotton: 51500 kgs
- (h) Average yield of cottonseed from raw cotton @ 58%: 29900 kgs

56. Monthly statement.— Each ginning unit including a composite ginning unit, shall submit to the Collector of Sales Tax having jurisdiction, monthly statement of production and supply of ginned cotton, cottonseed and cottonseed oil in the format set out in Annex-D, by the 5th day of the month following the tax period.

57. Notice to be given by the ginning unit.— A ginning unit, or as the case may be, a composite ginning unit, shall, at the time of commencement of ginning activity and at the time of closure thereof, inform the Collector of Sales Tax having jurisdiction on the day earlier than the commencement of ginning activity, or as the case may be, on the day following the cessation of ginning activity.

58. Final statement to be furnished by the ginning unit.— Each ginning unit including a composite ginning unit shall, within fifteen days of the cessation of the ginning activity, furnish to the Collector of Sales Tax having jurisdiction, a statement regarding production and supply of ginned cotton, cottonseed, cottonseed oil, oil cake and oil dirt, in the format set out in Annex-E.

¹⁹[CHAPTER X

SPECIAL PROCEDURE FOR PAYMENT OF SALES TAX BY ²⁰[] IMPORTERS.**

²¹[**58A. Application.—** The provisions of this Chapter shall apply to imports of all taxable goods as are chargeable to tax under section 3 of the Act or any notification issued thereunder.

¹⁹ Chapter X, XI and XII added vide SRO 678(I)/2007 dated 06.07.2007.

²⁰ The word “COMMERCIAL” omitted vide SRO 525(I)/2008 dated 11.06.2008.

²¹ Rules 58A to 58E substituted vide SRO 525(I)/2008 dated 11.06.2008. Earlier these read as under:

“58A. Application.— The provisions of this Chapter shall apply to the commercial importers i.e. the persons who are not registered as manufacturers and who import goods for subsequent supply to other persons in the same state.

58B. Payment of sales tax by commercial importers.—(1) A commercial importer shall pay sales tax only at import stage in the manner as prescribed under a notification issued by the Federal Government in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (5) of section 3 of the Act, 1990 read with section 7A thereof.

(2) In case of supply of locally purchased goods, other than the goods in respect of which value addition is already fixed through a separate notification issued under the Act, if made by a commercial importer, sales tax shall be paid at the rate specified under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Act and subject to other provisions of the Act.

(3) The sales tax leviable, as aforesaid, shall be paid by the commercial importer in the same manner and at the same time as if it were a duty of customs payable under the Customs Act, 1969 (IV of 1969).

58B. Payment of sales tax on account of minimum value addition.—(1)

The sales tax on account of minimum value addition (hereinafter referred to as value addition tax in this Chapter), shall be levied and collected at import stage on goods as specified aforesaid at the rate of two per cent of the value of goods in addition to the tax chargeable under section 3 of the Act or a notification issued thereunder.

Provided that the value addition tax shall not be charged on the goods as are imported by a manufacturer for in-house consumption.

(2) The value addition tax paid at import stage shall form part of input tax, and the importer shall deduct the same from the output tax due for the tax period, subject

(4) The sales tax so charged shall be recorded on the Goods Declaration against the following respective heads of accounts:

- | | |
|---------|--|
| (a) | In case of Goods also liable to duties of excise: |
| “B02332 | Sales Tax on Goods Liable to Federal Excise-Other Collections” |
| (b) | In case of Goods not liable to duties of excise |
| “B02342 | Sales Tax on Goods not Liable to Federal Excise-Other Collections” |

58C. Invoices and records.— A commercial importer shall issue a serially numbered tax invoice for each supply, as required under section 23 of the Act and shall maintain such records as are prescribed under section 22 of the said Act:

Provided that the tax charged through invoices shall not exceed the amount of sales tax paid by the commercial importer at import stage.

58D. Exemption from payment of tax on supply of imported goods and exemption from audit.—

(1) Upon payment of sales tax as prescribed under these rules at import stage, the commercial importer shall be exempt from payment of sales tax on further supply of imported goods in respect of which he has paid sales tax at import stage and there upon shall be exempt from the requirements of audit.

(2) Exemption from payment of tax and audit under this rule shall not be available if the Collector of Sales Tax is satisfied that a commercial importer has issued invoices showing amount of sales tax in excess of that actually paid at import stage.

58E. Filing of return.— A commercial importer shall file sales tax return on quarterly basis in the manner prescribed in Chapter II of the Sales Tax Rules, 2006, according to the schedule herein below, namely:-

- (a) the tax return for the quarter ending on 30th September shall be filed by the 15th day of October;
- (b) the tax return for the quarter ending on 31st December shall be filed by the 15th day of January;
- (c) the tax return for the quarter ending on 31st March shall be filed by the 15th day of April; and
- (d) the tax return for the quarter ending on 30th June shall be filed by the 15th day of July.”

to limitations and restrictions under the Act, for determining his net liability. The excess of input tax over output tax shall be carried forwarded to the next tax period as provided in section 10 of the Act.

²²**[58C. Tax not to be refunded.--** (1) 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.

(2) The registered person, if also dealing in goods other than imported goods, shall be entitled to file refund claim of excess carried forward input tax for a period as provided in section 10 or in a notification issued thereunder by the Board after deducting the amount attributable to the tax paid at import stage i.e. sum of amounts paid during the claim period and brought forward to claim period. Such deducted amount may be carried forward to subsequent tax period.]

58D. Treatment of existing stocks of commercial importers.— The closing stocks of imported goods held by commercial importers on 30th June 2008 on which additional sales tax at two per cent was paid at import stage shall be disposed of under the provisions of this Chapter as in force before 1st July, 2008. The differential amount payable, in case tax charged was higher than that paid at import stage, shall be paid on the monthly return as arrears of tax.

58E. Filing of return and audit.— (1) The importers paying value addition tax under this Chapter shall file monthly return as provided in Chapter II of the Sales Tax Rules, 2006.

(2) The importers who do not claim any refund of excess input tax shall not be subjected to audit except with the permission of the Board.]

²² Rule 58C substituted vide SRO 862(I)/2008 dated 20.08.2008. Earlier it read as under:

“58C. Value Addition Tax not to be refunded.-- (1) In no case, the refund of excess input tax over output tax, which is attributable to value addition tax, shall be refunded to a registered person.

(2) The registered person shall be entitled to file refund claim of excess carried forward input tax for a period as provided in section 10 or in a notification issued by the Board after deducting the amount attributable to value addition tax (i.e. sum of amounts paid during the claim period and brought forward to claim period). Such deducted amount shall be carried forward to subsequent tax period.”

CHAPTER XI

SPECIAL PROCEDURE FOR PAYMENT OF SALES TAX BY STEEL-MELTERS, RE-ROLLERS AND SHIP BREAKERS

58F. Application.— The provisions of this Chapter shall apply to all steel melting, steel re-rolling, ship breaking units and to Pakistan Steel Mills²³[, Heavy Mechanical Complex] and Peoples Steel Mills, wherever applicable.

58G. Registration.— Every steel-melter, steel re-roller and ship breaker, if not already registered, shall obtain registration in the manner prescribed in Chapter I of the Sales Tax Rules, ²⁴[2006].

58H. Payment of tax.— (1) Every steel-melter, steel re-roller and composite unit of steel melting and re-rolling (having a single electricity meter), shall pay sales tax at the rate of ²⁵[six rupees] per unit of electricity consumed for the production of steel billets, ingots and mild steel (MS) products which will be considered as their final discharge of sales tax liability.

(2) Payment of tax by steel melters, re-rollers and composite units of melting and re-rolling shall be made through electricity bills alongwith electricity charges²⁶[:

Provided that in case the due amount of sales tax mentioned in sub-rule (1) is not mentioned in the electricity bill issued to any steel melter or re-roller or composite unit of melting and re-rolling, the said melter or re-roller or composite unit shall deposit the due amount of tax for the relevant tax period at the rate of ²⁷[six rupees] per unit of electricity consumed excluding the amount of sales tax already paid on the electricity bill related to the said tax period through his monthly sales tax return.]

²³ Inserted vide SRO 408(I)/2008 dated 29th April, 2008.

²⁴ Substituted for “2007” vide SRO 525(I)/2008 dated 11.06.2008.

²⁵ Substituted for “four rupees and seventy five paisas” vide SRO 525(I)/2008 dated 11.06.2008.

²⁶ Proviso added vide SRO 952(I)/2007 dated 17.09.2007.

²⁷ Substituted for “four rupees and seventy five paisas” vide SRO 525(I)/2008 dated 11.06.2008.

(3) In case of default in payment of sales tax by the due date mentioned on the electricity bill, besides other legal action by the concerned Sales Tax Collectorate, the concerned electric supply company shall disconnect the electricity connection of the unit.

(4) Ship breakers shall pay sales tax at the rate of ²⁸[eight hundred and forty-eight] rupees per metric tonne of re-rollable scrap supplied by them. The quantity of re-rollable scrap shall constitute 70.5% of the total LDT of the ship imported for breaking. The ship-breakers shall clear their sales tax liabilities in respect of ships weighing up to ten thousand LDT within four months, while in case of ships weighing more than ten thousand LDT, within eight months from the date of filing of Goods Declaration. The sales tax liability shall be discharged by the ship-breaker either on completion of clearance of goods obtained from breaking of vessel or within the maximum time period allowed as aforesaid, whichever is earlier:

(5) Pakistan Steel Mills, Karachi²⁹[, Heavy Mechanical Complex, Taxila] and Peoples Steel Mills, Karachi shall pay sales tax on their products under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Sales Tax Act, 1990 read with section 7 and section 8B of the Act.

(6) Steel melters and re-rollers, except Pakistan Steel Mills³⁰[, Heavy Mechanical Complex and Peoples Steel Mills, paying sales tax on fixed rates through electricity bills shall not be entitled to any input tax adjustment.

31

²⁸ Substituted for “^A[four thousand five hundred and forty-five]” vide SRO 862(I)/2008 20.08.2008.

^A Substituted for “thirty five hundred” vide SRO 525(I)/2008 dated 11.06.2008.

“

²⁹ Inserted vide SRO 408(I)/2008 dated 29th April, 2008.

³⁰ Inserted vide SRO 408(I)/2008 dated 29th April, 2008.

³¹ Rule 58I substituted vide SRO 862(I)/2008 dated 20.08.2008. Earlier it read as under:

58I. Invoices and returns.— (1) Sales tax invoices shall be issued by steel melters to re-rollers showing sales tax amount of A[five thousand one hundred and eighty] rupees per metric tonne.

(2) For B[registered persons], sales tax invoices shall be issued by steel re-rollers using ingots/billets of steel melters showing sales tax amount of C[five thousand nine hundred and sixty] rupees per metric tonne.

³²**[58Ha. Steel melters and re-rollers operating on self-generation basis.—**

(1) Steel melters producing electricity with the help of gas generators shall discharge

(3) Re-rollers using billets of Pakistan Steel Mills D[or Heavy Mechanical Complex] E[or Peoples Steel Mills] or imported billets shall issue sales tax invoices to F[registered persons] showing sales tax of G[six thousand and nine hundred] rupees per metric tonne.

H[(3a) Re-rollers using ship-plates and re-rollable scrap as raw material shall issue sales tax invoices to registered persons showing sales tax of five thousand three hundred and twenty-five rupees per metric tonne.]

(4) For buyers other than I[registered persons], steel re-rollers shall issue invoices showing sales tax of J[seven hundred and eighty] rupees per metric tonne.

(5) Sales tax invoices in respect of supplies of billets shall be issued by Pakistan Steel Mills K[, Heavy Mechanical Complex] and Peoples Steel Mills showing sales tax amount of forty L[six thousand one hundred and twenty] rupees per metric tonne.

M[(6) Persons supplying imported MS products to N[registered persons] shall issue invoices showing sales tax of O[six thousand and nine hundred] rupees per metric tonne. For supplies of imported MS products made to buyers other than P[registered persons], sales tax amount of Q[seven hundred and eighty] rupees per metric tonne shall be shown in the invoices.]

(7) Ship breakers shall issue invoices of re-rollable scrap supplied by them showing sales tax of R[four thousand five hundred and forty-five] rupees per metric tonne. The remeltable scrap supplied by ship breakers shall be zero-rated.

(8) Every steel-melter and steel re-roller paying sales tax under these rules shall submit a copy of electricity bill duly authenticated by the concerned Association along with sales tax return in the format set out at annex-1.

(9) The due date for filing of return shall be the 28th day of the month following the tax period to which the electricity bill relates.

^A Substituted for “forty one hundred” vide SRO 525(I)/2008 dated 11.06.2008.

^B Substituted for “downstream steel industry (the industry using steel products as raw materials for value addition purposes)” vide SRO 525(I)/2008 dated 11.06.2008.

^C Substituted for “forty seven hundred and seventeen” vide SRO 525(I)/2008 dated 11.06.2008.

^D Inserted vide SRO 408(I)/2008 dated 29th April, 2008.

^E Inserted vide SRO 952(I)/2007 dated 17.09.2007.

^F Substituted for “downstream industry” vide SRO 525(I)/2008 dated 11.06.2008.

^G Substituted for “fifty four hundred and sixty” vide SRO 525(I)/2008 dated 11.06.2008.

^H Sub-rule inserted vide SRO 525(I)/2008 dated 11.06.2008.

^I Substituted for” downstream industry” vide SRO 525(I)/2008 dated 11.06.2008.

^J Substituted for “six hundred seventeen” vide SRO 525(I)/2008 dated 11.06.2008.

^K Inserted vide SRO 408(I)/2008 dated 29th April, 2008

^L Substituted for “forty eight hundred and forty five” vide SRO 525(I)/2008 dated 11.06.2008.

^M Sub-rule substituted vide SRO 952(I)/2007 dated 17.09.2007 for following:

“ (6) Persons supplying imported MS products shall issue invoices showing sales tax of fifty four hundred and sixty rupees per metric tonne.”

^N Substituted for “downstream industry (i.e. the industry using steel products as raw materials for value addition purposes)” vide SRO 525(I)/2008 dated 11.06.2008.

^O Substituted for “fifty four hundred and sixty” vide SRO 525(I)/2008 dated 11.06.2008.

^P Substituted for “downstream industry” vide SRO 525(I)/2008 dated 11.06.2008.

^Q Substituted for “six hundred and seventeen” vide SRO 525(I)/2008 dated 11.06.2008.

^R Substituted for “thirty six hundred” vide SRO 525(I)/2008 dated 11.06.2008.

³² Rule 58Ha inserted vide SRO 1006(I)/2007 dated 03.10.2007.

their sales tax liability on the basis of the gas bill for the relevant month as per the following formula:—

Sales tax payable = HM^3 (or hundred cubic meter) x Rs. ³³[1972] – (sales tax paid on gas bill).

(2) Re-rolling mills operating on self-generated electricity shall discharge their tax liability on monthly basis, in the following manner:--

Sales tax payable = mill size (in inches) x Rs. ³⁴[38,964]:

Provided that the registered person shall deduct sales tax paid on diesel consumed from the payable amount as above provided the taxpayer holds valid sales tax invoice:

Provided further that if a re-rolling mill operating on self-generation basis remains closed for 7 or more days consecutively during a tax period, the registered person shall inform through telephone or fax to the respective Collector of Sales Tax and the representative of the Association prior to the closure of the mill. A survey report shall accordingly be prepared by the monitoring committee comprising of one or more sales tax officer(s) nominated by the concerned Collector of Sales Tax and representatives of Pakistan Steel Re-Rolling Mills Association and the tax liability of the said mill shall be determined on the basis of above formula for the number of days the mill remains in operation during the month.]

³⁵**[58I. Invoices and returns.**— (1) Sales tax invoices shall be issued by steel melters to re-rollers showing sales tax amount of five thousand five hundred and twenty-six rupees per metric ton.

³³ Substituted for “1562” vide SRO 525(I)/2008 dated 11.06.2008.

³⁴ Substituted for “thirty five hundred” vide SRO 525(I)/2008 dated 11.06.2008.

³⁵ Rule 58I substituted vide 862x. Earlier it read as under:

“**58I. Invoices and returns.**— (1) Sales tax invoices shall be issued by steel melters to re-rollers showing sales tax amount of A[five thousand one hundred and eighty] rupees per metric tonne.

(2) For B[registered persons], sales tax invoices shall be issued by steel re-rollers using ingots/billets of steel melters showing sales tax amount of C[five thousand nine hundred and sixty] rupees per metric tonne.

(3) Re-rollers using billets of Pakistan Steel Mills ^D[or Heavy Mechanical Complex] ^E[or Peoples Steel Mills] or imported billets shall issue sales tax invoices to ^F[registered persons] showing sales tax of ^G[six thousand and nine hundred] rupees per metric tonne.

^H[(3a) Re-rollers using ship-plates and re-rollable scrap as raw material shall issue sales tax invoices to registered persons showing sales tax of five thousand three hundred and twenty-five rupees per metric tonne.]

(4) For buyers other than ^I[registered persons], steel re-rollers shall issue invoices showing sales tax of ^J[seven hundred and eighty] rupees per metric tonne.

(5) Sales tax invoices in respect of supplies of billets shall be issued by Pakistan Steel Mills ^K[, Heavy Mechanical Complex] and Peoples Steel Mills showing sales tax amount of forty ^L[six thousand one hundred and twenty] rupees per metric tonne.

^M[(6) Persons supplying imported MS products to ^N[registered persons] shall issue invoices showing sales tax of ^O[six thousand and nine hundred] rupees per metric tonne. For supplies of imported MS products made to buyers other than ^P[registered persons], sales tax amount of ^Q[seven hundred and eighty] rupees per metric tonne shall be shown in the invoices.]

(7) Ship breakers shall issue invoices of re-rollable scrap supplied by them showing sales tax of ^R[four thousand five hundred and forty-five] rupees per metric tonne. The remeltable scrap supplied by ship breakers shall be zero-rated.

(8) Every steel-melter and steel re-roller paying sales tax under these rules shall submit a copy of electricity bill duly authenticated by the concerned Association along with sales tax return in the format set out at annex-1.

(9) The due date for filing of return shall be the 28th day of the month following the tax period to which the electricity bill relates.”

^A Substituted for “forty one hundred” vide SRO 525(I)/2008 dated 11.06.2008.

^B Substituted for “downstream steel industry (the industry using steel products as raw materials for value addition purposes)” vide SRO 525(I)/2008 dated 11.06.2008.

(2) For supplies to registered persons, sales tax invoices shall be issued by steel re-rollers using ingots or billets of steel melters showing sales tax amount of five thousand nine hundred and sixty rupees per metric ton.

(3) Re-rollers using billets of Pakistan Steel Mills or Heavy Mechanical Complex or Peoples Steel Mills or imported billets shall issue sales tax invoices to downstream industry showing sales tax of seven thousand three hundred and eight rupees per metric ton.

(4) Re-rollers using ship-plates and re-rollable scrap as raw material shall issue sales tax invoices to registered persons showing sales tax of five thousand six hundred and twenty-eight rupees per metric ton.

(5) For buyers other than registered persons, steel re-rollers shall issue invoices showing sales tax of seven hundred eighty rupees per metric ton.

(6) Persons supplying imported MS products to registered persons shall issue invoices showing sales tax of seven thousand three hundred and eight rupees per metric ton. For supplies of imported MS products made to buyers other than registered persons, sales tax amount of seven hundred and eighty rupees per metric ton shall be shown in the invoices.

^C Substituted for “forty seven hundred and seventeen” vide SRO 525(I)/2008 dated 11.06.2008.

^D Inserted vide SRO 408(I)/2008 dated 29th April, 2008.

^E Inserted vide SRO 952(I)/2007 dated 17.09.2007.

^F Substituted for “downstream industry” vide SRO 525(I)/2008 dated 11.06.2008.

^G Substituted for “fifty four hundred and sixty” vide SRO 525(I)/2008 dated 11.06.2008.

^H Sub-rule inserted vide SRO 525(I)/2008 dated 11.06.2008.

^I Substituted for” downstream industry” vide SRO 525(I)/2008 dated 11.06.2008.

^J Substituted for “six hundred seventeen” vide SRO 525(I)/2008 dated 11.06.2008.

^K Inserted vide SRO 408(I)/2008 dated 29th April, 2008

^L Substituted for “forty eight hundred and forty five” vide SRO 525(I)/2008 dated 11.06.2008.

^M Sub-rule substituted vide SRO 952(I)/2007 dated 17.09.2007 for following:

“(6) Persons supplying imported MS products shall issue invoices showing sales tax of fifty four hundred and sixty rupees per metric tonne.”

^N Substituted for “downstream industry (i.e. the industry using steel products as raw materials for value addition purposes)” vide SRO 525(I)/2008 dated 11.06.2008.

^O Substituted for “fifty four hundred and sixty” vide SRO 525(I)/2008 dated 11.06.2008.

^P Substituted for “downstream industry” vide SRO 525(I)/2008 dated 11.06.2008.

^Q Substituted for “six hundred and seventeen” vide SRO 525(I)/2008 dated 11.06.2008.

^R Substituted for “thirty six hundred” vide SRO 525(I)/2008 dated 11.06.2008.

(7) Every steel-melter and steel re-roller paying sales tax under these rules shall submit a copy of electricity bill showing payment of tax due duly authenticated by the concerned Association along with a copy of sales tax return to the Collector having jurisdiction.

(8) The due date for filing of return shall be the 28th day of the month following the tax period to which the electricity bill relates.]

58J. Records.— Every steel-melter, re-roller and ship breaker shall be required to maintain records specified under section 22 of the Act.

58K. Values of steel products.— The items specified in column (2) of the Table below shall be assessed for the purpose of sales tax on the values fixed in column (4) thereof:

TABLE

S. No.	Description	HS Code	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Billets supplied by Pakistan Steel Mills ³⁶ [, Heavy Mechanical Complex] and Peoples Steel Mills	Respective heading	Rs. ³⁷ [40,800]/- PMT
2.	Imported billets	-do-	US\$ ³⁸ [600] PMT
3.	Imported re-rollable scrap	72.04	US\$ ³⁹ [480] PMT
4.	Re-rollable scrap supplied by ship breakers	-do-	Rs. ⁴⁰ [30,300]/- PMT
⁴¹ [***]			

³⁶ Inserted vide SRO 408(I)/2008 dated 29th April, 2008.

³⁷ Substituted for “32,300” vide SRO 525(I)/2008 dated 11.06.2008.

³⁸ Substituted for “500” vide SRO 525(I)/2008 dated 11.06.2008.

³⁹ Substituted for “400” vide SRO 525(I)/2008 dated 11.06.2008.

⁴⁰ Substituted for “24,000” vide SRO 525(I)/2008 dated 11.06.2008.

⁴¹ Serial no. 5 omitted vide SRO 862(I)/2008 dated 20.08.2008. It read as under:

5. Ingots and billets supplied by other steel melters. Respect heading Rs. ^A[34,535]/- PMT

^A Substituted for “27,335” vide SRO 525(I)/2008 dated 11.06.2008.

58L. Responsibility of All Pakistan Steel Melters' and All Pakistan Steel Re-rollers Associations.— The All Pakistan Steel Melters' Association and All Pakistan Steel Re-rollers' Association shall be responsible to ensure that the steel melters and re-rollers pay sales tax in the manner specified in these rules, and in case of non-compliance, the Association shall actively assist the concerned Collectorate for enforcement and recovery of sales tax due along with default surcharge calculated thereon, besides any other proceedings that may be initiated against the defaulting steel-melter or steel re-roller under the Act. All Pakistan Steel Melters Association and All Pakistan Steel Re-rolling Mills Association shall be authorized to authenticate the paid electricity bills of steel melters and steel re-rollers paying sales tax under these rules. The Associations shall be responsible to maintain unit-wise record of sales tax paid by all steel-melters and re-rollers on monthly basis. Every case of default in payment of sales tax shall be reported by the President of the concerned Association to the concerned Collector of Sales Tax or any other officer nominated by the Board within seven days after the due date for payment of electricity bill.

58M. Monitoring Committee.— A monitoring committee comprising of officers of Sales Tax, representatives of concerned Associations and any other person as may be nominated by the Board shall be constituted through a General Order to monitor the collection of sales tax under these rules on monthly basis.

⁴²[**58MA. Option to pay sales tax on *ad valorem* basis.**— (1) The steel melters and re-rollers may opt to pay sales tax on *ad valorem* basis at the rate specified in sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Act after deduction of input tax paid on their inputs subject to limits and conditions as specified under the Act or notifications issued thereunder. Such melters and re-rollers shall discharge their liability in the manner as indicated below, namely:—

(a) such registered persons opting to pay sales tax under this rule shall inform the Collector having jurisdiction and the option so exercised shall remain in force till the end of the financial year;

⁴² Rules 58MA and 58MB inserted vide SRO 862(I)/2008 dated 20.08.2008.

(b) the Collector shall coordinate with the electricity distribution companies to ensure that sales tax amount at the rate specified in sub-rule (1) of rule 58H is not included in the electricity bills of those registered persons who opt to pay sales tax under this rule;

(c) the production subject to sales tax liability shall be determined at one metric ton of billets or ingots per 800 KWH of electricity consumed for steel melters and at one metric ton of mild steel products per 130 KWH of electricity consumed for steel re-rollers;

(d) such registered persons shall pay sales tax on the production as determined as above at minimum value of forty-seven thousand rupees per metric ton of billets or ingots or at minimum value of fifty-four thousand rupees per metric ton of re-rolled mild steel products, as the case may be; and

(e) steel melters and re-rollers operating under this rule shall be entitled to input tax credit subject to limitations provided in sections 7, 8, 8B and 73 of the Act and other applicable provisions, provided the input goods are meant for taxable supplies.

(2) The records maintained by registered persons opting to pay sales tax under this rule shall be subjected to audit every year.

58MB. Treatment for composite units.— Steel melters and re-rollers who also supply products other than billets, ingots and re-rolled MS products shall follow standard sales tax procedure. The fixed taxes and values prescribed under this Chapter shall not be applicable to supplies of such registered persons.]

CHAPTER XII

⁴³[SPECIAL PROCEDURE FOR PAYMENT OF SALES TAX BY WHOLESALE-CUM-RETAIL OUTLETS

⁴³ Chapter heading and rules 58N to 58R substituted vide SRO 525(I)/2008 dated 11.06.2008. Earlier these read as under:

58N. Application.— The provisions of this Chapter shall apply to such chains of wholesale-*cum*-retail outlets, 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 consumers and who maintain their records electronically.

SPECIAL PROCEDURE FOR PAYMENT OF SALES TAX BY MANUFACTURERS OF BISCUITS, CONFECTIONERY AND SNACKS

58N. Application.— The provisions of this Chapter shall apply to the manufacturers of biscuits, confectionery and snacks who are required to pay sales tax on printed retail price in terms of clause (a) of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Act, read with the Third Schedule thereto.

Explanation.— The expression “snacks” includes potato chips and sticks falling in PCT heading No. 20.05 and cheese balls falling in PCT heading No. 19.04.

58O. Mode and manner of payment of tax.— All the registered manufacturers of biscuits, confectionery and snacks shall, in addition to the sales tax payable at the rate of fifteen percent of the value at which the goods are cleared or supplied from the factory (*ex*-factory price), pay sales tax on a value addition of twelve per cent in lieu of sales tax payable on the basis of printed retail price, as illustrated below:—

Illustration:

(a)	Actual value of supply (<i>ex</i> factory price excluding sales tax)	Rs. 100.00
(b)	Sales tax on <i>ex</i> factory price [15% of (a)]	Rs. 15.00
(c)	Value addition at 12% [12% of (a)]	Rs. 12.00
(d)	Sales tax on value addition [15% of (c)]	Rs. 1.80
(e)	Total value added assessable value for manufacturer [(a) + (c)]	Rs. 112.00
(f)	Sales tax on value added assessable value payable by the manufacturer [(b) + (d)] or [15% of (e)]	Rs. 16.80.

58P. Determination of tax liability.— While determining his tax liability, a manufacturer shall be entitled to claim input tax credit for the tax paid on account of taxable purchases or imports made by him and utilities like gas or electricity consumed for furtherance of taxable activity, against his output tax liability, subject to the conditions, limitations, and restrictions prescribed under section 7 and 8 of the Act and the rules or notifications issued thereunder and subject to fulfillment of the conditions laid down under section 73 of the Act.

58Q. Printing of retail price.— The retail price inclusive of sales tax shall be legibly, prominently and indelibly printed or embossed by a manufacturer on each article, packet, container, package, cover or label, as the case may be. The manufacturer, who for any reason cannot have the retail price printed, shall declare to the Collector of Sales Tax having jurisdiction the retail price, at which the item would be sold to the general body of consumers, along with the reasons or justification for not printing the retail price.

58R. Distributors and wholesalers to be exempted. — The distributors and wholesalers shall be exempted from payment of sales tax on biscuits, confectionery and chips on which the manufacturer has charged sales tax in the manner prescribed in this chapter.”

58O. Rate and determination of sales tax.— (1) A wholesaler-*cum*-retailer operating under these rules shall, in respect of the supplies made by him, pay sales tax at the rate specified in sub-sections (1) or (2) of section 3 of the Act or any notification issued thereunder, as the case may be.

(2) The liability to pay sales tax shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of sections 7 and 8 of the Act.

58P. Filing of return, and payment of sales tax and maintenance of records.— (1) The wholesaler-*cum*-retailers operating under these rules shall file sales tax return and deposit the amount of tax due as provided in Chapter II of the Sales Tax Rules, 2006.

(2) The registered wholesaler-*cum*-retailer shall issue a serially numbered computer generated sales tax invoice, indicating the description of goods supplied along with value and sales tax chargeable thereon.

(3) The wholesaler-*cum*-retailer shall maintain entire sales tax records, as required under section 22 of the Act, electronically.

58Q. Supplies to diplomats and diplomatic missions and refund of tax collected.— (1) In case the supplies are made by the wholesaler-*cum*-retailers to diplomats and diplomatic missions, the same shall be charged to sales tax at zero rate provided an exemption certificate issued by Ministry of Foreign Affairs is provided mentioning the description and quantity of goods to be purchased.

(2) The invoice issued against zero-rated supplies as aforesaid shall mention the reference number and date of the exemption certificate.

(3) In case the supplies to a diplomat or diplomatic mission have been charged to sales tax at a rate other than zero, the wholesaler-*cum*-retailer may refund the amount charged after preparation of a credit note mentioning the particulars of the invoice and the exemption certificate.

58R. Miscellaneous.— (1) The provisions of Chapters II and X of these rules shall not apply to the wholesaler-*cum*-retailers operating under this Chapter.

(2) The purchases made by wholesaler-*cum*-retailer operating under this Chapter shall not be subjected to extra tax provided under Chapter XIII.

(3) The provisions of section 73 of the Act shall not affect the admissibility of input tax adjustment where the wholesaler-*cum*-retailer receives consideration in cash against the supplies made by him.]

⁴⁴[CHAPTER XIII

SPECIAL PROCEDURE FOR PAYMENT OF EXTRA SALES TAX ON SPECIFIED ELECTRIC HOME APPLIANCES

58S. Application.— The provisions of this Chapter shall apply to the supplies of electric home appliances namely, television sets, refrigerators, freezers, air conditioners, electric ovens, microwave ovens, washing machines, spin dryers, and DVD/ CD players of all types, hereinafter referred to as specified electric goods in this Chapter.

58T. Mode, manner and rate applicable for payment of extra amount of tax.— (1) Extra amount of sales tax at the rate of 0.75% of value of supplies shall be levied and collected on the supplies of all specified electric goods by manufacturers and importers in addition to the tax payable under sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 3 of the Act, as the case may be.

(2) Extra amount of sales tax so charged and collected by the above listed registered persons shall be declared in the column relating to 'other supplies' in the monthly return and shall form part of output tax declared by the said registered person.

(3) The supplier of specified electric goods shall mention the extra amount of sales tax charged under this chapter separately on the sales tax invoice to be issued by them.

⁴⁴ New Chapter inserted vide SRO 525(I)/2008 dated 11.06.2008.

(4) The said registered persons shall charge the said extra sales tax even if they have paid any tax relating to value addition at import stage.

(5) The specified electric goods on which extra sales tax has been paid in the aforesaid manner shall be exempt from payment of sales tax on subsequent supplies including those as made by a retailer.

(6) The retailers operating under Chapter II shall be entitled to deduct value of supplies subject to extra tax under this Chapter from their turnover for the purpose of payment of sales tax under the said Chapter. However, they shall pay sales tax at a rate specified in Chapter II which is based on their total turnover.

(7) If a registered person, other than a retailer, who buys the specified electric goods on payment of extra sales tax under this Chapter, also deals in sale and purchase of other goods, he shall discharge his liability in respect of such other goods under sub-section (1) of section 3 and other relevant provisions of the Act and shall also be entitled to input tax adjustment only in respect of taxable supplies of such other goods.

(8) A registered person who is engaged exclusively in purchase and sale of specified electric goods and purchases the same on payment of extra sales tax, shall file quarterly sales tax return, in the manner prescribed in rule 7.]

59. Repeal.— The Sales Tax Special Procedure Rules, 2006 are hereby repealed.

ANNEX-A
[See rule 28]

Monthly Statement by
Trading Corporation of Pakistan

S. T. Registration no. _____

The Sales Tax Special Procedures Rules, 2007

S. No.	Name of sugar mill	Total Qty purchased (Kgs.)	Total value (excluding sales tax) (Rs.)	Sugar exported	
				Qty (Kgs.)	Value (Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)

Sugar supplied in local market		Sales tax involved (Rs)	Date of payment of	
Qty (Kgs.)	Value (Rs.)		Price/Value (Rs.)	Sales tax (Rs.)
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)

Signature of Authorised Person

ANNEX-B
[See rule 37(b)]

NAME OF THE COMPANY

Address: _____
Phone No.: _____ Fax: No.: _____
Sales Tax Registration No. _____

Invoice No.: _____
Date of Issue: _____

M/s. _____

(Name & address of client)

Through
M/s. _____

(Name & address of advertising agency)

Agency Code: _____
[TV Channel]

Advertiser:
M/s. _____
(Name of client)

Client's Sales Tax Reg. No. _____
Consumer Product _____

CENTRE	POSITION	QTY	DURATION	RATE	AMOUNT
--------	----------	-----	----------	------	--------

GROSS AMOUNT: Rs. _____

ADD 15% Sales Tax Rs. _____ Total: Rs. _____

LESS 15% Agency Commission (Rs. _____)

Net Payable Rs. _____

- Kindly make payment of this invoice by crossed cheque [Payee's Account only] in favour of M/s. _____
- ___% late payment surcharge will be levied if the invoice is not paid by _____

FOR M/s _____
(Name of telecasting company)

ANNEX-C
[See rule 47(2)]

DELIVERY ADVICE-*CUM*-INVOICE

SNo.

S.Tax
Reg.#

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

NAME OF THE DEALER

NTN

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Collector _____

PART 'A'

(Customer's
Particulars)

Sales Order No.	
Customer Name.	
Address.	
Customer Phone #	
PART 'B'	
(Vehicle Particulars)	
ENGINE NO:	
COLOUR	

Manufacturer Invoice Number.	
Manufacturer Invoice Date.	
NTN No.	
NIC No.	
Customer S.Tax Reg.#	
DESCRIPTION	
CHASIS NO	
Registration No. (if applicable) (Number Plate)	

PART 'C'

(Invoicing Portion)

- (i) Manufacturer's or importer's Invoice price Rs. _____
- (ii) Amount, if any, charged over and above the manufacturer or importer's invoice Rs. _____
- (iii) Sales tax charged on the amount mentioned in (ii) above Rs. _____

We this day have taken the delivery of the above vehicle (through name of the dealer) detail of which is specified above together with the following items in perfect running condition to our satisfaction.

A) Spare
Wheel

B) Tool Kit

C) Warranty Book

Authorized Signature (Dealer)

Name _____

Title _____

Date _____

Authorized Receiver Signature

Name _____

Date _____

NIC _____

MONTHLY STATEMENT TO BE FURNISHED BY A GINNER

Name of Registered Person _____

S. T. Registration no. _____

(Weight in Kgs)

S. No.	Description of goods	Opening balance at the start of month	Total Qty produced during the month	Total Qty. supplied during the month	Closing balance at the end of the month
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)

Additional Statement to be furnished by a Composite Ginning Unit

(Weight in kgs)

Qty of cottonseed received in the oil mill section	Qty of cottonseed used for extraction of oil	Qty of Oil produced from cottonseed
(1)	(2)	(3)

Name and Signature of Authorized Representative

Annex-E

[See rule 58]

FINAL STATEMENT BY A GINNER

Name of Registered Person _____

S. T. Registration no. _____

Raw cotton (<i>phutti</i>) purchased (in maunds)	Ginned cotton produced		Ginned cotton supplied		Cottonseed produced (in kgs)	Cottonseed supplied (in kgs)	
	No. of bales	Weight (in kgs)	No. of bales	weight (in kgs)		In-house consumption	Supplied to others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)

Oil cake produced (in kgs)	Oil dirt produced (in kgs)	Oil extracted (in kgs)	Oil supplied (in kgs)	Sales tax paid on supply of oil (Rs in '000)
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)

Name and Signature of Authorized Representative

[C. No. 3(3)/ST-L&P/07(Pt)]Musarrat Jabeen
Additional Secretary