

Sales Tax on Services (SRB, PRA, KPRA, BRA)

Sales Tax (on Services) Planning

Tax planning is a process of looking at various tax options in order to determine when, whether, and how to conduct business and personal transactions so that taxes are eliminated or reduced.

There are countless tax planning strategies available, particularly if you own a small business. Some are aimed at your individual tax situation, some at the business itself. But regardless of how simple or how complex a tax strategy is, it will be based on structuring the transaction to accomplish one or more of these often overlapping goals.

Tax planning is the analysis of a financial situation or plan from a tax perspective. The purpose of tax planning is to ensure tax efficiency, with the elements of the financial plan working together in the most tax-efficient manner possible. Tax planning is an important part of a financial plan, as reducing tax liability and maximizing eligibility to contribute to retirement plans are both crucial for success. Tax planning encompasses many different considerations, including the timing of income, purchases and other expenditures; the selection of investments and types of retirement plans; and a person's filing status and common deductions. Tax planning is mainly divided into three following steps; [Tax planning](#) is the analysis of a financial situation or plan from a tax perspective. The purpose of tax planning is to ensure tax efficiency, with the elements of the financial plan working together in the most tax-efficient manner possible. Tax planning is an important part of a financial plan, as reducing tax liability and maximizing eligibility to contribute to retirement plans are both crucial for success. Tax planning encompasses many different considerations, including the timing of income, purchases and other expenditures; the selection of investments and types of retirement plans; and a person's filing status and common deductions. Tax planning is mainly divided into three following steps;

(I) What is 'Tax Efficiency.

Tax efficiency is an attempt to minimize tax liability when given many different financial decisions. There are a variety of ways to obtain tax efficiency, including selecting tax efficient vehicles. Choosing the best tax-efficient investment can be a daunting task for those with little knowledge of the different types of products available. The best decision may be to contact a financial professional to determine if there is a way for you to make your investments more tax efficient.

(II) What is a 'Financial Plan.'

A financial plan is a comprehensive evaluation of an investor's current and future financial state by using currently known variables to predict future cash flows, asset values and withdrawal plans. Most individuals work in conjunction with a financial planner and use current net worth, tax liabilities, asset allocation, and future retirement and estate plans in developing financial plans. These metrics are used along with estimates of asset growth to determine if a person's financial goals can be met in the future, or what steps need to be taken to ensure that they are. While there is no specific template for a financial plan, most licensed professionals include knowledge and considerations of the client's future life goals, future wealth transfer plans and future expense levels. Extrapolated asset values determine whether the client has sufficient funds to meet future needs. A good financial plan can alert an investor to changes that must be made to ensure a smooth transition through life's financial phases, such as decreasing spending or changing asset allocation. Financial plans should also be fluid, with occasional updates when financial changes occur.

III) What is a 'Tax Liability'

A tax liability is the amount of taxation that a business or an individual incurs based on current tax laws. A taxable event triggers a tax liability calculation, which is the tax base of the event multiplied by a tax rate. Tax liabilities are incurred due to earning income, a gain on the sale of an asset or other taxable events. Taxes are imposed by a variety of taxing authorities, including federal, state and local governments. When a taxable event occurs, the taxpayer needs to know the tax base for the event and the rate of tax on the tax base. When the tax liability is calculated, the taxpayer adjusts the liability for estimated tax payments, tax credits and other items to compute the amount of taxes currently due and unpaid

Sales Tax (on services) Registration

We are providing a full range of indirect tax services that include [sales tax registration](#), sales tax advisory services, sales tax system evaluation and other ancillary matters. Following are the requirements for registration in sales tax.

Registration. —

(1) Registration will be required for all persons who:

- (a) are residents;
- (b) provide any of the services listed in the Second Schedule from their registered office or place of business in Sindh; and
- (c) fulfill any other criteria or requirements which the Board may prescribe under sub-section

(2) Registration under this section will be regulated in such manner and subject to such conditions and restrictions and rules as the Board may, by notification in the official Gazette, prescribe.

(3) A person who receives a service, which is a taxable service by virtue of subsection (2) of section 3, and is not a registered person shall be deemed to be a registered person for the purposes of the tax period in which such person:

(i) receives the service;

(ii) an invoice for the value of the service is sent to the person; or

(iii) consideration for the service is paid by the person; whichever is earlier and all the provisions of this Act and rules made there under shall be applicable to such person for that particular tax period and any matters relating to, arising out of, or concerning that tax period as if that person had provided the service.

1. *GST Registration On Services In [SRB \(Sindh Revenue Board\)](#),*
2. *PRA([Punjab Revenue Authority](#)),*
3. *KPRA ([Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Revenue Authority](#)),*
4. *BRA ([Balochistan Revenue Authority](#)).*

Documents Required for Registration (Individual)

- [NTN Certificate](#);
- Company Letter Head;
- Bank Account Maintenance Certificate;
- Electricity Bill Not Older Than 03 Months;
- Cnic Copy Of Owner;
- Rent Agreement Of Business Premises.
- Last Paid Electric Bill.

Documents Required for Registration (AOP)

- **NTN CERTIFICATE**
- Original partnership deed,
- Original registration certificate from Registrar of Firms.
- CNICs of all Members / Partners;
- Original certificate of maintenance of bank account in AOP's name;
- Original evidence of tenancy with CNIC of owner and witness / ownership of business premises;
- Original paid utility bill of business premises not older than 3 months,
- Letter Head of Business;

Documents Required for Registration (Company)

- Incorporation Certificate of the Company;

- NTN Certificate of Company;
- Memorandum and Article of Association of the Company;
- CNICs of all Directors;
- Original certificate of maintenance of bank account in Company's name;
- Original evidence of tenancy with CNIC of owner and witness / ownership of business premises;
- Original paid utility bill of business premises not older than 3 months,
- Letter Head of Business;

Monthly Return Filing

Our Tax Compliance services covers preparation and filing of Tax Returns for corporate and individual clients, [monthly filing tax returns](#).

Following persons are required to furnish a monthly statement namely:–

- 1) Every registered person shall furnish, not later than the due date, a true and correct return in the prescribed form to a designated bank or any other office specified by the Board, indicating the tax due and paid during a tax period and such other information, as may be prescribed.

Special Returns'-- In addition to the return specified under section 30, the Assistant Commissioner SRB may require any person whether, registered or not, to furnish a return (whether on his own behalf or as an agent or trustee) in a prescribed form and such person shall furnish the return not later than the date specified in this regard.

Final Return. -- If a person applies for de-registration in terms of section 45[25A], he shall before such de-registration, furnish a final return to the Commissioner SRB in the specified form in such manner and at such time as directed by the Commissioner SRB.

Sales Tax Audit & Refund

A tax audit is an examination into the background of tax related transaction to confirm that these are correctly calculated, paid and recorded. Since today's dynamic environment both business and individuals have to conform with numerous taxation and other laws so a [tax audit](#) actually ensures compliance in order to minimize tax risk exposure to the client.

The primary purpose of a tax audit is to make certain that books of Accounts have been maintained in agreement with the provisions of the Sales Tax Act, 1990:

- Ensure that audit has effectively curbed Tax Evasion and ensures Tax Compliance;
- It enhances the reliance of stakeholders
- Helps in improved tax planning

How the audit proceedings are conducted are as follows: -?

Audit Proceedings. —

(1) An officer of the SRB, not below the rank of Assistant Commissioner SRB, may, on the basis of the return submitted by a registered person or the records obtained under sub-section (2) of section 27 conduct an audit of such person once in a year.

Provided that in case the Commissioner SRB has any information showing that such registered person is involved in tax fraud or evasion of tax, he may authorize an officer of the SRB, not below the rank of Assistant Commissioner SRB, to conduct an inquiry or investigation under section 48 which may or may not be in addition to any audit carried out for the same period.

(3) The officer of the SRB shall conduct a preliminary audit and issue an audit observation pointing out the contraventions of the Act or rules, as the case may be, and the amount of tax evaded therein, on the basis of scrutiny of such records. The registered person may, within a period of 21 days of the receipt of the audit observation, submit his point of view in writing.

(4) If, within the period prescribed in sub-section (3), no reply is received or the reply furnished by the registered person is found unsatisfactory, the officer of the SRB shall issue an audit report specifying the amount of tax or charge that has not been levied or has been short levied or any other violation of any provision of Act or rules made there under.

(5) After completion of the audit under this section or any other provision of law, the officer of the SRB, not below the rank of Assistant Commissioner SRB, may pass an order in accordance with the provisions of section 23 or section 47, as the case may be, imposing the correct amount of tax, charging default surcharge and imposing a penalty.

Sales Tax Appeals

Our Tax litigation services covers preparation and filing of [sales Tax appeals](#) for corporate and personal tax clients, before the below appellate authorities/forums.

Appeals. -- (1) Any person, other than the Board or any of its officers, aggrieved by any decision or order passed under sections 66[22, 23, 24B, 43, 44, 47, 68 or 76] by an officer of the SRB may, within thirty days of the date of receipt of such decision or order, prefer an appeal to the Commissioner (Appeals) SRB.

(4) An appeal under this section shall be preferred to the Commissioner (Appeals) within thirty days from the date on which the order or decision is served upon the appellant.]

(5) The Commissioner (Appeals) SRB may, upon application in writing by the appellant, admit an appeal after the expiration of the period specified in sub-section (4) if the Commissioner (Appeals) SRB is satisfied that the appellant was prevented by sufficient cause from lodging the appeal within that period.

Legal Opinions on Sales Tax

We know how to face challenges arising out of difficult and complex tax issues. We have a well-trained team, working collaboratively in order to win all sorts of situations. We are confident that we can achieve the needs and best interests of our clients. We have a team of widely known Advocates and Consultants providing solutions involving different financial issues.

Our consultants keep fully engage with clients at all stages of their cases that occur during litigation. Our team is highly experienced and has dealt with thousands of cases in Pakistan. Our specialized team studies all available options in relation to cases and then advises client on the best legal option before the courts. We are sufficiently experienced and professionally equipped to fight in order to achieve the success.

✓ FAQs – Sales Tax on Services in Karachi

1. How much does a tax advisor cost in Karachi?

Tax advisor fees in Karachi depend on the complexity of the case, but basic consultation usually starts from affordable rates.

2. How to register for income tax?

You can register through the FBR IRIS portal by providing CNIC, business details, and bank information.

3. Which documents are required for a tax return?

CNIC, bank statements, income details, and expense records are required.

4. Documents required for Sales Tax (on services) registration?

NTN, CNIC, bank account certificate, utility bill, and business details are required.

5. Documents required for SRB?

NTN, CNIC, business address proof, bank details, and registration forms.

6. Documents required for registration (Individual)?

CNIC, NTN, bank certificate, utility bill, and rent agreement.

7. Documents required for registration (AOP)?

Partnership deed, NTN, CNICs, bank certificate, and business address proof.

8. Documents required for registration (Company)?

Incorporation certificate, NTN, directors CNICs, bank certificate, and utility bill.

9. Monthly return filing documents required?

Sales data, purchase records, bank statements, and invoices.

10. How much does a tax consultant charge in Karachi?

Charges vary depending on services but are generally affordable for small businesses.

11. How much does a tax advisor cost in Karachi, Pakistan?

It depends on services like registration, filing, or audit handling.

12. How much cost monthly return filing in Karachi?

Monthly filing costs vary based on business size and transaction volume.

13. How much cost sales tax audit & refund in Karachi?

Audit and refund services depend on case complexity.

14. How much cost sales tax appeals in Karachi?

Appeal costs depend on legal work and documentation involved.

15. Legal opinions on sales tax cost in Karachi?

Legal advisory fees depend on the complexity of the issue and case requirements.

Contact Us for Sales Tax on Services in Pakistan | SRB, PRA, KPRA, BRA Registration, Filing & Compliance

📞 Call / WhatsApp: **0334-0200347**

🌐 Website: [Pakistan Business Consultants](https://www.pakistanbusinessconsultants.com)

Get expert consultancy today.

Any Questions for NTN Registration & Company Registration Please Contact Us Mobile: 0334-0200347

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