

**भारतीय मानक**

**IS 18006 (Part 6/Sec 1) : 2025**

**Indian Standard**

**नगरपालिका प्रशासन**

**भाग 6 व्यापार लाइसेंस**

**अनुभाग 1 वर्गिकी**

**Municipal Governance**

**Part 6 Trade License**

**Section 1 Taxonomy**

ICS 33.020, 35.020

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## Smart Infrastructure Sectional Committee LITD 28

### FOREWORD

This Indian Standard (Part 6/Sec 1) was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards, after the draft finalized by the Smart Infrastructure Sectional Committee, had been approved by the Electronics and Information Technology Division Council.

Over the past two decades, India has witnessed the role of technology as an enabler for development and progress. India is poised to lead the digital revolution and our cities can be the primary beneficiary. Our ability to seamlessly adopt emerging technologies into urban governance holds the key to a powerful story of transformation in India's journey towards becoming an economic powerhouse. Responding to this pressing necessity, National Institute of Urban Affairs is instituting the centre for digital governance (CDG), an initiative to convene the digital efforts of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs and also consolidate its existing efforts. National Urban Digital Mission (NUDM) launched in February 2021, aims to build a shared digital infrastructure that will strengthen the capacity of the urban ecosystem to solve complex problems at scale and speed. Thus improve the ease of living for citizens through accessible, inclusive, efficient and citizen centric governance across India's 4 800 towns and cities. The NUDM inherits the guiding principles of the National Urban Innovation Stack (NUIS) — Strategy and Approach paper, released by MoHUA in 2019 as a vehicle to accelerate the ecosystem for urban transformation.

One of the key deliverables under NUDM is the creation/adoption of standards which will enable improved information consistency, analytics, secure data access & transfer, smarter business processes; while also enabling diverse stakeholders to collaborate and their corresponding platforms and processes to interoperate seamlessly.

The other parts in this series of standards consist of the following individual parts of IS 18006.

Part 1 Reference architecture

Part 3 Property tax

Part 4 Fire NoC

Part 5 Municipal grievance redressal

Part 7 Water and sewerage

Part 8 Building plan approval

The composition of the Committee responsible for the formulation of this standard is given in [Annex B](#).

For the purpose of deciding whether a particular requirement of this standard is complied with, the final value, observed or calculated, expressing the result of a test or analysis, shall be rounded off in accordance with IS 2 : 2022 'Rules for rounding off numerical values (*second revision*)'. The number of significant places retained in the rounded off value should be the same as that of the specified value in this standard.

## CONTENTS

0	INTRODUCTION	iii
0.1	Governing Principles in the Design of Standard	iii
0.1.1	Minimalist	iii
0.1.2	Evolvable	iii
0.1.3	Modular	iii
0.1.4	Extendible	iv
0.1.5	Open	iv
0.1.6	Accessible and Inclusive	iv
0.2	Sample Use Cases	iv
0.2.1	Direct application	iv
0.2.2	Indirect Application	iv
0.2.3	Information Consistency	iv
1	SCOPE	1
2	REFERENCE	1
3	TERMINOLOGY AND ABBREVIATIONS	1
3.1	Terminology	1
3.2	Depicted Symbols	2
3.3	Abbreviations	2
4	Trade License	3
5	TAXONOMY FOR Trade License	4
5.1	Trade License	5
5.1.1	Trade License ID	5
5.1.2	Application ID	6
5.1.3	License Holder Details	6
5.1.4	Trade License Type	7
5.1.5	Trade Details	7
5.1.6	Trade License Zone	11
5.1.7	Evidence	11
5.1.8	Penal provisions	11
5.1.9	Validity	11
5.1.10	License Status	11
5.1.11	Application Status	11
5.1.12	TL Request Type	12
5.1.13	Assessment Year	12
5.1.14	Billing Details	12
5.1.15	Payment Details	13
5.1.16	TL SLG Factors	13
5.1.17	ULB Type	14

<b>IS 18006 (Part 6/Sec 1) : 2025</b>	
5.2 Trade License Channel	14
<b>5.2.1</b> Digital	14
<b>5.2.2</b> Non-Digital	14
5.3 Trade License Stakeholders	17
<b>5.3.1</b> Stakeholder Matrix	17
5.4 Trade License Processes	18
<b>5.4.1</b> Application Creation	18
<b>5.4.2</b> Acknowledgement	18
<b>5.4.3</b> Application Billing and Payment	19
<b>5.4.4</b> Assessment	20
<b>5.4.5</b> Appellate	24
<b>5.4.6</b> License Billing and Payment	25
<b>5.4.7</b> Recovery	26
<b>5.4.8</b> Write-off	27
<b>5.4.9</b> Approval and Certification	27
<b>5.4.10</b> TL Monitoring	28
<b>5.4.11</b> Analysis	28
<b>5.4.12</b> Taxpayer Services	29
5.5 Trade License Reports and KPIs	30
<b>5.5.1</b> Trade License Reports	30
<b>5.5.2</b> Trade License KPIs	31
ANNEX A	34
ANNEX B: COMMITTEE COMPOSITION	40
BIBLIOGRAPHY	41

## 0 INTRODUCTION

The terminology and vocabulary used for municipal governance differ among ULBs across India due to the federal structure of governance, state-specific laws, and varying e-Governance system implementations. Non-standardized interfaces and storage also result in challenges related to data interpretation and interoperability. As a consequence, measuring municipal performance can lead to significant inconsistencies not only from city to city but also from state to state. Therefore, without clear definitions, vocabulary, specifications, and benchmarks for municipal governance, it is challenging to enable 'data-driven governance.'

The municipal governance standards are being designed to include minimum base data elements common across municipal services in ULBs/development authorities or parastatals to ensure interoperability, harmonization, and data-driven governance. ULBs with more complex processes can adopt and expand on these initiatives. The standards will help,

- a) identifying and categorizing important data elements for a domain;
- b) resolving differences in terminology for urban governance; and
- c) to analyse current city domain models, processes, reports and KPIs; thus, retrofitting existing data models with missing data.

The trade license taxonomy defined in this standard includes common trade license entities, channels, processes, stakeholders, reports and KPIs and their definitions. All definitions in this standard are notional definitions for conceptual purposes. The actual definition of entities for trade license purposes should be considered as per state and local legislations. The taxonomy structure in this document is scalable both vertically and horizontally to accommodate ULB specific complexities as well as change in people, process and technology over time.

Trade license taxonomy will be used in developing Trade license data models and API Specifications as well as for creating metadata specifications. Few sample parameters and specifications are also given in the [Annex A](#) for understanding purposes.

Together these standards will ensure semantic and syntactic interoperability among all e-Governance systems in India.

The audience for this standard includes but is not limited to government organisation, industry, academics, architects, customers, users, tool developers, regulators, auditors and standards development organizations. Trade license taxonomy is developed as an open standard under national urban digital mission by national institute of urban affairs. No part(s) of the document can be sublicensed further by any other organisation. Any attempted sublicense, whether voluntarily or otherwise, shall be null and void, and will attract penal actions.

This document is also interrelated with other Indian standards for e-governance such as SP 7, IS 18000, IS 18006 (Part 1) and IS 18006 (Part 3/Sec 1).

### 0.1 Governing Principles in the Design of Standard

To ensure this taxonomy fits the needs of interested stakeholders the following principles have been followed in designing it.

#### 0.1.1 *Minimalist*

The standards are designed to have minimum base elements common across ULBs to ensure interoperability, harmonization and data driven governance. These can then be adopted and built upon by some ULBs with higher process complexities.

#### 0.1.2 *Evolvable*

The standard is designed to evolve over a period of time thereby adapting to changing needs and emerging technologies thus making the system comprehensive progressively.

#### 0.1.3 *Modular*

The classifications and categorizations in the standard are designed modularly, yet they function together as a whole. They are independent and self-contained and may be combined and configured with similar units to suit

## **IS 18006 (Part 6/Sec 1) : 2025**

separate contexts. For example, the property 'Use' element and its sub classifications can be easily reapplied in the context of any building plan approval system or trade license system.

### **0.1.4 Extendible**

The standard is designed to be exhaustive and the elements of urban governance are positioned in a hierarchy which can accommodate both horizontal and vertical additions. This leaves room for wider adoption and innovation to suit contexts of any ecosystem. The end goal is to build a practice that supports open standards with the data element taxonomy as a base.

### **0.1.5 Open**

The standard is designed to be 'open' to enable wider ecosystem participation and use. The standard is intended to be used by state governments, urban local bodies, industry and technology providers, academia and civil society organizations who are either working in the domain or are providing services to the ULBs in any manner.

### **0.1.6 Accessible and Inclusive**

The standard is designed to be inclusive and accessible in nature for all types of stakeholders. The standard will enable the technology to reach every section of society. For example interactive voice responses and non- digital channels as included in the 2 will enable the marginalized and differently abled citizen to use the service in a more efficient manner. Also, stakeholders such as intermediators can also help in building capacities or creating awareness.

## **0.2 Sample Use Cases**

Samples of Trade License Taxonomy use cases are mentioned below for reference.

### **0.2.1 Direct Application**

By storing, generating and using these important data elements (entities, stakeholders, processes and reports) in day-to-day operations.

- a) Designated ULB officials can use this to add channels and ULB type (such as nagar panchayat, municipal corporation or municipal council) in the TL system. This will help the ULBs to assess the application while acknowledging and processing the application/ assessment request;
- b) While submitting the application form for the license, the property Id is also captured. This PID can be used to fetch property details like use, location, ownership, payment details which will help in eliminating redundant or bulky forms. This will also result in re-use and harmonization of data across departments;
- c) Monitoring of applications by their status, SLB adherence and channels by which the transaction happens, empowers ULB Officials to take corrective and preventive steps as needed; and
- d) Timely updating and monitoring of DCB register also enable ULBs to better plan and revenue management.

### **0.2.2 Indirect Application**

By using these data elements in evidence-based governance and long-term planning

- a) Analysing trade applications by purpose for which the application was made may help the ULBs in regulation of land use, planning revenue management models etc. It can also help in planning the inspection schedules better with respect to the types of regulations needed.

### **0.2.3 Information Consistency**

By using these data elements while using and sharing data (via metadata tags in reports and dashboard)

- a) Consistent use of data elements, processes, KPIs and their definitions from this standard helps in implementing Information consistency across ULBs. To ensure information consistency, ULBs may use new or existing platforms for delivering TL services. They should use metadata tags from the data elements defined in this standard.

### **0.3 How to Read This Document**

- a) Clause [5.1](#) captures key data elements associated with the trade license data entity;
- b) Clause [5.2](#) captures key channels of transactions that is, new application/grievance registration/payment etc;
- c) Clause [5.3](#) captures key stakeholders involved in trade license service delivery;
- d) Clause [5.4](#) captures key processes within the trade license domain with clearly defined input and output data elements; and
- e) Clause [5.5](#) captures key reports and KPIs that ULBs and states/UTs are encouraged to use.

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*Indian Standard*

**MUNICIPAL GOVERNANCE**

**PART 6 TRADE LICENSE**

**SECTION 1 TAXONOMY**

**1 SCOPE**

This Indian Standard provides a unified view of the trade license taxonomy, data and processes in urban local bodies and introduces common and widely accepted terminologies and semantics that can be used across multiple systems.

**2 REFERENCES**

The standards given below contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of these standards.

<i>IS No./Other Standard</i>	<i>Title</i>
IS 18006 (Part 1) : 2021	Municipal governance — Reference architecture
IS 18006 (Part 3/ Sec 1) : 2021	Municipal governance — Part 3 Property tax, Section 1 Taxonomy
SP 7 : 2016	National building code of India ( <i>third revision</i> )

**3 TERMINOLOGY AND ABBREVIATIONS**

**3.1 Terminology** — For the purpose of this standard, the definitions given in IS 18006 and IS 18006 (Part 3/Sec 1) : 2021 shall apply, in addition to the following:

**3.1.1 Aadhaar** — Aadhaar is a verifiable 12-digit identification number issued by unique identification authority of India (UIDAI) to the resident of India.

**3.1.2 Application Programming Interface (API)** — The term application programming interface (API) means any mechanism that allows a system or service to access data or functionality provided by another system or service. The API is

generally used to interact (like query, list, search, sometimes submit and update) directly with the specific information on a system, to trigger some action on other systems, or to perform some other action on other systems.

**3.1.3 Data Elements** — The basic principle of data modelling is the combination of an object class and an attribute to form a more specific 'data element concept'. For example application ID, building details that are associated with a data entity (such as building plan approval).

**3.1.4 Data Entities** — Entities were created to help users to locate their data elements from the entire list. However, this grouping should not be confused with data sets. Data sets are list of data elements required for a certain program or application to function and should be created choosing relevant data elements from various entities for example BPA, trade license, property tax etc.

**3.1.5 DigiLocker** — DigiLocker is a secure cloud-based platform for storage, sharing and verification of documents and certificates.

**3.1.6 Domain** — A sub-category under an information technology field is a domain; specific purpose within a 'Domain' is known as 'Area'. For example, 'Document type for web publishing content' is one area under the 'Presentation' domain.

**3.1.7 E-governance** — A procedural approach in which the government and the citizens, businesses, and other stakeholders are able to transact all or part of their activities using information and communication technology tools.

**3.1.8 Interoperability** — The ability of different information technology systems and software applications to communicate, exchange data, and use the information that has been exchanged.

**3.1.9 Metadata** — Metadata is data about data. Metadata describes how and when and by whom a particular set of data was collected. Metadata is essential for understanding the information stored.

To access Indian Standards click on the link below:

[https://www.services.bis.gov.in/php/BIS\\_2.0/bisconnect/knowyourstandards/Indian\\_standards/isdetails/](https://www.services.bis.gov.in/php/BIS_2.0/bisconnect/knowyourstandards/Indian_standards/isdetails/)

## IS 18006 (Part 6/Sec 1) : 2025


### 3.2 Depicted Symbols


Domain is depicted as  for example, trade license

Data entities are depicted as  for example, building details

Channels are depicted as  for example . trade license channels

Stakeholders are depicted as  for example . stakeholder matrix

Processes are depicted as  for example . application creation, acknowledgement

Reports and KPIs are depicted as  for example . demand balance collection register

In [5.4](#):

- Input criteria (whether from citizen or ULB) of the process is shown in italic text (For example '[5.4.3.3.2](#) mode of payment');
- Output of the process is shown in bold text (for example, '[5.5.1.1](#) license register'); and
- Direct sub-classifications or sub-components are shown as normal text (for example, [5.4.4.1.1](#) issue of new license, which is sub-classification under [5.4.4.1](#) types of assessment).

### 3.3 Abbreviations

AMRUT	Atal mission for rejuvenation and urban transformation	Ltd.	Limited
BIS	Bureau of indian standards	MOA	Memorandum of association
CAA	<i>Constitution amendment act</i>	MoHUA	Ministry of housing and urban affairs
CDG	Centre for digital governance	NIUA	National institute of urban affairs
CSC	Common service centre	NUDM	National urban digital mission
DMA	Directorate of municipal administration	UPYOG	Urban platform for delivery of online governance
FY	Financial year	NOC	No objection certificate
GST	Goods and services tax	PAN	Permanent account number
ICT	Information and communication technology	PID	Property identification number
ID	Identification document/number	PTIN	Property tax identification number
IVR	Interactive voice response	Pvt. Ltd	Private limited
KPI	Key performance indicators	SLG	Service level guarantee
LLP	Limited liability partnership	SMS	Short message service

TL	Trade license	Ltd.	Limited
TLID	trade license identification number	MOA	Memorandum of association
UGD	Under ground drainage	MoHUA	Ministry of housing and urban affairs
ULB	Urban local body/bodies	NIUA	National institute of urban affairs
UPIC	Unique property identification code	NUDM	National urban digital mission
AMRUT	Atal mission for rejuvenation and urban transformation	UPYOG	Urban platform for delivery of online governance
BIS	Bureau of indian standards	NOC	No objection certificate
CAA	<i>Constitution amendment act</i>	PAN	Permanent account number
CDG	Centre for digital governance	PID	Property identification number
CSC	Common service centre	PTIN	Property tax identification number
DMA	Directorate of municipal administration	Pvt Ltd	Private limited
FY	Financial year	SLG	Service level guarantee
GST	Goods and services tax	SMS	Short message service
ICT	Information and communication technology	TL	Trade license
ID	Identification document/number	TLID	Trade license identification number
IVR	Interactive voice response	UGD	Under ground drainage
KPI	Key performance indicators	ULB	Urban local body/bodies
LLP	Limited liability partnership	UPIC	Unique property identification code

#### 4 Trade License

Urban governance in India is predominantly the constitutional domain of the state government, who delegates power to municipal bodies/urban local bodies (ULBs) through a specific legislation. The trade license (TL) module in a municipal governance system provides the facilitation to all the business owners in order to register their business/trade under the urban local body and is governed by the revenue department for collection of the tax. The

license also establishes certain operational protocols and safety measures for the general welfare of all commercial establishments and the workforce involved:

- a) The trade license that is issued by the municipal corporation is regulated by the state government of that particular state;
- b) A trade license ensures that no one is affected by the nuisance and the health hazards of any trade or business;

## IS 18006 (Part 6/Sec 1) : 2025

- c) To make sure that no business carries any unethical business practices or trade it has been made necessary by the government. So, to carry out any business in any particular area it is to be ensured that the person has a trade license;
- d) This license makes sure that there is harmony in the society that every business is following the rules and the guidelines that are set by the government and they are obeying the safety measures; and
- e) A trade license registration makes sure that the trade activities in the country are aligned.

The government has made it necessary for any business entity to obtain a trade license to ensure that the person is not carrying out unethical business practices and is following the relevant rules, safety measures and guidelines. A licensed business protects its owners against certain types of liability. If damage or injury occurs in the business actions or doings, the personal finances would not be at stake in any settlement. The various types of trade licenses offer different levels of protection. TL also covers various businesses under the *Shop and Establishment Act, 1948* which means to regulate the working and employment conditions of workers employed in shops and establishments including commercial establishments. The act generally provides for fixation of working hours, rest intervals, overtime, holidays, leave, termination of service, maintenance of shops and establishments and other rights and obligations of the employers and employees.

As a part of national urban digital mission (NUDM), NIUA is also offering a platform called as UPYOG to ULBs with in states that offer trade license issuance and payment functionality using trade license module.

The government of India authorizes the license in a manner to regulate businesses in cities across the country. It grants permission by the way of letters or documents/certificates to carry on any business or trade where it is located. The issuance of the license varies from state to state depending on the local government agencies (municipal) Rule and Regulations and *State Municipal Acts*.

It is issued by the licensing department of the municipal corporation in various departments like industries, engineering, health etc. The ULB authorities are hence mandated to identify the trade running in the designated territory and perform

assessment of fee value and the result of which the trade running in their respective ULB should be registered and a unique trade license ID (TLID) will be issued to the owner for making the necessary payment.

The traders have to renew their license issued once the period of the license gets over and the result of which the existing unique trade license ID will be renewed.

ULB officials need to carry out the enforcement and other functions prescribed under the *Municipalities Act*. Inspections are carried out to ensure the opening and closing hours of shops and establishments fixed under the *Shops and Establishment Act, 1948*. Challans may be filed against the defaulting employers by the chief inspector of shops on the report of the area inspector before the area magistrate.

Taxonomy for trade license tries to capture the most important data elements, entities, their properties, categories, subcategories, parameters, and specifications within this domain as well as other associated areas. Sub clauses in **3** also define all the key terms in the trade license domain comprehensively.

### 5 TAXONOMY FOR TRADE LICENSE

While building the knowledge models for trade license systems, it is imperative to consider entities that are interlinked with trade license. Trade license is a fee-based municipal revenue charged against permission for permission to operate a trade, assessment, inspection and billing and payment are the processes that operationalise the revenue mobilization within a ULB. Hence, taxonomy for trade license cannot be built in a silo and needs to be accompanied by entities like trade license, channels, stakeholders, associated processes reports and KPIs. See [Fig. 1](#).

A well-structured TL taxonomy helps by:

- a) Identification and regulation of trades enabling effective enforcement and regulation;
- b) Building accountability and ensuring transparency;
- c) Building confidence among the traders and business owners to run a trade; and
- d) Identification and process key data elements to enable evidence-based decision and policy making.

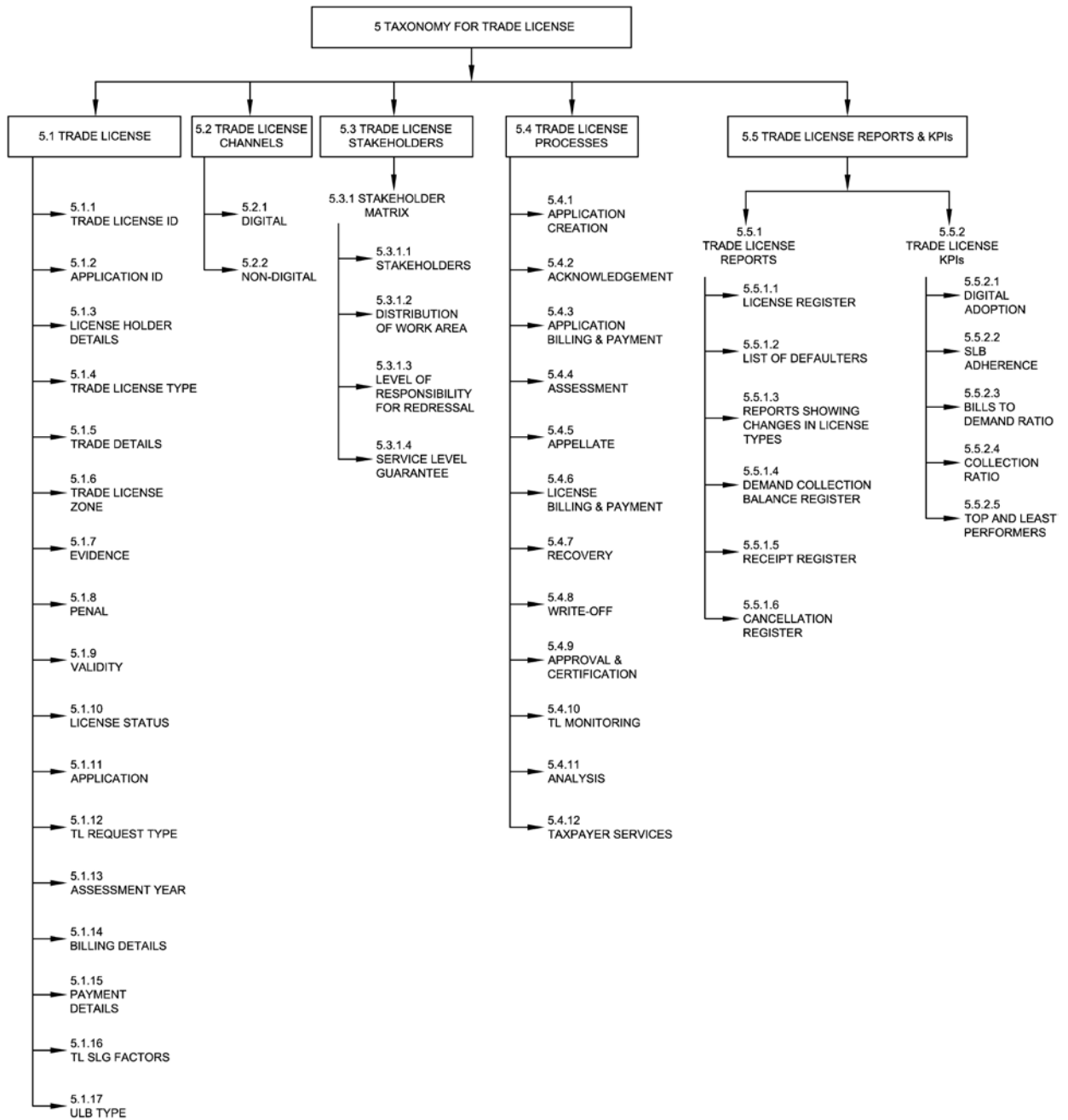


FIG. 1 TAXONOMY OF TRADE LICENSE

The categorizations and sub-categorizations of terms used in trade license taxonomy are summarized in 5.1 to 5.5. The categorizations and classifications primarily establish hierarchical relationships, and as a whole yield the taxonomy around trade license.

### 5.1 Trade License

A Trade license is permission issued by an urban local body (ULB) to conduct specific trade or business according to the relevant rules, standards

and safety guidelines on premises for which it has been issued. The license also establishes certain operational protocols and safety measures for the general welfare of all commercial establishments and the workforce involved. Sub-components in this clause describe important components of a trade license entity.

#### 5.1.1 Trade License ID

A trade license ID (TLID) is the unique identifier allotted to a trade by the ULB for the purpose of

## IS 18006 (Part 6/Sec 1) : 2025

trade license records. Typically, the TLID is generated after the completion of assessment and inspection of the trade by the ULB officials and payment of license fees by the applicant.

### 5.1.2 Application ID

An Application ID is a unique application identifier that will be generated after submitting the application form successfully. The application ID can be used to check the status of the filled application, get duplicate bills, receipts etc.

### 5.1.3 License Holder Details

License holder details mean the details of the individual or group of individuals who hold the license for the trade or establishments such as name of all partners, mobile numbers, addresses, age, proofs of identity, email ids, photographs and partnerships. It is recommended that automated authentication be incorporated with other government documents and services such as aadhaar, pan, etc. Trade in a city may be further classified and analysed based on the eligibility of the owner of the trade needed to commence the particular trade such as legally permissible age to work or register for the trade, criminal records etc. See [Fig. 2](#).

#### 5.1.3.1 Age

It means the age of the individual who applies for the particular trade.

#### 5.1.3.2 Criminal record

It means the owner of the trade should furnish information or record of any criminal cases registered against their name in any police station across the country.

### 5.1.4 Trade License Type

Trade License type means type of license based on the period of validity such as permanent license, usually valid for the financial year, and temporary license usually valid for a shorter period of time. See [Fig. 3](#).

#### 5.1.4.1 Temporary license

A temporary license is the license applied for the validity of a short period that is, less than a financial year.

#### 5.1.4.2 Permanent license

A permanent license is the license applied for the validity of the financial year that can be renewed as

per the trade license guidelines.

### 5.1.5 Trade Details

Trade is a basic economic concept involving the buying and selling of goods and services. In terms of trade license, this may include name of business/trade, owner of trade, location of trade, nature of trade, year of inception, PAN, TIN number and GST number. See [Fig. 4](#).

#### 5.1.5.8.1 Employee count

Employee count means the number of employees currently working in the established trade.

#### 5.1.5.8.2 Employee type

Employee type means the type of employees currently working in the established trade such as contractual, permanent or non-contractual helpers or staff:

- a) Permanent employees work for an employer and are paid directly by that employer. Permanent employees do not have a predetermined end date to employment. In addition to their wages, they often receive benefits like subsidized health care, paid vacations, holidays, sick time, or contributions to a retirement plan;
- b) A contract employee is an individual retained by a company for a predetermined time, for a predetermined price. Following this approach, a company is not responsible for providing a variety of traditional employer benefits, including: taxes, social security, workers' compensation, unemployment benefits, health benefits, sick leave, or retirement or profit sharing. In terms of TL, it means the number of contractual employees/staffs working in the established trade; and
- c) Non-contractual staff/helpers mean count of employees who are not bound or secured by a contract or agreement.

#### 5.1.5.8.3 Working hours

Working hour's means the total official working hours an employee spends in the established trade.

### 5.1.5.9 Trade industry type

Trade industry type is classification of trade license based on the primary business activities. This may also determine license fees. See [Fig. 6](#).

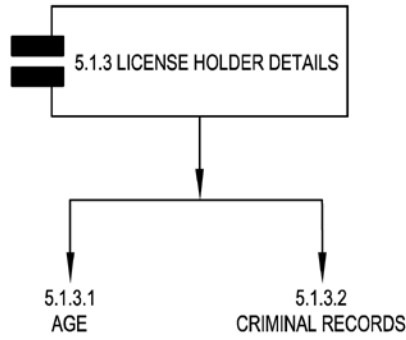


FIG. 2 TAXONOMY OF LICENSE HOLDER DETAILS

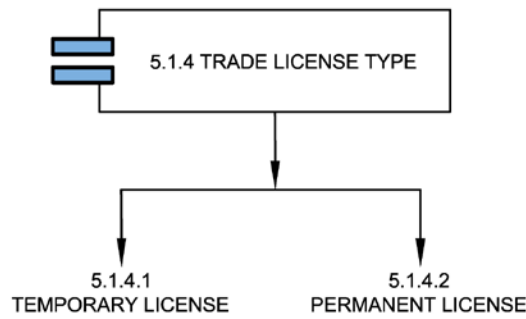


FIG. 3 TAXONOMY OF TRADE LICENSE TYPE

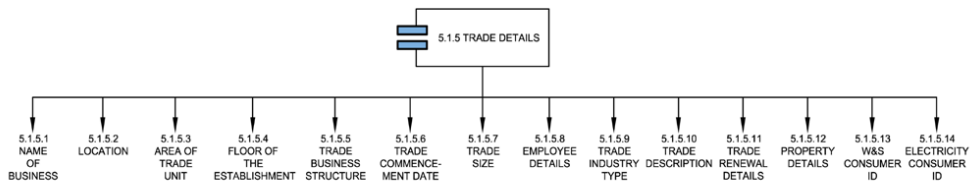


FIG. 4 TAX OF TRADE DETAILS

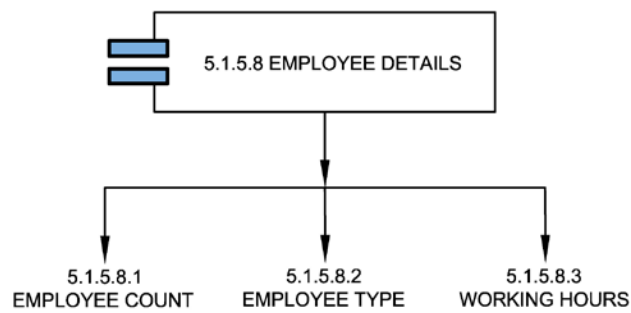


FIG. 5 TAXONOMY OF EMPLOYEE DETAILS

**IS 18006 (Part 6/Sec 1) : 2025**

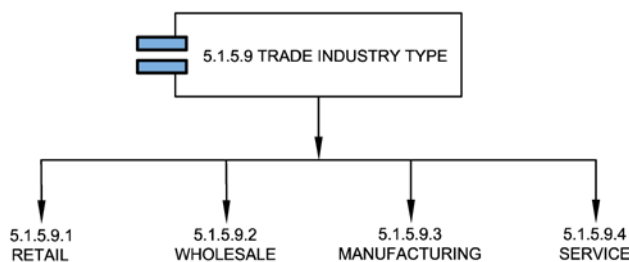


FIG. 6 TAXONOMY OF TRADE INDUSTRY TYPE

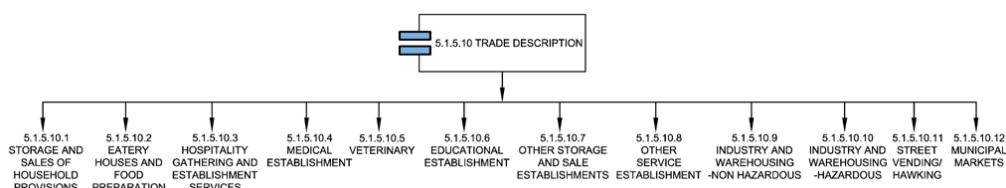


FIG. 7 TAXONOMY OF TL DESCRIPTION

**5.1.5.9.1 Retail**

Retail means businesses or trade which sell goods and services to consumers.

**5.1.5.9.2 Wholesale**

Wholesale means businesses or trade which sell goods and services to businesses.

**5.1.5.9.3 Manufacturing**

Manufacturing means businesses or trade which manufactures goods.

**5.1.5.9.4 Service**

Service means businesses or trades which provide services such as hospitality, waste management etc.

**5.1.5.10 Trade description**

Trade description means sub-categorization of industry as defined by the ULB rules. This may also determine license fees. See [Fig. 7](#).

**5.1.5.10.1 Storage and sale of household provisions**

This category includes trades of all sizes related to storage and sale of household provisions such as grocery & condiments; perishables such as fruits, vegetables, flowers; bakery products; non-alcoholic beverages; tobacco and tobacco products, including pan masala and *gutkha* with or without tobacco; whether branded or not; branded meat products, or

any other except negative products list as notified by the states or ULBs.

**5.1.5.10.2 Eatery houses and food preparation**

This category includes trades of all sizes related to eatery houses and food preparations such as tea/coffee; sweets and savories; bakery; fast food; juice/milk-shake shops without separate kitchen space, restaurant, bakery, cafeteria or any other eating house with kitchen in separate space, bar or pub, with or without restaurant and separate kitchen or beer brewery or establishment selling locally produced alcoholic beverage, with or without sale of tobacco and tobacco related products etc. or any other related trade as notified by the state or ULBs.

**5.1.5.10.3 Hospitality, gathering and entertainment services**

This category includes trades of all sizes related to hospitality, gatherings and entertainment services such as accommodation facility without or with kitchen or function hall or health, sports or recreation-related facilities, hotel, resort or club with accommodation facilities, restaurants, kitchen or other F and B arrangements, function hall, conference halls, convention center, health, sports or recreation related facilities, shopping center or mall with any combination of shops and storage, eating houses, hospitality, gathering and entertainment facilities, Banquet hall, function hall, single-screen or multiplex cinema hall, auditorium or conference/convention center, without restaurant or

kitchen or any other related trade as notified by the state or ULBs.

#### **5.1.5.10.4 Medical establishment**

This category includes trades of all sizes related to medical establishments excluding large hospitals and clinics such as chemist, druggist, medical and general store, including surgical store or any other related service.

#### **5.1.5.10.5 Veterinary**

This category includes trades of all sizes related to veterinary services such as pet services including pet shops, material for pets, clinics, boarding, pet chemists etc.

#### **5.1.5.10.6 Educational establishment**

This category includes trades of all sizes related to education and educational establishments such as municipal schools, of any education system, across any classes, municipal colleges, of any education system, across all streams or any other related establishment.

#### **5.1.5.10.7 Other storage and sale establishments**

This category includes any other trades of all sizes related to storage and sale establishments such as construction materials, tools and machinery parts, automobile parts and accessories or any other related trade.

#### **5.1.5.10.8 Other service establishment**

This category includes any other trade of all sizes related to services and service establishments such as Tent house, printing, stamp-making, signboards, photo studio with or without sale of photographic equipment, photo-framing, key-makers; Internet or other communication, legal, architecture, CA, engineering, real-estate, astrology, matchmaking, travel agency or other professional service.

#### **5.1.5.10.9 Industry and warehousing — Non-hazardous**

This category includes trades of all sizes related to manufacturing, warehousing and sale of non-hazardous goods.

#### **5.1.5.10.10 Industry and warehousing — Hazardous**

This category includes trades of all sizes related to manufacturing, warehousing and sale of hazardous goods as permitted by the state or the ULBs.

#### **5.1.5.10.11 Street vending/hawking**

This category includes vending of all sizes and types as per the ULBs or *The street vendors (protection of livelihood and regulation of street vending) Act, 2014*.

#### **5.1.5.10.12 Municipal markets**

This category includes trades in municipal markets of all sizes and regulation of municipal markets as notified by the states or ULBs.

#### **5.1.5.11 Trade renewal details**

These are the additional details needed while the applicant wants to renew existing/expired trade license. The renewal of the license has to be done within a specific time frame as per the existing laws of ULB. See [Fig. 8](#).

##### **5.1.5.11.1 Challan of the previous year**

Means the challan generated for the previous financial year.

##### **5.1.5.11.2 Property tax receipt**

Means any evidence of payment or compensation of taxes.

##### **5.1.5.11.3 Old application ID**

An old application ID is the number generated when the applicant initiated an application for the first time and has been awarded with the trade license in lieu of that application. The old application number may be used to renew an old trade license.

##### **5.1.5.11.4 Old trade license ID**

An old trade license ID is the number generated when the license is issued for the first time in lieu of that application. The old trade license ID may be used to renew an old trade license.

#### **5.1.5.12 Property details**

Property details include the attributes of the property which are required for assessment and identification of the trade. This includes PID, locational information, complete address of the property, physical attributes of the property such as area, built-up space, number of floors, etc. A trade license may be linked with property ID to fetch relevant details from the municipal property register appropriately and vice versa. See [Fig. 9](#).

##### **5.1.5.12.1 Property ID**

A property ID (PID) or property tax identification

**IS 18006 (Part 6/Sec 1) : 2025**

number (PTIN) or Unique Property Identification Code (UPIC) is the unique identification number allotted to a property by the ULB for the purpose of property tax records. Typically, the PID/ PTIN is generated after the first-time enumeration of the property and its verification by the ULB officials.

**5.1.5.12.2 Ownership**

Property ownership is the state or fact of exclusive rights and control over immovable property. Property may be owned by individuals or organizations.

**5.1.5.12.3 Occupancy**

The principal occupancy for which a building or a part of a building is used or intended to be used; for the purposes of classification of a building according to occupancy, occupancy shall be deemed to include the subsidiary occupancies which are contingent upon it<sup>1</sup> (National Building Code Sectional Committee, 2016).

**5.1.5.12.4 Use**

The purpose to which a property is being put to use is again a vital characteristic that defines the entity

‘Property’. It determines factors like the rate of property tax, trade license etc.

**5.1.5.12.5 Year of construction**

Year of construction means the year in which the construction of the property mentioned in the TL application has been completed.

**5.1.5.13 Wand S consumer ID**

Water and sewerage (Wand S) consumer ID is a unique connection identifier for water and sewerage connection of a trade. A TLID may be linked with Wand S consumer ID to fetch relevant details from the municipal Wand S registry and vice versa. This linking may also be used to identify revenue leakages.

**5.1.5.14 Electricity consumer ID**

Electricity Consumer ID is a unique connection identifier for electricity connection of a trade. A TLID may be linked with electricity consumer ID to fetch relevant details from municipal electricity registry and vice versa. This linking may also be used to identify revenue leakages.

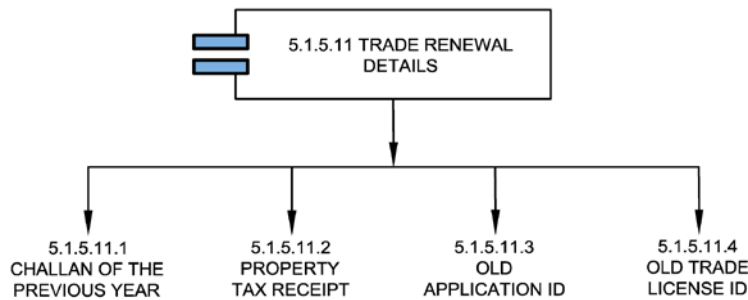


FIG. 8 TAXONOMY OF RENEWAL DETAILS

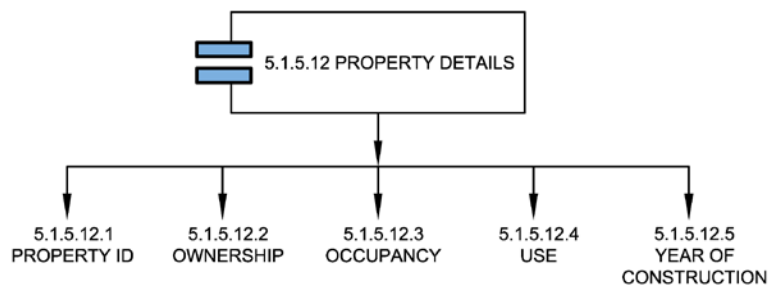


FIG. 9 TAXONOMY OF PROPERTY DETAILS

<sup>1</sup> National Building Code Sectional Committee. (2016). National Building Code of India. Bureau of Indian Standards.

### 5.1.6 Trade License Zone

### 5.1.7 Evidence

Proof of the trade and owner details submitted during registration/renewal of trade license. These can be:

- a) Address proof of the business;
- b) ID proof of the applicant;
- c) Aadhaar card;
- d) PAN of the individual in case of proprietorship, else PAN of the firm of company;
- e) Memorandum of association (MOA) in case of companies; and
- f) Certification of incorporating in case of companies.

### 5.1.8 Penal Provisions

These are the penalties for violation or non-compliance of terms, provisions, rules, and regulations that are required to be followed by the registered entity. Some of the penalties for contravention of the provisions of the trade license are stated below:

- a) If an entity violates the condition of license or cause nuisance in the neighbourhood or surrounding, then the license might be cancelled or revoked;
- b) The entity committing a breach of the terms of the license or applicable laws shall make it liable to pay prescribed penalty;
- c) A fine of 50 percent of the license fees may be levied in case of any delay in the trade license renewal process; and
- d) An appropriate legal action can also be taken against the defaulting entity.

### 5.1.9 Validity

Validity is the time period through which a trade license is valid.

### 5.1.10 License Status

This is the current status of validity of trade license. See [Fig. 10](#).

#### 5.1.10.1 Valid

This is the status of a trade license when it's within

validity.

#### 5.1.10.2 Lapsed

This is the status of a trade license when it's beyond validity.

#### 5.1.10.3 Suspended

This is the status of a trade license when you lose the right to trade temporarily.

#### 5.1.10.4 Cancelled

This is the status of a trade license when you lose the right to trade permanently cancelled.

### 5.1.11 Application Status

This is the current status of the trade license application. See [Fig. 11](#).

#### 5.1.11.1 New

New application status means that a new trade license application has been filed. This may or may not be on the system.

#### 5.1.11.2 Acknowledged

Acknowledged application status means that the trade license application has been acknowledged by the municipal department.

#### 5.1.11.3 Assigned

Assigned application status means that the trade license application is assigned to the inspection team and the inspection is planned or in process.

#### 5.1.11.4 Inspected

Inspected application status means that the trade license inspection is completed.

#### 5.1.11.5 On-hold

On-hold application status means that the trade license application is put on hold for a reason.

#### 5.1.11.6 Pending for payment

Pending for payment application status means that the trade license application is pending for payment after successful inspection.

#### 5.1.11.7 Approved

Approved application status means that the trade license application is approved. A TLID is generated in this case.

## IS 18006 (Part 6/Sec 1) : 2025

### 5.1.11.8 *Rejected*

Rejected application status means that the trade license application is rejected after inspection.

### 5.1.12 *TL Request Type*

TL request type is the type of application made to the ULB for a trade license. It can be for a new license, renewal of license or cancellation of existing license. See [Fig. 12](#).

#### 5.1.12.1 *New registration*

New registration means an application for registration for a fresh trade license is to be submitted with requisite documents and registration and processing fee along with applicable license fee.

#### 5.1.12.2 *Renewal*

The application type to renew the trade license for any kind of business or trade. The renewal of the license has to be done in a specific time frame as per the ULB.

#### 5.1.12.3 *Cancellation*

Application type to cancel existing trade license. The ULB Officer, after receiving the application with required information, if satisfied about its correctness will remove such establishments from the register of establishments and cancel the trade license.

#### 5.1.12.4 *Mutation*

Application type for transfer of title to an existing trade license.

#### 5.1.12.5 *Correction*

Application type for correction of business-related information of an existing trade.

#### 5.1.12.6 *Restoration*

Application type to restore a suspended trade license. The restoration of the trade license needs to be done within a specific time frame as per the applicable laws within ULB.

### 5.1.13 *Assessment Year*

Assessment year is the year for which assessment was done for a trade.

### 5.1.14 *Billing Details*

These are the details of bills generated during

the process of application for a new trade license or while renewing an old license. See [Fig. 13](#).

#### 5.1.14.1 *Bill ID*

Bill ID is a unique identifier that identifies a license holder's bill for accounting purposes.

#### 5.1.14.2 *Bill amount*

An amount of money paid by the applicant during the application of the trade license.

#### 5.1.14.3 *Billing date*

Billing Date is the date on which a bill is generated during the application process.

### 5.1.15 *Payment Details*

These are the details of payment made during the process of application for a new license or while renewing an old license. See [Fig. 14](#).

#### 5.1.15.1 *Receipt ID*

Receipt ID is a unique identifier which is generated once payment is completed and payment details are captured on the accounting system.

#### 5.1.15.2 *Payment date*

The date on which the TL fees (application or license) is paid by the applicant.

### 5.1.16 *TL SLG Factors*

These are important time factors associated with a trade application that determine the service level aspect of trade license approval with respect to timeliness of service provided. This includes time when application first registered, inspection days, SLG (service level guarantee) and actual turnaround time. See [Fig. 15](#).

#### 5.1.16.1 *SLG (service level guarantee)*

The maximum time that service departments expect to take to complete the trade licensing process. Also called expected compliance time set by the ULB in citizen charter or any public disclosed document for a service in which it should be issued or managed. Public sharing of a comparative picture of various SLGs in the ULB may introduce competition to improve performance.

### 5.1.16.2 SLG time input

These are important dates that help capture service level compliances.

#### 5.1.16.2.1 Application date

Application date is the date on which the application is first submitted by the citizen.

#### 5.1.16.2.2 Inspection date

Inspection date is the date on which an inspection has been conducted by the ULB inspector.

#### 5.1.16.2.3 License issue date

License issue date is the date on which License ID was issued to the trade owner by the ULB.

#### 5.1.16.2.4 Timeline for appeal

This is the timeline mentioned in an assessment notice within which an aggrieved person can appeal to the appellate authority.

#### 5.1.16.2.5 Billing date

Billing Date is the date on which a bill is generated during the application process.

#### 5.1.16.2.6 Due date

Due date is the date on which the bill for a particular trade is due for the current assessment duration. Upon non-payment of bill by the given due date, a surcharge may be levied on the initial demand by the imposition of a penalty.

### 5.1.16.2.7 Payment date

The date on which the TL fees are paid by the applicant.

### 5.1.16.3 Actual turnaround time

Actual turnaround time is the actual time taken by the ULB in which a trade license is issued, cancelled, restored, renewed, or suspended.

#### 5.1.16.3.1 Within SLG (service level guarantee)

When a trade license service is provided within the given SLG (service level guarantee) that is, without exceeding the time period defined.

#### 5.1.16.3.2 Outside SLG (service level guarantee)

When a trade license service is provided beyond the SLG (service level guarantee) that is, exceeding the time period defined.

### 5.1.17 ULB Type

Type of the urban local body as per the definition of MoHUA such as nagar panchayat, municipal council or municipal corporation<sup>3</sup> (Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, 2014).

## 5.2 Trade License Channel

channel/mode/method through which trade license application is being registered by the citizen or information and response is shared by the ULBs. See [Fig. 16](#).

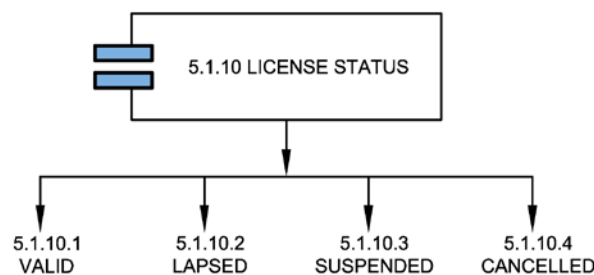


FIG. 10 TAXONOMY OF LICENSE STATUS

2. Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs. (2014). Urban and Regional Development Plans Formulation and Implementation (URDPFI) Guidelines. Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.

IS 18006 (Part 6/Sec 1) : 2025

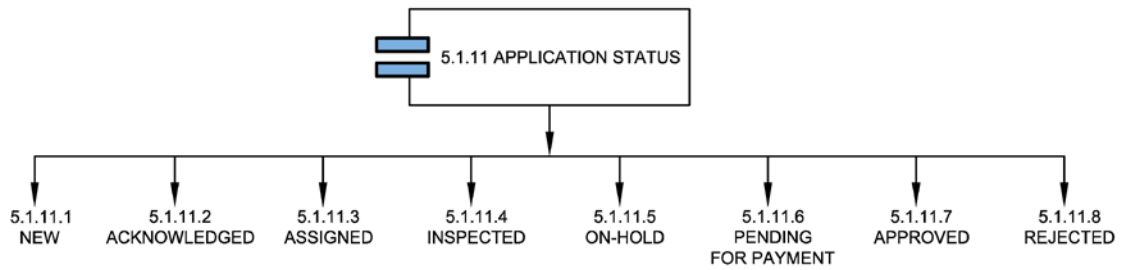


FIG. 11 TAXONOMY OF APPLICATION STATUS

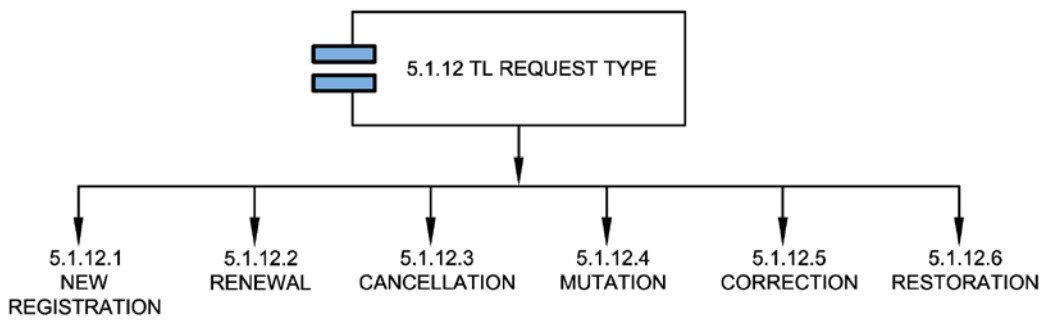


FIG. 12 TAXONOMY OF TL REQUEST TYPE

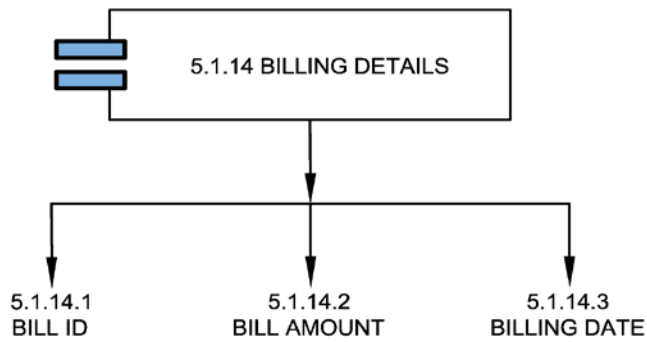


FIG. 13 TAXONOMY OF BILLING DETAILS

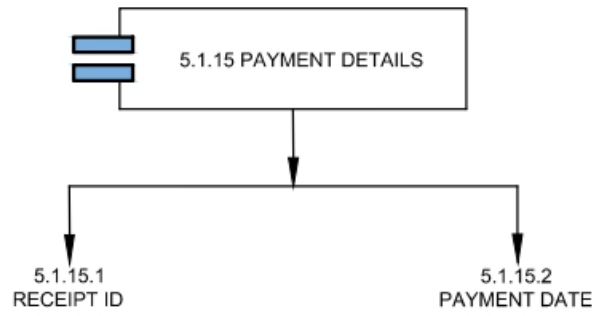


FIG. 14 TAXONOMY OF PAYMENT DETAILS

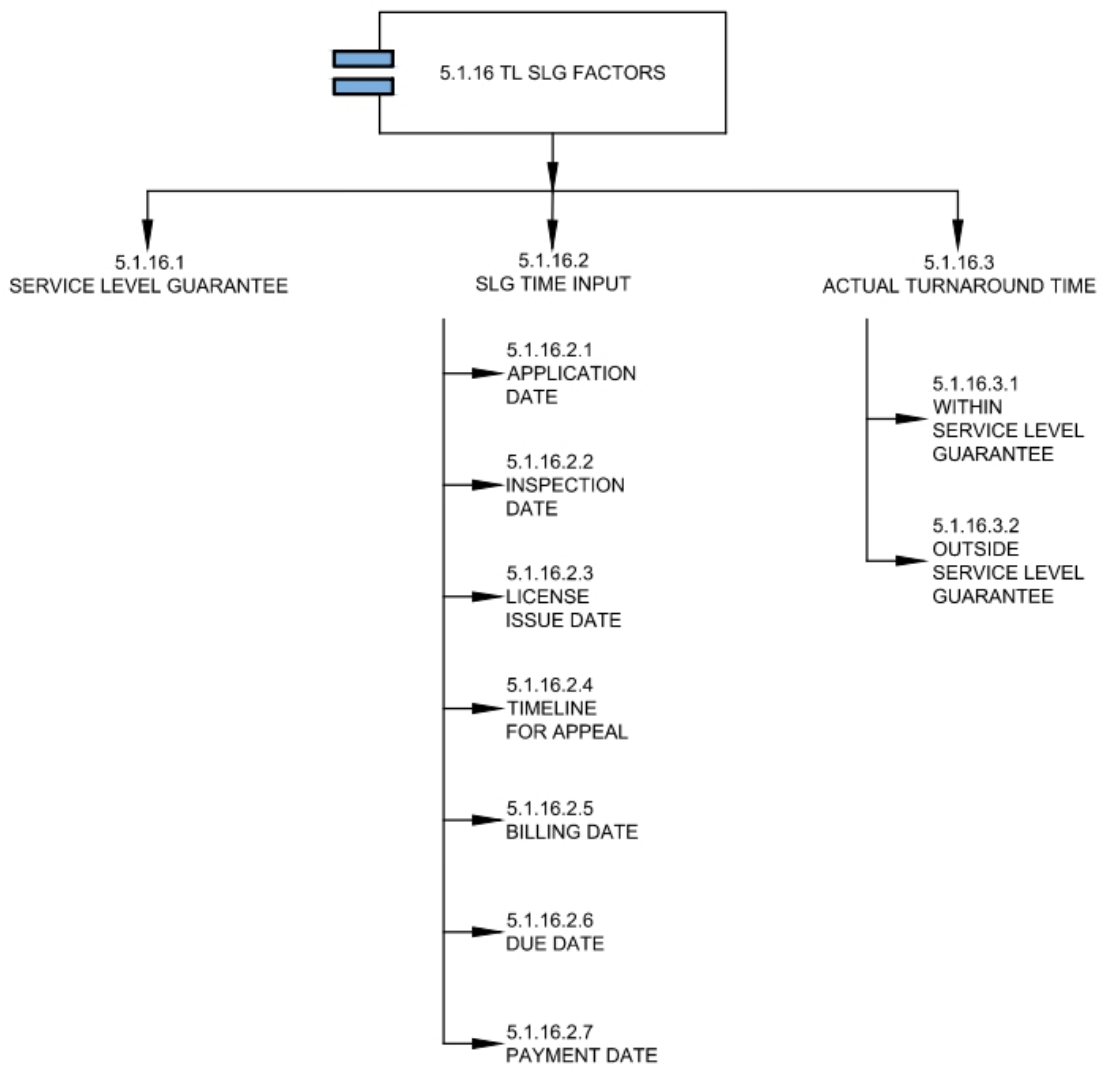


FIG. 15 TAXONOMY OF TSLG FACTORS

IS 18006 (Part 6/Sec 1) : 2025

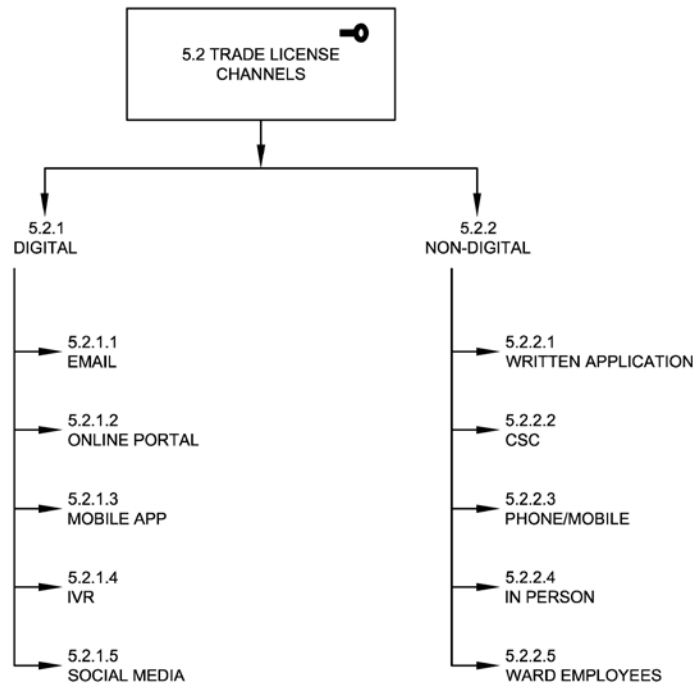


FIG. 16 TRADE LICENSE CHANNELS

**5.2.1 Digital**

Digital means an electronic way to collect, store, process and transmit data in the desired form. In the context of trade license, this refers to processes and corresponding data used by the authority and the individual for trade licensing which is requested or generated in digital form for the purpose of recording, allocation, assessment, follow up, and appeal.

**5.2.1.1 Email**

Electronic media for transfer of messages and information through the internet.

**5.2.1.2 Online portal**

Web portals or web applications refers to the websites developed for trade license management. This broadly includes an assessment calculator, trade data, owner's information and facility to pay the license fees through payment gateways linked to the portals. These portals also include the websites developed by the National, State or ULB for e-governance service delivery.

**5.2.1.3 Mobile App**

A mobile application, also referred to as a mobile app or simply an app, is a computer program or

software application designed to run on a mobile device such as a phone, tablet, or watch.

**5.2.1.4 IVR**

Interactive voice response (IVR) is a technology that allows humans to interact with a computer-operated phone system through the use of voice and DTMF tones input via a keypad. The call center operator will listen to the IVR recorded TL and register the same in the system. The call centre operator may contact the citizen in case information provided is insufficient or any clarification required.

**5.2.1.5 Social media**

Social media are interactive technologies that allow the creation or sharing/exchange of information, ideas, interests, and other forms of expression via virtual communities and networks such as Twitter, WhatsApp and Facebook etc.

**5.2.2 Non-digital**

These are other means (non-digital) by which a request for a trade license is captured.

**5.2.2.1 Written application**

A written application refers to a channel for trade license which includes an application in a prescribed

Form/Format, addressed to Municipal Commissioner requesting for new or renewal of trade license.

#### 5.2.2.2 CSC

Common service centers are the access points for delivery of various services using information and communication technology (ICT). CSCs were created under the national e-government Project by the Government of India.

#### 5.2.2.3 Phone/Mobile

Mobile telephone, also called mobile, is a portable device for connecting to a telecommunications network in order to transmit and receive voice, video, or other data.

#### 5.2.2.4 In person

A person/s can walk in to the municipal office/ward office to submit their trade license application.

#### 5.2.2.5 Ward employees

Ward employees are the employees of municipal council or municipal authority, concerned with administrative wards of the city. In terms of trade license an application can be submitted through the respective ward employees during their visits where the trade is established.

### 5.3 Trade License Stakeholders

Trade license stakeholders are the stakeholders involved in planning, implementation and maintenance of trade licensing functions. Participation by all relevant stakeholders ensures sharing a common understanding and involvement in the decision-making process as well as accountability in urban governance. Participation by all stakeholders leads to empowerment and to joint ownership and harmonized access to information connecting multiple urban departments to serve citizens better. See [Fig. 17](#).

#### 5.3.1 Stakeholder Matrix

Stakeholder matrix captures distribution of work area, level of responsibility and service level guarantee of various stakeholders within the ULB and/or contracted organizations based on ward / locality/jurisdiction, service/issue category.

##### 5.3.1.1 Stakeholders

This refers to the types of stakeholders who are involved in a TL system such as the trade owners, assessor, inspectors, appellate authority and Municipal Commissioner.

##### 5.3.1.1.1 Trade owner

Trade owner in relation to a TL means any person or group who acquires that trade license for the purposes of running the trade.

##### 5.3.1.1.2 Assessor

An assessor is a ULB official who determines the value of a TL for revenue purposes. The figures assessors derive are used to calculate future TL fees. The assessor estimates the value of Trade within a city or town's boundaries. This value (assessed value) is converted into an assessment, which is one component in the computation of TL bills.

##### 5.3.1.1.3 ULB inspector

A ULB Inspector is a person who has been appointed by a government department or agency to perform TL compliance and enforcement duties.

##### 5.3.1.1.4 Intermediaries

Intermediary is the individual, group of persons (volunteers) or organizations (NGOs, trusts etc.) who initiated the TL request or application on the behalf of the originator who lacks the capacity to use any channels which are provided by the ULB. These Intermediaries should be registered with the ULBs in order to provide their services to the originator (who is either from marginalized section, illiterate or differently abled) and should not charge extra money from the originator.

The application submitted by the intermediaries for the originator who is capable of filling their own request will not be considered by the ULBs.

##### 5.3.1.1.5 Appellate authority

Appellate Authority is the authority or representative of the authority assigned to review the procedures and decisions or assessment of TL to make sure that the proceedings were fair and that the proper law/regulation are applied appropriately.

##### 5.3.1.1.6 Municipal commissioner

Commissioner of the ULB or municipal body means an officer appointed by the government, and includes an additional director, a joint director, deputy director, or any other officer of the government authorized by it to perform the functions of the commissioner and director of municipal administration.

##### 5.3.1.2 Distribution of work area

This refers to the ward and/or sectors within ULB for which each of the stakeholders are responsible for.

## IS 18006 (Part 6/Sec 1) : 2025

### 5.3.1.3 Level of responsibility for redressal

In order to ensure that applications are resolved within the prescribed time norm, escalation levels of responsibility for redressal are mapped.

### 5.3.1.4 Service level guarantee — see [5.1.16.1](#)

## 5.4 Trade License Processes

TL Processes are a series of actions or steps taken in order to achieve a timely delivery of trade licenses by the ULBs such as trade license application creation, assessment, suspension, restoration, cancellation, appellate, billing, approval and certification. See [Fig. 18](#).

### 5.4.1 Application Creation

A process by which an application is created for a trade license at the municipal authority such as new trade license, renewal of trade license, or transfer of trade license. Application status in this case is new. See [Fig. 19](#).

#### 5.4.1.1 Trade details — see [5.1.5](#)

#### 5.4.1.2 Trade license type — see [5.1.4](#)

#### 5.4.1.3 License holder details — see [5.1.3](#)

#### 5.4.1.4 Evidence — see [5.1.7](#)

#### 5.4.1.5 Trade license zone — see [5.1.6](#)

#### 5.4.1.6 Penal provisions — see [5.1.8](#)

#### 5.4.1.7 Assessment year — see [5.1.13](#)

#### 5.4.1.8 TL request type — see [5.1.12](#)

### 5.4.2 Acknowledgement

Acknowledgement is the process by which a new TL application is acknowledged in the system. This process is combined with application creation if the application is directly captured on the TL system. An application ID may be generated in this case. TL acknowledgement may be automatic or manual (if the application is received through a non-digital channel). Application status post acknowledgment is changed to acknowledged. See [Fig. 20](#).

#### 5.4.2.1 Trade license channel — see [5.2](#)

#### 5.4.2.2 ULB type — see [5.1.17](#)

#### 5.4.2.3 Application ID — see [5.1.2](#)

#### 5.4.2.4 Application status — see [5.1.11](#)

### 5.4.2.5 SMS and notifications

These are the notifications sent to citizens informing them about the trade license application being registered on the system.

### 5.4.3 Application Billing and Payment

Application billing and payment is the process of generating bill (demand) against a new application by the ULB and subsequent payment of the same by the trade owner. See [Fig. 21](#).

#### 5.4.3.1 Application billing

The process by which an application bill is generated during the process of a new application.

##### 5.4.3.1.1 Application bill

It is the initial bill generated for the application/inspection fee for the applied TL. Inspection bill consists of application processing fee and inspection fee amount.

###### 5.4.3.1.1.1 Bill ID — see [5.1.14.1](#)

**5.4.3.1.1.2 Bill amount** — The inspection fee and application processing fee are included in the overall fee calculation. ULB may ask for inspection fees to be based on the number of times inspection is done. (see [5.1.14.2](#)).

###### 5.4.3.1.1.3 Billing date — see [5.1.14.3](#)

###### 5.4.3.1.1.4 Due Date — see [5.1.16.2.6](#)

**5.4.3.1.2 Demand collection balance register** — see [5.5.1.4](#)

#### 5.4.3.2 Demand notice generation

This is the process in which bill (demand) is generated and served to the trade owner.

#### 5.4.3.3 Application bill payment

Payment is the voluntary tender of money or its equivalent or of things of value by trade owner against the bill generated.

##### 5.4.3.3.1 Receipt ID — see [5.1.15.1](#)

##### 5.4.3.3.2 Mode of payment

It means mode of payment of bill amount by the trade owner.

###### 5.4.3.3.2.1 Digital payment

A digital payment occurs when the payment for processing the application and trade fees could be

done via digital and electronic medium, such as using debit card, credit card, payment gateway etc.

**5.4.3.3.2 Non-digital payment**

Non-digital payment refers to the mode of payment of money in physical form like cash, demand draft, cheque etc.

**5.4.3.3.3 Payment date** — see [5.1.15.2](#)

**5.4.3.3.4 Demand collection balance register** — see [5.5.1.4](#)

**5.4.3.3.5 Receipt register** — see [5.5.1.5](#)

**5.4.4 Assessment**

The process by which the documents are scrutinized

by the license department with the support of other related departments. For example if the application was made for the trade of food related business the application and the supporting documents were verified and assessed by the license department, food department and health department. The assessment is conducted online or offline by the nodal officer assigned based on the location/area or department/domain handling the trade description of the application. Application status in this case is assigned. See [Fig. 22](#).

**5.4.4.1 Types of assessment**

Types of assessment is the classification of assessment processes for trade license service. See [Fig.23](#).

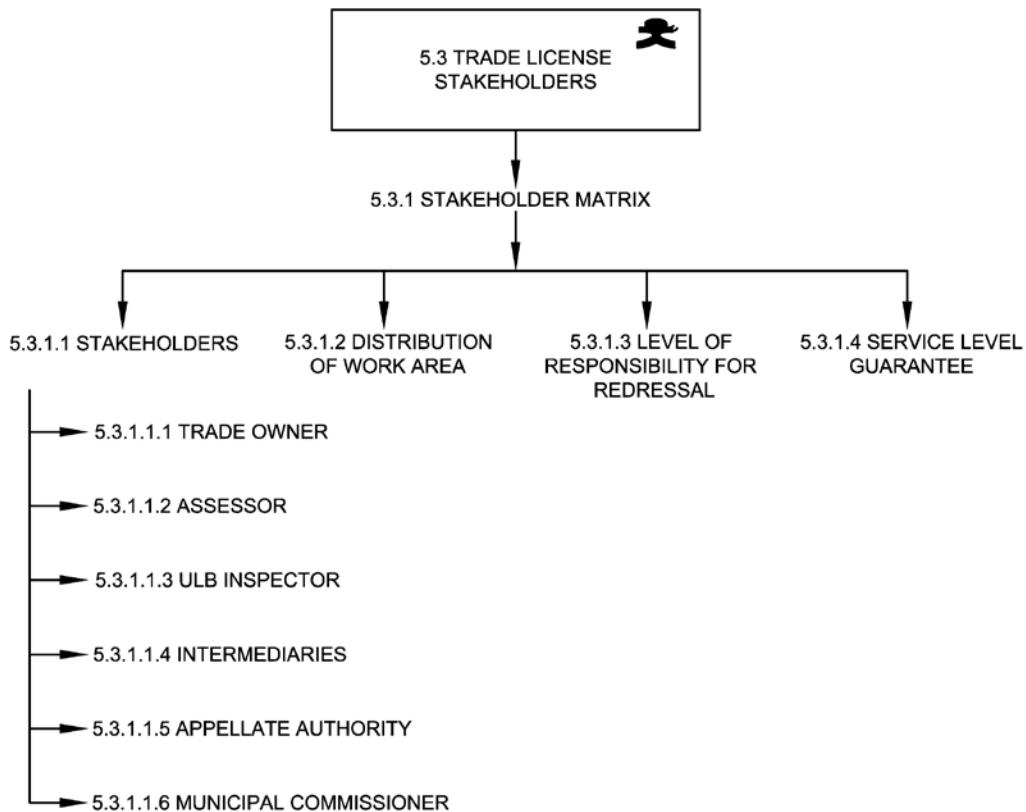


FIG. 17 TAXONOMY OF TRADE LICENSE STAKEHOLDERS

IS 18006 (Part 6/Sec 1) : 2025

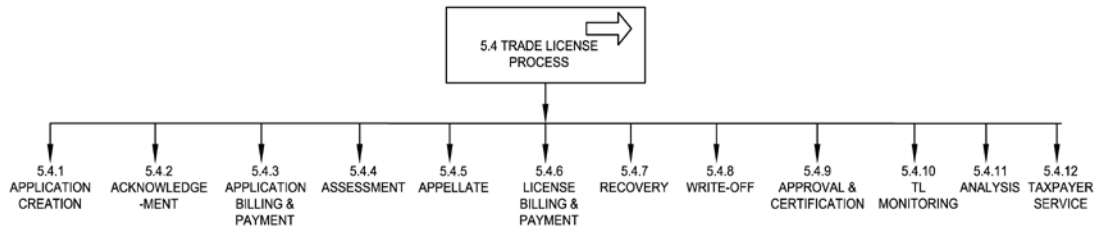


FIG. 18 TAXONOMY OF TRADE LICENSE PROCESSES

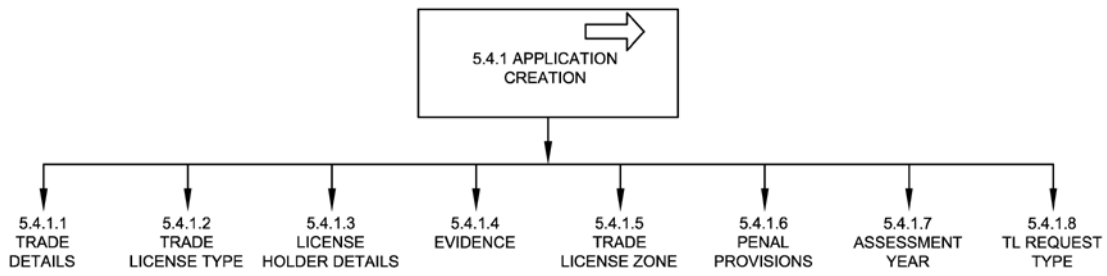


FIG. 19 TAXONOMY OF APPLICATION

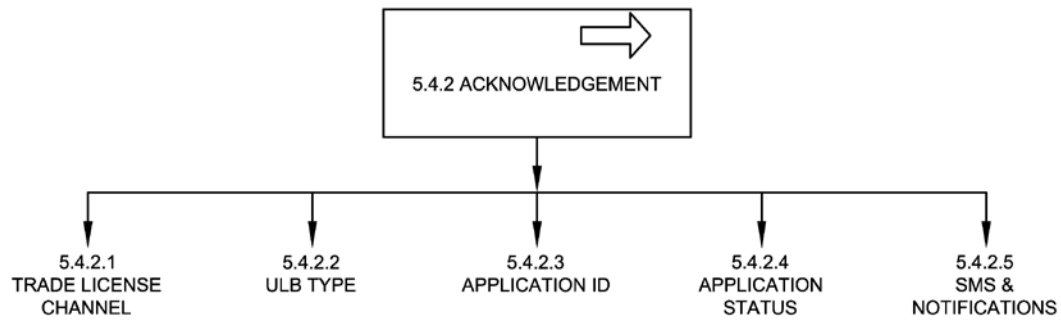


FIG. 20 TAXONOMY OF ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

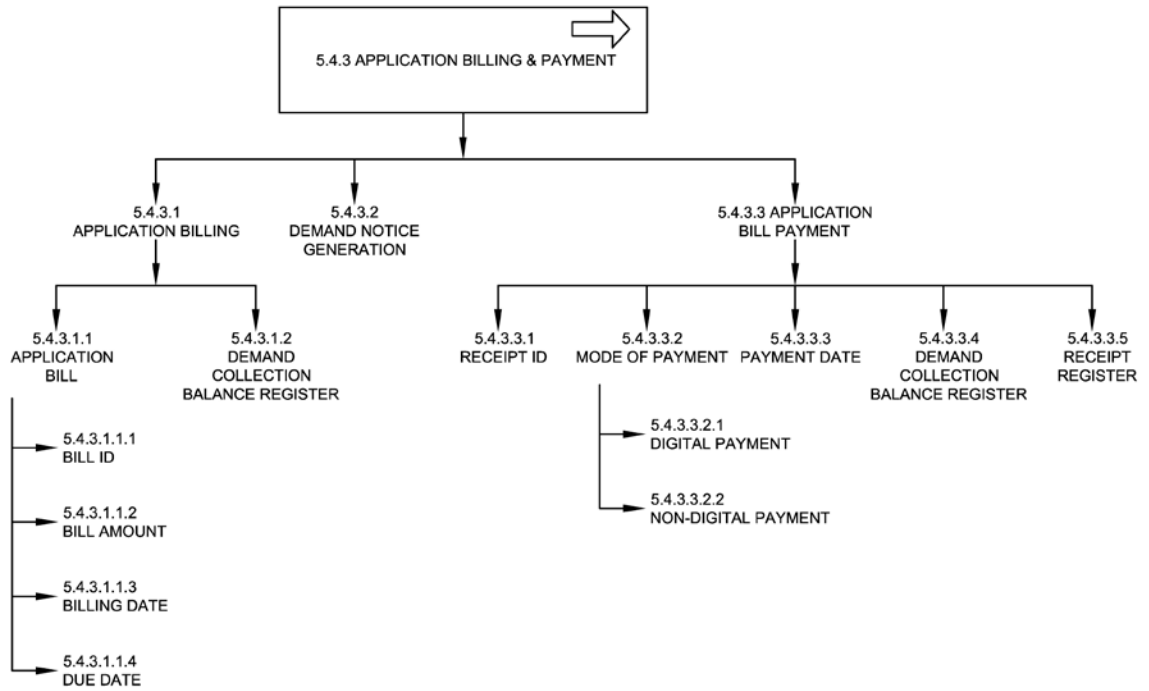


FIG. 21 TAXONOMY OF APPLICATION BILLING AND PAYMENT

IS 18006 (Part 6/Sec 1) : 2025

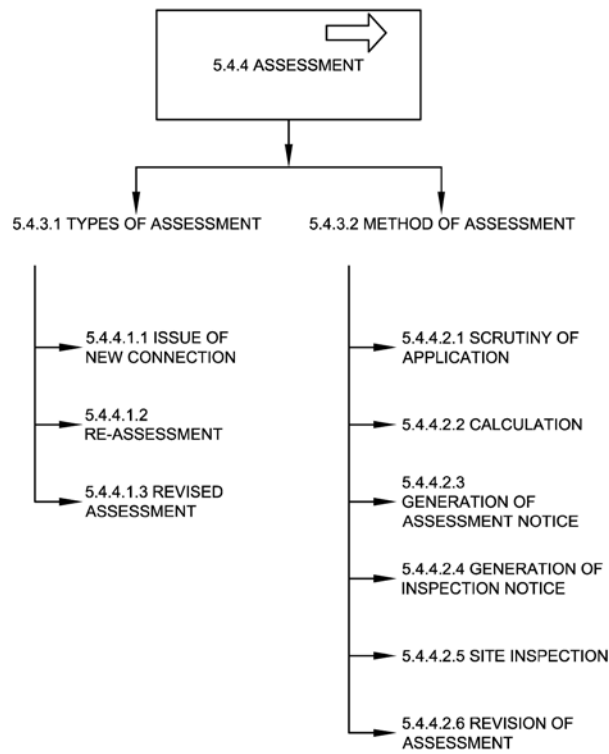


FIG. 22 TAXONOMY OF ASSESSMENT

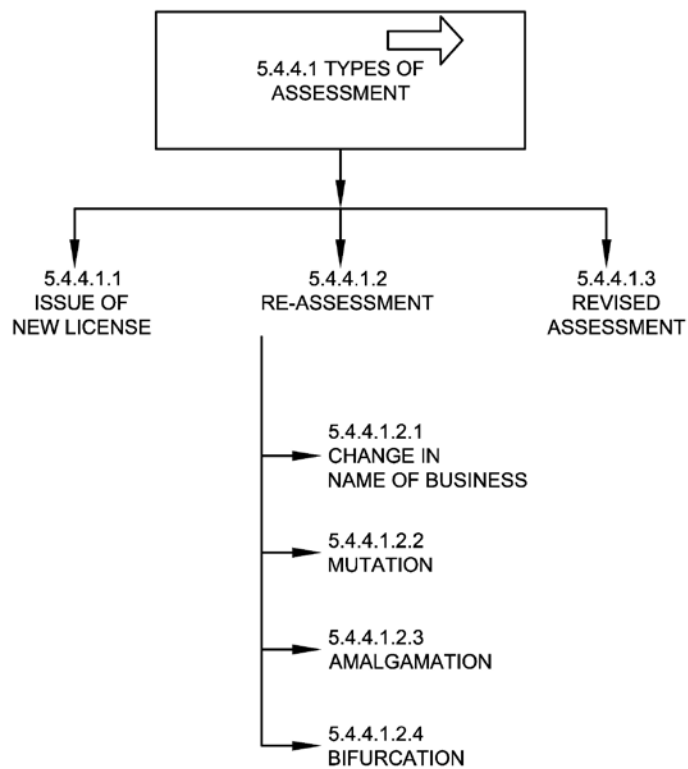


FIG. 23 TAXONOMY OF TYPES OF ASSESSMENT

#### 5.4.4.1.1 *Issue of new license*

Assessment process undertaken while issuing a license for the first time.

#### 5.4.4.1.2 *Re-Assessment*

Assessment process undertaken to determine new fee based on the change in the usage of an existing trade or change in the trade details.

##### 5.4.4.1.2.1 *Change in name of business*

Assessment process undertaken during change in name of business.

##### 5.4.4.1.2.2 *Mutation*

Assessment process undertaken during transfer of trade license from one owner to another owner.

##### 5.4.4.1.2.3 *Amalgamation*

Assessment process undertaken when two or more trades are merged into a single trade with a single or joint owner.

##### 5.4.4.1.2.4 *Bifurcation*

Assessment process undertaken when a trade is bifurcated into two or more trades.

#### 5.4.4.1.3 *Revised assessment*

Assessment process undertaken during changing the assessed value for a trade based on the periodic increase in rates (*based on local acts*) or based on noticed changes in the TL factors. Revised assessment may also take place after appellate decision to change the license fees amount.

#### 5.4.4.2 *Method of assessment*

This means different methods undertaken to assess the trade license application based on trade factors. See [Fig. 24](#).

##### 5.4.4.2.1 *Scrutiny of application*

It is the assessment conducted on the application as soon as it is been applied by the citizen and the scrutiny is conducted by the assessing officer. During the initial assessment scrutiny of documents may be done by the ULB officials and appropriate inspection fees, license fees and inspection notice are generated.

##### 5.4.4.2.2 *Calculation*

Calculation is the process of calculating the fees for applied TL based on the specified criteria as mention in their *Municipal Act* or as decided by the

Municipal Commissioner for varied trades. TL calculation process comprises the use of any one or combination of methods using various attributes of trade such as license type, trade details, trade categorization, type of constitution of trade, trade year, penal provisions, type of location and any other related amount to calculate trade license bill amount.

##### 5.4.4.2.2.1 *Trade license factors*

These are the factors associated with a trade and used in various trade license processes like assessment, calculation of tax and billing. State DMAs/ULBs may consider all or some of these factors or use their own factors.

###### 5.4.4.2.2.1.1 *Trade license type — see [5.1.4](#)*

###### 5.4.4.2.2.1.2 *Area of trade unit — see [5.1.5.3](#)*

###### 5.4.4.2.2.1.3 *Floor of the establishment — see [5.1.5.4](#)*

###### 5.4.4.2.2.1.4 *Trade business structure — see [5.1.5.5](#)*

###### 5.4.4.2.2.1.5 *Trade size — see [5.1.5.7](#)*

###### 5.4.4.2.2.1.6 *Employee details — see [5.1.5.8](#)*

###### 5.4.4.2.2.1.7 *Trade industry type — see [5.1.5.9](#)*

###### 5.4.4.2.2.1.8 *Trade description — see [5.1.5.10](#)*

###### 5.4.4.2.2.1.9 *Trade license zone — see [5.1.6](#)*

###### 5.4.4.2.2.1.10 *Penal provisions — see [5.1.8](#)*

###### 5.4.4.2.2.1.11 *Property details — see [5.1.5.12](#)*

##### 5.4.4.2.2.2 *Assessed value*

TL license fee is assessed for its monetary worth. This ascertained price is known as assessed value. Assessed value is converted to license fee (demand) once inspection is completed and TL factors are verified.

##### 5.4.4.2.3 *Generation of assessment notice*

This is the process in which assessment notice is generated and shared with the trade owner.

###### 5.4.4.2.3.1 *Assessment notice*

Assessment notice is the notice served to the trade owner indicating the assessed value of a trade license assessed on the basis of the trade details. This notice is not considered as the final bill. The assessment notice is the interim notice to confirm the fee of the license.

## IS 18006 (Part 6/Sec 1) : 2025

### 5.4.4.2.4 *Generation of inspection notice*

This is the process in which inspection notice is generated and shared with the trade owner.

#### 5.4.4.2.4.1 *Inspection notice*

Inspection notice is the notice served to the trade owner notifying them about the planned time of inspection-by-inspection officer.

#### 5.4.4.2.5 *Site inspection*

It is the ground inspection conducted post scrutiny of application, an ULB Inspector is assigned to verify the application details viz-a-viz trade property with respect to conformance to inspection checklist.

#### 5.4.4.2.5.1 *Inspection officer*

Inspection officer is the ULB official assigned to inspect trade property.

#### 5.4.4.2.5.2 *Inspection checklist*

Inspection checklist is used by ULB inspectors to check conformance to relevant rules, safety measures and guidelines workforce, labor, any illegal activity, etc.

#### 5.4.4.2.5.3 *Inspection entry*

It means reporting the details of inspection post ground inspection by the inspector such as inspection time, details, notes etc. Application status in this case is inspected or rejected.

#### 5.4.4.2.6 *Revision of assessment*

Revised assessment notice is the notice served to the trade owner indicating the revised assessed value of trade license assessed on the basis of the actual ground inspection. Thereafter a revised assessment notice is shared with the trade owner.

### 5.4.5 *Appellate*

Appellate is the process followed after the assessment is presented and the trade owner is aggrieved by the fixation or the charging of the trade license fees. The appeal process kicks off with a simple appeal letter or through a trade license system. See [Fig. 25](#).

#### 5.4.5.1 *Grievance ID*

Grievance ID is a unique identifier allotted to the grievance by the ULB for the purpose of grievance

recording, allocation, assessment, follow up, and appeal.

#### 5.4.5.2 *Reason for appeal*

Reason for appeal is the reasons as captured in assessment notice or bill because of which an aggrieved person appeals to the appellate authority for necessary redressal.

#### 5.4.5.2.1 *Inaccurate details*

This means the aggrieved person has appealed given the reason for inaccurate details such as incorrect name, owner name, business name, type of trade etc. in an assessment notice.

#### 5.4.5.2.2 *Incorrect fee calculation*

This means the aggrieved person has appealed given the reason for incorrect fee calculation in an assessment notice.

#### 5.4.5.2.3 *Incorrect ownership*

This means the aggrieved person has appealed given the reason for incorrect ownership in an assessment notice.

#### 5.4.5.2.4 *Other reasons*

This means the aggrieved person has appealed given any other reason as per the assessment notice.

#### 5.4.5.3 *Appellate authority*

Appellate authority is the authority or representative of the authority assigned to review the procedures, decisions and/or assessment of trade license to make sure that the proceedings were fair and law/regulation are applied appropriately.

#### 5.4.5.4 *Timeline for appeal* — see [5.1.16.2.4](#)

#### 5.4.5.5 *Revised assessment notice*

Revised assessment notice is the notice served to the trade owner indicating the revised assessed value of trade license assessed on the basis of the revised assessment done after appeal completion.

### 5.4.6 *License Billing and Payment*

License billing and payment is the process of generating bill (demand) against the calculated and approved license fee by the ULB and subsequent payment of the same by the trade owner. See [Fig. 26](#).

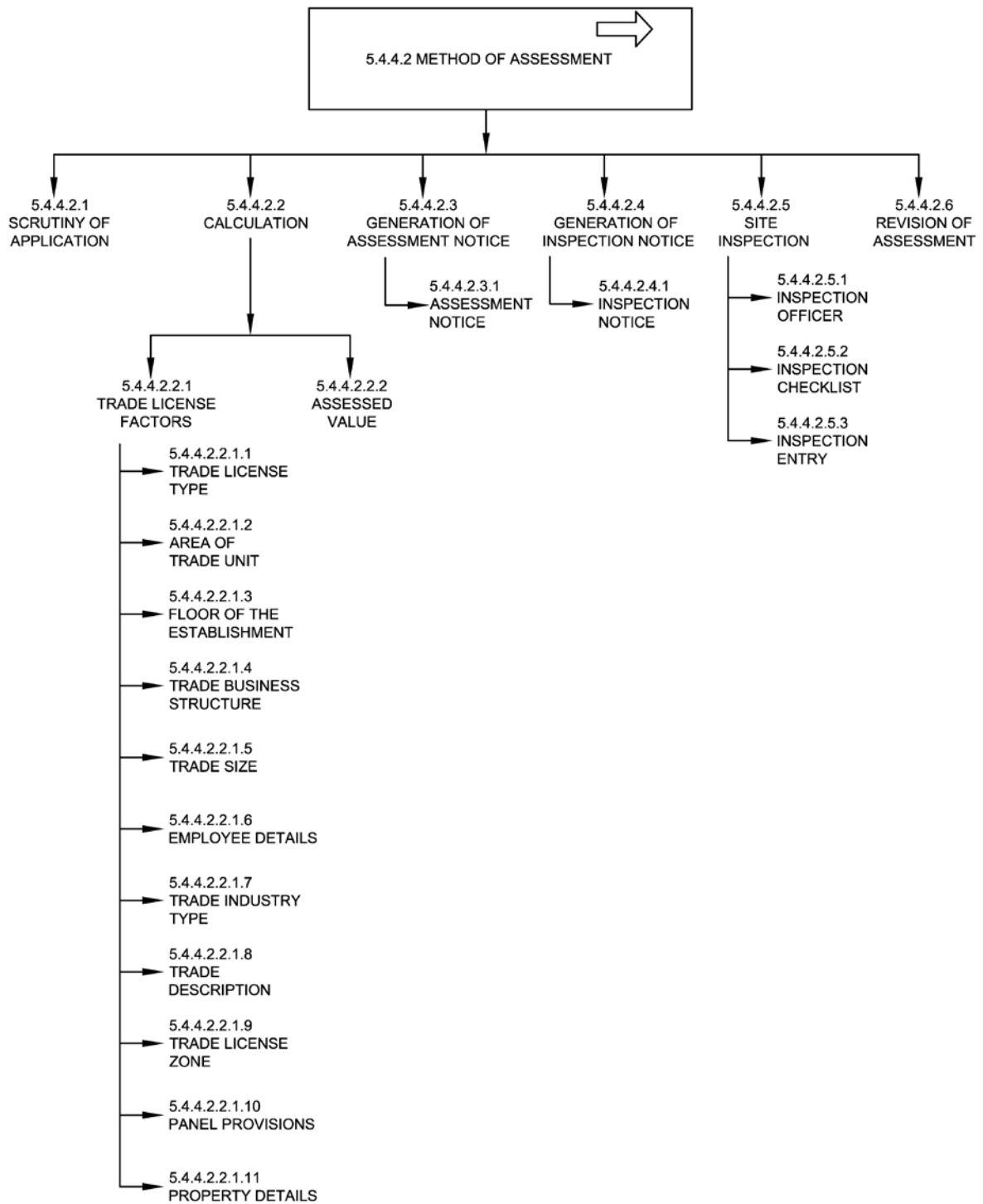


FIG. 24 TAXONOMY OF METHOD OF ASSESSMENT

**IS 18006 (Part 6/Sec 1) : 2025**

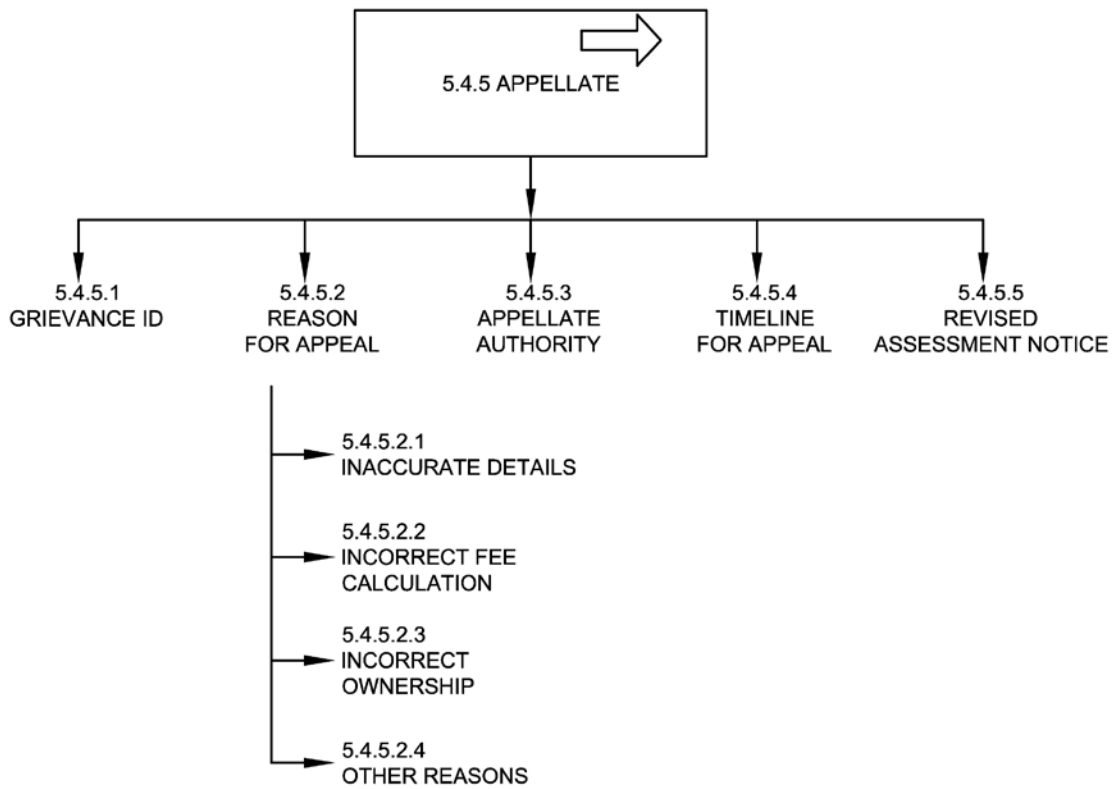


FIG. 25 TAXONOMY OF APPELLATE

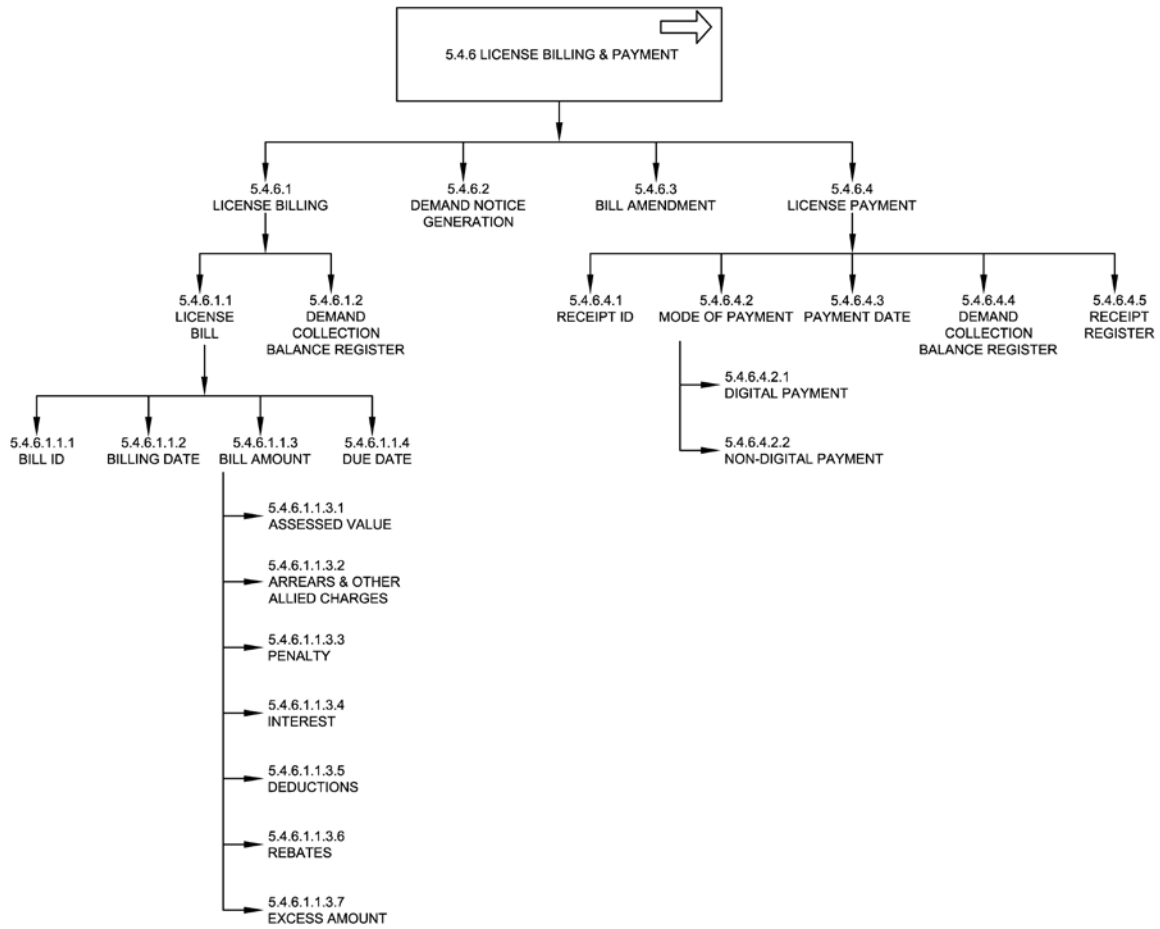


FIG. 26 TAXONOMY OF BILLING AND PAYMENT

### 5.4.6.1 License billing

The process by which a license fee bill is generated based on TL factors post assessment and verification of the application.

#### 5.4.6.1.1 License bill

It means the final bill generated in reference to TL application based on assessed value for the license. Application status in this case is pending for payment.

##### 5.4.6.1.1.1 Bill ID — see [5.1.14.1](#)

##### 5.4.6.1.1.2 Billing date — see [5.1.14.3](#)

##### 5.4.6.1.1.3 Bill amount — see [5.1.14.2](#)

##### 5.4.6.1.1.3.1 Assessed value — see [5.4.4.2.2.2](#)

##### 5.4.6.1.1.3.2 Arrears and other allied charges

Arrears are defined as previous years and/or unpaid bill amount or license fees.

##### 5.4.6.1.1.3.3 Penalty

The amount of extra money the citizen has to pay for failing to adhere to TL rules and/or/laws, timelines.

##### 5.4.6.1.1.3.4 Interest

The amount collected above the license bill in the event of late payment. It is usually determined at a particular rate of trade.

##### 5.4.6.1.1.3.5 Deductions

Deductions is the component of license fee which has been deducted from the gross fee in lieu of advance or any other exemptions made subject to the rules of assessment of TL application.

##### 5.4.6.1.1.3.6 Rebates

Discount given to the citizen for paying license bill in advance or before end of the statutory period or for undertaking certain listed activities as per the applicable rules.

## IS 18006 (Part 6/Sec 1) : 2025

### 5.4.6.1.1.3.7 *Excess amount*

This means any other amount that may be added in the bill as per assessment, rule and/or law.

### 5.4.6.1.1.4 *Due Date*

Due date is the date on which the bill for a particular trade is due for the current assessment duration. Upon non-payment of bill by the given due date, a surcharge may be levied on the initial demand by the imposition of a penalty.

5.4.6.1.2 *Demand collection balance register* — see [5.5.1.4](#)

5.4.6.2 *Demand notice generation* — see [5.4.3.2](#)

### 5.4.6.3 *Bill Amendment*

Bill amendment is the process of amending TL bill when applicant notices a discrepancy in the calculation of the bill and submits a request for amendment or when the ULB realizes discrepancy in the calculation of bill and amends it.

### 5.4.6.4 *License payment*

License Payment is the voluntary tender of money or its equivalent or of things of value by trade owner against the bill generated.

5.4.6.4.1 *Receipt ID* — see [5.1.15.1](#)

5.4.6.4.2 *Mode of payment* — see [5.4.3.3.2](#)

5.4.6.4.2.1 *Digital payment* — see [5.4.3.3.2.1](#)

5.4.6.4.2.2 *Non-digital payment* — see [5.4.3.3.2.2](#)

5.4.6.4.3 *Payment date* — see [5.1.15.2](#)

5.4.6.4.4 *Demand collection balance register* — see [5.5.1.4](#)

5.4.6.4.5 *Receipt register* — see [5.5.1.5](#)

### 5.4.7 *Recovery*

Recovery means, recovery of fees from the trade owner or defaulters. In some cases, recovery may be in terms of impounding any movable or immovable asset of the defaulter. Few methods of recovery in TL are: See [Fig. 27](#).

- a) by presenting a bill;
- b) by serving a written notice of demand; and
- c) by a suit.

#### 5.4.7.1 *Defaulters notice generation*

This means generation and service of notice to the defaulters who have not paid the license bill by the due date. In these cases, bills are amended to include penalties or late fee for defaulting.

5.4.7.2 *List of defaulters* — see [5.5.1.2](#)

#### 5.4.7.3 *Warrant notice*

Warrant notice is the bill that is served by the authority on the trade owner for recovery.

### 5.4.8 *Write-Off*

Write-Off of trade license fee is the process of deductions or exemptions of fee, in compliance with any law, or through the guidelines of the ULB or the court of law.

### 5.4.9 *Approval and Certification*

The process of approving the applied application for trade license post assessment and inspection and issuing trade license certificate by the municipal commissioner of the ULBs. See [Fig. 28](#).

5.4.9.1 *Trade license ID* — see [5.1.1](#)

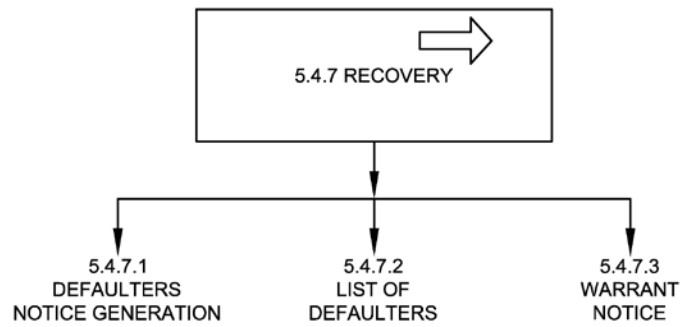


FIG. 27 TAXONOMY OF RECOVERY

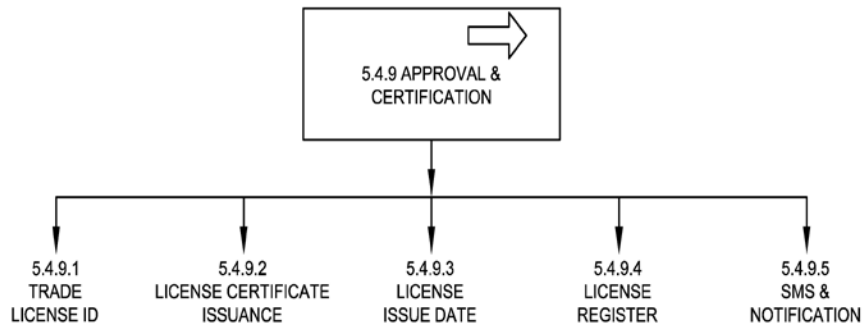


FIG. 28 TAXONOMY OF APPROVAL AND CERTIFICATION

**5.4.9.2 License certificate issuance**

This means issuing trade license certificate post assessment and approval of TL application. Application status in this case is approved. It is recommended that the licenses should be digitally or manually signed by the relevant ULB officer such as Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner etc. along with water marked with ULB or relevant logo as per the ULB rules and/or regulations. It is also recommended to add digitally signed licenses into DigiLocker<sup>3</sup> to make it easier to access and integrate with other services.

**5.4.9.3 License issue date** — see [5.1.16.2.3](#)

**5.4.9.4 License register** — see [5.5.1.1](#)

**5.4.9.5 SMS and notifications** — see [5.4.2.5](#)

**5.4.10 TL Monitoring**

TL monitoring is the monitoring process undertaken by the ULB officials from the time a TL application is lodged on system until it’s approved and remains valid. The trade licenses and associated revenue are monitored based on the purpose of TL, service level benchmarks, industry type, regulation purpose and need for renewal. See [Fig. 29](#).

<sup>3</sup> DigiLocker” means the Government owned and operated web and mobile based hosting of the Digital Locker system. Digital Locker System. – (1) For the purpose of providing preservation and retention of machine readable, printable, shareable, verifiable and secure State or Central department or agency or body corporate issued electronic records, the Government and other service providers to provide a Digital Locker system of limited electronic storage to all users. (2) The Government through Digital Locker authority and in accordance with the technical standards as laid down by the MeitY from time to time shall provide for the administration of the Digital Locker system. (3) Subject to sub-rule (1), the Digital Locker system shall act as web and mobile based portal for State or Central department or agency or body corporate issued electronic records maintained in a prescribed format.

IS 18006 (Part 6/Sec 1) : 2025

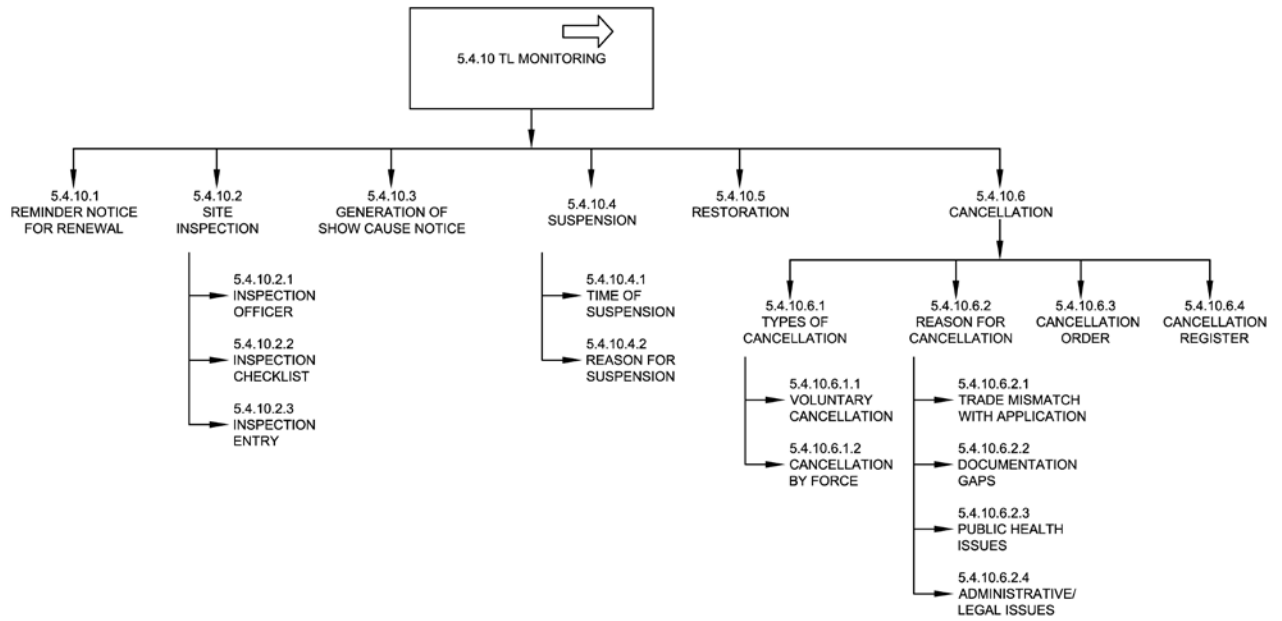


FIG. 29 TAXONOMY OF TL MONITORING

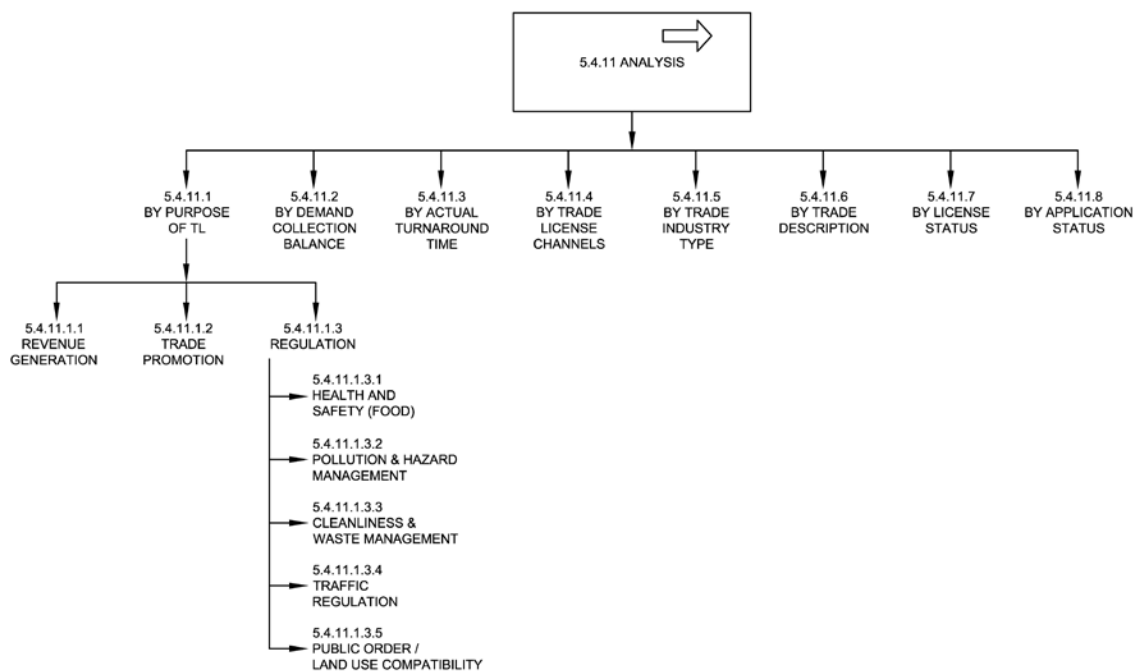


FIG.30 TAXONOMY OF ANALYSIS

**5.4.11.1 By Purpose of TL**

This means analysis of TL application based on the aim or intention of issuing TL by the ULBs for example, revenue generation, trade promotion/livelihood, and regulation.

**5.4.11.1.1 Revenue Generation**

ULBs generate revenue through various sources such as trade license, building plan/license approval fees, rent from shops/markets/commercial establishments, water charges, parking fee, UGD charges, cable laying charges etc. to provide timely services and basic infrastructure. Trade license is one of the key sources of revenue generation for the ULB.

**5.4.11.1.2 Trade Promotion**

Trade promotion is the promotion of a certain trade in the ULB. Trend of trade licenses generated in a ULB can help shape vision of the ULB.

**5.4.11.1.3 Regulation**

Regulation is the management of offensive and dangerous trades or practices by the ULBs.

**5.4.11.1.3.1 Health and Safety (Food)**

Health and safety (Food) means the regulating and adoption of good manufacturing practices, good hygienic practices, hazard analysis and critical control point and such other practices as may be specified by regulation, for the food businesses.

**5.4.11.1.3.2 Pollution and Hazard Management**

Regulating safe handling, generation, processing, treatment, package, storage, transportation, use, reprocessing, collection, conversion, and offering

for sale, destruction and disposal of Hazardous Waste by hazardous trade and pollution control. The ULBs may refer to end of use disposal norms by the Ministry of Environment and Forest Protection.

**5.4.11.1.3.3 Cleanliness and Waste Management**

Regulating collection, processing, transportation and disposal of waste by the businesses.

**5.4.11.1.3.4 Traffic Regulation**

Regulating and coordinating traffic in the ULB boundaries with respect to allowed trades such as street vendors.

**5.4.11.1.3.5 Public Order/Land Use Compatibility**

Regulation and enforcement as per public order and land use defined by the rule of law.

**5.4.11.2 By demand collection balance** — see [5.5.1.4](#)

**5.4.11.3 By actual turnaround time** — see [5.1.16.3](#)

**5.4.11.4 By trade license channels** — see [5.2.5.4.11.5](#)

*By trade industry type* — see [5.1.5.9](#)

**5.4.11.6 By trade description** — see [5.1.5.10](#)

**5.4.11.7 By license status** — see [5.1.10](#)

**5.4.11.8 By application status** — see [5.1.11](#)

**5.4.12 Taxpayer Services**

These are the services availed to all taxpayers in a ULB. In the context of trade license, these are grievance redressal, NOCs and duplicate license. See [Fig. 31](#).

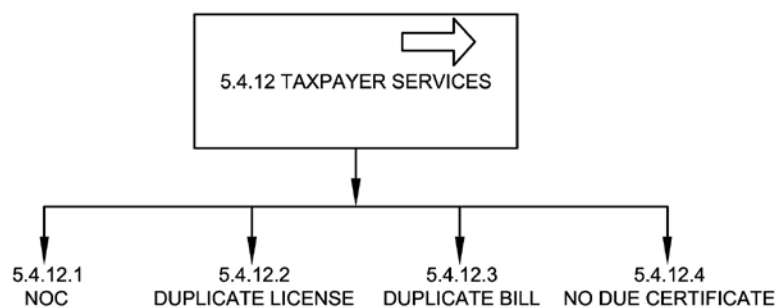


FIG. 31 TAXONOMY OF TAXPAYER SERVICES

**IS 18006 (Part 6/Sec 1) : 2025**

**5.4.12.1 NOC**

No objection certificate (NOC) is a legal document, issued by the ULB or an individual to say that they have no objection to the mentioned details in the document. Following NOCs may be needed for trade license:

- a) NOC from neighbour;
- b) NOC from landlord; and
- c) NOC from property tax department.

**5.4.12.2 Duplicate license**

These are duplicate copies of trade license that an applicant can ask for and/or these can be accessed on DigiLocker by the citizen post signing in DigiLocker as per prescribed rules (department of electronics and information technology, 2016)<sup>6</sup>

**5.4.12.3 Duplicate bill**

These are duplicate copies of the TL bill that an applicant can ask for.

**5.4.12.4 No due certificate**

This certificate is issued to the trade owners who have duly paid their charges for the TL.

**5.5 Trade License Reports and KPIs**

TL reports and KPIs are documents and performance measurement indices that present information in an organized format for various stakeholders especially in the form of an official document, after thorough investigation or consideration by an appointed person or body at the ULB. See [Fig. 32](#).

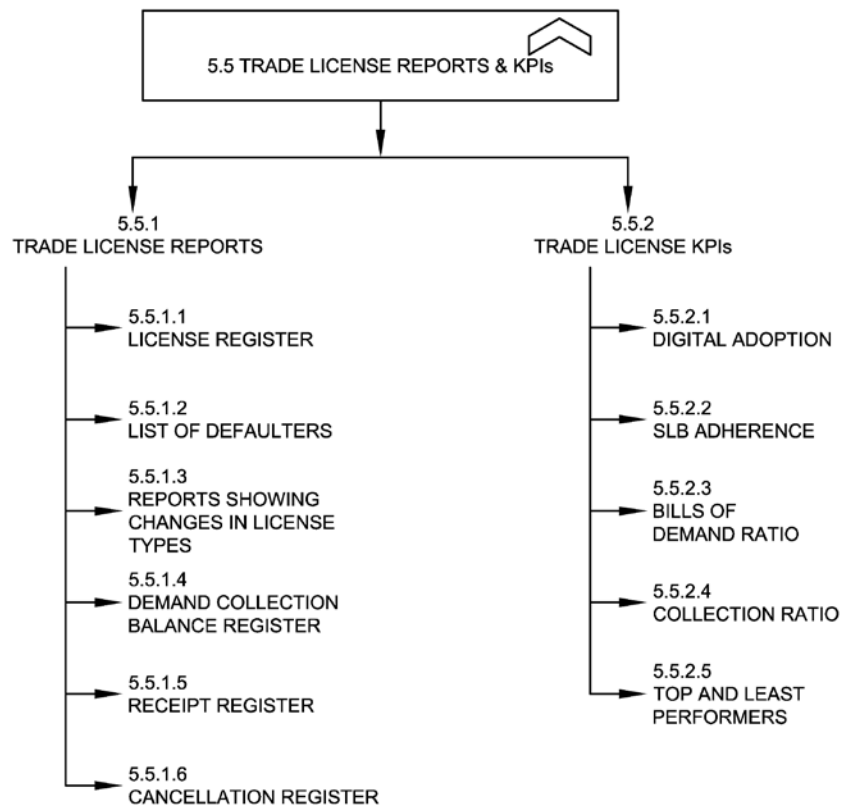


FIG. 32 TAXONOMY OF TRADE LICENSE REPORTS AND KPLS

4 Department of Electronics and Information Technology. (2016). Information Technology (Preservation and Retention of Information by Intermediaries Providing Digital Locker Facilities) Rules, 2016. Ministry Of Communications and Information Technology.

### 5.5.1 Trade license reports

The TL reports notifies the Urban Local Body about the complete information of all trade licenses which are raised through various governance channels. These reports should be maintained by the ULBs.

#### 5.5.1.1 License register

License register provides the information about the total number of trades that are registered by the ULBs. The trade license issued is categorized based on the trade name and sub trade name and this report gives the clear idea about the details like trade name, sub trade name, number of licenses, number of new licenses, number of licenses renewed, number of pending licenses for renewal and amount collected.

#### 5.5.1.2 List of defaulters

TL defaulters List is the list of TL fee defaulters, as on date. Defaulter is a person or body that has not paid last or previous years TL fees. This covers assessment number, owner details, property details, demand year and arrears.

#### 5.5.1.3 Reports showing changes in license types

Reports showing changes in license types as based on change in trade type requests, date of requests, status of requests etc.

#### 5.5.1.4 Demand collection balance register

This report provides details about current demand, arrears and demand under litigation/dispute (if any), collection and balance of trade license fees for that financial year.

#### 5.5.1.5 Receipt register

This report provides details about the payment made and receipt issued after the payment of fees.

#### 5.5.1.6 Cancellation register

Cancellation register report provides the information about the total number of trade licenses that are cancelled in a given interval. This report gives the clear idea about the details like trade name, sub trade name, and applicant details, zone/ward/SI ward, current owner and status about the trade

license (commissionerate of municipal administration, 2017).

### 5.5.2 Trade license KPIs

This refers to KPIs that should be captured for TL management.

#### 5.5.2.1 Digital adoption

Digital adoption means attaining a state where an individual is capable enough to utilize an application, software, or tools to its fullest capacity or the potential to carry out a variety of digital processes. Digital adoption of TL can be measured in the following terms:

- a) Percentage of citizens using digital channels for TL payment;
- b) Percentage of citizens using digital channels for accessing services;
- c) Percentage volume from different channels; and
- d) Percentage of trade licenses issued within SLG.

#### 5.5.2.2 SLB adherence

SLB Adherence means the number of applications processed by the ULB within SLB as determined by the rule or the law.

#### 5.5.2.3 Bills to demand ratio

This means the ratio of the number of generated bills with respect to the number of assessments completed.

#### 5.5.2.4 Collection ratio

This means the ratio of actual collection with respect to demand generated to account collections.

#### 5.5.2.5 Top and least performers

Top and least performers list provides information about the zones/wards who have highest and least collection ratios as well as bills to demand ratio in the ULB.

**IS 18006 (Part 6/Sec 1) : 2025**

**ANNEX A**

(Clause [5.1.5.2](#))

**SAMPLE PARAMETERS AND SPECIFICATIONS IN PROPERTY**

**A-1 Sample Parameters and Specifications for Location**

<i>Sl No.</i>	<i>Attribute Name</i>	<i>Locational Specification</i>	<i>Data Type</i>	<i>Mandatory (Yes/No)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
i)	Address	House no, building name, plot/survey no, street name, locality, zone/ward, city/town, district, region, state, country, pin code	Varchar (256)	No
ii)	Geo Location	Latitude, Longitude, Polygon	Numeric (9,6)	Yes
iii)	Other evidences	This can include Geo tagged images of property, DDN, QR codes etc		No

- a) *Address*: The address of the property provides the particulars of the place as per the administrative boundaries or norms defined by the local governing body;
- b) *Geo Location*: Geolocation is the identification or estimation of the real-world geographic location of property. This refers to the latitude and longitude coordinates of a particular location where property is located; and
- c) *Digital Numbers*: Property numbers defined using scientific methods and often assigned with QR code for traceability and usability.

**A-2 Sample Parameters and Specifications of Measurements for Different Types of Property**

<i>Sl No.</i>	<i>Type of Property</i>	<i>Area of Measurement</i>	<i>Representation on Map</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
i)	Vacant land	Polygon area (square feet or m <sup>2</sup> )	Polygon
ii)	Built structure	Built Up area of premise (square feet or m <sup>2</sup> )	Polygon, Centroid
		Appurtenant area (square feet or m <sup>2</sup> )	Polygon, Centroid

**A-3 Sample list of Trades Against Trade Description**

<i>Trade Description</i>	<i>Reference List of Trades</i>
Storage and sale of household provisions	<p>Household daily provisions, grocery &amp; condiments; Perishables such as fruits, vegetables, flowers; Bakery products; Non-alcoholic beverages; Tobacco and tobacco products, including pan masala and gutkha with or without tobacco; whether branded or not; Branded meat products.</p> <p>Household articles such as plastic, metal, ceramic, stoneware, pottery or cloth items, cleaning materials, utensils; Household consumables such as electrical consumables, watches and clocks, stationery, personal hygiene products, battery cells, or any other household items; whether branded or not.</p> <p>Fresh meat, in combination with household provisions or without, not including abattoirs and slaughterhouses.</p> <p>Wine, beer, alcohol shop or shop selling locally produced alcohol, with or without permit room.</p>
Eatery houses and food preparation	<p>Tea/coffee; Sweets and savories; Bakery; Fast food; Juice/milk-shake shops without separate kitchen space.</p> <p>Restaurant, bakery, cafeteria or any other eating house with kitchen in separate space.</p> <p>Bar or pub, with or without restaurant and separate kitchen or beer brewery or establishment selling locally produced alcoholic beverage, with or without sale of tobacco and tobacco related products.</p> <p>Catering service, including stand-alone kitchen.</p> <p>Part of any other establishment (hospitality, gathering and entertainment establishment).</p>
Hospitality, gathering and entertainment services	<p>Accommodation facility (2-star and below hotel, resort, boarding house, lodge, Dharamshala, hostel, Paying Guest accommodation, guest house, home-stay, serviced apartments), without kitchen or function hall or health, sports or recreation-related facilities.</p> <p>Accommodation facility (2-star and below hotel, resort, boarding house, lodge, Dharamshala, hostel, Paying Guest accommodation, guest house, home-stay, serviced apartments), with kitchen or function hall or health, sports or recreation-related facilities.</p> <p>Hotel, resort or club with accommodation facilities, restaurants, kitchen or other F&amp;B arrangements, function hall, conference halls, convention centre, health, sports or recreation related facilities, 3-star and above.</p> <p>Shopping centre or mall with any combination of shops and storage, eating houses, hospitality, gathering and entertainment facilities.</p> <p>Banquet hall, function hall, single-screen or multiplex cinema hall, auditorium or conference/convention centre, without restaurant or kitchen.</p>

**IS 18006 (Part 6/Sec 1) : 2025**

<i>Trade Description</i>	<i>Reference List of Trades</i>
	<p>Accommodation facility (3-star and below 7 star) hotel, resort, boarding house, lodge, dharamshala, hostel, paying guest accommodation, guest house, home-stay, serviced apartments), with kitchen or function hall or health, sports or recreation-related facilities.</p> <p>Sports facilities or clubs, indoor and outdoor playing arenas, spa, massage rooms, amusement or theme parks, with or without restaurant or kitchen.</p> <p>Museum, exhibition centre or library, with or without restaurant or kitchen.</p>
Medical establishment	<p>Chemist, druggist, medical and general store, including surgical store.</p> <p>Clinic or hospital of any system of medicine, general or specialized care centre, diagnostic centre, physiotherapy centre, rehabilitation service, gymnasium, blood bank.</p> <p>Medicine/surgical material production and storage, of all systems of medicine.</p>
Veterinary	<p>Pet services including pet shops, material for pets, clinics, boarding.</p>
Educational establishment	<p>School, of any education system, across any classes College, of any education system, across all streams Coaching or tuition centre.</p>
Other storage and sale establishments	<p>Construction material, such as bricks and blocks, cement, steel, plumbing, fixtures, electrical, hardware, etc.</p> <p>Tools, machinery and machine parts of all manner</p> <p>Auto-parts and automobiles, auto accessories, including all forms of motorized vehicles, new or used, including electric vehicles.</p> <p>Cycles, cycle-rickshaws and cycle parts, new or used, including push-carts and trams.</p> <p>Stationery, book, art supplies; Cloth and clothing, including footwear; Sports equipment store, including toys; Household electrical and electronic items, including computer and mobiles; Household linen and soft furnishing, including mattresses; Jewellery in any material; musical instruments, new or used, or any combination of these items.</p> <p>Cash and carry stores (B2B or B2C) selling any items or combination of items.</p> <p>Nurseries, agriculture, horticulture, aquaculture, or any other related materials.</p> <p>Hazardous materials, including explosives, laboratory chemicals, arms, ammunition, firecrackers, fuel in any form, etc.</p>

<i>Trade Description</i>	<i>Reference List of Trades</i>
Other service establishment	<p>Tent house, including rental of event material with or without catering.</p> <p>Printing, stamp-making, signboards, photo studio with or without sale of photographic equipment, photo-framing, key-makers; Internet or other communication.</p> <p>Legal, architecture, CA, engineering, real-estate, astrology, matchmaking, travel agency or other professional service.</p> <p>Construction services, such as borewell, repair of buildings, demolition, cartage.</p> <p>Hair-dresser, saloon, tattoo parlour or beauty parlour or any other personal grooming service.</p> <p>Dry cleaning or laundry.</p> <p>Repair of motor vehicles and non-motor vehicles.</p> <p>Personal and household services such as tailors, cobblers, cleaners, electrical and electronic works and repairs, plumbing works and repairs.</p> <p>Recycling services, including purchase and processing and sale of all manner of waste.</p> <p>Crematoria, including burial grounds, or any service related to the disposal of dead bodies.</p>
Industry and warehousing – non hazardous	<p>Manufacture, storage including cold storage, preparing and packaging of all food products including filtered drinking water, edible oil, condiments, groceries, preserves, pickles, milk and milk products, other non-alcoholic beverages, bakery items, confectionery items, tobacco products and meats.</p> <p>Manufacture, storage, preparing and packaging of clothing and footwear items, from all materials such as fabric and leather, using any method including power- and manual-based processing.</p> <p>Manufacture, storage, preparing and packaging of furniture of soil products, plastic, wood or metal products, or any composite thereof.</p> <p>Manufacture, storage including cold storage, preparing and packaging alcohol for human consumption.</p> <p>Slaughterhouse or abattoir with or without storage, including cold storage, preparing and packaging of fresh meat.</p>
Industry and warehousing – hazardous	<p>Manufacture, storage including cold storage, preparing and packaging of industrial alcohol.</p> <p>Manufacture, storage, preparing and packaging of chemicals and pesticides of all kinds manufacturing, mixing, storing, selling.</p> <p>Manufacture, storage, preparing and packaging of automobile and other battery cells.</p>

**IS 18006 (Part 6/Sec 1) : 2025**

<i>Trade Description</i>	<i>Reference List of Trades</i>
	<p>Manufacture, storage, preparing and packaging of ammunition and fireworks.</p> <p>Manufacture, storage, preparing and packaging of paint, lacquers and shellac.</p> <p>Manufacture, storage including cold storage, preparing and packaging of furniture of wood or metal or any composite of the two.</p> <p>Manufacture, storage including cold storage, preparing and packaging alcohol for human consumption.</p>
Street vending/Hawking	Stationary vendor/Mobile vendor
Municipal markets	<p>Community centre (CC) local shopping centre (LSC) /convenience shopping centre (CSC) - These centers may have retail shopping, commercial and government offices, local body/public sector undertaking offices, cinema/cineplexes, hotels, restaurants, banquet halls and guest house, nursing home, dispensary, clinical laboratory, clinic and poly clinic facilities together with other community facilities.</p> <p>Service Markets – Informal bazars, weekly markets, informal shops, organized eating places, handicrafts shops, kabaris etc, organized informal sector places-haats service shops, booths.</p>

**ANNEX B**

**(Foreword)**

**COMMITTEE COMPOSITION**

Smart Infrastructure Sectional Committee, LITD 28

<i>Organization</i>	<i>Representative(s)</i>
Indian Institute of Science, Bengaluru	SHRI INDER S. GOPAL ( <b>Chairperson</b> )
Aveva Software Private Limited, Bengaluru	SHRI M. S. N. R. HARISH
Centre for Development of Telematics, New Delhi	SHRI AURINDAM BHATTACHARYA SHRI ANUPAMA CHOPRA ( <i>Alternate</i> )
CyanConnode Private Limited, Bengaluru	SHRI MANISH WIDHANI SHRI DEEPAK NIMARE ( <i>Alternate</i> )
e-Governments Foundation, Bengaluru	SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR THIAGARAJAN
ERNET India, New Delhi	DR A. PAVENTHAN SHRI HARI KRISHNA ATLURI ( <i>Alternate</i> )
ESRI India Technologies Private Limited, Noida	SHRI VIJAY KUMAR SHRI RUPESH KUMAR ( <i>Alternate I</i> ) MS SEEMA JOSHI ( <i>Alternate II</i> )
IEEE India, Bengaluru	SHRI MUNIR MOHAMMED
India Smart Grid Forum, New Delhi	SHRI REJI KUMAR PILLAI
Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, New Delhi	SHRI KUNAL KUMAR SHRI PADAM VIJAY ( <i>Alternate</i> )
National Smart Grid Mission, Ministry of Power, Gurugram	SHRI ARUN MISRA SMT KUMUD WADHWA ( <i>Alternate I</i> ) SHRI GYAN PRAKASH ( <i>Alternate II</i> )
PHYTEC Embedded Private Limited, Bengaluru	SHRI B. VALLAB RAO VASU
Qualcomm India Private Limited, Bengaluru	DR PUNIT RATHOD DR VINOSH BABU JAMES ( <i>Alternate</i> )
Renesas Electronics, Bengaluru	SHRI RAVINDRA CHATURVEDI SHRI SAURABH GOSWAMI ( <i>Alternate</i> )
Seconded European Standardization Expert for India (SESEI), New Delhi	SHRI DINESH CHAND SHARMA
Secure Meters Limited, Gurugram	SHRI MADHUR KUMAR SRIVASTAVA SHRI PUNEET KHURANA ( <i>Alternate I</i> ) SHRI KAUSTUBH PATIL ( <i>Alternate II</i> ) SHRI UTTAM KOTDIYA ( <i>Alternate III</i> ) SHRI ANIL MEHTA ( <i>Alternate IV</i> )
Senra Tech Private Limited, New Delhi	SHRI DHIRAJ KUMAR SHRI ANKUSH KOCHHAR ( <i>Alternate</i> )
Sharma Technologies Private Limited, Bengaluru	SHRI AMARJEET KUMAR
Siemens Limited, Mumbai	SHRI RAVI MADIPADGA SHRI MANOJ BELGAONKAR ( <i>Alternate I</i> )

**IS 18006 (Part 6/Sec 1) : 2025**

<i>Organization</i>	<i>Representative(s)</i>
	SHRI PRADEEP KAPOOR ( <i>Alternate II</i> ) SHRI VIKRAM GANDOTRA ( <i>Alternate III</i> )
Standardization Testing and Quality Certification (STQC), Pune	MS LIPIKA KAUSHIK
Tata Consultancy Services Limited, Mumbai	SHRI RAMESH BALAJI SHRI DEBASHIS MITRA ( <i>Alternate</i> )
Tata Consulting Engineers Limited, Navi Mumbai	SHRI JAGDISH SHIVRAJ SHIGE SHRI MANOJ KUMAR ( <i>Alternate</i> )
Tejas Networks Limited, Bengaluru	DR KANWAR JIT SINGH
Telecommunication Engineering Center, New Delhi	MS ASHIMA SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR ( <i>Alternate I</i> ) SHRI UTTAM CHAND ( <i>Alternate II</i> )
Telecommunications Standards Development Society India, New Delhi	MS BINDOO SRIVASTAVA
In Personal Capacity ( <i>IUDX, IISc</i> ) CV Raman Road, Bengaluru – 560012	SHRI VASANTH RAJARAMAN
BIS Directorate General	SHRIMATI REENA GARG, SCIENTIST ‘G’ AND HEAD (ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY) [REPRESENTING DIRECTOR GENERAL ( <i>Ex-officio</i> )]

Panel 13 Composition - Urban Domain Standards

<i>Organization</i>	<i>Representative(s)</i>
National Institute of Urban Affairs, New Delhi	MS SHELIKA ARORA SHRI SUSHANT ANAND ( <i>Alternate I</i> ) MS GAUTAMI GHUMATKAR ( <i>Alternate II</i> ) MS APARAJITA DUBEY ( <i>Alternate II</i> )

Member Secretary  
SHRI DEVANSH DEOLEKAR  
SCIENTIST ‘D’/JOINT DIRECTOR  
(ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY), BIS

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