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GST

THE CENTRAL GOODS AND SERVICES TAX ACT, 2017
(Act No, 12 of 2017)

Updated with Circulars,
Notifications.

As amended by the Finance Act 2022 (No. 6 of 2022)
N.No. 18/2022 CT, Dt. 28th Sept 2022 W.E.F. 01-10-2022

Compiled By



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GST PRACTITIONERS

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Dedicated

To

Lord Shree Ganesh, Shree Saraswati &

Laxmi mataji,Shree Venkateshwara,

Shree Brahmani Mataji, Shree Bajrangbali,

Shree Maharishi Shrang & Mata Shanta,

Our parent, Guru Late Shree Jai Narayan Vyas.

Who have always blessed us to reach this Stage.

🙏 🙏

- GHANSHYAM UPADHYAY
- PRAVEEN UPADHYAY

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(Formally Known as NAC of GSTPs)

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(Madhya Pradesh)

Dt. 25-10-2022

MESSAGE

3-Books on GST Law namely "GST Rate Finder on Goods in India, Central Goods and Service Tax Act 2017, as amended upto date together with Circulars and Notifications and the 3rd one Case Laws for –waybills are proposed to be brought to circulation for the larger benefit of all stake holders connected and concerned with the implementation of the GST Law. It is not such an easy task to bring three e-Books at a time but very sparingly and rarely possible for such a dynamic, prolific author with lot of experience and command on the subject and such rarest jewel is found in none other than Sri. Ghanshyam Upadhyay, a seasoned practitioner with the versatile knowledge both theoretically and practically.

On earlier occasions, I had the opportunity of penning messages in connection with publication of books under GST Regime , but this time, the situation rolling on is entirely a strange one. The services being rendered by him to the tax administration, adjudicating authorities and the tax practitioners fraternity is really priceless.

National Presidential Secretariat : # 204, Thomas Prabhu Reliance Complex, Opp: PSR Eye Hospital, Main Road, Himayat Nagar, Hyderabad -500029, Telangana,Mob: 9849004423, 9990118668 Email : np.natp2018@gmail.com

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(Formally Known as NAC of GSTPs)

Ameet Dave
Dy. President
Madhya Pradesh

Dr. MVK Moorthy
President
Telangana

Nigam Shah
General Secretary
Gujarat

I wish the triple books all success, for such encouragement would enable the author for many more e-books in times to come.

Regards



(Dr.MVK MOORTHY)
(National President & Supreme Court Advocate)

National Presidential Secretariat : # 204, Thomas Prabhu Reliance Complex, Opp: PSR Eye Hospital, Main Road, Himayat Nagar, Hyderabad -500029, Telangana,Mob: 9849004423, 9990118668 Email : np.natp2018@gmail.com



P.V. SUBBA RAO, B.A., B.L.,

Advocate & Chief Advisor,

Telangana Tax Practitioners' Association,

Joint Commissioner (CT) (Retd.)

MESSAGE

Dear Sri Ghanshyamjee,

I am happy to express my deep gratitude for the dedicated work you do, day after day for the benefit of the tax professionals, tax collectors and taxpayers. Your untiring efforts in releasing the following four e-books are an inspiration to fellow professionals.

1. **Case law for e-way bills, registrations and ITC under GST.**
2. **The CGST Act, 2017**
3. **GST rate finder on goods in India.**
4. **Ready reckoner for e-way bill.**

Your contribution is invaluable and priceless (also these are free e-books). I am always impressed by the excellent work you do, and this time is no exception. You have been consistently a valuable asset to the stakeholders. Telangana Tax Practitioners' Association must be lucky and proud of having such an asset on its rolls. I am sure; many others would emulate your commitment, in successfully completing such tasks. I could never take for granted the best efforts you made. I see it and I appreciate you.

पुस्तकस्था □ या विद्या परहस्तग□ धनं।

कार्यकाले समुत्पन्ने न सा विद्या न □द् धनं॥

(Chanakya)

One whose knowledge is confined to books and whose wealth is in the possession of others, can use neither his knowledge nor wealth, when the need for them arises. Therefore, my appeal to all the stakeholders is to use the knowledge in the free e-books and be benefited. I wish you and your son Praveen all the best, in your future endeavors. May God bless you both with excellent happiness and the best health!

P.V. Subba Rao

Advocate, Hyderabad.

N. Sai Kishore
Additional Commissioner of
State Tax,
Telangana State, Hyderabad.

Office of
Commissioner(CT)
Nampally, Hyderabad.
Email: jc_cst@tgct.gov.in

MESSAGE

I am immensely happy to know that Sri Ghanshyam Upadhyay & Sri Praveen Upadhyay, GST Consultants have come up with their 12th edition of e-book: The Central Goods & Services Tax Act, 2017. It is a free e-book and a treasure house for all stake-holders. This book will be of enormous help to the tax practitioners and tax officials as it is up-to-date with latest Circulars & Notifications.

Goods and Services Tax is a major indirect tax reform and marks a paradigm shift in the indirect tax administration in the country. It has brought uniformity across the country in tax administration. The GST compliance is procedural in nature and has led to issuance of numerous notifications and circulars to improve compliance and for clarity & uniformity in the tax administration. In that context, this free e-book will be of great help to the stake-holders to keep themselves updated with the latest developments in GST.

I heartfully congratulate Sri Ghanshyam Upadhyay & Sri Praveen Upadhyay and extend my best wishes in their endeavor to compile all the latest developments and release books on GST periodically.



N. Sai Kishore

Additional Commissioner of State Tax,

Telangana State, Hyderabad.



J.V.M. SARMA,

Additional Commissioner (State Tax), A.P.

It gives me immense pleasure and I feel fortunate to share the message that Mr. Ghanshyam Upadhyay, who needs no introduction to the tax administrators as well as tax practitioners in the indirect taxes arena. I know Sri Upadhyay for two and half decades. A well learnt, highly committed man with the motto of sharing of knowledge.

It is very happy n proud to say that for the last two decades he is doing an excellent service to all practitioners as well as tax administrators by providing the updated versions from time to time. Especially in the GST regime where a huge number of notifications n circulars are issued within a very short time the updated versions are most important and the work is highly industrious and needs attention n focus on the subject.

Now Mr. Ghanshyam is coming with latest free E versions for which the people who are connected with GST are greatly indebted for his excellent contributions. I wish many more updated versions will come from Mr. Upadhyay from time to time and I pray the almighty to bless him with good health , great energy n prosperity

J.V.M. SARMA,

Addl Commissioner
State Tax, Vijayawada,
Andhra Pradesh

TELANGANA TAX PRACTITIONER'S ASSOCIATION

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Nagesh Rangi

Message

I am happy to write a message for the latest E-Book on "THE CENTRAL GOODS AND SERVICES TAX ACT 2017 " updated with Circulars, Notifications As amended by Finance Act, 2022 compiled by Sri Ghanshyam Upadhyay, GST Practitioner and senior member of our Telangana Tax Practitioners' Association. I found the e-book very useful especially for the GST Practitioners in their day to day work. I congratulate him for bringing out another useful e-book for our fraternity. Perhaps he is the only tax professional, who has been bestowing a lot of attention to share the knowledge with fellow professionals, by bringing several books on GST.
I wish him all the best.

Nagesh Rangi



CA Sudhir Halakhandi

220-221 City Tower,

BEAWAR -305 901 (RAJ)

One More GST E-Book by Shri Ghanshyam Upadhyay and he is doing wonderful work to enlighthen the Trading and Professional Community about this complex piece of the Indirect Tax Law.

GST was introduced in India to simplify the Indirect taxation of the Country but in the Last 5 years we have seen that the law in not so simple but shri Upadhyay is doing very good work to provide at least simple literature about this Tax to us.

I congratulate Mr. Upadhyay for his continuous endevour and hope that this new work will also met with great success like his all previous projects.

My good wishes.

- Regards

CA SUDHIR HALAKHANDI

30-10-2022

Taxguru Consultancy & Online Publication LLP

CA Sandeep Kanoi



Dated: 29/10/2022

Books and doors are the same thing. You open them, and you go through into another world.

– Jeanette Winterson

Dear Readers,

I am extremely happy to know that Sri Ghanshyam Upadhyay, GST Practitioner, is bringing out his latest e-publication on "**THE CENTRAL GOODS AND SERVICES TAX ACT 2017**", as amended by Finance Act, 2022, updated as on 01-10-2022 for the convenience of the users. Wherever required mentioned the information with reference to Sections, Rules, Forms and Circulars.

Earlier, he has also published many books/free e-books on various topics under VAT, Service Tax, CST, Entry Tax, Profession Tax & GST, which have proved to be very useful for all the readers, especially the professional community.

Sri Ghanshyam Upadhyay deserves all praise for his continuous hard work and dedication towards his readers. I wish him all the success.

CA Sandeep Kanoi

Founder of www.taxguru.in

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Respected Readers,

Message

It is very pleasant to all the Advocates, Tax Practitioners and Taxpayers know that Renowned Tax book writer Sri Ghanshyam Upadhyay & Praveen Upadhyay, GST Practitioners, are releasing four latest e-book of "**THE CENTRAL GOODS AND SERVICES TAX ACT 2017, GST RATE FINDER ON GOODS IN INDIA, CASE LAW FOR E-WAY BILLS, REGISTRATIONS & INPUT TAX CREDIT UNDER GST and READY RECKNOR FOR WAY BILL ALPHABETICALLY WITH CASE LAW**.". Which is as amended by Finance Act, 2022 updated as on 01-10-2022. He also published many books / e-book on APVAT, TSVAT and GST Books & "GST RATE FINDER ON SERVICES IN INDIA", "EXEMPTED GOODS & SERVICES UNDER GST IN INDIA " & "NO E-WAY BILLS REQUIRED UNDER GST FOR EXEMPTED GOODS". are very useful books to all

This e-book serves as practical guide to the Traders, Advocates, Tax Practitioners and others in the existing circumstances in which the disputes, regarding classification of Goods & Services, are still the order of the day.

Sri Ghanshyam Upadhyay deserves all praise for his patience and continuous hard work in bringing out it in the form of four latest e-book of **"THE CENTRAL GOODS AND SERVICES TAX ACT 2017, GST RATE FINDER ON GOODS IN INDIA, CASE LAW FOR E-WAY BILLS, REGISTRATIONS & INPUT TAX CREDIT UNDER GST and READY RECKNOR FOR WAY BILL ALPHABETICALLY WITH CASE LAW"**., and wish him a huge success.



S.P.Singh
Advocate- Allahabad High court,
President :
Federation of Tax Bar Association of India.,
Patron:- Sonebhadra Tax Bar Association.



RAKESH BANSAL

Advocate –Delhi High Court
National Vice-President
(Advocates' Tax Bar Association)

MESSAGE

It is a matter of great pleasure to all the Tax Practitioners and Taxpayers know that Renowned Tax book writer Sri GHANSHYAM UPADHYAY , GST Practitioner, is releasing his latest e-book on " THE CENTRAL GOODS AND SERVICES TAX ACT 2017", as amended by Finance Act, 2022, updated as on 01-10-2022 for the convenience of the users, Wherever required mentioned the information with reference to Sections, Rules, Forms and Circulars is very useful e-book to Tax Practitioners

I am sure that the book will prove as a very useful guide to all concerned.
I congratulate the authors SRI GHANSHYAM UPADHYAY & SRI PRAVEEN UPADHYAY for their commendable contribution in the field of indirect tax laws.

(*RAKESH BANSAL*)

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GHANSHYAM UPADHYAY

ABOUT THE COMPILER OF THE CGST ACT 2017

Mr. Ghanshyam Upadhyay is a renowned consultant and educationist in the field of tax matters. He is a registered GST Practitioner practicing in Direct and Indirect Tax Laws. He is providing tax consultancy to business community for more than 28 years.

Apart from providing consultancy services, he is also actively associated with various tax forums like Telangana Tax Practitioner Association, A.P./Telangana Tax Bar Association & All India Federation Tax Practitioners. In addition to the above activities, he is also a member of Authors Guild of India and Rajasthani Graduates Association.

He has authored many books on Goods and Service Tax, TELANGANA / A.P. Value Added Tax including its first Hindi edition and has been actively guiding and writing books on various Tax Laws. His latest publication is "**GST Rate Finder on Goods", a Ready Reckoner for Goods, arranged in alphabetical method along with seven other Ready Reckoners and E- publication GST Rate Finder on Services in India, Taxable Goods and Services under GST Regime exempted goods and services under GST Law in India and ultimately a very useful book namely No E-Way required under GST for exempted goods in India**.

His present E-Book titled as "**THE CGST ACT 2017 updated till Oct'2022** is now in the market useful to the businessmen and tax practitioners alike and moreover it acts as a guide for easy reference to all the stakeholders.

I wish him a good luck.



V. NAGENDRA PRASAD.

Advocate

PREFACE

This **"THE CENTRAL GOODS AND SERVICES TAX ACT 2017"** free e-book as on 01-10-2022 as amended by Finance Act 2022, is for the convenience of the users, Wherever required, We have provided the information with reference to Sections, Rules, Forms and Circulars, Notifications.

This e-book is very useful for Traders, Businessmen, Tax-Consultants, Lawyers, Chartered Accountants, Tax-Payers, Officers of Goods and Services Tax Department.

We are thankful for all the support, motivation, valuable suggestions and providing useful information given by our friends & well-wishers for bringing out this edition.

We are also thankful to **Sri Dr. M.V.K. MOORTHY,** Supreme Court Advocate, Hyderabad, (Telangana), **Sri P.V. SUBBA RAO,** Retired Joint Commissioner of C.T., Hyderabad, (Telangana), **Sri N. Sai Kishore,** Additional Commissioner of State Tax, Telangana State, Hyderabad, **Sri J.V.M.SARMA**, Additional Commissioner of State Tax, Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh, **Sri SUDHIR HALAKHANDI,** FCA, Beawar City, (Rajasthan), **Sri CA SRI SANDEEP KANOI,** Founder of Taxguru Consultancy & Online Publication, MUMBAI (Maharashtra), **Sri NAGESH RANGI,** President of Telangana Tax Practitioners Associations, **Sri S.P. SINGH,** Advocate: Allahabad High Court, (U.P.), **Sri RAKESH BANSAL,** Advocate, Delhi High Court and **Sri V NAGENDRA PRASAD**, Advocate, for giving their valuable messages for this E-book., and also thankful for **Sri VIJAY KUMAR** & **Sri T V SUBBA RAO** for contribution for Advertisement given for half page.

Though due care and attention has been taken while compiling and publishing this e-book, Authors / Publishers are not liable for any omissions, errors or inaccuracies in this e-book

Suggestions to improve the contents of the present / new edition can be reached at: **gsupadhyay1948@gmail.com**

We hope this e-book will be warmly accepted by the readers with same interest as that of our previous Books/e-books.

GHANSHYAM UPADHYAY

GST PRACTITIONER



PRAVEEN UPADHYAY

GST PRACTITIONER



Email id : gsupadhyay1948@gmail.com Website : www.indiagst.co

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HYDERABAD, TELANGANA STATE

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THE CENTRAL GOODS AND SERVICES TAX ACT, 2017
(As amended by the Finance Act, 2022)

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(*3*) "address on record"
(*4*) "adjudicating authority"
(*5*) "agent"
(*6*) "aggregate turnover"
(*7*) "agriculturist"
(*8*) "Appellate Authority"
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(*10*) "appointed day"
(*11*) "assessment"
(*12*) "associated enterprises"
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(*20*) "casual taxable person"
(*21*) "central tax"
(*22*) "cess"
(*23*) "chartered accountant"
(*24*) "Commissioner"
(*25*) "Commissioner in the Board"
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(*27*) "common working days"

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(*29*) "competent authority"
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(*31*) "consideration"
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(*33*) "continuous supply of services"
(*34*) "conveyance"
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(*45*) "electronic commerce operator"
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(*65*) "intra-State supply of services"
(*66*) "invoice" or "tax invoice"
(*67*) "inward supply"
(*68*) "job work"

(*69*) "local authority"

(*a*) a "Panchayat"

(*b*) a "Municipality"

(*c*) a Municipal Committee, a Zilla Parishad, a District Board, and any other authority legally entitled to, or entrusted by the Central Government or any State Government with the control or management of a municipal or local fund;

(*d*) a Cantonment Board

(*e*) a Regional Council or a District Council

(*f*) a Development Board

(*g*) a Regional Council constituted under article 371A of the Constitution;

(*70*) "location of the recipient of services"
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ACTIVITIES [OR TRANSACTIONS]* WHICH SHALL BE TREATED NEITHER AS A SUPPLY OF GOODS NOR A SUPPLY OF SERVICES

THE CENTRAL GOODS AND SERVICES TAX ACT, 2017
(Act NO. 12 of 2017 Dt. 12-04-2017)
[As amended by the Finance Act 2022,
(No. 6 of 2022)]

An Act to make a provision for levy and collection of tax on intra-State supply of goods or services or both by the Central Government and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Sixty-eighth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

[1][Sec.1. Short title, extent and commencement.

(1) This Act may be called the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017.

(2) It extends to the whole of India [2][xxx]

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint:

Provided that different dates may be appointed for different provisions of this Act and any reference in any such provision to the commencement of this Act shall be construed as a reference to the coming into force of that provision.

1.Sec. 1 came into force on **22-06-2017,** vide N. No.1/2017-CT, dt.19.06.2017
2.Omitted the words "**except the State of Jammu and Kashmir**" by the CGST (Extension to J & K) Act,2017 (No.26 of 2017) Dt. 23-08-2017, **w.e.f. 08-07-2017.**

[3][Sec.2. Definitions:- In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

3.Sec. 2 came into force on 22-06-2017, vide N. No.1/2017-CT, dt.19.06.2017

(1) "actionable claim" shall have the same meaning as assigned to it in section 3 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882; (4 of 1882)

[**Note See Sec.2(52), Schedule-II- 6, Rule 31A(3)**]

(*2*) **"address of delivery" means the address of the recipient of goods or services or both indicated on the tax invoice issued by a registered person for delivery of such goods or services or both;**

(*3*) **"address on record" means the address of the recipient as available in the records of the supplier;**

(*4*) **"adjudicating authority" means any authority, appointed or authorised to pass any order or decision under this Act, but does not include the [3a][Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs], the Revisional Authority, the Authority for Advance Ruling, the Appellate Authority for Advance Ruling,[3c][the National Appellate Authority for Advance Ruling][3b][the Appellate Authority, the Appellate Tribunal and the Authority referred to in sub-section (2) of section 171];**

3a.Subs. for the words "Central Board of Excise and Customs" by the CGST (Amendment) Act, 2018, (No.31 of 2018), Dt.30.08.2018.**w.e.f.01-02-2019** by N.No.02/2019- (CT), Dt. 29-01-2019

3b. Subs. for the words "the Appellate Authority and the Appellate Tribunal" by the CGST (Amendment) Act, 2018, (No.31 of 2018), Dt.30.08.2018 **w.e.f.01-02-2019** by N.No.02/2019- (CT), Dt.29-01-2019

3c.Inserted the words by the Finance (No.2) Act 2019(No.23 of 2019), dt.01.08.2019,

(*5*) **"agent" means a person, including a factor, broker, commission agent, *arhatia*, *del credere* agent, an auctioneer or any other mercantile agent, by whatever name called, who carries on the business of supply or receipt of goods or services or both on behalf of another;**

See Circular No.57/31/2018-GST dated 4th September,2018,
Circular No. 73/47/2018-GST, Dated the 5th November,2018,

(*6*) **"aggregate turnover" means the aggregate value of all taxable supplies (excluding the value of inward supplies on which tax is payable by a person on reverse charge basis), exempt supplies, exports of goods or services or both and inter-State supplies of persons having the same Permanent Account Number, to be computed on all India basis but excludes central tax, State tax, Union territory tax, integrated tax and cess;**

(*7*) **"agriculturist" means an individual or a Hindu Undivided Family who under takes cultivation of land—**

(*a*) by own labour, or

(*b*) by the labour of family, or

(*c*) by servants on wages payable in cash or kind or by hired labour under personal supervision or the personal supervision of any member of the family;

(*8*) **"Appellate Authority" means an authority appointed or authorised to hear appeals as referred to in section 107;**

(*9*) **"Appellate Tribunal" means the Goods and Services Tax Appellate Tribunal constituted under section 109;**

(*10*) **"appointed day" means the date on which the provisions of this Act shall come into force;**

(*11*) **"assessment" means determination of tax liability under this Act and includes self-assessment, re-assessment, provisional assessment, summary assessment and best judgment assessment;**

(*12*) **"associated enterprises" shall have the same meaning as assigned to it in section 92A of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) ;**

(*13*) **"audit" means the examination of records, returns and other documents maintained or furnished by the registered person under this Act or the rules made there under or under any other law for the time being in force to verify the correctness of turnover declared, taxes paid, refund claimed and input tax credit availed, and to assess his compliance with the provisions of this Act or the rules made there under**;

(*14*) **"authorised bank" shall mean a bank or a branch of a bank authorized by the Government to collect the tax or any other amount payable under this Act;**

(*15*) **"authorised representative" means the representative as referred to in section 116;**

(*16*) **"Board" means the Central Board of Excise and Customs constituted under the Central Boards of Revenue Act, 1963(54 of 1963.);**

(*17*) **"business" includes—**

(a) **any trade, commerce, manufacture, profession, vocation, adventure,**
wager or any other similar activity, whether or not it is for a pecuniary benefit;

(*b*) any activity or transaction in connection with or incidental or ancillary to sub-clause (*a*);

(*c*) any activity or transaction in the nature of sub-clause (*a*), whether or not there is volume, frequency, continuity or regularity of such transaction;

(*d*) supply or acquisition of goods including capital goods and services in connection with commencement or closure of business;

(*e*) provision by a club, association, society, or any such body (for a subscription or any other consideration) of the facilities or benefits to its members;

(*f*) admission, for a consideration, of persons to any premises;

(*g*) services supplied by a person as the holder of an office which has been accepted by him in the course or furtherance of his trade, profession or vocation;

[3d][(*h*) activities of a race club including by way of totalisator or a license to book maker or activities of a licensed book maker in such club; and;]

(*i*) any activity or transaction undertaken by the Central Government, a State Government or any local authority in which they are engaged as public authorities;

3d.Subs.for the sub-clause "***(h)* services provided by a race club by way of totalisator or a licence to book maker in such club; and**" by the CGST (Amendment) Act, 2018, (No.31 of 2018), Dt.30.08.2018, **w.e.f.01-02-2019** by N.No.02/2019-(CT), Dt.29-01-2019

[3e][(18) **XXXX**]

3e. Omitted the clause" (*18*) **"business vertical"** means a distinguishable component of an enterprise that is engaged in the supply of individual goods or services or a group of related goods or services which is subject to risks and returns that are different from those of the other business verticals.
Explanation.–For the purposes of this clause, factors that should be considered in determining whether goods or services are related include—

(*a*) the nature of the goods or services;
(*b*) the nature of the production processes;
(*c*) the type or class of customers for the goods or services;
(*d*) the methods used to distribute the goods or supply of services; and
(*e*) the nature of regulatory environment (wherever applicable), including banking, insurance, or public utilities;"by the CGST (Amendment) Act, 2018, (No.31 of 2018), Dt.30.08.2018.**w.e.f. 01-02-2019** by N.No.02/2019- (CT) , Dt.29-01-2019

(*19*) **"capital goods" means goods, the value of which is capitalised in the books of account of the person claiming the input tax credit and which are used or intended to be used in the course or furtherance of business;**

(*20*) **"casual taxable person" means a person who occasionally undertakes transactions involving supply of goods or services or both in the course or furtherance of business, whether as principal, agent or in any other capacity, in a State or a Union territory where he has no fixed place of business;**

[Note: See Secs. 24(ii), 25 Proviso, 27, 54(13), Rule 8(5) & (6) & 15]

(*21*) **"central tax" means the central goods and services tax levied under section 9;**

(*22*) **"cess" shall have the same meaning as assigned to it in the Goods and Services Tax (Compensation to States) Act;**

(*23*) **"chartered accountant" means a chartered accountant as defined in clause (*b*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 2 of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949(38 of 1949);**

(*24*) **"Commissioner" means the Commissioner of central tax and includes the Principal Commissioner of central tax appointed under section 3 and the Commissioner of integrated tax appointed under the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act;**

(*25*) **"Commissioner in the Board" means the Commissioner referred to in section 168;**

(*26*) **"common portal" means the common goods and services tax electronic portal referred to in section 146;**

(*27*) **"common working days" in respect of a State or Union territory shall mean such days in succession which are not declared as gazetted holidays by the Central Government or the concerned State or Union territory Government;**

(*28*) **"company secretary" means a company secretary as defined in clause(*c*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 2 of the Company Secretaries Act, 1980(56 of 1980);**

(*29*) **"competent authority" means such authority as may be notified by the Government;**

(*30*) **"composite supply" means a supply made by a taxable person to a recipient consisting of two or more taxable supplies of goods or services or both, or any combination thereof, which are naturally bundled and supplied in conjunction with each other in the ordinary course of business, one of which is a principal supply;**

> ***Illustration. -- Where goods are packed and transported with insurance, the supply of goods, packing materials, transport and insurance is a composite supply and supply of goods is a principal supply;***

[Note: See Sec. 8(a)]

(*31*) **"consideration" in relation to the supply of goods or services or both includes–**

(*a*) any payment made or to be made, whether in money or otherwise, in respect of, in response to, or for the inducement of, the supply of goods or services or both, whether by the recipient or by any other person but shall not include any subsidy given by the Central Government or a State Government;

(*b*) the monetary value of any act or forbearance, in respect of, in response to, or for the inducement of, the supply of goods or services or both, whether by the recipient or by any other person but shall not include any subsidy given by the Central Government or a State Government:

Provided that a deposit given in respect of the supply of goods or services or both shall not be considered as payment made for such supply unless the supplier applies such deposit as consideration for the said supply;

(*32*) **"continuous supply of goods" means a supply of goods which is provided, or agreed to be provided, continuously or on recurrent basis, under a contract, whether or not by means of a wire, cable, pipeline or other conduit, and for which the supplier invoices the recipient on a regular or periodic basis and includes supply of such goods as the Government may, subject to such conditions, as it may, by notification, specify;**

(*33*) **"continuous supply of services" means a supply of services which is provided, or agreed to be provided, continuously or on recurrent basis, under a contract, for a period exceeding three months with periodic payment obligations and includes supply of such services as the Government may, subject to such conditions, as it may, by notification, specify;**

(*34*) **"conveyance" includes a vessel, an aircraft and a vehicle;**

(*35*) **"cost accountant" means a cost accountant as defined in [3f][clause (*b*)] of sub-section (*1*) of section 2 of the Cost and Works Accountants Act, 1959(23 of 1959);**

3f. Subs.for the word, brackets and letter "clause (*c*)" by the CGST (Amendment) Act, 2018, (No.31 of 2018), Dt.30.08.2018.**w.e.f. 01-02-2019** by N.No. 02/2019- (CT) , Dt. 29-01-2019

(*36*) **"Council" means the Goods and Services Tax Council established under article 279A of the Constitution;**

(*37*) **"credit note" means a document issued by a registered person under sub-section (*1*) of section 34;**

[**Note See Sec.34, Rules.36(1)(e), 53(1A), 54(1A)**]

(*38*) **"debit note" means a document issued by a registered person under sub-section (*3*) of section 34;**

[**Note See Sec.34, Rule.39(1)(h), 53(1A)**]

(*39*) **"deemed exports" means such supplies of goods as may be notified under section 147;**

(*40*) **"designated authority" means such authority as may be notified by the Board;**

(*41*) **"document" includes written or printed record of any sort and electronic record as defined in clause (*t*) of section 2 of the Information Technology Act, 2000 (21 of 2000);**

(*42*) **"drawback" in relation to any goods manufactured in India and exported, means the rebate of duty, tax or cess chargeable on any imported inputs or on any domestic inputs or input services used in the manufacture of such goods;**

(*43*) **"electronic cash ledger" means the electronic cash ledger referred to in sub-section(*1*) of section 49;**

(*44*) **"electronic commerce" means the supply of goods or services or both, including digital products over digital or electronic network;**

(*45*) **"electronic commerce operator" means any person who owns, operates or manages digital or electronic facility or platform for electronic commerce;**

(*46*) **"electronic credit ledger" means the electronic credit ledger referred to in sub-section (*2*) of section 49;**

(*47*) **"exempt supply" means supply of any goods or services or both which attracts *nil* rate of tax or which may be wholly exempt from tax under section 11, or under section 6 of the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, and includes non-taxable supply;**

(*48*) **"existing law" means any law, notification, order, rule or regulation relating to levy and collection of duty or tax on goods or services or both passed or made before the commencement of this Act by Parliament or any Authority or person having the power to make such law, notification, order, rule or regulation;**

(*49*) **"family" means,–**

(*i*) the spouse and children of the person, and

(*ii*) the parents, grand-parents, brothers and sisters of the person if they are wholly or mainly dependent on the said person;

(*50*) **"fixed establishment" means a place (other than the registered place of business) which is characterised by a sufficient degree of permanence and suitable structure in terms of human and technical resources to supply services, or to receive and use services for its own needs;**

(*51*) **"Fund" means the Consumer Welfare Fund established under section 57;**

(*52*) **"goods" means every kind of movable property other than money and securities but includes actionable claim, growing crops, grass and things attached to or forming part of the land which are agreed to be severed before supply or under a contract of supply;**

(*53*) **"Government" means the Central Government;**

(*54*) **"Goods and Services Tax (Compensation to States) Act" means the Goods and Services Tax (Compensation to States) Act, 2017;**

(*55*) **"goods and services tax practitioner" means any person who has been approved under section 48 to act as such practitioner;**

(*56*) **"India" means the territory of India as referred to in article 1 of the Constitution, its territorial waters, seabed and sub-soil underlying such waters, continental shelf, exclusive economic zone or any other maritime zone as referred to in the Territorial Waters, Continental Shelf, Exclusive Economic Zone and other Maritime Zones Act, 1976 (80 of 1976), and the air space above its territory and territorial waters;**

(*57*) **"Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act" means the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017;**

(*58*) **"integrated tax" means the integrated goods and services tax levied under the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act;**

(*59*) **"input" means any goods other than capital goods used or intended to be used by a supplier in the course or furtherance of business;**

(*60*) **"input service" means any service used or intended to be used by a supplier in the course or furtherance of business;**

(*61*) **"Input Service Distributor" means an office of the supplier of goods or services or both which receives tax invoices issued under section 31 towards the receipt of input service and issues a prescribed document for the purposes of distributing the credit of central tax, State tax, integrated tax or Union territory tax paid on the said services to a supplier of taxable goods or services or both having the same Permanent Account Number as that of the said office;**

[Note: See Secs. 20,31 Rule 36(1)(e), 39, 46, 46A, 54, Forms GSTR-6 & 6A]

(*62*) **"input tax" in relation to a registered person, means the central tax, State tax, integrated tax or Union territory tax charged on any supply of goods or services or both made to him and includes—**

(a) **the integrated goods and services tax charged on import of goods;**

(b) **the tax payable under the provisions of sub-sections (*3*) and (*4*) of section 9;**

(*c*) the tax payable under the provisions of sub-sections (*3*) and (*4*) of section 5 of the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act;

(*d*) the tax payable under the provisions of sub-sections (*3*) and (*4*) of section 9 of the respective State Goods and Services Tax Act; or

(*e*) the tax payable under the provisions of sub-sections (*3*) and (*4*) of section 7 of the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act, but does not include the tax paid under the composition levy;

(*63*) **"input tax credit" means the credit of input tax;**

(*64*) **"intra-State supply of goods" shall have the same meaning as assigned to it in section 8 of the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act;**

(*65*) **"intra-State supply of services" shall have the same meaning as assigned to it in section 8 of the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act;**

(*66*) **"invoice" or "tax invoice" means the tax invoice referred to in section 31;**

(*67*) **"inward supply" in relation to a person, shall mean receipt of goods or services or both whether by purchase, acquisition or any other means with or without consideration;**

(*68*) **"job work" means any treatment or process undertaken by a person on goods belonging to another registered person and the expression "job worker" shall be construed accordingly;**

[Note: See Secs. 15(2), 16(2)(b), 143, Rules 45(3), 55, 138(3)]

(*69*) **"local authority" means—**

(*a*) **a "Panchayat" as defined in clause (*d*) of article 243 of the Constitution;**

(*b*) **a "Municipality" as defined in clause (e) of article 243P of the Constitution;**

(*c*) **a Municipal Committee, a Zilla Parishad, a District Board, and any other authority legally entitled to, or entrusted by the Central Government or any State Government with the control or management of a municipal or local fund;**

(*d*) **a Cantonment Board as defined in section 3 of the Cantonments Act, 2006 (41 of 2006);**

(*e*) **a Regional Council or a District Council constituted under the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution;**

(*f*) **a Development Board constituted under article 371[3g][and article 371J] of the Constitution; or**

3g.Inserted the words, figures and letter by the CGST (Amendment) Act, 2018, (No.31 of 2018), Dt.30.08.2018.**w.e.f. 01-02-2019** by N.No.02/2019-(CT), Dt.29-01-2019

(*g*) **a Regional Council constituted under article 371A of the Constitution;**

(*70*) **"location of the recipient of services" means,—**

(*a*) where a supply is received at a place of business for which the registration has been obtained, the location of such place of business;

(*b*) where a supply is received at a place other than the place of business for which registration has been obtained (a fixed establishment elsewhere), the location of such fixed establishment;

(*c*) where a supply is received at more than one establishment, whether the place of business or fixed establishment, the location of the establishment most directly concerned with the receipt of the supply; and

(*d*) in absence of such places, the location of the usual place of residence of the recipient;

(*71*) **"location of the supplier of services" means,—**

(*a*) where a supply is made from a place of business for which the registration has been obtained, the location of such place of business;

(*b*) where a supply is made from a place other than the place of business for which registration has been obtained (a fixed establishment elsewhere), the location of such fixed establishment;

(*c*) where a supply is made from more than one establishment, whether the place of business or fixed establishment, the location of the establishment most directly concerned with the provisions of the supply; and

(*d*) in absence of such places, the location of the usual place of residence of the supplier;

(*72*) **"manufacture" means processing of raw material or inputs in any manner that results in emergence of a new product having a distinct name, character and use and the term "manufacturer" shall be construed accordingly;**

(*73*) **"market value" shall mean the full amount which a recipient of a supply is required to pay in order to obtain the goods or services or both of like kind and quality at or about the same time and at the same commercial level where the recipient and the supplier are not related;**

(*74*) **"mixed supply" means two or more individual supplies of goods or services, or any combination thereof, made in conjunction with each other by a taxable person for a single price where such supply does not constitute a composite supply.**

Illustration.- A supply of a package consisting of canned foods, sweets, chocolates, cakes, dry fruits, aerated drinks and fruit juices when supplied for a single price is a mixed supply. Each of these items can be supplied separately and is not dependent on any other. It shall not be a mixed supply if these items are supplied separately;

[Note: See Sec. 8(b)]

(*75*) **"money" means the Indian legal tender or any foreign currency, cheque, promissory note, bill of exchange, letter of credit, draft, pay order, traveler cheque, money order, postal or electronic remittance or any other instrument recognised by the Reserve Bank of India when used as a consideration to settle an obligation or exchange with Indian legal tender of another denomination but shall not include any currency that is held for its numismatic value;**

(*76*) **"motor vehicle" shall have the same meaning as assigned to it in clause (*28*) of section 2 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 (59 of 1988);**

(*77*) **"non-resident taxable person" means any person who occasionally undertakes transactions involving supply of goods or services or both, whether as principal or agent or in any other capacity, but who has no fixed place of business or residence in India;**

(*78*) **"non-taxable supply" means a supply of goods or services or both which is not leviable to tax under this Act or under the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act;**

(*79*) **"non-taxable territory" means the territory which is outside the taxable territory;**

(*80*) **"notification" means a notification published in the Official Gazette and the expressions "notify" and "notified" shall be construed accordingly;**

(*81*) "**other territory**" **includes territories other than those comprising in a State and those referred to in sub-clauses (*a*) to (*e*) of clause (*114*) ;**

(*82*) "**output tax**" **in relation to a taxable person, means the tax chargeable under this Act on taxable supply of goods or services or both made by him or by his agent but excludes tax payable by him on reverse charge basis;**

(*83*) "**outward supply**" **in relation to a taxable person, means supply of goods or services or both, whether by sale, transfer, barter, exchange, licence, rental, lease or disposal or any other mode, made or agreed to be made by such person in the course or furtherance of business;**

(*84*) **"person" includes—**

(*a*) an individual;

(*b*) a Hindu Undivided Family;

(*c*) a company;

(*d*) a firm;

(*e*) a Limited Liability Partnership;

(*f*) an association of persons or a body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, in India or outside India;

(*g*) any corporation established by or under any Central Act, State Act or Provincial Act or a Government company as defined in clause (*45*) of section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013(18 of 2013);

(*h*) anybody corporate incorporated by or under the laws of a country outside India;

(*i*) a co-operative society registered under any law relating to co-operative societies;

(*j*) a local authority;

(*k*) Central Government or a State Government;

(*l*) society as defined under the Societies Registration Act, 1860; (21 of 1860)

(*m*) trust; and

(*n*) every artificial juridical person, not falling within any of the above;

(*85*) **"place of business" includes—**

(*a*) a place from where the business is ordinarily carried on, and includes a warehouse, a godown or any other place where a taxable person stores his goods, supplies or receives goods or services or both; or

(*b*) a place where a taxable person maintains his books of account; or

(*c*) a place where a taxable person is engaged in business through an agent, by whatever name called;

(*86*) **"place of supply" means the place of supply as referred to in Chapter V of the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act;**

(*87*) "**prescribed**" **means prescribed by rules made under this Act on the recommendations of the Council;**

(*88*) "**principal**" **means a person on whose behalf an agent carries on the business of supply or receipt of goods or services or both;**

(*89*) "**principal place of business**" **means the place of business specified as the principal place of business in the certificate of registration;**

(*90*) "**principal supply**" **means the supply of goods or services which constitutes the predominant element of a composite supply and to which any other supply forming part of that composite supply is ancillary;**

(*91*) "**proper officer**" **in relation to any function to be performed under this Act, means the Commissioner or the officer of the central tax who is assigned that function by the Commissioner in the Board;**

(*92*) "**quarter**" **shall mean a period comprising three consecutive calendar months, ending on the last day of March, June, September and December of a calendar year;**

(*93*) "**recipient**" **of supply of goods or services or both, means—**

(*a*) where a consideration is payable for the supply of goods or services or both, the person who is liable to pay that consideration;

(*b*) where no consideration is payable for the supply of goods, the person to whom the goods are delivered or made available, or to whom possession or use of the goods is given or made available; and

***(b)* where no consideration is payable for the supply of a service, the person to whom the service is rendered,**

and any reference to a person to whom a supply is made shall be construed as a reference to the recipient of the supply and shall include an agent acting as such on behalf of the recipient in relation to the goods or services or both supplied;

(*94*) "**registered person**" **means a person who is registered under section 25 but does not include a person having a Unique Identity Number;**

(*95*) "**regulations**" **means the regulations made by the Board under this Act on the recommendations of the Council;**

(*96*) "**removal**'' **in relation to goods, means—**

(*a*) despatch of the goods for delivery by the supplier thereof or by any other person acting on behalf of such supplier; or

(*b*) collection of the goods by the recipient thereof or by any other person acting on behalf of such recipient;

(*97*) "**return**" **means any return prescribed or otherwise required to be furnished by or under this Act or the rules made there under;**

[Note: See Rules 59 to 81]

(*98*) "**reverse charge**" **means the liability to pay tax by the recipient of supply of goods or services or both instead of the supplier of such goods or services or both under sub-section (*3*) or sub-section (*4*) of section 9, or under sub-section (*3*) or sub-section (*4*) of section 5 of the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act;**

(*99*) "**Revisional Authority**" **means an authority appointed or authorized for revision of decision or orders as referred to in section 108;**

(*100*) "**Schedule**" **means a Schedule appended to this Act;**

(*101*) "**securities**" **shall have the same meaning as assigned to it in clause (*h*) of section 2 of the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956;(42 of 1956)**

(*102*) "**services**" **means anything other than goods, money and securities but includes activities relating to the use of money or its conversion by cash or by any other mode, from one form, currency or denomination, to another form, currency or denomination for which a separate consideration is charged;**

[3h][*Explanation*.- **For the removal of doubts, it is hereby clarified that the expression "services" includes facilitating or arranging transactions in securities**]

3h.Inserted the*Explanation*by the CGST (Amendment) Act, 2018, (No.31 of 2018), Dt.30.08.2018.
w.e.f. 01-02-2019 by N.No.02/2019- (CT), Dt.29-01-2019

(*103*) "**State**" **includes a Union territory with Legislature;**

(*104*) "**State tax**" **means the tax levied under any State Goods and Services Tax Act;**

(*105*) "**supplier**" **in relation to any goods or services or both, shall mean the person supplying the said goods or services or both and shall include an agent acting as such on behalf of such supplier in relation to the goods or services or both supplied;**

(*106*) "**tax period**" **means the period for which the return is required to be furnished;**

(*107*) "**taxable person**" **means a person who is registered or liable to be registered under section 22 or section 24;**

(*108*) "**taxable supply**" **means a supply of goods or services or both which is leviable to tax under this Act;**

(*109*) "**taxable territory**" **means the territory to which the provisions of this Act apply;**

(*110*) "**telecommunication service**" **means service of any description (including electronic mail, voice mail, data services, audio text services, video text services, radio paging and cellular mobile telephone services) which is made available to users by means of any transmission or reception of signs, signals, writing, images and sounds or intelligence of any nature, by wire, radio, visual or other electromagnetic means;**

(*111*) "**the State Goods and Services Tax Act**" **means the respective State Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017;**

(*112*) "**turnover in State" or "turnover in Union territory**" **means the aggregate value of all taxable supplies (excluding the value of inward supplies on which tax is payable by a person on reverse charge basis) and exempt supplies made within a State or Union territory by a taxable person, exports of goods or services or both and inter-State supplies of goods or services or both made from the State or Union territory by the said taxable person but excludes central tax, State tax, Union territory tax, integrated tax and cess;**

(*113*) "**usual place of residence**" **means—**

(*a*) in case of an individual, the place where he ordinarily resides;

(*b*) in other cases, the place where the person is incorporated or otherwise legally constituted;

(*114*) "**Union territory**" **means the territory of—**

(*a*) the Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(*b*) Lakshadweep;

***[(*c*) Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu;**
(*d*) Ladakh;]

(*e*) Chandigarh; and

(*f*) other territory.

***Explanation*.–For the purposes of this Act, each of the territories specified in sub-clauses (*a*) to (*f*) shall be considered to be a separate Union territory;**

* *subs*. the clauses "(*c*) Dadra and Nagar Haveli;
(*d*) Daman and Diu;" by the Finance Act 2020 (No.12 of 2020), Dt.27-03-2020, **w.e.f. 30-06-2020, by N.No.49/2020, CT, Dt.24-06-2020**

(*115*) "**Union territory tax**" **means the Union territory goods and services tax levied under the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act;**

(*116*) "**Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act**" **means the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017;**

(*117*) "**valid return**" **means a return furnished under sub-section (*1*) of section 39 on which self-assessed tax has been paid in full;**

(*118*) "**voucher**" **means an instrument where there is an obligation to accept it as consideration or part consideration for a supply of goods or**

services or both and where the goods or services or both to be supplied or the identities of their potential suppliers are either indicated on the instrument itself or in related documentation, including the terms and conditions of use of such instrument;

(*119*) "**works contract**" **means a contract for building, construction, fabrication, completion, erection, installation, fitting out, improvement, modification, repair, maintenance, renovation, alteration or commissioning of any immovable property wherein transfer of property in goods (whether as goods or in some other form) is involved in the execution of such contract;**

(*120*) **words and expressions used and not defined in this Act but defined in the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act and the Goods and Services Tax (Compensation to States) Act shall have the same meaning as assigned to them in those Acts;**

(*121*) **any reference in this Act to a law which is not in force in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, shall, in relation to that State be construed as a reference to the corresponding law, if any, in force in that State.**

CHAPTER II

ADMINISTRATION

[4][Sec.3. *Officers under this Act*.

The Government shall, by notification, appoint the following classes of officers for the purposes of this Act, namely:—

(*a*) Principal Chief Commissioners of Central Tax or Principal Directors General of Central Tax,

(*b*) Chief Commissioners of Central Tax or Directors General of Central Tax,

(*c*) Principal Commissioners of Central Tax or Principal Additional Directors General of Central Tax,

(*d*) Commissioners of Central Tax or Additional Directors General of Central Tax,

(*e*) Additional Commissioners of Central Tax or Additional Directors of Central Tax,

(*f*) Joint Commissioners of Central Tax or Joint Directors of Central Tax,

(*g*) Deputy Commissioners of Central Tax or Deputy Directors of Central Tax,

(*h*) Assistant Commissioners of Central Tax or Assistant Directors of Central Tax, and

(*i*) any other class of officers as it may deem fit:

Provided that the officers appointed under the Central Excise Act, 1944 shall be deemed to be the officers appointed under the provisions of this Act.

4.Sec.3 came into force on 22-06-2017, vide Noti.No.1/2017-CT, dt.19-06-2017.

[5][Sec. 4. Appointment of officers.

(*1*) The Board may, in addition to the officers as may be notified by the Government of officer under section 3, appoint such persons as it may think fit to be the officers under this Act.

(*2*) Without prejudice to the provisions of sub-section (*1*), the Board may, by order, authorise any officer referred to in clauses (*a*) to (*h*) of section 3 to appoint officers of central tax below the rank of Assistant Commissioner of central tax for the administration of this Act.

5. Sec.came into force on **22.06.2017**, vide Noti.No.1/2017-CT, dt.19.06.2017

[6][Sec.5. Powers of officers.

(*1*) Subject to such conditions and limitations as the Board may impose, an officer of central tax may exercise the powers and discharge the duties conferred or imposed on him under this Act.

[Note: See Secs. 2(91), 73 & 74, Sec. 20 of IGST]

(*2*) An officer of central tax may exercise the powers and discharge the duties conferred or imposed under this Act on any other officer of central tax who is subordinate to him.

(*3*) The Commissioner may, subject to such conditions and limitations as may be specified in this behalf by him, delegate his powers to any other officer who is subordinate to him.

(*4*) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, an Appellate Authority shall not exercise the powers and discharge the duties conferred or imposed on any other officer of central tax.

6.Sec.5 came into force on **22.06.2017,** vide Noti.No.1/2017-CT, dt.19.06.2017.

See Circular No.1/1/2017, Dated the 26th June,2017

[7][Sec.6. Authorisation of officers of State tax or Union territory tax as proper officer in certain circumstance.

(*1*) Without prejudice to the provisions of this Act, the officers appointed under the State Goods and Services Tax Act or the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act are authorised to be the proper officers for the purposes of this Act, subject to such conditions as the Government shall, on the recommendations of the Council, by notification, specify.

(*2*) Subject to the conditions specified in the notification issued under sub-section (*1*),—

(*a*) where any proper officer issues an order under this Act, he shall also issue an order under the State Goods and Services Tax Act or the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act, as authorised by the State Goods and Services Tax Act or the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act, as the case may be, under intimation to the jurisdictional officer of State tax or Union territory tax;

(*b*) where a proper officer under the State Goods and Services Tax Act or the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act has initiated any proceedings on a subject matter, no proceedings shall be initiated by the proper officer under this Act on the same subject matter.

(2) Any proceedings for rectification, appeal and revision, wherever applicable, of any order passed by an officer appointed under this Act shall not lie before an officer appointed under the State Goods and Services Tax Act or the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act.

7.Sec.6 came into force on **01-07-2017**,vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

CHAPTER III

LEVY AND COLLECTION OF TAX

[8][Sec.7. *Scope of Supply*.

(*1*) For the purposes of this Act, the expression "supply" includes—

(*a*) all forms of supply of goods or services or both such as sale, transfer, barter, exchange, licence, rental, lease or disposal made or agreed to be made for a consideration by a person in the course or furtherance of business;

[Note: See Circular No. 92/11/2019-GST, Dated 7th March, 2019.]

8*[(aa) the activities or transactions, by a person, other than an individual, to its members or constituents or vice versa, for cash, deferred payment or other valuable consideration.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this clause, it is hereby clarified that, notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force or any judgment, decree or order of any Court, tribunal or authority, the person and its members or constituents shall be deemed to be two separate persons and the supply of activities or transactions inter se shall be deemed to take place from one such person to another;]

8*. Inserted clause by the Finance Act, 2021 No.13 of 2021 , dt.28-03-2021, and shall be deemed to have been inserted with effect from **w.e.f. 01-07-2017,**

CAME INTO FORCE w. e. f. 01-01-2022 as notified by N.No.39/2021, CT, Dt.21-12-2021.

(*b*) import of services for a consideration whether or not in the course or furtherance of business[8a][and];

(*c*) the activities specified in Schedule I, made or agreed to be made without a consideration; [8b][xxxx]

[8c][(d)xxxx]

[8d][***(1A) Where certain activities or transactions constitute a supply in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (1), they shall be treated either as supply of goods or supply of services as referred to in Schedule II.***]

8. Sec.7 came into force on **01-07-2017,** vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

8a. Inserted the word by the CGST(Amendment) Act, 2018, (No.31 of 2018), dt.30.08.2018, **w.e.f. 01-07-2017**

8b. Omitted for the word "and" by the CGST (Amendment) Act, 2018, (No.31 of 2018), dt.30.08.2018. **w.e.f. 01-07-2017**

8c. Omitted the clause "(*d*) the activities to be treated as supply of goods or supply of services as referred to in Schedule II.'' by the CGST(Amendment) Act, 2018, (No.31 of 2018), dt.30.08.2018. **w.e.f. 01-07-2017**

8d. Inserted the new sub-section by the CGST (Amendment) Act, 2018, (No.31 of 2018), dt.30.08.2018., **w.e.f. 01-07-2017**

(*2*) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (*1*),—

(*a*) activities or transactions specified in Schedule III; or

(*b*) such activities or transactions undertaken by the Central Government, a State Government or any local authority in which they are engaged as public authorities, as may be notified by the Government on the recommendations of the Council,

shall be treated neither as a supply of goods nor a supply of services.

(*3*) Subject to the provisions of [8e]***[sub-sections (1),(1A) and (2)]*, the Government may, on the recommendations of the Council, specify, by notification, the transactions that are to be treated as—**

(*a*) a supply of goods and not as a supply of services; or

(*b*) a supply of services and not as a supply of goods.

8e.Subs. for the words, brackets, figures and letter "sub-sections (1) and (2)" by the CGST(Amendment) Act, 2018, (No.31 of 2018), dt.30.08.2018., **w.e.f. 01-07-2017**

[9][Sec. **8.** ***Tax liability on composite and mixed supplies*.**

The tax liability on a composite or a mixed supply shall be determined in the following manner, namely:—

(*a*) a composite supply comprising two or more supplies, one of which is a principal supply, shall be treated as a supply of such principal supply; and

[Note: See Sec. 2(30)]

(*b*) a mixed supply comprising two or more supplies shall be treated as a supply of that particular supply which attracts the highest rate of tax.

[Note: See Circular No. 92/11/2019-GST, Dated 7th March, 2019; Sec. 2(74)]

9.Sec.8 came into force on **01-07-2017,** vide N.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

[10][Sec.**9.** ***Levy and collection*.**

(*1*) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (*2*), there shall be levied a tax called the central goods and services tax on all intra-State supplies of goods or services or both, exception the supply of alcoholic liquor for human consumption, on the value determined under section 15 and at such rates, not exceeding twenty per cent., as may be notified by on the recommendations of the Council and collected in such manner as may be prescribed and shall be paid by the taxable person.

[Note See Noti. No. 2/2019-CT (Rate), Dt. 7th March, 2019– Composition scheme for supplier of services with a tax rate of 6% having annual turnover in preceding year up to Rs. 50 lakhs, w.e.f. 01-04-2019 & See Secs. 11(1) & 16(1). **Noti. No. 9/2019-CT (Rate), Dt. 29th March, 2019–** Seeks amend N.No.02/2019-CT(R). So as to provide for application of composition rules to persons opting to pay tax under N.No.02-2019-CT(R).]

(2) The central tax on the supply of petroleum crude, high speed diesel, motor spirit (commonly known as petrol), natural gas and aviation turbine fuel shall be levied with effect from such date as may be notified by the Government on the recommendations of the Council.

(3)The Government may, on the recommendations of the Council, by notification, specify categories of supply of goods or services or both, the tax on which shall be paid on reverse charge basis by the recipient of such goods or services or both and all the provisions of this Act shall apply to such recipient as if he is the person liable for paying the tax in relation to the supply of such goods or services or both.

[Note See Noti. No. 05/2019-CT (R), Dt. 29th March, 2019– Seeks to amend N.No.13/2017-CT(R), So as to specify services to be taxed under Reverse Charge Mechanism (RCM) as recommended by GST Council for Real Estate Sector.]

[10c]**[(4) The Government may, on the recommendations of the Council, by notification, specify a class of registered persons who shall, in respect of supply of specified categories of goods or services or both received from an unregistered supplier, pay the tax on reverse charge basis as the recipient of such supply of goods or services or both, and all the provisions of this Act shall apply to such recipient as if he is the person liable for paying the tax in relation to such supply of goods or services or both.**]

[Note: See Noti. No. 07/2019-CT(R), Dated 29th March, 2019, w.e.f. 01-04-2019– Seeks to notify certain services to be taxed under RCM under Sec. 9(4) of CGST Act, as recommended by GST Council for Real Estate Sector.]

See Circular No.130/49/2019, Dated the 31-12-2019- RCM on renting of Motor Vehicle.

(*5*) The Government may, on the recommendations of the Council, by notification, specify categories of services the tax on intra-State supplies of which shall be paid by the electronic commerce operator if such services are supplied through it, and all the provisions of this Act shall apply to such electronic commerce operator as if he is the supplier liable for paying the tax in relation to the supply of such services:

See **Circular No. 167 / 23 /2021 – GST, Dt. 17th December, 2021, -Service supplied by restaurants through e-commerce operators,**

Provided that where an electronic commerce operator does not have a physical presence in the taxable territory, any person representing such electronic commerce operator for any purpose in the taxable territory shall be liable to pay tax:

Provided further that where an electronic commerce operator does not have a physical presence in the taxable territory and also he does not have a representative in the said territory, such electronic commerce operator shall appoint a person in the taxable territory purpose of paying tax and such person shall be liable to pay tax.

10.Sec.9 came into force on **22-06-2017,** vide N.No.1/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

10c. Subs. For the sub-section "(*4*) The central tax in respect of the supply of taxable goods or services or both by a supplier, who is not registered, to a registered person shall be paid by such person on reverse charge basis as the recipient and all the provisions of this Act shall apply to such recipient as if he is the person liable for paying the tax in relation to the supply of such goods or services or both. "by the CGST (Amendment) Act, 2018, (No.31 of 2018), Dt.30.08.2018.**w.e.f. 01-02-2019** by N.No. 02/2019- (CT) , Dt. 29-01-2019

[11][Sec.10. *Composition levy*.

[11a][(*1*) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this Act but subject provisions of sub-sections (*3*) and (*4*) of section 9, a registered person, whose aggregate turnover in the preceding financial year did not exceed*fifty lakh rupee[12*], may opt to pay, [11b][in lieu of the tax payable by him under sub-section (1) of section 9, an amount of tax calculated at such rate] as may be prescribed, but not exceeding,—**

(a)*[one per cent.][12a] of the turnover in State or turnover in Union territory in case of a manufacturer,

(b) two and a half per cent. of the turnover in State or turnover in Union territory in case of persons engaged in making supplies referred to in clause (*b*) of paragraph 6 of Schedule II, and

(c.)[one per cent. of the turnover][12a] in State or turnover in Union territory in case of other suppliers,**

subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be prescribed:

Provided that the Government may, by notification, increase the said limit of fifty lakh rupees to such higher amount, not exceeding [12c][one crore and fifty lakh rupees]**, as may be recommended by the Council.**

[12d][Provided further that a person who opts to pay tax under clause (a) or clause (b) or clause (c) may supply services (other than those referred to in clause (b) of paragraph 6 of Schedule II), of value not exceeding ten per cent of turnover in a State or Union territory in the preceding financial year or five lakh rupees, whichever is higher.]

[12e][*Explanation*.—**For the purposes of second proviso, the value of exempt supply of services provided by way of extending deposits, loans or advances in so far as the consideration is represented by way of interest or discount shall not be taken into account for determining the value of turnover in a State or Union territory.**]

11.Sec.10 came into force on **22-06-2017,** vide Noti. No.1/2017-CT, dt.19-06-2017.

11a.Order No.01/2017-CT, Dt.13-10-2017.

11b.Subs for the words "in lieu of the tax payable by him, an amount calculated at such rate" the CGST (Amendment) Act, 2018, (No.31 of 2018), Dt.30.08.2018.**w.e.f. 01-02-2019** by N.No.02/2019- (CT), Dt. 29-01-2019.

See Circular No. 77/51/2018-GST, 31st December' 2018,

12*&12a See N.No.8/2017, CT, dt.27-06-2017.

[Note See N.No.8/2017-Central Tax, Dt.27-06-2017, the Central Government, on the recommendations of the Council, hereby prescribes that an eligible registered person, whose aggregate turnover in the preceding financial year did not exceed***[one crore rupees], may opt to pay, in lieu of the central tax payable by him, an amount calculated at the rate of,—

(i) *[half per cent] [12a]of the turnover in State in case of a manufacturer,

(ii) two and a half per cent. of the turnover in State in case of persons engaged in making supplies referred to in clause (b) of paragraph 6 of Schedule II of the said Act, and

(iii) **[half per cent of the turnover of taxable supplies of goods] [12a] in State in case of other suppliers:

Provided that the aggregate turnover in the preceding financial year shall be****[seventy five lakh rupees] in the case of an eligible registered person, registered under section 25 of the said Act, in any following States, namely: -

(i) Arunachal Pradesh,
(ii) Assam,
(iii) Manipur,
(iv) Meghalaya,
(v) Mizoram,
(vi) Nagaland,
(vii) Sikkim,
(viii) Tripura,
(ix) Himachal Pradesh:

Provided further that the registered person shall not be eligible to opt for composition levy under sub-section (1) of section 10 of the said Act if such person is a manufacturer of the goods, the description of which is specified in column (3) of the Table below and falling under the tariff item, sub-heading, heading or Chapter, as the case may be, as specified in the corresponding entry in column (2) of the said Table:-

TABLE

S. No.	Tariff item, subheading, heading or Chapter	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	2105 00 00	Ice cream and other edible ice, whether or not containing cocoa.
2.	2106 90 20	Pan masala
3.	24	All goods, i.e. Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes

Explanation. –

(1) In this Table, “tariff item”, “sub-heading”, “heading” and “chapter” shall mean respectively a tariff item, sub-heading, heading and chapter as specified in the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975).

(2) The rules for the interpretation of the First Schedule to the said Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975), including the Section and Chapter Notes and the

General Explanatory Notes of the First Schedule shall, so far as may be, apply to the interpretation of this notification.]

*[Subs.For the words “one per cent.”, by the N. No. 1/2018-CT , Dt.01-01-2018

**[Subs.For the words “half per cent. Of the turnover”, by the N. No. 1/2018-CT, Dt.01-01-2018

***[Subs.For the words “seventy five lakh rupees”, by the N. No. 46/2017-CT , Dt.13-10-2017

****[Subs.For the words “fifty lakh rupees”, by the N. No. 46/2017-CT , Dt.13-10-2017

12a.Subs. the words “one percent.”& “ half per cent. of the turnover” by N.No.1/2018-CT, Dt.01-01-2018.

12b.Subs to the words “seventy five lakh rupee” & “fifty lakh rupee” by N.No.46/2017-CT, Dt.13-10-2017.

12c. Subs. For the words “one crore rupees” by the CGST (Amendment) Act, 2018, (No.31 of 2018), Dt.30.08.2018.**w.e.f. 01-02-2019** by N.No. 02/2019- (CT) , Dt. 29-01-2019

12d. Inserted the proviso by the CGST (Amendment) Act, 2018, (No.31 of 2018), Dt.30.08.2018.**w.e.f. 01-02-2019** by N.No. 02/2019- (CT) , Dt. 29-01-2019

12e. Inserted the Explanation by the Finance (No.2) Act No.23 of 2019, dt.01.08.2019, **w.e.f. 01-01-2020,** by N.No. 01/2020- (CT) , Dt. 01-01-2020

(2)The registered person shall be eligible to opt under sub-section (*1*), if:—

[12e]**[(*a*) save as provided in sub-section (*1*), he is not engaged in the supply of services;]**

12e.Subs. for the clause “(*a*) he is not engaged in the supply of services other than supplies referred to in clause (*b*) of paragraph 6 of Schedule II;” by the CGST (Amendment) Act, 2018, (No.31 of 2018), Dt.30.08.2018.**w.e.f. 01-02-2019** by N.No. 02/2019- (CT) , Dt. 29-01-2019

(b) he is not engaged in making any supply of goods [12ee][or services] which are not leviable to tax under this Act;

(c) he is not engaged in making any inter-State outward supplies of goods [12ee][or services];

(*d*) he is not engaged in making any supply of goods [12ee][or services] through an electronic commerce operator who is required to collect tax at source under section 52; [12f][XXXX]

12ee..Inserted the words "or services" **by the Finance Act 2020 (No.12 of 2020), Dt. 27-03-2020, w.e.f. 01-01-2021,** by N.No. 92/2020- (CT) , Dt. 22-12-2020

12f. Omitted the words end "**and**" by the Finance (No.2) Act No.23 of 2019, dt.01.08.2019, **w.e.f. 01-01-2020,** by N.No. 01/2020- (CT) , Dt. 01-01-2020

(*e*) he is not a manufacturer of such goods as may be notified by the Government on the recommendations of the [12g][Council; and]

12g. Sub the words "**Council**" by the Finance (No.2) Act No.23 of 2019, dt.01.08.2019, **w.e.f. 01-01-2020,** by N.No. 01/2020- (CT) , Dt. 01-01-2020

[12g][**(*f*) he is neither a casual taxable person nor a non-resident taxable person:**]

12g.Inserted the clause by theby the Finance (No.2) Act No.23 of 2019, dt.01.08.2019, **w.e.f. 01-01-2020,** by N.No. 01/2020- (CT) , Dt. 01-01-2020

Provided that where more than one registered persons are having the same Permanent Account Number (issued under the Income-tax Act, 1961), the registered person shall not be eligible to opt for the scheme under sub-section (*1*) unless all such registered persons opt to pay tax under that sub-section.

[12h][**(*2A*) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this Act, but subject to the provisions of sub-sections (*3*) and (*4*) of section 9, a registered person, not eligible to opt to pay tax under sub-section (*1*) and sub-section (*2*), whose aggregate turnover in the preceding financial year did not exceed fifty lakh rupees, may opt to pay, in lieu of the tax payable by him under sub-section**

(*1*) of section 9, an amount of tax calculated at such rate as may be prescribed, but not exceeding three per cent. of the turnover in State or turnover in Union territory, if he is not—

(a) **engaged in making any supply of goods or services which are not leviable to tax under this Act;**

(*b*) engaged in making any inter-State outward supplies of goods or services;

(*c*) engaged in making any supply of goods or services through an electronic commerce operator who is required to collect tax at source under section 52;

(*d*) a manufacturer of such goods or supplier of such services as may be notified by the Government on the recommendations of the Council; and

(*e*) a casual taxable person or a non-resident taxable person:

Provided that where more than one registered person are having the same Permanent Account Number issued under the Income-tax Act, 1961, the registered person shall not be eligible to opt for the scheme under this sub-section unless all such registered persons opt to pay tax under this sub-section.]

12h.Inserted the sub-section by the Finance (No.2) Act No.23 of 2019, dt.01.08.2019, **w.e.f. 01-01-2020,** by N.No. 01/2020- (CT) , Dt. 01-01-2020

(*3*) The option availed of by a registered person under sub-section (*1*) [12i][or sub-section (*2A*), as the case may be,]shall lapse with effect from the day on which his aggregate turnover during a financial year exceeds the limit specified under sub-section (*1*) [12j][or sub-section (*2A*) as the case may be.]

12i. Inserted after the words by the Finance (No.2) Act No.23 of 2019, dt.01.08.2019. **w.e.f. 01-01-2020,** by N.No. 01/2020- (CT) , Dt. 01-01-2020

12j. Inserted after the words by the Finance (No.2) Act No.23 of 2019, dt.01.08.2019. **w.e.f. 01-01-2020,** by N.No. 01/2020- (CT) , Dt. 01-01-2020

(*4*) A taxable person to whom the provisions of sub-section (*1*) [12K][or, as the case may be, sub-section (*2A*),] apply shall not collect any tax from the recipient on supplies made by him nor shall he be entitled to any credit of input tax.

12k. Inserted after the words by the Finance (No.2) Act No.23 of 2019, dt.01.08.2019. **w.e.f. 01-01-2020,** by N.No. 01/2020- (CT) , Dt. 01-01-2020

(*5*) If the proper officer has reasons to believe that a taxable person has paid tax under sub-section (*1*) [12kk][or sub-section (*2A*), as the case may be,] despite not being eligible, such person shall, in addition to any tax that may be payable by him under any other provisions of this Act, be liable to a penalty and the provisions of section 73 or section 74 shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply for determination of tax and penalty.

12kk Inserted after the words by the Finance (No.2) Act No.23 of 2019, dt.01.08.2019. **w.e.f. 01-01-2020,** by N.No. 01/2020- (CT) , Dt. 01-01-2020,

See Circular No.1/1/2017, Dated the 26th June,2017-AC or DC or ADCT, DDCT

[12L][***Explanation* 1.—For the purposes of computing aggregate turnover of a person for determining his eligibility to pay tax under this section, the expression "aggregate turnover" shall include the value of supplies made by such person from the 1st day of April of a financial year up to the date when he becomes liable for registration under this Act, but shall not include the value of exempt supply of services provided by way of extending deposits, loans or advances in so far as the consideration is represented by way of interest or discount.**

***Explanation* 2.—For the purposes of determining the tax payable by a person under this section, the expression "turnover in State or turnover in Union territory" shall not include the value of following supplies, namely:—**

(*i*) supplies from the first day of April of a financial year up to the date when such person becomes liable for registration under this Act; and

(*ii*) exempt supply of services provided by way of extending deposits, loans or advances in so far as the consideration is represented by way of interest or discount.]

12L. Inserted the Explanation by the Finance (No.2) Act No.23 of 2019, dt.01.08.2019. **w.e.f. 01-01-2020,** by N.No. 01/2020- (CT) , Dt. 01-01-2020

[13][Sec.11. *Power to grant exemption from tax.*

(*1*) Where the Government is satisfied that it is necessary in the public interest so to do, it may, on the recommendations of the Council, by notification, exempt generally, either absolutely or subject to such conditions as may be specified therein, goods or services or both of any specified description from the whole or any part of the tax leviable thereon with effect from such date as may be specified in such notification.

13.Sec.11 came into force on 01-07-2017, vide N.No.9/2017-CT,dt.28-06-2017.

(2)Where the Government is satisfied that it is necessary in the public interest so to do, it may, on the recommendations of the Council, by special order in each case, under circumstances of an exceptional nature to be stated in such order, exempt from payment of tax any goods or services or both on which tax is leviable.

(3)The Government may, if it considers necessary or expedient so to do for the purpose of clarifying the scope or applicability of any notification issued under sub-section (*1*) or order issued under sub-section (*2*), insert an explanation in such notification or order, as the case may be, by notification at any time within one year of issue of the notification under sub-section (*1*) or order under sub-section (*2*), and every such explanation shall have effect as if it had always been the part of the first such notification or order, as the case may be.

***Explanation*.—For the purposes of this section, where an exemption in respect of any goods or services or both from the whole or part of the tax leviable thereon has been granted absolutely, the registered person supplying such goods or services or both shall not collect the tax, in excess of the effective rate, on such supply of goods or services or both.**

CHAPTER IV

TIME AND VALUE OF SUPPLY

[14][Sec.12. Time of supply of goods.

(*1*) The liability to pay tax on goods shall arise at the time of supply, as determined in accordance with the provisions of this section.

14.Sec.12 came into force on **01-07-2017**, vide N.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

(*2*) The time of supply of goods shall be the earlier of the following dates, namely:—

(*a*) the date of issue of invoice by the supplier or the last date on which he is required, under [14b][xxxx] section 31, to issue the invoice with respect to the supply; or

14b. Omitted for the words, brackets and figure"sub-section (*1*) of" by the CGST (Amendment) Act'2018, (No.31 of 2018), Dt.30.08.2018.**w.e.f. 01-02-2019** by N.No.02/2019- (CT) , Dt. 29-01-2019

(*b*) the date on which the supplier receives the payment with respect to the supply:

Provided that where the supplier of taxable goods receives an amount up to one thousand rupees in excess of the amount indicated in the tax invoice, the time of supply to the extent of such excess amount shall, at the option of the said supplier, be the date of issue of invoice in respect of such excess amount.

***Explanation* 1.–For the purposes of clauses (*a*) and (*b*), "supply" shall be deemed to have been made to the extent it is covered by the invoice or, as the case maybe, the payment.**

***Explanation* 2.–For the purposes of clause (*b*), "the date on which the supplier receives the payment" shall be the date on which the payment is entered in his books of account or the date on which the payment is credited to his bank account, whichever is earlier.**

(*3*) In case of supplies in respect of which tax is paid or liable to be paid on reverse charge basis, the time of supply shall be the earliest of the following dates, namely:—

(*a*) the date of the receipt of goods; or

(*b*) the date of payment as entered in the books of account of the recipient or the date on which the payment is debited in his bank account, whichever is earlier; or

(*c*) the date immediately following thirty days from the date of issue of invoice or any other document, by whatever name called, in lieu thereof by the supplier:

Provided that where it is not possible to determine the time of supply under clause (*a*) or clause (*b*) or clause (*c*), the time of supply shall be the date of entry in the books of account of the recipient of supply.

(*4*) In case of supply of vouchers by a supplier, the time of supply shall be—

(*a*) the date of issue of voucher, if the supply is identifiable at that point; or

(*b*) the date of redemption of voucher, in all other cases.

(*5*) Where it is not possible to determine the time of supply under the provisions of sub-section (*2*) or sub-section (*3*) or sub-section (*4*), the time of supply shall—

(*a*) in a case where a periodical return has to be filed, be the date on which such return is to be filed; or

(*b*) in any other case, be the date on which the tax is paid.

(*6*) The time of supply to the extent it relates to an addition in the value of supply by way of interest, late fee or penalty for delayed payment of any consideration shall be the date on which the supplier receives such addition in value.

[15][Sec.13. ***Time of supply of services*****.**

(*1*) The liability to pay tax on services shall arise at the time of supply, as determined in accordance with the provisions of this section.

15.Sec.13 came into force on **01-07-2017**, vide N.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

(*2*) The time of supply of services shall be the earliest of the following dates, namely:—

(*a*) the date of issue of invoice by the supplier, if the invoice is issued within the period prescribed under [15a][xxxx] section 31 or the date of receipt of payment, whichever is earlier; or

(*b*) the date of provision of service, if the invoice is not issued within the period prescribed under [15a][xxxx] section 31 or the date of receipt of payment, whichever is earlier; or

15a. Omitted thewords, brackets and figure "sub-section (*2*) of" by the CGST (Amendment) Act'2018, (No.31 of 2018), Dt.30.08.2018.**w.e.f. 01-02-2019** by N.No.02/2019- (CT), Dt. 29-01-2019

(*c*) the date on which the recipient shows the receipt of services in his books of account, in a case where the provisions of clause (*a*) or clause (*b*) do not apply:

Provided that where the supplier of taxable service receives an amount up to one thousand rupees in excess of the amount indicated in the tax invoice, the time of supply to the extent of such excess amount shall, at the option of the said supplier, be the date of issue of invoice relating to such excess amount.

***Explanation*.—For the purposes of clauses (*a*) and (*b*)—**

(*i*) the supply shall be deemed to have been made to the extent it is covered by the invoice or, as the case may be, the payment;

(*ii*) "the date of receipt of payment" shall be the date on which the payment is entered in the books of account of the supplier or the date on which the payment is credited to his bank account, whichever is earlier.

(*3*) In case of supplies in respect of which tax is paid or liable to be paid on reverse charge basis, the time of supply shall be the earlier of the following dates, namely:—

(*a*) the date of payment as entered in the books of account of the recipient or the date on which the payment is debited in his bank account, whichever is earlier; or

(*b*) the date immediately following sixty days from the date of issue of invoice or any other document, by whatever name called, in lieu thereof by the supplier:

Provided that where it is not possible to determine the time of supply under clause (*a*) or clause (*b*), the time of supply shall be the date of entry in the books of account of the recipient of supply:

Provided further that in case of supply by associated enterprises, where the supplier of service is located outside India, the time of supply shall be the date of entry in the books of account of the recipient of supply or the date of payment, whichever is earlier.

(*4*) In case of supply of vouchers by a supplier, the time of supply shall be–

–

(*a*) the date of issue of voucher, if the supply is identifiable at that point; or

(*b*) the date of redemption of voucher, in all other cases.

(*5*) Where it is not possible to determine the time of supply under the provisions of sub-section (*2*) or sub-section (*3*) or sub-section (*4*), the time of supply shall—

(*a*) in a case where a periodical return has to be filed, be the date on which such return is to be filed; or

(*b*) in any other case, be the date on which the tax is paid.

(*6*) The time of supply to the extent it relates to an addition in the value of supply byway of interest, late fee or penalty for delayed payment of any

consideration shall be the date on which the supplier receives such addition in value.

[16][Sec.14. Change in rate of tax in respect of supply of goods or services.

Notwithstanding anything contained in section 12 or section 13, the time of supply, where there is a change in the rate of tax in respect of goods or services or both, shall be determined in the following manner, namely:—

(*a*) in case the goods or services or both have been supplied before the change in rate of tax,—

(*i*) where the invoice for the same has been issued and the payment is also received after the change in rate of tax, the time of supply shall be the date of receipt of payment or the date of issue of invoice, whichever is earlier; or

(*ii*) where the invoice has been issued prior to the change in rate of tax but payment is received after the change in rate of tax, the time of supply shall be the date of issue of invoice; or

(*iii*) where the payment has been received before the change in rate of tax, but the invoice for the same is issued after the change in rate of tax, the time of supply shall be the date of receipt of payment;

(*b*) in case the goods or services or both have been supplied after the change in rate of tax,—

(*i*) where the payment is received after the change in rate of tax but the invoice has been issued prior to the change in rate of tax, the time of supply shall be the date of receipt of payment; or

(*ii*) where the invoice has been issued and payment is received before the change in rate of tax, the time of supply shall be the date of receipt of payment or date of issue of invoice, whichever is earlier; or

(*iii*) **where the invoice has been issued after the change in rate of tax but the payment is received before the change in rate of tax, the time of supply shall be the date of issue of invoice:**

Provided that the date of receipt of payment shall be the date of credit in the bank account if such credit in the bank account is after four working days from the date of change in the rate of tax.

Explanation.—**For the purposes of this section, "the date of receipt of payment" shall be the date on which the payment is entered in the books of account of the supplier or the date on which the payment is credited to his bank account, whichever is earlier.**

16.Sec.14 came into force on **01-07-2017,** vide N.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

[17][Sec. 15. Value of taxable supply:-

(*1*) **The value of a supply of goods or services or both shall be the transaction value, which is the price actually paid or payable for the said supply of goods or services or both where the supplier and the recipient of the supply are not related and the price is the sole consideration for the supply.**

(*2*) **The value of supply shall include–**

(*a*) **any taxes, duties, cesses, fees and charges levied under any law for the time being in force other than this Act, the State Goods and Services Tax Act, the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act and the Goods and Services Tax (Compensation to States) Act, if charged separately by the supplier;**

(*b*) **any amount that the supplier is liable to pay in relation to such supply but which has been incurred by the recipient of the supply and not included in the price actually paid or payable for the goods or services or both;**

(*c*) **incidental expenses, including commission and packing, charged by the supplier to the recipient of a supply and any amount charged for anything done by the supplier in respect of the supply of goods or services or both at the time of, or before delivery of goods or supply of services;**

(*d*) interest or late fee or penalty for delayed payment of any consideration for any supply; and

(*e*) subsidies directly linked to the price excluding subsidies provided by the Central Government and State Governments.

***Explanation:*–For the purposes of this sub-section, the amount of subsidy shall be included in the value of supply of the supplier who receives the subsidy.**

(*3*) The value of the supply shall not include any discount which is given–

(*a*) before or at the time of the supply if such discount has been duly recorded in the invoice issued in respect of such supply; and

(*b*) after the supply has been effected, if—

(*i*) such discount is established in terms of an agreement entered into at or before the time of such supply and specifically linked to relevant invoices; and

(*ii*) input tax credit as is attributable to the discount on the basis of document issued by the supplier has been reversed by the recipient of the supply.

[Note: See Circular No. 92/11/2019-GST, Dated 7th March, 2019.]

(*4*) Where the value of the supply of goods or services or both cannot be determined under sub-section (*1*), the same shall be determined in such manner as may be prescribed.

(*5*) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (*1*) or sub-section (*4*), the value of such supplies as may be notified by the Government on the recommendations of the Council shall be determined in such manner as may be prescribed.

***Explanation:* —For the purposes of this Act,—**

(*a*) persons shall be deemed to be "related persons" if—

(*i*) such persons are officers or directors of one another's businesses;

(*ii*) such persons are legally recognised partners in business;

(*iii*) such persons are employer and employee;

(*iv*) any person directly or indirectly owns, controls or holds twenty-five per cent. or more of the outstanding voting stock or shares of both of them;

(*v*) one of them directly or indirectly controls the other;

(*vi*) both of them are directly or indirectly controlled by a third person;

(*vii*) together they directly or indirectly control a third person; or

(*viii*) they are members of the same family;

(*b*) the term "person" also includes legal persons;

(*c*) persons who are associated in the business of one another in that one is the sole agent or sole distributor or sole concessionaire, howsoever described, of the other, shall be deemed to be related.

17.Sec.15 came into force on **01-07-2017**, vide N.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017

CHAPTER V

INPUT TAX CREDIT

[18][Sec.16. Eligibility and conditions for taking input tax credit.

(*1*) Every registered person shall, subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be prescribed and in the manner specified in section 49, be entitled to take credit of input tax charged on any supply of goods or services or both to him which are used or intended to be used in the course or furtherance of his business and the said amount shall be credited to the electronic credit ledger of such person.

[Note: See Secs. 17(5), 18(1), 39, 40, 49, Rules 36 to 45, Forms GST ITC-01 to GST ITC-04]

18.Sec.16 came into force on 01-07-2017, vide N.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

(*2*) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, no registered person shall be entitled to the credit of any input tax in respect of any supply of goods or services or both to him unless,–

(*a*) he is in possession of a tax invoice or debit note issued by a supplier registered under this Act, or such other taxpaying documents as may be prescribed;

[18]*[(aa) the details of the invoice or debit note referred to in clause (a) has been furnished by the supplier in the statement of outward supplies and such details have been communicated to the recipient of such invoice or debit note in the manner specified under section 37;]

18* Inserted clause by the Finance Act, 2021, No.13 of 2021, dt.28-03-2021, **came into force w. e. f. 01-01-2022 as notified by N.No.39/2021,CT, Dt.21-12-2021.**

(*b*) he has received the goods or services or both.

[18a][*Explanation.*- For the purposes of this clause, it shall be deemed that the registered person has received the goods or, as the case may be, services-

(i) Where the goods are delivered by the supplier to a recipient or any other person on the direction of such registered person, whether acting as an agent or otherwise, before or during movement of goods, either by way of transfer of documents of title to goods or otherwise.

(ii) Where the services are provided by the supplier to any person on the direction of and on account of such registered person.]

18a. Subs. for the *"Explanation.*—For the purposes of this clause, it shall be deemed that the registered person has received the goods where the goods are delivered by the supplier to a recipient or any other person on the direction of such registered person, whether acting as an agent or otherwise, before or during movement of goods, either by way of transfer of documents of title to goods or otherwise";by the CGST (Amendment) Act, 2018, (No.31 of 2018), Dt.30.08.2018.**w.e.f. 01-02-2019** by N.No. 02/2019- (CT) , Dt. 29-01-2019.

[((ba) the details of input tax credit in respect of the said supply communicated to such registered person under section 38 has not been restricted;]

[See Sec.38 for ITC Restriction]

*Inserted the clause by Finance Act, 2022 (No.6 of 2022), **w.e.f. 01-10-2022, by N.No.18/2022 (CT), Dt. 28-09-2022.**

Circular No. 171/03/2022 – GST, Dt.06-07-2022 - Clarification on various issues relating to applicability of demand and penalty provisions under the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 in respect of transactions involving fake invoices

(*c*) subject to the provisions of [18b][section 41 **{ xxxx }], the tax charged in respect of such supply has been actually paid to the Government, either in cash or through utilization of input tax credit admissible in respect of the said supply; and

18b.Subs. for the words, figures and letter "section 41"by the CGST (Amendment) Act'2018, (No.31 of 2018), dt.30.08.2018,
Omitted the words , figures and letter "or section 43A" by Finance Act, 2022 (No.6 of 2022) ., **w.e.f. 01-10-2022, by N.No.18/2022 (CT), Dt. 28-09-2022.

Circular No. 170/02/2022 – GST, Dt.06-07-2022 - Mandatory furnishing of correct and proper information of inter-State supplies and amount of ineligible/blocked Input Tax Credit and reversal thereof in return in FORM GSTR-3B and statement in FORM GSTR-1

(*d*) he has furnished the return under section 39:

Provided that where the goods against an invoice are received in lots or installments, the registered person shall be entitled to take credit upon receipt of the last lot or installment:

Provided further that where a recipient fails to pay to the supplier of goods or services or both, other than the supplies on which tax is payable on reverse charge basis, the amount towards the value of supply along with tax payable thereon within a period of one hundred and eighty days from the date of issue of invoice by the supplier, an amount equal to the input tax credit availed by the recipient shall be added to his output tax liability, along with interest thereon, in such manner as may be prescribed:

Provided also that the recipient shall be entitled to avail of the credit of input tax on payment made by him of the amount towards the value of supply of goods or services or both along with tax payable thereon.

(*3*) Where the registered person has claimed depreciation on the tax component of the cost of capital goods and plant and machinery under the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961, the input tax credit on the said tax component shall not be allowed.

(*4*) A registered person shall not be entitled to take input tax credit in respect of any invoice or debit note for supply of goods or services or both after the *[thirtieth day of November] following the end of financial year to which such invoice or [18ab][xxxx] debit note pertains or furnishing of the relevant annual return, whichever is earlier.**

[18aa][Provided that the registered person shall be entitled to take input tax credit after the due date of furnishing of the return under section 39 for the month of September, 2018 till the due date of furnishing of the return under the said section for the month of March, 2019 in respect of any invoice or invoice relating to such debit note for supply of goods or services or both made during the financial year 2017-18, the details of which have been uploaded by the supplier under sub-section (1) of section 37 till the due date for furnishing the details under sub-section (1) of said section for the month of March, 2019.]

18aa.Inserted Proviso Vide Order. No.2/2018-CT, dt.31st Dec' 2018 (the CGST (Second Removal of Difficulties) Order, 2018.

18ab..Omitted the words "invoice relating to such" **by the Finance Act 2020 (No.12 of 2020), Dt. 27-03-2020, w.e.f. 01-01-2021,** by N.No. 92/2020- (CT) , Dt. 22-12-2020

Circular No. 160/16/2021-GST, Dt. 20th September, 2021, **Clarification in respect of certain GST related issues –Debit Note, ITC, DC, QR CODE,** Secs.34, w.e.f. 01-01-2021, 54(3) proviso **availment of refund of accumulated ITC, Rule 48(4),**

***Subs. for the words and figures "due date of furnishing of the return under section 39 for the month of September" by Finance Act, 2022 (No.6 of 2022), **w.e.f. 01-10-2022, by N.No.18/2022 (CT), Dt. 28-09-2022.**

Circular No. 170/02/2022 – GST, Dt.06-07-2022 - Mandatory furnishing of correct and proper information of inter-State supplies and amount of ineligible/blocked Input Tax Credit and reversal thereof in return in FORM GSTR-3B and statement in FORM GSTR-1

[19][Sec. 17. Apportionment of credit and blocked credits.

(*1*) Where the goods or services or both are used by the registered person partly for the purpose of any business and partly for other purposes, the amount of credit shall be restricted to so much of the input tax as is attributable to the purposes of his business.

19.Sec.17 came into force on **01-07-2017**, vide N.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

(*2*) Where the goods or services or both are used by the registered person partly for effecting taxable supplies including zero-rated supplies under this Act or under the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act and partly for effecting exempt supplies under the said Acts, the amount of credit shall be restricted to so much of the input tax as is attributable to the said taxable supplies including zero-rated supplies.

(*3*) The value of exempt supply under sub-section (*2*) shall be such as may be prescribed, and shall include supplies on which the recipient is liable to pay tax on reverse charge basis, transactions in securities, sale of land and, subject to clause (*b*) of paragraph 5 of Schedule II, sale of building.

[19a][Explanation.- For the purposes of this sub-section, the expression "value of exempt supply" shall not include the value of activities or transactions specified in Schedule III, except those specified in paragraph 5 of the said Schedule.]

[Note: See Secs. 17(2), 143, Sch.II Para-5 Clause (b), Rule 45(4)]

19a. Inserted the Explanation by the CGST (Amendment) Act, 2018, (No.31 of 2018), Dt.30.08.2018.**w.e.f. 01-02-2019** by N.No.02/2019- (CT), Dt.29-01-2019

(*4*) A banking company or a financial institution including a non-banking financial company, engaged in supplying services by way of accepting deposits, extending loans or advances shall have the option to either comply with the provisions of sub-section (*2*), or avail of, every month, an amount equal to fifty percent of the eligible input tax credit on inputs, capital goods and input services in that month and the rest shall lapse:

Provided that the option once exercised shall not be withdrawn during the remaining part of the financial year:

Provided further that the restriction of fifty percent shall not apply to the tax paid on supplies made by one registered person to another registered person having the same Permanent Account Number.

(*5*) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (*1*) of section 16 and sub-section(*1*) of section 18, input tax credit shall not be available in respect of the following, namely:—

[19b][(a) motor vehicles for transportation of persons having approved seating capacity of not more than thirteen persons (including the driver), except when they are used for making the following taxable supplies, namely:-

(A) further supply of such motor vehicles; or

(B) transportation of passenger; or

(C) imparting training on driving such motor vehicles;

(aa) vessels and aircraft except when they are used—

(i) for making the following taxable supplies, namely:-

(A) further supply of such vessels or aircraft; or

(B)transportation of passengers; or

(C) imparting training on navigating such vessels; or

(D) imparting training on flying such aircraft;

(ii) for transportation of goods;

(ab) services of general insurance, servicing, repair and maintenance in so far as they relate to motor vehicles, vessels or aircraft referred to in clause (a) or clause (aa):

Provided that the input tax credit in respect of such services shall be available—

(i) where the motor vehicles, vessels or aircraft referred to in clause (a) or clause (aa) are used for the purposes specified therein;

(ii) where received by a taxable person engaged—

(I) in the manufacture of such motor vehicles, vessels or aircraft; or

(II) in the supply of general insurance services in respect of such motor vehicles, vessels or aircraft insured by him;

(b) the following supply of goods or services or both—

(i) food and beverages, outdoor catering, beauty treatment, health services, cosmetic and plastic surgery, leasing, renting or hiring of motor vehicles, vessels or aircraft referred to in clause (a) or clause (aa) except when used for the purposes specified therein, life insurance and health insurance:

Provided that the input tax credit in respect of such goods or services or both shall be available where an inwards supply of such goods or services or both is used by a registered person for making an outward taxable supply of the same category of goods or services or both or as an element of a taxable composite or mixed supply;

(ii) membership of a club, health and fitness centre; and

(iii) travel benefits extended to employees on vacation such as leave or home travel concession:

Provided that the input tax credit in respect of such goods or services or both shall be available, where it is obligatory for an employer to provide the same to its employees under any law for the time being in force.]

19b. Subs. for the clauses "(*a*) motor vehicles and other conveyances except when they are used—

(*i*) for making the following taxable supplies, namely:—

(*A*) further supply of such vehicles or conveyances; or

(*B*) transportation of passengers; or

(*C*) imparting training on driving, flying, navigating such vehicles or conveyances;

(*ii*) for transportation of goods;

(*b*) the following supply of goods or services or both—

(*i*) food and beverages, outdoor catering, beauty treatment, health services, cosmetic and plastic surgery except where an inward supply of goods or services or both of a particular category is used by a registered person for making an outward taxable supply of the same category of goods or services or both or as an element of a taxable composite or mixed supply;

(*ii*) membership of a club, health and fitness centre;

(*iii*) rent-a-cab, life insurance and health insurance except where—

(*A*) the Government notifies the services which are obligatory for an employer to provide to its employees under any law for the time being in force; or

(*B*) such inward supply of goods or services or both of a particular category is used by a registered person for making an outward taxable supply of the same category of goods or services or both or as part of a taxable composite or mixed supply; and

(iv) travel benefits extended to employees on vacation such as leave or home travel concession;" by the CGST (Amendment) Act, 2018, (No.31 of 2018), Dt.30.08.2018.**w.e.f. 01-02-2019** by N.No.02/2019- (CT) , Dt. 29-01-2019

(*c*) works contract services when supplied for construction of an immovable property (other than plant and machinery) except where it is an input service for further supply of works contract service;

(*d*) goods or services or both received by a taxable person for construction of an immovable property (other than plant or machinery) on his own account including when such goods or services or both are used in the course or furtherance of business.

Explanation: **–For the purposes of clauses (*c*) and (*d*), the expression "construction" includes re-construction, renovation, additions or alterations or repairs, to the extent of capitalisation, to the said immovable property;**

(*e*) goods or services or both on which tax has been paid under section 10;

(*f*) goods or services or both received by a non-resident taxable person except on goods imported by him;

(*g*) goods or services or both used for personal consumption;

(*h*) goods lost, stolen, destroyed, written off or disposed of by way of gift or free samples; and

[Note: See Circular No. 92/11/2019-GST, Dated 7th March, 2019;- Free samples and gifts Sec. 18(2), Rules 32(5), 36(5), 39(1)(b), 42, 60(4).

Circular No. 172/04/2022 – GST, Dt.06-07-2022- Clarification on various issue pertaining to GST,

Circular No. 170/02/2022 – GST, Dt.06-07-2022 - Mandatory furnishing of correct and proper information of inter-State supplies and amount of ineligible/blocked Input Tax Credit and reversal thereof in return in FORM GSTR-3B and statement in FORM GSTR-1]

(i) **any tax paid in accordance with the provisions of sections 74, 129 and 130.**

(*6*) The Government may prescribe the manner in which the credit referred to in sub-sections (*1*) and (*2*) may be attributed.

Explanation.**–For the purposes of this Chapter and Chapter VI, the expression "plant and machinery" means apparatus, equipment, and machinery fixed to earth by foundation or structural support that are used for making**

outward supply of goods or services or both and includes such foundation and structural supports but excludes—

(*i*) land, building or any other civil structures;

(*ii*) telecommunication towers; and

(*iii*) pipelines laid outside the factory premises.

[20][Sec.18. Availability of credit in special circumstances.

(*1*) Subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be prescribed—

(*a*) a person who has applied for registration under this Act within thirty days from the date on which he becomes liable to registration and has been granted such registration shall be entitled to take credit of input tax in respect of inputs held in stock and inputs contained in semi-finished or finished goods held in stock on the day immediately preceding the date from which he becomes liable to pay tax under the provisions of this Act;

[Note: See Rule 40(1)(c.)(i), 43, Form GST ITC-01]

(*b*) a person who takes registration under sub-section (*3*) of section 25 shall been titled to take credit of input tax in respect of inputs held in stock and inputs contained in semi-finished or finished goods held in stock on the day immediately preceding the date of grant of registration;

[Note: See Rule 40(1)(c.)(ii),]

(*c*) where any registered person ceases to pay tax under section 10, he shall been titled to take credit of input tax in respect of inputs held in stock, inputs contained in semi-finished or finished goods held in stock and on capital goods on the day immediately preceding the date from which he becomes liable to pay tax under section 9:

[Note: See Sec. 9, Rule 40(1)(c.)(iv),]

Provided that the credit on capital goods shall be reduced by such percentage points as may be prescribed;

(*d*) where an exempt supply of goods or services or both by a registered person becomes a taxable supply, such person shall be entitled to take credit of input tax in respect of inputs held in stock and inputs contained in semi-finished

or finished goods held in stock relatable to such exempt supply and on capital goods exclusively used for such exempt supply on the day immediately preceding the date from which such supply becomes taxable:

Provided that the credit on capital goods shall be reduced by such percentage points as may be prescribed.

20. Sec.18 came into force on 01-07-2017, vide N.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

(*2*) A registered person shall not be entitled to take input tax credit under sub-section (*1*) in respect of any supply of goods or services or both to him after the expiry of one year from the date of issue of tax invoice relating to such supply.

(*3*) Where there is a change in the constitution of a registered person on account of sale, merger, demerger, amalgamation, lease or transfer of the business with the specific provisions for transfer of liabilities, the said registered person shall be allowed to transfer the input tax credit which remains unutilised in his electronic credit ledger to such sold, merged, demerged, amalgamated, leased or transferred business in such manner as may be prescribed.

[Note: See Circular No. 96/15/2019-GST, Dated 28th March, 2019 – FORM GST ITC-02- transfer of ITC in case of death of sole proprietor, Circular No.133 03/2020-GST, Dt. 23rd March, 2020,- **Apportionment of input tax credit (ITC) in cases of business reorganization under section 18 (3) of CGST Act read with rule 41(1) of CGST Rules, Secs. 22(3), 29(1), 85(1), Rules 41(1).]**

(*4*) Where any registered person who has availed of input tax credit opts to pay tax under section 10 or, where the goods or services or both supplied by him become wholly exempt, he shall pay an amount, by way of debit in the electronic credit ledger or electronic cash ledger, equivalent to the credit of input tax in respect of inputs held in stock and inputs contained in semi-finished or finished goods held in stock and on capital goods, reduced by such percentage points as may be prescribed, on the day immediately preceding the date of exercising of such option or, as the case may be, the date of such exemption:

Provided that after payment of such amount, the balance of input tax credit, if any, lying in his electronic credit ledger shall lapse.

[Note: See Secs. 10, 29(5), Rules 44(4), Forms GST ITC-03 & GSTR-10]

(*5*) The amount of credit under sub-section (*1*) and the amount payable under sub-section (*4*) shall be calculated in such manner as may be prescribed.

(*6*) In case of supply of capital goods or plant and machinery, on which input tax credit has been taken, the registered person shall pay an amount equal to the input tax credit taken on the said capital goods or plant and machinery reduced by such percentage points as maybe prescribed or the tax on the transaction value of such capital goods or plant and machinery determined under section 15, whichever is higher:

Provided that where refractory bricks, moulds and dies, jigs and fixtures are supplied as scrap, the taxable person may pay tax on the transaction value of such goods determined under section 15.

[Note: See Sec. 15, Rule 40(2)]

[21][Sec.19. Taking input tax credit in respect of inputs and capital goods sent for job work.

(1) **The principal shall, subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be prescribed, be allowed input tax credit on inputs sent to a job worker for job work.**

[Note: See Secs. 2(68), 143]

21.Sec.19 came into force on **01-07-2017,** vide N.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

(*2*) Notwithstanding anything contained in clause (*b*) of sub-section (*2*) of section 16, the principal shall be entitled to take credit of input tax on inputs even if the inputs are directly sent to a job worker for job work without being first brought to his place of business.

(*3*) Where the inputs sent for job work are not received back by the principal after completion of job work or otherwise or are not supplied from the place of business of the job worker in accordance with clause (*a*) or clause (*b*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 143 within one year of being sent out, it shall be deemed that such inputs had been supplied by the principal to the job worker on the day when the said inputs were sent out:

Provided that where the inputs are sent directly to a job worker, the period of one year shall be counted from the date of receipt of inputs by the job worker.

(*4*) The principal shall, subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be prescribed, be allowed input tax credit on capital goods sent to a job worker for job work.

(*5*) Notwithstanding anything contained in clause (*b*) of sub-section (*2*) of section 16, the principal shall be entitled to take credit of input tax on capital goods even if the capital goods are directly sent to a job worker for job work without being first brought to his place of business.

(*6*) Where the capital goods sent for job work are not received back by the principal within a period of three years of being sent out, it shall be deemed that such capital goods had been supplied by the principal to the job worker on the day when the said capital goods were sent out:

Provided that where the capital goods are sent directly to a job worker, the period of three years shall be counted from the date of receipt of capital goods by the job worker.

(*7*) Nothing contained in sub-section (*3*) or sub-section (*6*) shall apply to moulds and dies, jigs and fixtures, or tools sent out to a job worker for job work.

Explanation: **–For the purpose of this section, "principal" means the person referred to in section 143.**

[22][Sec.20. Manner of distribution of credit by Input Service Distributor:

(1) **The Input Service Distributor shall distribute the credit of central tax as central tax or integrated tax and integrated tax as integrated tax or central tax, by way of issue of a document containing the amount of input tax credit being distributed in such manner as maybe prescribed.**

22. Sec.20 came into force on **01-07-2017,** vide N.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.
Circular No. 69/43/2018-GST, Dated the 26th October,2018,

(*2*) The Input Service Distributor may distribute the credit subject to the following conditions, namely:–

(*a*) the credit can be distributed to the recipients of credit against a document containing such details as may be prescribed;

(*b*) the amount of the credit distributed shall not exceed the amount of credit available for distribution;

(*c*) the credit of tax paid on input services attributable to a recipient of credit shall be distributed only to that recipient;

(*d*) the credit of tax paid on input services attributable to more than one recipient of credit shall be distributed amongst such recipients to whom the input service is attributable and such distribution shall be *pro rata* on the basis of the turnover in a State or turnover in a Union territory of such recipient, during the relevant period, to the aggregate of the turnover of all such recipients to whom such input service is attributable and which are operational in the current year, during the said relevant period;

(*e*) the credit of tax paid on input services attributable to all recipients of credit shall be distributed amongst such recipients and such distribution shall be *pro rata* on the basis of the turnover in a State or turnover in a Union territory of such recipient, during the relevant period, to the aggregate of the turnover of all recipients and which are operational in the current year, during the said relevant period.

***Explanation.*–For the purposes of this section,–**

(*a*) the "relevant period" shall be–

(*i*) if the recipients of credit have turnover in their States or Union territories in the financial year preceding the year during which credit is to be distributed, the said financial year; or

(*ii*) if some or all recipients of the credit do not have any turnover in their States or Union territories in the financial year preceding the year during which the credit is to be

distributed, the last quarter for which details of such turnover of all the recipients are available, previous to the month during which credit is to be distributed;

(*b*) the expression "recipient of credit" means the supplier of goods or services or both having the same Permanent Account Number as that of the Input Service Distributor;

(*c*) the term ''turnover'', in relation to any registered person engaged in the supply of taxable goods as well as goods not taxable under this Act, means the value of turnover, reduced by the amount of any duty or tax levied [22a][under entries 84 and 92A] of List I of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution and entries 51 and 54 of List II of the said Schedule.

22a.Subs. for the words, figures and letter " **under entry 84**" by the CGST (Amendment) Act'2018, (No.31 of 2018), Dt.30.08.2018.**w.e.f. 01-02-2019** by N.No. 02/2019- (CT) , Dt. 29-01-2019

[23][Sec.21. Manner of Recovery of credit distributed in excess.

Where the Input Service Distributor distributes the credit in contravention of the provisions contained in section 20 resulting in excess distribution of credit to one or more recipients of credit, the excess credit so distributed shall be recovered from such recipients along with interest, and the provisions of section 73 or section 74, as the case may be, shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply for determination of amount to be recovered.

23. Sec.21 came into force on **01-07-2017**, vide N.No.9/2017-CT,dt.28-06-2017.

Circular No. 71/45/2018-GST, Dated the 26th October,2018-ISD,

CHAPTER VI

REGISTRATION

[24][Sec.22. Persons liable for registration.

(*1*) Every supplier shall be liable to be registered under this Act in the State or Union territory, other than special category States, from where he makes a taxable supply of goods or services or both, if his aggregate turnover in a financial year exceeds twenty lakh rupees:

Provided that where such person makes taxable supplies of goods or services or both from any of the special category States, he shall be liable to be registered if his aggregate turnover in a financial year exceeds ten lakh rupees.

[24a][Provided further that the Government may, at the request of a special category State and on the recommendations of the Council, enhance the aggregate turnover referred to in the first proviso from ten lakh rupees to such amount, not exceeding twenty lakh rupees and subject to such conditions limitation, as may be notified.]

[Note: See Secs. 2(6), 2(84), Rules 8 to 26, Forms GST REG-01 to GST REG-30]

24a. Inserted the proviso by the CGST (Amendment) Act, 2018, (No.31 of 2018), Dt.30.08.2018.**w.e.f. 01-02-2019** by N.No.02/2019- (CT), Dt.29-01-2019.

[24b][Provided also that the Government may, at the request of a State and on the recommendations of the Council, enhance the aggregate turnover from twenty lakh rupees to such amount not exceeding forty lakh rupees in case of supplier who is engaged exclusively in the supply of goods, subject to such conditions and limitations, as may be notified.

***Explanation.*—For the purposes of this sub-section, a person shall be considered to be engaged exclusively in the supply of goods even if he is engaged in exempt supply of services provided by way of extending deposits, loans or advances in so far as the consideration is represented by way of interest or discount.]**

24b.Inserted after the second proviso by the Finance (No.2) Act No.23 of 2019, dt.01.08.2019. **w.e.f. 01-01-2020,** by N.No. 01/2020- (CT) , Dt. 01-01-2020

(*2*) Every person who, on the day immediately preceding the appointed day, is registered or holds a licence under an existing law, shall be liable to be registered under this Act with effect from the appointed day.

(*3*) Where a business carried on by a taxable person registered under this Act is transferred, whether on account of succession or otherwise, to another person as a going concern, the transferee or the successor, as the case may be, shall be liable to be registered with effect from the date of such transfer or succession.

[Note: See Circular No. 96/15/2019-GST, Dated 28th March, 2019.]

(*4*) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-sections (*1*) and (*3*), in a case of transfer pursuant to sanction of a scheme or an arrangement for amalgamation or, as the case may be, demerger of two or more companies pursuant to an order of a High Court, Tribunal or otherwise, the transferee shall be liable to be registered, with effect from the date on which the Registrar of Companies issues a certificate of incorporation giving effect to such order of the High Court or Tribunal.

***Explanation.*–For the purposes of this section,—**

(*i*) the expression "aggregate turnover" shall include all supplies made by the taxable person, whether on his own account or made on behalf of all his principals;

(*ii*) the supply of goods, after completion of job work, by a registered job worker shall be treated as the supply of goods by the principal referred to in section 143, and the value of such goods shall not be included in the aggregate turnover of the registered job worker;

(*iii*) the expression "special category States" shall mean the States as specified in sub-clause (*g*) of clause (*4*) of article 279A of the Constitution[25][except the State of Jammu and Kashmir][25a][and State of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Sikkim and Uttrakhand]

24.Sec.22 came into force on **22-06-2017**, vide N.No.1/2017-CT, dt.19-06-2017.

25.Inserted the words by the CGST (Extension to J & K) Act,2017 (No.26 of 2017) Dt. 23-08-2017, **w.e.f.08-07-2017.**

25a. Inserted for the words" by the CGST (Amendment) Act,2018, (No.31 of 2018), Dt.30.08.2018, .**w.e.f.01-02-2019** by N.No.02/2019-(CT) , Dt.29-01-2019

[26][Sec. 23. Persons not liable for registration.

(*1*) The following persons shall not be liable to registration, namely:–

(*a*) any person engaged exclusively in the business of supplying goods or services or both that are not liable to tax or wholly exempt from tax under this Act or under the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act;

(*b*) an agriculturist, to the extent of supply of produce out of cultivation of land.

(2)The Government may, on the recommendations of the Council, by notification, specify the category of persons who may be exempted from obtaining registration under this Act.

26. Sec.23 came into force on **22-06-2017,** vide Noti.No.1/2017-CT, dt.19-06-2017.

[27][Sec. 24. Compulsory registration in certain cases.

Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (*1*) of section 22, the following categories of persons shall be required to be registered under this Act,–

(*i*) persons making any inter-State taxable supply;

(*ii*) casual taxable persons making taxable supply;

(*iii*) persons who are required to pay tax under reverse charge;

(*iv*) person who are required to pay tax under sub-section (*5*) of section 9;

(*v*) non-resident taxable persons making taxable supply;

(*vi*) persons who are required to deduct tax under section 51, whether or not separately registered under this Act;

(*vii*) persons who make taxable supply of goods or services or both on behalf of other taxable persons whether as an agent or otherwise;

See circular No.57/31/2018-GST dated 4th September,2018,
Circular No. 73/47/2018-GST, Dated the 5th November,2018,

(*viii*) Input Service Distributor, whether or not separately registered under this Act;

(*ix*) persons who supply goods or services or both, other than supplies specified under sub-section (*5*) of section 9, through such electronic commerce operator who is required to collect tax at source under section 52;

(*x*) every electronic commerce operator[27a][who is required to collect tax at source under Section 52]

27.Sec.24 came into force on 22-06-2017, vide Noti.No.1/2017-CT, dt.19-06-2017.

27a.Inserted for the words by the CGST (Amendment) Act,2018, (No.31 of 2018), Dt.30.08.2018. w.e.f. 01-02-2019 by N.No.02/2019-(CT) , Dt. 29-01-2019

(*xi*) every person supplying online information and database access or retrieval services from a place outside India to a person in India, other than a registered person; and

(*xii*) such other person or class of persons as may be notified by the Government on the recommendations of the Council.

[28][Sec. 25. Procedure for registration.

(*1*) Every person who is liable to be registered under section 22 or section 24 shall apply for registration in every such State or Union territory in which he is so liable within thirty days from the date on which he becomes liable to registration, in such manner and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed:

28.Sec.25 came into force on **22-06-2017**, vide Noti.No.1/2017-CT, dt.19-06-2017.

Provided that a casual taxable person or a non-resident taxable person shall apply for registration at least five days prior to the commencement of business.

[28a] **[Provided further that a person having a unit, as defined in the Special Economic Zones Act, 2005, in a Special Economic Zone or being a Special Economic Zone developer shall have to apply for a separate registration, as distinct from his place of business located outside the Special Economic Zone in the same State or Union territory.]**

28a.Inserted the proviso by the CGST (Amendment) Act, 2018, (No.31 of 2018), Dt.30.08.2018. **w.e.f.01-02-2019** by N.No.02/2019- (CT) , Dt. 29-01-2019

***Explanation*: —Every person who makes a supply from the territorial waters of India shall obtain registration in the coastal State or Union territory where the nearest point of the appropriate baseline is located.**

[Note: See Secs. 2(6), 2(84), Rules 8 to 26, Forms GST REG-01 to GST REG-30]

(*2*) A person seeking registration under this Act shall be granted a single registration in a State or Union territory:

[28b] **[Provided that a person having multiple places of business in a State or Union territory may be granted a separate registration for each such place of business, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed.]**

[Note: See Circular No. 95/14/2019-GST, Dated 28th March, 2019. Verfication of Applications for registation, Rules 9, 21.]

28b.Subs. for the proviso "Provided that a person having multiple business verticals in a State or Union territory may be granted a separate registration for each business vertical, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed." by the CGST (Amendment) Act,2018, (No.31 of 2018), Dt.30.08.2018. **w.e.f. 01-02-2019** by N.No. 02/2019- (CT) , Dt. 29-01-2019

(*3*) A person, though not liable to be registered under section 22 or section 24 may get himself registered voluntarily, and all provisions of this Act, as are applicable to a registered person, shall apply to such person.

(*4*) A person who has obtained or is required to obtain more than one registration, whether in one State or Union territory or more than one State or Union territory shall, in respect of each such registration, be treated as distinct persons for the purposes of this Act.

(*5*) Where a person who has obtained or is required to obtain registration in a State or Union territory in respect of an establishment, has an establishment in another State or Union territory, then such establishments shall be treated as establishments of distinct persons for the purposes of this Act.

(*6*) Every person shall have a Permanent Account Number issued under the Income tax

Act, 1961 in order to be eligible for grant of registration: (43 of 1961)

Provided that a person required to deduct tax under section 51 may have, in lieu of a Permanent Account Number, a Tax Deduction and Collection Account Number issued under the said Act in order to be eligible for grant of registration.

[28c][(*6A*) Every registered person shall undergo authentication, or furnish proof of possession of Aadhaar number, in such form and manner and within such time as may be prescribed:

Provided that if an Aadhaar number is not assigned to the registered person, such person shall be offered alternate and viable means of identification in such manner as Government may, on the recommendations of the Council, prescribe:

Provided further that in case of failure to undergo authentication or furnish proof of possession of Aadhaar number or furnish alternate and viable means of identification, registration allotted to such person shall be deemed to be invalid and the other provisions of this Act shall apply as if such person does not have a registration.

(*6B*) On and from the date of notification, every individual shall, in order to be eligible for grant of registration, undergo authentication, or furnish proof of possession of Aadhaar number, in such manner as the Government may, on the recommendations of the Council, specify in the said notification:

Provided that if an Aadhaar number is not assigned to an individual, such individual shall be offered alternate and viable means of identification in such manner as the Government may, on the recommendations of the Council, specify in the said notification.

(*6C*) On and from the date of notification, every person, other than an individual, shall, in order to be eligible for grant of registration, undergo authentication, or furnish proof of possession of Aadhaar number of the Karta, Managing Director, whole time Director, such number of partners, Members of Managing Committee of Association, Board of Trustees, authorised representative, authorised signatory and such other class of persons, in such manner, as the Government may, on the recommendations of the Council, specify in the said notification:

Provided that where such person or class of persons have not been assigned the Aadhaar Number, such person or class of persons shall be offered alternate and viable means of identification in such manner as the Government may, on the recommendations of the Council, specify in the said notification.

(*6D*) The provisions of sub-section (*6A*) or sub-section (*6B*) or sub-section (*6C*) shall not apply to such person or class of persons or any State or Union territory or part thereof, as the Government may, on the recommendations of the Council, specify by notification.

***Explanation.*— For the purposes of this section, the expression "Aadhaar number" shall have the same meaning as assigned to it in clause (*a*) of section 2 of the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016.]**

28c. Inserted the sub-sections (6) by the Finance (No.2) Act No.23 of 2019, dt.01.08.2019. **w.e.f. 01-01-2020,** by N.No. 01/2020- (CT) , Dt. 01-01-2020

(*7*) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (*6*), a non-resident taxable person may be granted registration under sub-section (*1*) on the basis of such other documents as may be prescribed.

(*8*) Where a person who is liable to be registered under this Act fails to obtain registration, the proper officer may, without prejudice to any action which may be taken under this Act or under any other law for the time being in force, proceed to register such person in such manner as may be prescribed.

See Circular No.1/1/2017, Dated the 26th June,2017-Supdt. CT

(*9*) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (*1*),–

(*a*) any specialised agency of the United Nations Organisation or any Multilateral Financial Institution and Organisation notified under the United Nations (Privileges and Immunities) Act, 1947 (46 of 1947), Consulate or Embassy of foreign countries; and

(*b*) any other person or class of persons, as may be notified by the Commissioner, shall be granted a Unique Identity Number in such manner and for such purposes, including refund of taxes on the notified supplies of goods or services or both received by them, as may be prescribed.

[Note: See Rule 17, Forms GST REG-06 & 13]

(*10*) The registration or the Unique Identity Number shall be granted or rejected after due verification in such manner and within such period as may be prescribed.

[Note: See Circular No. 95/14/2019-GST, Dated 28th March, 2019.

Verfication of Applications for registation, Rules 9, 21.]

(*11*) A certificate of registration shall be issued in such form and with effect from such date as may be prescribed.

(*12*) A registration or a Unique Identity Number shall be deemed to have been granted after the expiry of the period prescribed under sub-section (*10*), if no deficiency has been communicated to the applicant within that period.

[Note: See Rule 10, Form GST REG-06]

[29][Sec. 26. Deemed registration.

(*1*) The grant of registration or the Unique Identity Number under the State Goods and Services Tax Act or the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act shall be deemed to be a grant of registration or the Unique Identity Number under this Act subject to the condition that the application for registration or the Unique Identity Number has not been rejected under this Act within the time specified in sub-section (*10*) of section 25.

29. Sec.26 came into force on **22-06-2017**, vide Noti.No.1/2017, dt.19-06-2017.

(*2*) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (*10*) of section 25, any rejection of application for registration or the Unique Identity Number under the State Goods and Services Tax Act or the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act shall be deemed to be a rejection of application for registration under this Act.

[30][Sec. 27. *Special provisions relating to casual taxable person and non-resident taxable person*.

(*1*) The certificate of registration issued to a casual taxable person or a non-resident taxable person shall be valid for the period specified in the application for registration or ninety days from the effective date of registration, whichever is earlier and such person shall make taxable supplies only after the issuance of the certificate of registration:

30.Sec.27 came into force on **22-06-2017**, vide Noti.No.1/2017-CT, dt.19-06-2017.

Provided that the proper officer may, on sufficient cause being shown by the said taxable person, extend the said period of ninety days by a further period not exceeding ninety days.

[Note: See Rules 13 & 15, Forms GST REG-09 & 11]
See Circular No.1/1/2017, Dated the 26th June,2017-AC or DC or ADCT,DDCT,
Circular No. 71/45/2018-GST, Dated the 26th October,2018-CTP,

(*2*) A casual taxable person or a non-resident taxable person shall, at the time of submission of application for registration under sub-section (*1*) of section 25, make an advance deposit of tax in an amount equivalent to the estimated tax liability of such person for the period for which the registration is sought:

Provided that where any extension of time is sought under sub-section (*1*), such taxable person shall deposit an additional amount of tax equivalent to the estimated tax liability of such person for the period for which the extension is sought.

(*3*) The amount deposited under sub-section (*2*) shall be credited to the electronic cash ledger of such person and shall be utilised in the manner provided under section 49.

[31][Sec. 28. *Amendment of registration.*

(*1*) Every registered person and a person to whom a Unique Identity Number has-been assigned shall inform the proper officer of any changes in the information furnished at the time of registration or subsequent thereto, in such form and manner and within such period as may be prescribed.

(*2*) The proper officer may, on the basis of information furnished under sub-section (*1*)or as ascertained by him, approve or reject amendments in the registration particulars in such manner and within such period as may be prescribed:

Provided that approval of the proper officer shall not be required in respect of amendment of such particulars as may be prescribed:

Provided further that the proper officer shall not reject the application for amendment in the registration particulars without giving the person an opportunity of being heard.

(*3*) Any rejection or approval of amendments under the State Goods and Services Tax Act or the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act, as the case may be, shall be deemed to be a rejection or approval under this Act.

31.Sec. 28 came into force on **22-06-2017**, vide N.No.1/2017-CT, dt.19-06-2017.
See Circular No.1/1/2017, Dated the 26th June,2017-Supdt. CT

[32][Sec. 29. Cancellation [32a][or suspension]of Registration.

(*1*) The proper officer may, either on his own motion or on an application filed by the registered person or by his legal heirs, in case of death of such person, cancel the registration, in such manner and within such period as may be prescribed, having regard to the circumstances where,–

(*a*) the business has been discontinued, transferred fully for any reason including death of the proprietor, amalgamated with other legal entity, demerged or otherwise disposed of; or

[Note: See Circular No. 96/15/2019-GST, Dated 28th March, 2019, & Circular No.1/1/2017, Dated the 26th June,2017-Supdt. CT, .Circular No. 69/43/2018-GST, Dated the 26th October,2018, Rule 19, 20 - Forms GST REG-01 or 07 or 09 or 10 or 13 or 14 to 24.]

(*b*) there is any change in the constitution of the business; or

[32aa][**(c.)** the taxable person is no longer liable to be registered under section 22 or section 24 or intends to optout of the registration voluntarily made under sub-section (*3*) of section 25:]

32.Sec.29 came into force on **22-06-2017,** vide N. No.1/2017-CT, dt.19-06-2017.

32a. Inserted for the words "or suspension" by the CGST (Amendment) Act,2018, (No.31 of 2018), Dt.30.08.2018. **w.e.f.01-02-2019** by N.No.02/2019- (CT) , Dt. 29-01-2019

32aa..Subs. the clause " [c] the taxable person, other than the person registered under sub-section (2) of section 25, is no longer liable to be registered under section 22 or section 24." **by the Finance Act 2020 (No.12 of 2020), Dt. 27-03-2020, w.e.f. 01-01-2021,** by N.No. 92/2020- (CT) , Dt. 22-12-2020

[32b][**Provided that during pendency of the proceedings relating to cancellation of registration filed by the registered person, the registration may be suspended for such period find in such manner as may be prescribed;**]

32b.Inserted for the words by the CGST (Amendment) Act,2018, (No.31 of 2018), Dt.30.08.2018. **w.e.f.01-02-2019** by N.No.02/2019-(CT), Dt.29-01-2019

(*2*) The proper officer may cancel the registration of a person from such date, including any retrospective date, as he may deem fit, where,–

(*a*) a registered person has contravened such provisions of the Act or the rules made there under as may be prescribed; or

(b) **a person paying tax under section 10 has not furnished returns for *[the return for a financial year beyond three months from the due date of furnishing the said return ;] or**

(c) **any registered person, other than a person specified in clause (*b*), has not furnished returns for **[such continuous tax period as may be prescribed] or**

(*d*) any person who has taken voluntary registration under sub-section (*3*) of section 25 has not commenced business within six months from the date of registration; or

(*e*) registration has been obtained by means of fraud, wilful misstatement or suppression of facts:

Provided that the proper officer shall not cancel the registration without giving the person an opportunity of being heard.

[32c] **[Provided further that during pendency of the proceedings relating to cancellation of registration, the proper officer may suspend the registration for such period and in such period and in such manner as may be prescribed.]**

[Note: See Circular No. 95/14/2019-GST, Dated 28th March, 2019.
Verfication of Applications for grant of New registation, Rules 9, 21.]
Circular No. 99/18/2019-GST, 23rd April 2019,- Removal of Difficulty Order (RoD) number 05/2019-Central Tax dated 23.04.2019c

*Subs. for the words "**returns for three consecutive tax periods**" by Finance Act, 2022 (No.6 of 2022), **w.e.f. 01-10-2022, by N.No.18/2022 (CT), Dt. 28-09-2022.**

Subs. for the words "a continuous period of six months;**" by Finance Act, 2022 (No.6 of 2022), **w.e.f. 01-10-2022, by N.No.18/2022 (CT), Dt. 28-09-2022.**

32c.Inserted the proviso by the CGST (Amendment) Act, 2018, (No.31 of 2018), Dt.30.08.2018. **w.e.f.01-02-2019** by N.No.02/2019- (CT), Dt.29-01-2019

(*3*) The cancellation of registration under this section shall not affect the liability of the person to pay tax and other dues under this Act or to discharge any obligation under this Actor the rules made there under for any period prior to the date of cancellation whether or not such tax and other dues are determined before or after the date of cancellation.

(*4*) The cancellation of registration under the State Goods and Services Tax Act or the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act, as the case may be, shall be deemed to be a cancellation of registration under this Act.

(*5*) Every registered person whose registration is cancelled shall pay an amount, byway of debit in the electronic credit ledger or electronic cash ledger, equivalent to the credit of input tax in respect of inputs held in stock and inputs contained in semi-finished or finished goods held in stock or capital goods or plant and machinery on the day immediately preceding the date of such cancellation or the output tax payable on such goods, whichever is higher, calculated in such manner as may be prescribed:

Provided that in case of capital goods or plant and machinery, the taxable person shall pay an amount equal to the input tax credit taken on the said capital goods or plant and machinery, reduced by such percentage points as may be prescribed or the tax on the transaction value of such capital goods or plant and machinery under section 15, whichever is higher.

[Note: See Secs. 15, 18(4), Rule 44]

(*6*) The amount payable under sub-section (*5*) shall be calculated in such manner as may be prescribed.

[33][Sec. 30. *Revocation of cancellation of registration.*

(*1*) Subject to such conditions as may be prescribed, any registered person, whose registration is cancelled by the proper officer on his own motion, may apply to such officer for revocation of cancellation of the registration in the prescribed manner within thirty days from the date of service of the cancellation order.

33a [Provided that such period may, on sufficient cause being shown, and for reasons to be recorded in writing, be extended,—

(*a*) by the Additional Commissioner or the Joint Commissioner, as the case may be, for a period not exceeding thirty days;
(*b*) by the Commissioner, for a further period not exceeding thirty days, beyond the period specified in clause (*a*).]

33a..Subs. the proviso "*[Provided that the registered person who was served notice under sub-section (2) of section 29 in the manner as provided in clause (c) or clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 169 and who could not reply to the said notice, thereby resulting in cancellation of his registration certificate and is hence unable to file application for revocation of cancellation of registration under sub-section (1) of section 30 of the Act against such order passed up to 31.03.2019, shall be allowed to file application for revocation of cancellation of the registration not later than 22.07.2019]." **by the Finance Act 2020 (No.12 of 2020), Dt. 27-03-2020, w.e.f. 01-01-2021,** by N.No. 92/2020- (CT), Dt.22-12-2020, & *Inserted proviso by the order No.5/2019-GST, dt.23.04.2019.

[Note: See Circular No. 95/14/2019-GST, Dated 28th March, 2019, Circular No.1/1/2017, Dated the 26th June,2017-AC or DC or ADCT,DDCT, Circular No. 148/04/2021-GST,- SOP extension of time limit to apply for revocation of cancellation of registration, Dt. 18th May,- 2021, **Rule 23.]**

(*2*) The proper officer may, in such manner and within such period as may be prescribed, by order, either revoke cancellation of the registration or reject the application:

Provided that the application for revocation of cancellation of registration shall not be rejected unless the applicant has been given an opportunity of being heard.

(*3*) The revocation of cancellation of registration under the State Goods and Services Tax Act or the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act, as the case may be, shall be deemed to be a revocation of cancellation of registration under this Act.

33.Sec.30 came into force on **22-06-2017,** vide N.No.1/2017-CT, dt.19-06-2017.

CHAPTER VII

TAX INVOICE, CREDIT AND DEBIT NOTES

[34][Sec. 31. *Tax invoice*.

(*1*) A registered person supplying taxable goods shall, before or at the time of,—

(*a*) removal of goods for supply to the recipient, where the supply involves movement of goods; or

(*b*) delivery of goods or making available thereof to the recipient, in any other case,

issue a tax invoice showing the description, quantity and value of goods, the tax charged thereon and such other particulars as may be prescribed:

Provided that the Government may, on the recommendations of the Council, by notification, specify the categories of goods or supplies in respect of which a tax invoice shall be issued, within such time and in such manner as may be prescribed.

[Note: See Rules 46 to 55A]

34.Sec.31 came into force on **01-07-2017,** vide Noti. No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

(*2*) A registered person supplying taxable services shall, before or after the provision of service but within a prescribed period, issue a tax invoice, showing the description, value, tax charged thereon and such other particulars as may be prescribed:

34a. **[Provided that the Government may, on the recommendations of the Council, by notification,—**

(*a*) specify the categories of services or supplies in respect of which a tax invoice shall be issued, within such time and in such manner as may be prescribed;

(*b*) subject to the condition mentioned therein, specify the categories of services in respect of which—

(i) **any other document issued in relation to the supply shall be deemed to be a tax invoice; or**

(ii) **tax invoice may not be issued.**]

34a. Subs. the proviso " Provided that the Government may, on the recommendations of the Council, by notification and subject to such conditions as may be mentioned therein, specify the categories of services in respect of which—

(*a*) any other document issued in relation to the supply shall be deemed to be a tax invoice; or

(*b*) tax invoice may not be issued. " by **by the Finance Act 2020 (No.12 of 2020), Dt. 27-03-2020,**

w.e.f. 01-01-2021, by N.No. 92/2020- (CT), Dt.22-12-2020,

(*3*) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-sections (*1*) and (*2*)—

(*a*) a registered person may, within one month from the date of issuance of certificate of registration and in such manner as may be prescribed, issue a revised invoice against the invoice already issued during the period beginning with the effective date of registration till the date of issuance of certificate of registration to him;

[Note: See Rule 53 – Revised Invoice]

(*b*) a registered person may not issue a tax invoice if the value of the goods or services or both supplied is less than two hundred rupees subject to such conditions and in such manner as may be prescribed;

(*c*) a registered person supplying exempted goods or services or both or paying tax under the provisions of section 10 shall issue, instead of a tax invoice, a bill of supply containing such particulars and in such manner as may be prescribed:

Provided that the registered person may not issue a bill of supply if the value of the goods or services or both supplied is less than two hundred rupees subject to such conditions and in such manner as may be prescribed;

[Note: See Rule 49 – Bill of Supply]

See Circular no. 146/02/2021-from 01st April, 2021,GST-Applicability of Dynamic Quick Response (QR) Code on B2C invoices-N. No. 14/2020-CT, dated 21st March 2020

(*d*) a registered person shall, on receipt of advance payment with respect to any supply of goods or services or both, issue a receipt voucher or any other document, containing such particulars as may be prescribed, evidencing receipt of such payment;

[Note: See Rule 50 – Receipt Voucher]

(*e*) where, on receipt of advance payment with respect to any supply of goods or services or both the registered person issues a receipt voucher, but subsequently no supply is made and no tax invoice is issued in pursuance thereof, the said registered person may issue to the person who had made the payment, a refund voucher against such payment;

[Note: See Rule 51 – Refund Voucher]

(*f*) a registered person who is liable to pay tax under sub-section (*3*) or sub-section (*4*) of section 9 shall issue an invoice in respect of goods or services or both received by him from the supplier who is not registered on the date of receipt of goods or services or both;

[Note: See Secs. 9(3) or 9(4), Rule 36(1)(b)- Subject to payment of Tax & Self Invoice]

(*g*) a registered person who is liable to pay tax under sub-section (*3*) or sub-section (*4*) of section 9 shall issue a payment voucher at the time of making payment to the supplier.

[Note: See Secs. 9(3) or 9(4), Rule 52 – Payment Voucher]

(*4*) In case of continuous supply of goods, where successive statements of accounts or successive payments are involved, the invoice shall be issued before or at the time each such statement is issued or, as the case may be, each such payment is received.

(*5*) Subject to the provisions of clause (*d*) of sub-section (*3*), in case of continuous supply of services,—

(*a*) where the due date of payment is ascertainable from the contract, the invoice shall be issued on or before the due date of payment;

(*b*) where the due date of payment is not ascertainable from the contract, the invoice shall be issued before or at the time when the supplier of service receives the payment;

(*c*) where the payment is linked to the completion of an event, the invoice shall be issued on or before the date of completion of that event.

[Note: See Secs. 2(32) & 2 (33) – Continuous Supply]

(*6*) In a case where the supply of services ceases under a contract before the completion of the supply, the invoice shall be issued at the time when the supply ceases and such invoice shall be issued to the extent of the supply made before such cessation.

(*7*) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (*1*), where the goods being sent or taken on approval for sale or return are removed before the supply takes place, the invoice shall be issued before or at the time of supply or six months from the date of removal, whichever is earlier.

***Explanation*.—For the purposes of this section, the expression "tax invoice" shall include any revised invoice issued by the supplier in respect of a supply made earlier.**

Circular No. 171/03/2022 – GST, Dt.06-07-2022 - Clarification on various issues relating to applicability of demand and penalty provisions under the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 in respect of transactions involving fake invoices

[34a][Sec. **31A. FACILITY OF DIGITAL PAYMENT TO RECIPIENT.**

The Government may, on the recommendations of the Council, prescribe a class of registered persons who shall provide prescribed modes of electronic payment to the recipient of supply of goods or services or both made by him and give option to such recipient to make payment accordingly, in such manner and subject to such conditions and restrictions, as may be prescribed.]

34a. Inserted after section 31 by the Finance (No.2) Act 23 of 2019, dt.01.08.2019, **w.e.f. 01-01-2020,** by N.No. 01/2020- (CT) , Dt. 01-01-2020

[35][Sec. 32. *Prohibition of unauthorized collection of tax*.

(*1*) A person who is not a registered person shall not collect in respect of any supply of goods or services or both any amount by way of tax under this Act.

35.Sec.32 came into force on **01-07-2017**, vide Noti. No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

(*2*) No registered person shall collect tax except in accordance with the provisions of this Act or the rules made there under.

[36][Sec. 33. *Amount of tax to be indicated in tax invoice and other documents*.

Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or any other law for the time being in force, where any supply is made for a consideration, every person who is liable to pay tax for such supply shall prominently indicate in all documents relating to assessment, tax invoice and other like documents, the amount of tax which shall form part of the price at which such supply is made.

36.Sec.33 came into force on **01-07-2017,** vide Noti. No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

[37][Sec. 34. *Credit and Debit notes.*

(*1*) [37a][Where one or more tax invoices have] been issued for supply of any goods or services or both and the taxable value or tax charged in that tax invoice is found to exceed the taxable value or tax payable in respect of such supply, or where the goods supplied are returned by the recipient, or where goods or services or both supplied are found to be deficient, the registered person, who has supplied such goods or services or both, may issue to the recipient [37b][one or more credit notes for supplies made in a financial year] containing such particulars as may be prescribed.

[Note: See Circular No. 92/11/2019-GST, Dated 7th March, 2019., Circular No. 160/16/2021-GST, Dt. 20th September, 2021, **Clarification in respect of certain GST related issues –Debit Note, ITC, DC, QR CODE,** Secs.16(4), w.e.f. 01-01-2021, 54(3) proviso **availment of refund of accumulated ITC, Rule 48(4),]**

37.Sec.34 came into force on **01-07-2017**, vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

37a. Subs. for the words "Where a tax invoice has" by the CGST (Amendment) Act, 2018, (No.31 of 2018), Dt.30.08.2018. **w.e.f. 01-02-2019** by N.No.02/2019- (CT) , Dt. 29-01-2019

37b. Subs. for the words "a credit note" by the CGST (Amendment) Act, 2018, (No.31 of 2018), Dt.30.08.2018.
w.e.f.01-02-2019 by N.No.02/2019- (CT) , Dt. 29-01-2019

(*2*) Any registered person who issues a credit note in relation to a supply of goods or services or both shall declare the details of such credit note in the return for the month during which such credit note has been issued but not later than *[the thirtieth day of November] following the end of the financial year in which such supply was made, or the date of furnishing of the relevant annual return, whichever is earlier, and the tax liability shall be adjusted in such manner as may be prescribed:

Provided that no reduction in output tax liability of the supplier shall be permitted, if the incidence of tax and interest on such supply has been passed on to any other person.

*Subs. for the word "**September**" by Finance Act, 2022 (No.6 of 2022),
w.e.f. 01-10-2022, by N.No.18/2022 (CT), Dt. 28-09-2022.

(*3*) [37c][Where one or more tax invoices have] been issued for supply of any goods or services or both and the taxable value or tax charged in that tax invoice is found to be less than the taxable value or tax payable in respect of such supply, the registered person, who has supplied such goods or services or both, shall issue to the recipient [37d][one or more debit notes for supplies made in a financial year] containing such particulars as may be prescribed.

37c. Subs. for the words "**Where a tax invoice has**" by the CGST (Amendment) Act, 2018, (No.31 of 2018), Dt.30.08.2018. **w.e.f.01-02-2019** by N.No.02/2019- (CT) , Dt. 29-01-2019

37d. Subs. for the words "**a debit note**" by the CGST (Amendment) Act, 2018, (No.31 of 2018), Dt.30.08.2018. **w.e.f. 01-02-2019** by N.No.02/2019- (CT), Dt.29-01-2019

(*4*) Any registered person who issues a debit note in relation to a supply of goods or services or both shall declare the details of such debit note in the return for the month during which such debit note has been issued and the tax liability shall be adjusted in such manner as may be prescribed.

***Explanation*.–For the purposes of this Act, the expression "debit note" shall include a supplementary invoice.**

CHAPTER VIII
ACCOUNTS AND RECORDS

[38][Sec. 35. ***Accounts and other records.***

(*1*) Every registered person shall keep and maintain, at his principal place of business, as mentioned in the certificate of registration, a true and correct account of—

(*a*) production or manufacture of goods;

(*b*) inward and outward supply of goods or services or both;

(*c*) stock of goods;

(*d*) input tax credit availed;

(*e*) output tax payable and paid; and

(*f*) such other particulars as may be prescribed:

Provided that where more than one place of business is specified in the certificate of registration, the accounts relating to each place of business shall be kept at such places of business:

Provided further that the registered person may keep and maintain such accounts and other particulars in electronic form in such manner as may be prescribed.

38.Sec.35 came into force on **01-07-2017**, vide Noti.No.9/2017-Ct, dt.28-06-2017.

(*2*) Every owner or operator of warehouse or godown or any other place used for storage of goods and every transporter, irrespective of whether he is a registered person or not, shall maintain records of the consigner, consignee and other relevant details of the goods in such manner as may be prescribed.

(*3*) The Commissioner may notify a class of taxable persons to maintain additional accounts or documents for such purpose as may be specified therein.

(*4*) Where the Commissioner considers that any class of taxable person is not in a position to keep and maintain accounts in accordance with the provisions

of this section, he may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, permit such class of taxable persons to maintain accounts in such manner as may be prescribed.

***[(5) xxxx]**

* Omitted sub-section (5) of section 35 "(*5*) Every registered person whose turnover during a financial year exceeds the prescribed limit shall get his accounts audited by a chartered accountant or a cost accountant and shall submit a copy of the audited annual accounts, the reconciliation statement under sub-section (*2*) of section 44 and such other documents in such form and manner as may be prescribed." by the Finance Act, 2021 No.13 of 2021 , dt.28-03-2021, **came into force on 01-08-2021, by N.No.29/2021-CT, dt.30-07-2021**.

[Note: See Sec. 44(2), Rule 80(3), Form GSTR-9C]

[38a]**[Provided that nothing contained in the sub-section shall apply to any department of the Central Government or a State Government or a local authority, whose books of account are subject to audit by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India or an auditor appointed for auditing the accounts of local authorities under any law for the time being in force.]**

38a. Inserted the proviso by the CGST (Amendment) Act, 2018, (No.31 of 2018), Dt.30.08.2018.
w.e.f.01-02-2019 by N.No.02/2019- (CT) , Dt. 29-01-2019.

(*6*) Subject to the provisions of clause (*h*) of sub-section (*5*) of section 17, where the registered person fails to account for the goods or services or both in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (*1*), the proper officer shall determine the amount of tax payable on the goods or services or both that are not accounted for, as if such goods or services or both had been supplied by such person and the provisions of section 73or section 74, as the case may be, shall, *mutatis mutandis,* apply for determination of such tax.
See **Circular No. 3/3/2017 – GST, Dated the 5th July,2017-Supt.CT**

[39]**[Sec. 36.** ***Period of retention of accounts.***

Every registered person required to keep and maintain books of account or other records in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (*1*) of section 35 shall retain them until the expiry of seventy-two months from the due date of furnishing of annual return for the year pertaining to such accounts and records:

Provided that a registered person, who is a party to an appeal or revision or any other proceedings before any Appellate Authority or Revisional Authority or Appellate Tribunal or court, whether filed by him or by the Commissioner, or is under investigation for an offence under Chapter XIX, shall retain the books of account and other records pertaining to the subject matter of such appeal or revision or proceedings or investigation for a period of one year after final disposal of such appeal or revision or proceedings or investigation, or for the period specified above, whichever is later.

39.Sec.36 came into force on **01-07-2017,** vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

CHAPTER IX

RETURNS

[40][Sec.37. *Furnishing details of outwards supplies.*

(1) **Every registered person, other than an Input Service Distributor, a non-resident taxable person and a person paying tax under the provisions of section 10 or section 51 or section 52, shall furnish, electronically, *[subject to such conditions and restrictions and] in such form and manner as may be prescribed, the details of outward supplies of goods or services or both effected during a tax period on or before the tenth day of the month succeeding the said tax period and such details **[shall, subject to such conditions and restrictions, within such time and in such manner as may be prescribed, be communicated to the recipient of the said supplies]**

***[xxxx]**

****[Provided that] the Commissioner may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, by notification, extend the time limit for furnishing such details for such class of taxable persons as may be specified therein:**

*****[Provided further that] any extension of time limit notified by the Commissioner of State tax or Commissioner of Union territory tax shall be deemed to be notified by the Commissioner.**

Inserted the words "" by Finance Act, 2022 (No.6 of 2022) ., **w.e.f. 01-10-2022, by N.No.18/2022 (CT), Dt. 28-09-2022.**

Subs. the words "shall be communicated to the recipient of the said supplies within such time and in such manner as may be prescribed:" by Finance Act, 2022 (No.6 of 2022) ., **w.e.f. 01-10-2022, by N.No.18/2022 (CT), Dt. 28-09-2022.

***Omitted the first proviso "Provided that the registered person shall not be allowed to furnish the details of outward supplies during the period from the eleventh day to the fifteenth day of the month succeeding the tax period:" by Finance Act, 2022 (No.6 of 2022) ., **w.e.f. 01-10-2022, by N.No.18/2022 (CT), Dt. 28-09-2022.**

****Subs. the words "Provided further that" by Finance Act, 2022 (No.6 of 2022) ., **w.e.f. 01-10-2022, by N.No.18/2022 (CT), Dt. 28-09-2022.**

****Subs. the words "Provided also that" by Finance Act, 2022 (No.6 of 2022) ., **w.e.f. 01-10-2022, by N.No.18/2022 (CT), Dt. 28-09-2022.**

[Note: See Rule 59(1), Form GSTR-1, Circular No.26/2017, Dt.29-12-2017]

Circular No. 7/7/2017-GST, Dated the 01st September,2017, Circular No.15 /15/2017 – GST, Dated the 6th November, 2017- GSTR -2A, Circular No. 26/26/2017-GST, Dated the 29th December , 2017, Circular No. 123/42/2019-GST, Dated the 11th Nov , 2019-for ITC restriction in availment,

40.Sec.37 came into force on **01-07-2017,** vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

***[xxxx]**

*Omitted the sub-section"(*2*) Every registered person who has been communicated the details under sub-section (*3*) of section 38 or the details pertaining to inward supplies of Input Service Distributor under sub-section (*4*) of section 38, shall either accept or reject the details so communicated, on or before the seventeenth day, but not before the fifteenth day, of the month succeeding the tax period and the details furnished by him under sub-section (*1*) shall stand amended accordingly." by Finance Act, 2022 (No.6 of 2022) ., **w.e.f. 01-10-2022, by N.No.18/2022 (CT), Dt. 28-09-2022..**

(*3*) Any registered person, who has furnished the details under sub-section (*1*) for any tax period **[xxxx], shall, upon discovery of any error or omission therein, rectify such error or omission in such manner as may be prescribed, and shall pay the tax and interest, if any, in case there is a short payment of tax on account of such error or omission, in the return to be furnished for such tax period:

Omitted the words and figures "and which have remained unmatched under section 42 or section 43" by Finance Act, 2022 (No.6 of 2022)., **w.e.f. 01-10-2022, by N.No.18/2022 (CT), Dt. 28-09-2022.

Provided that no rectification of error or omission in respect of the details furnished under sub-section (*1*) shall be allowed after *[the thirtieth day of November] following the end of the financial year to which such details pertain, or furnishing of the relevant annual return, whichever is earlier.**

*** Subs. the words and figures "furnishing of the return under section 39 for the month of September" by Finance Act, 2022 (No.6 of 2022) ., **w.e.f. 01-10-2022, by N.No.18/2022 (CT), Dt. 28-09-2022.**

[40a][**Provided further that the rectification of error or omission in respect of the details furnished under sub-section (1) shall be allowed after furnishing of the return under section 39 for the month of September, 2018 till the due date for furnishing the details under subsection (1) for the month of March, 2019 or for the quarter January, 2019 to March, 2019.**]

40a.Inserted Proviso Vide Order.No.2/2018-CT, dt.31st Dec' 2018 (the CGST (Second Removal of Difficulties) Order, 2018.

Explanation.–**For the purposes of this Chapter, the expression "details of outward supplies" shall include details of invoices, debit notes, credit notes and revised invoices issued in relation to outward supplies made during any tax period.**

****[(4) A registered person shall not be allowed to furnish the details of outward supplies under sub-section (1) for a tax period, if the details of outward supplies for any of the previous tax periods has not been furnished by him:**

Provided that the Government may, on the recommendations of the Council, by notification, subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be specified therein, allow a registered person or a class of registered persons to furnish the details of outward supplies under sub-section (1), even if he has not furnished the details of outward supplies for one or more previous tax periods.]

**** Inserted the New sub section(4) by Finance Act, 2022 (No.6 of 2022) ., **w.e.f. 01-10-2022, by N.No.18/2022 (CT), Dt. 28-09-2022.**

*****[**Sec. 38 Communication of details of inward supplies and input tax credit.**

(1) The **details of outward supplies furnished by the registered persons under sub-section (1) of section 37 and of such other supplies as may be prescribed, and an auto generated statement containing the details of input tax credit shall be made available electronically to the recipients of such supplies in such form and**

manner, within such time, and subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be prescribed.

(2) The auto-generated statement under sub-section (1) shall consist of—

(a) details of inward supplies in respect of which credit of input tax may be available to the recipient; and

(b) details of supplies in respect of which such credit can not be availed, whether wholly or partly, by the recipient, on account of the details of the said supplies being furnished under sub-section (1) of section 37,—

(i) by any registered person within such period of taking registration as may be prescribed; or

(ii) by any registered person, who has defaulted in payment of tax and where such default has continued for such period as may be prescribed; or

(iii) by any registered person, the output tax payable by whom in accordance with the statement of outward supplies furnished by him under the said subsection during such period, as may be prescribed, exceeds the output tax paid by him during the said period by such limit as may be prescribed; or

(iv) by any registered person who, during such period as may be prescribed, has availed credit of input tax of an amount that exceeds the credit that can be availed by him in accordance with clause (a), by such limit as may be prescribed; or

(v) by any registered person, who has defaulted in discharging his tax liability in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (12) of section 49 subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be prescribed; or

(vi) by such other class of persons as may be prescribed.]

******** Subs. the New Section [41][" **Sec. 38.** ***Furnishing details of inward supplies.*** (*1*) Every registered person, other than an Input Service Distributor or anon-resident taxable person or a person paying tax under the provisions of section 10 or section 51 or section 52, shall verify, validate, modify or delete, if required, the details relating to outward supplies and credit or debit notes communicated under sub-section (*1*)of section 37 to prepare the details of his inward supplies and credit or debit notes and may include therein, the details of inward supplies and credit or debit notes received by him in respect of such supplies that have not been declared by the supplier under sub-section (*1*)of section 37.

[Note: See Rule 60(1), Form GSTR-2, Circular No.26/2017, Dt.29-12-2017]
Circular No. 7/7/2017-GST, Dated the 01st September,2017

41.Sec.38 came into force on **01-07-2017,** vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

(*2*) Every registered person, other than an Input Service Distributor or a non-resident taxable person or a person paying tax under the provisions of section 10 or section 51 or section 52, shall furnish, electronically, the details of inward supplies of taxable goods or services or both, including inward supplies of goods or services or both on which the tax is payable on reverse charge basis under this Act and inward supplies of goods or services or both taxable under the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act or on which integrated goods and services tax is payable under section 3 of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975), and credit or debit notes received in respect of such supplies during a tax period after the tenth day but on or before the fifteenth day of the month succeeding the tax period in such form and manner as may be prescribed:

Provided that the Commissioner may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, by notification, extend the time limit for furnishing such details for such class of taxable persons as may be specified therein:

Provided further that any extension of time limit notified by the Commissioner of State tax or Commissioner of Union territory tax shall be deemed to be notified by the Commissioner.

(*3*) The details of supplies modified, deleted or included by the recipient and furnished under sub-section (*2*) shall be communicated to the supplier concerned in such manner and within such time as may be prescribed.

(*4*) The details of supplies modified, deleted or included by the recipient in the return furnished under sub-section (*2*) or sub-section (*4*) of section 39 shall be communicated to the supplier concerned in such manner and within such time as may be prescribed.

(*5*) Any registered person, who has furnished the details under sub-section (*2*) for any tax period and which have remained unmatched under section 42 or section 43, shall, upon discovery of any error or omission therein, rectify such error or omission in the tax period during which such error or omission is noticed in such manner as may be prescribed, and shall pay the tax and interest, if any, in case there is a short payment of tax on account of such error or omission, in the return to be furnished for such tax period:

Provided that no rectification of error or omission in respect of the details furnished under sub-section (*2*) shall be allowed after furnishing of the return under section 39 for the month of September following the end of the financial

year to which such details pertain, or furnishing of the relevant annual return, whichever is earlier." by Finance Act, 2022 (No.6 of 2022) ., **w.e.f. 01-10-2022, by N.No.18/2022 (CT), Dt. 28-09-2022.**

Circular No.12241/2019, Dated the 5th Nov'2019- For GENERATION & QUOTING DIN ON ANY COMMUNICATION

[42][Sec. 39. *Furnishing of returns.*

[42aa][*(1)* **Every registered person, other than an Input Service Distributor or a non-resident taxable person or a person paying tax under the provisions of section 10 or section 51 or section 52 shall, for every calendar month or part thereof, furnish, a return, electronically, of inward and outward supplies of goods or services or both, input tax credit availed, tax payable, tax paid and such other particulars, in such form and manner, and within such time, as may be prescribed:**

Provided that the Government may, on the recommendations of the Council, notify certain class of registered persons who shall furnish a return for every quarter or part thereof, subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be specified therein.

[Note: See Rule 61(1) & 61 (5), 68 Forms GSTR-3 & 3A, GSTR-3B, Circular No.26/2017, Dt.29-12-2017]

Circular No. 7/7/2017-GST, Dated the 01st September,2017

(*2*) A registered person paying tax under the provisions of section 10, shall, for each financial year or part thereof, furnish a return, electronically, of turnover in the State or Union territory, inward supplies of goods or services or both, tax payable, tax paid and such other particulars in such form and manner, and within such time, as may be prescribed.]

42aa. Subs following sub-sections "(*1*) Every registered person, other than an Input Service Distributor or anon-resident taxable person or a person paying tax under the provisions of section 10 or section 51 or section 52 shall, for every calendar month or part thereof, furnish, [42a][in such form, manner and within such time as may be prescribed] a return, electronically, of inward and outward supplies of goods or services or both, input tax credit availed, tax payable, tax paid and such other particulars as may be prescribed, [42b][xxxx]

[42c][Provided that the Government may, on the recommendations of the Council, notify certain classes of registered persons who shall furnish return for every quarter or part thereof, subject to such conditions and safeguards as maybe specified therein.;

(*2*) A registered person paying tax under the provisions of section 10 shall, for each quarter or part thereof, furnish, in such form and manner as may be prescribed, a return, electronically, of turnover in the State or Union territory, inward supplies of goods or services or both, tax payable and tax paid within eighteen days after the end of such quarter." by the finance (No.2) Act No.23 of 2019, dt.01.08.2019.

42.Sec.39 came into force on **01-07-2017,**vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

42a. Subs. for the words "in such form and manner as may be prescribed" by the CGST (Amendment) Act, 2018, (No.31 of 2018), Dt.30.08.2018,

42b. Omitted for the words "on or before the twentieth day of the month succeeding such calendar month or part thereof." by the CGST (Amendment) Act, 2018, (No.31 of 2018), Dt.30.08.2018,

42c. Inserted the proviso by the CGST (Amendment) Act,2018, (No.31 of 2018), Dt.30.08.2018,

(*2*) A registered person paying tax under the provisions of section 10 shall, for each quarter or part thereof, furnish, in such form and manner as may be prescribed, a return, electronically, of turnover in the State or Union territory, inward supplies of goods or services or both, tax payable and tax paid within eighteen days after the end of such quarter." by the finance (No.2) Act No.23 of 2019, dt.01.08.2019.

(*3*) Every registered person required to deduct tax at source under the provisions of section 51 shall furnish, in such form and manner as may be prescribed, a return, electronically, for the month in which such deductions have been made within ten days after the end of such month.

(*4*) Every taxable person registered as an Input Service Distributor shall, for every calendar month or part thereof, furnish, in such form and manner as may be prescribed, a return, electronically, within thirteen days after the end of such month.

(*5*) Every registered non-resident taxable person shall, for every calendar month or part thereof, furnish, in such form and manner as may be prescribed, a return, electronically, within *[thirteen] days after the end of a calendar month or within seven days after the last day of the period of registration specified under sub-section (*1*) of section 27, whichever is earlier.

*Subs. for the word "twenty" by Finance Act, 2022 (No.6 of 2022) ., w.e.f. 01-10-2022, by N.No.18/2022 (CT), Dt. 28-09-2022.

(*6*) The Commissioner may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, by notification, extend the time limit for furnishing the returns under this section for such class of registered persons as may be specified therein:

Provided that any extension of time limit notified by the Commissioner of State tax or Union territory tax shall be deemed to be notified by the Commissioner.

[42e][(*7*) Every registered person who is required to furnish a return under sub-section (*1*), other than the person referred to in the proviso thereto, or sub-section (*3*) or sub-section (*5*), shall pay to the Government the tax due as per such return not later than the last date on which he is required to furnish such return:

***[Provided that every registered person furnishing return under the proviso to sub-section (1) shall pay to the Government, in such form and manner, and within such time, as may be prescribed,—**

(a) an amount equal to the tax due taking into account inward and outward supplies of goods or services or both, input tax credit availed, tax payable and such other particulars during a month; or

(b) in lieu of the amount referred to in clause (a), an amount determined in such manner and subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be prescribed.]

***Subs. for the first proviso "Provided that every registered person furnishing return under the proviso to sub-section (*1*) shall pay to the Government, the tax due taking into account inward and outward supplies of goods or services or both, input tax credit availed, tax payable and such other particulars during a month, in such form and manner, and within such time, as may be prescribed:" by Finance Act, 2022 (No.6 of 2022) ., w.e.f. 01-10-2022, by N.No.18/2022 (CT), Dt. 28-09-2022.**

Provided further that every registered person furnishing return under sub-section (*2*) shall pay to the Government, the tax due taking into account turnover in the State or Union territory, inward supplies of goods or services or both, tax payable, and such other particulars during a quarter, in such form and manner, and within such time, as may be prescribed.]

42e. Subs the following sub-section "(*7*) Every registered person, who is required to furnish a return under sub-section (*1*)or sub-section (*2*) or sub-section (*3*) or sub-section (*5*), shall pay to the Government the tax due as per such return not later than the last date on which he is required to furnish such return.

[42d][Provided that the Government may, on the recommendations of the Council, notify certain classes of registered persons who shall pay to the Government the tax due or part thereof as per the return on or before the last date on which he is required to furnish such return, subject to such conditions and safeguards as may be specified therein.;] by the Finance (No.2) Act No.23 of 2019, dt.01.08.2019.

42d. Inserted the proviso by the CGST (Amendment) Act,2018, (No.31 of 2018), Dt.30.08.2018,

(*8*) Every registered person who is required to furnish a return under sub-section (*1*) or sub-section (*2*) shall furnish a return for every tax period whether or not any supplies of goods or services or both have been made during such tax period.

(*9*) *[Where] any registered person after furnishing a return under sub-section (*1*) or sub-section (*2*) or sub-section (*3*) or sub-section (*4*) or sub-section (*5*) discovers any omission or incorrect particulars therein, other than as a result of scrutiny, audit, inspection or enforcement activity by the tax authorities, he shall rectify such omission or incorrect particulars[42dd][in such form and manner as may be prescribed] subject to payment of interest under this Act:

*Subs. for the words and figures "Subject to the provisions of sections 37 and 38, if " by Finance Act, 2022 (No.6 of 2022) ., **w.e.f. 01-10-2022, by N.No.18/2022 (CT), Dt. 28-09-2022.**

42dd. Subs. for the words "**in the return to be furnished for the month or quarter during which such omission or incorrect particulars are noticed**," by the CGST (Amendment) Act,2018, (No.31 of 2018), Dt.30.08.2018,

Provided that no such rectification of any omission or incorrect particulars shall be allowed after **[the thirtieth day of November] following [42e][the end of the financial year to which such details pertain]or the actual date of furnishing of relevant annual return, whichever is earlier.

Subs. for the words and figures **" the due date for furnishing of return for the month of September or second quarter" by Finance Act, 2022 (No.6 of 2022) ., **w.e.f. 01-10-2022, by N.No.18/2022 (CT), Dt. 28-09-2022.**

42e. Subs for the words "**the end of the financial year**" by the CGST (Amendment) Act, 2018, (No.31 of 2018), Dt.30.08.2018,

(*10*) A registered person shall not be allowed to furnish a return for a tax period if the return for any of the previous tax periods *[or the details of outward supplies under sub-section (1) of section 37 for the said tax period has not been furnished by him:**

Provided that the Government may, on the recommendations of the Council, by notification, subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be specified therein, allow a registered person or a class of registered persons to furnish the return, even if he has not furnished the returns for one or more previous tax periods or has not furnished the details of outward supplies under subsection (1) of section 37 for the said tax period.]

***Subs. for the words and figures "has not been furnished by him." by Finance Act, 2022 (No.6 of 2022) ., **w.e.f. 01-10-2022, by N.No.18/2022 (CT), Dt. 28-09-2022.**

[43][Sec. 40. *First return.*

Every registered person who has made outward supplies in the period between the date on which he became liable to registration till the date on which registration has been granted shall declare the same in the first return furnished by him after grant of registration.

43.Sec.40 came into force on **01-07-2017,** vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

See Circular No.134/04/2020-GST- required to ensure that the first return is filed - GST law for companies under Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016- Sec. 148,

******[Sec. 41. Availment of input tax credit.**

(1) Every registered person shall, subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be prescribed, be entitled to avail the credit of eligible input tax, as self-assessed, in his return and such amount shall be credited to his electronic credit ledger.

(2) The credit of input tax availed by a registered person under sub-section (1) in respect of such supplies of goods or services or both, the tax payable whereon has not been paid by the supplier, shall be reversed along with applicable interest, by the said person in such manner as may be prescribed:

Provided that where the said supplier makes payment of the tax payable in respect of the aforesaid supplies, the said registered person may re-avail the amount of credit reversed by him in such manner as may be prescribed.]

****Subs. of New Section for section 41 [44][**Sec. "41.** ***Claim of input tax credit and provisional acceptance thereof.*** *(1)* Every registered person shall, subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be prescribed, be entitled to take the credit of eligible input tax, as self-assessed, in his return and such amount shall be credited on a provisional basis to his electronic credit ledger.

[Note See Rule. 69]

44.Sec.41 came into force on **01-07-2017**, vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

(2) The credit referred to in sub-section *(1)* shall be utilised only for payment of self assessed output tax as per the return referred to in the said sub-section.**"** by Finance Act, 2022 (No.6 of 2022) ., **w.e.f. 01-10-2022, by N.No.18/2022 (CT), Dt. 28-09-2022.**

*******[Sec.42…. Omitted]**

*******Omitted Section 42 "[45][Sec.42.** ***Matching, reversal and reclaim of input tax credit.***

(*1*) The details of every inward supply furnished by a registered person (here after in this section referred to as the "recipient") for a tax period shall, in such manner and within such time as may be prescribed, be matched—

(*a*) with the corresponding details of outward supply furnished by the corresponding registered person (hereafter in this section referred to as the "supplier")in his valid return for the same tax period or any preceding tax period;

(*b*) with the integrated goods and services tax paid under section 3 of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975) in respect of goods imported by him; and

(*c*) for duplication of claims of input tax credit.

[Note See Rule. 69]

45.Sec.42 except the proviso to sub-sec. (9)***, came into force on **01-07-2017**, vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

(*2*) The claim of input tax credit in respect of invoices or debit notes relating to in ward supply that match with the details of corresponding outward supply or with the integrated goods and services tax paid under section 3 of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975) in respect of goods imported by him shall be finally accepted and such acceptance shall be communicated, in such manner as may be prescribed, to the recipient.

[Note See Rule. 70, Form GST MIS-1]

(*3*) Where the input tax credit claimed by a recipient in respect of an inward supply is in excess of the tax declared by the supplier for the same supply or the outward supply is not declared by the supplier in his valid returns, the discrepancy shall be communicated to both such persons in such manner as may be prescribed.

(*4*) The duplication of claims of input tax credit shall be communicated to the recipient in such manner as may be prescribed.

(*5*) The amount in respect of which any discrepancy is communicated under sub-section (*3*) and which is not rectified by the supplier in his valid return for the month in which discrepancy is communicated shall be added to the output tax liability of the recipient, in such manner as may be prescribed, in his return for the month succeeding the month in which the discrepancy is communicated.

[Note See Rule. 70, Form GST MIS-2]

(*6*) The amount claimed as input tax credit that is found to be in excess on account of duplication of claims shall be added to the output tax liability of the recipient in his return for the month in which the duplication is communicated.

[Note See Rule. 71, Form GST MIS-1]

(*7*) The recipient shall be eligible to reduce, from his output tax liability, the amount added under sub-section (*5*), if the supplier declares the details of the invoice or debit note in his valid return within the time specified in sub-section (*9*) of section 39.

(*8*) A recipient in whose output tax liability any amount has been added under sub-section (*5*) or sub-section (*6*), shall be liable to pay interest at the rate specified under sub-section (*1*) of section 50 on the amount so added from the date of availing of credit till the corresponding additions are made under the said sub-sections.

(*9*) Where any reduction in output tax liability is accepted under sub-section (*7*), the interest paid under sub-section (*8*) shall be refunded to the recipient by crediting the amount in the corresponding head of his electronic cash ledger in such manner as may be prescribed:

[Note See Rule. 77, Form GST PMT-05]

***Provided that the amount of interest to be credited in any case shall not exceed the amount of interest paid by the supplier.

*** Sec.42 except the proviso to sub-sec. (9)***, came into force on **01-07-2017,** vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

(*10*) The amount reduced from the output tax liability in contravention of the provisions of sub-section (*7*) shall be added to the output tax liability of the recipient in his return for the month in which such contravention takes place and such recipient shall be liable to pay interest on the amount so added at the rate specified in sub-section (*3*) of section 50." by Finance Act, 2022 (No.6 of 2022) ., **w.e.f. 01-10-2022, by N.No.18/2022 (CT), Dt. 28-09-2022.**

******[Sec.43…. Omitted]**

******Omitted Section 43 [46][Sec.43. *Matching, reversal and reclaim of reduction in output tax liability.*** (*1*) The details of every credit note relating to outward supply furnished by a registered person (hereafter in this section referred to as the "supplier")

for a tax period shall, in such manner and within such time as may be prescribed, be matched—

(*a*) with the corresponding reduction in the claim for input tax credit by the corresponding registered person (hereafter in this section referred to as the "recipient")in his valid return for the same tax period or any subsequent tax period; and

(*b*) for duplication of claims for reduction in output tax liability.

(*2*) The claim for reduction in output tax liability by the supplier that matches with the corresponding reduction in the claim for input tax credit by the recipient shall be finally accepted and communicated, in such manner as may be prescribed, to the supplier.

[Note See Rule. 74, 75, Forms GST MIS-01 & 02]

(*3*) Where the reduction of output tax liability in respect of outward supplies exceeds the corresponding reduction in the claim for input tax credit or the corresponding credit note is not declared by the recipient in his valid returns, the discrepancy shall be communicated to both such persons in such manner as may be prescribed.

(*4*) The duplication of claims for reduction in output tax liability shall be communicated
to the supplier in such manner as may be prescribed.

(*5*) The amount in respect of which any discrepancy is communicated under sub-section (*3*) and which is not rectified by the recipient in his valid return for the month in which discrepancy is communicated shall be added to the output tax liability of the supplier, in such manner as may be prescribed, in his return for the month succeeding the month in which the discrepancy is communicated.

(*6*) The amount in respect of any reduction in output tax liability that is found to be on account of duplication of claims shall be added to the output tax liability of the supplier in his return for the month in which such duplication is communicated.

(*7*) The supplier shall be eligible to reduce, from his output tax liability, the amount added under sub-section (*5*) if the recipient declares the details of the credit note in his valid return within the time specified in sub-section (*9*) of section 39.

(*8*) A supplier in whose output tax liability any amount has been added under sub-section (*5*) or sub-section (*6*), shall be liable to pay interest at the rate specified under sub-section (*1*) of section 50 in respect of the amount so added from the date of such claim for reduction in the output tax liability till the corresponding additions are made under the said sub-sections.

(*9*) Where any reduction in output tax liability is accepted under sub-section (*7*), the interest paid under sub-section (*8*) shall be refunded to the supplier by crediting the amount in the corresponding head of his electronic cash ledger in such manner as may be prescribed:

[Note See Rule. 77, Form GST PMT-05]

Provided that the amount of interest to be credited in any case shall not exceed the amount of interest paid by the recipient.

Sec.43 except the proviso to sub-sec. (9) came into force on **01-07-2017,** vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

(*10*) The amount reduced from output tax liability in contravention of the provisions of sub-section (*7*) shall be added to the output tax liability of the supplier in his return for the month in which such contravention takes place and such supplier shall be liable to pay interest on the amount so added at the rate specified in sub-section (*3*) of section 50." by Finance Act, 2022 (No.6 of 2022) ., **w.e.f. 01-10-2022, by N.No.18/2022 (CT), Dt. 28-09-2022.**

******[Sec.43A…. Omitted]**

******Omitted Section 43A "[46a][Sec.43A. Procedure for furnishing return and availing input tax credit.** (*1*) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (2) of section 16, section 37 or section 38, every registered person shall in the returns furnished under sub-section (*1*) of section 39 verify, validate, modify or delete the details of supplies furnished by the suppliers.

(2)Notwithstanding anything contained in section 41, section 42 or section 43, the procedure for availing of input tax credit by the recipient and verification thereof shall be such as may be prescribed.

(3)The procedure for furnishing the details of outward supplies by the supplier on the common portal, for the purposes of availing input tax credit by the recipient shall be such as may be prescribed.

(4)The procedure for availing input tax credit in respect of outward supplies not furnished under sub-section (3) shall be such as may be prescribed and such procedure may include the maximum amount of the input tax credit which can be so availed, not exceeding twenty percent of the input tax credit available, on the basis of details furnished by the suppliers under the said sub-section.

(5)The amount of tax specified in the outward supplies for which the details have been furnished by the supplier under sub-section (3) shall be deemed to be the tax payable by him under the provisions of the Act.

(6)The supplier and the recipient of a supply shall be jointly and severally liable to pay or to pay the input tax credit availed, as the case may be, in relation to outward supplies for which the details have been furnished under sub-section (3) or sub-section (4) but return thereof has not been furnished.

(7) For the purposes of sub-section (6), the recovery shall be made in such manner as may be prescribed and such procedure may provide for non-recovery of an amount of tax or input tax credit wrongly availed not exceeding one thousand rupees.

(8) The procedure, safeguards and threshold of the tax amount in relation to outward supplies, the details of which can be furnished under sub-section (3) by a registered person,-

(i) Within six months of taking registration;

(ii) Who has defaulted in payment of tax and where such default has continued for more than two months from the due date of payment of such defaulted amount,

shall be such as may be prescribed.]" by Finance Act, 2022 (No.6 of 2022) ., **w.e.f. 01-10-2022, by N.No.18/2022 (CT), Dt. 28-09-2022.**

46a. Inserted the "New Sec.43A…." by the CGST (Amendment) Act, 2018, (No.31 of 2018), Dt.30.08.2018,

[47*][Sec. 44. Annual return.

Every registered person, other than an Input Service Distributor, a person paying tax under section 51 or section 52, a casual taxable person and a non-resident taxable person shall furnish an annual return which may include a self certified reconciliation statement, reconciling the value of supplies declared in the return furnished for the financial year, with the audited annual financial

statement for every financial year electronically, within such time and in such form and in such manner as may be prescribed:

[Note: See Rules 68, 80, Forms GSTR-9, GSTR-9A & 9C, GSTR-3A]

Provided that the Commissioner may, on the recommendations of the Council, by notification, exempt* any class of registered persons from filing annual return under this section:

"exempts the registered person whose aggregate turnover in the financial year 2021-22 is upto two crore rupees, from filing annual return for the said financial year" **by N.No.10/2022, CT , Dt.05-07-2022**

Provided further that nothing contained in this section shall apply to any department of the Central Government or a State Government or a local authority, whose books of account are subject to audit by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India or an auditor appointed for auditing the accounts of local authorities under any law for the time being in force.]*

See Circular No. 124/43/2019-GST, Dated the 18th Nov, 2019-for optional filing of annual return,- N.No.47/2019, CT Dt..09-10-2019

47*.**Substituted Section 44-** [47]**["44. Annual return.** (*1*) Every registered person, other than an Input Service Distributor, a person paying tax under section 51 or section 52, a casual taxable person and a non-resident taxable person, shall furnish an annual return for every financial year electronically in such form and manner as may be prescribed on or before the thirty-first day of December following the end of such financial year" **by the Finance Act, 2021 No.13 of 2021 , dt.28-03-2021, & came into force on 01-08-2021,** by N.No.29/2021-CT, dt.30-07-2021.

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47. Sec.44 came into force on **01-07-2017**, vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

[47a]**[Provided that the Commissioner may, on the recommendations of the Council and for reasons to be recorded in writing, by notification, extend the time limit for furnishing the annual return for such class of registered persons as may be specified therein:**

Provided further that any extension of time limit notified by the Commissioner of State tax or the Commissioner of Union territory tax shall be deemed to be notified by the Commissioner.]

47a. Inserted the provisos by the Finance (No.2) Act No.23 of 2019, dt.01.08.2019. **w.e.f. 01-01-2020,** by N.No. 01/2020- (CT) , Dt. 01-01-2020

(2) Every registered person who is required to get his accounts audited in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (*5*) of section 35 shall furnish, electronically, the annual return under sub-section (*1*) along with a copy of the audited annual accounts and a reconciliation statement, reconciling the value of supplies declared in the return furnished for the financial year with the audited annual financial statement, and such other particulars as may be prescribed.

[Note: See Sec. 35(5), Rule 80(3), Form GSTR-9C]

[47a] **[Explanation.- For the purposes of this section, it is hereby declared that the annual return for the period from the 1st July,2017 to the 31st March, 2018 shall be furnished on or before the**[47b] **[30th November, 2019].''** by the Finance Bill 2021, dt.01-02-2021,

[47a] . Inserted Explanation vide Order.No.1/2018-CT, dt.11th Dec' 2018 (the CGST (Removal of Difficulties) Order, 2018.

47b. Subs. the figures, letters and word "**31st August 2019**"by the CGST (Seventh Removal of Difficulties) order, 2019, (No.7/2019-CT, dt.26.08.2019) and **the earlier Subs.** in the explanation **the figures, letters and word**"30th June, 2019"by the CGST (Sixth Removal of Difficulties) order, 2019 (No.6/2019-CT, dt.28.06.2019) **and the previously Subs. the figures, letters and word** "31st March, 2019" by the CGST (Third Removal of Difficulties) Order, 2018 (No.3/2018-CT, dt.31st Dec' 2018).

[48][Sec. 45. *Final return.*

Every registered person who is required to furnish a return under sub-section (*1*) of section 39 and whose registration has been cancelled shall furnish a final return within three months of the date of cancellation or date of order of cancellation, whichever is later, in such form and manner as may be prescribed.

[Note: See Rules 68, 81, Forms GSTR-10 & GSTR-3A]

48.Sec.45 came into force on **01-07-2017,** vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28.06.2017

[49][Sec. 46. *Notice to return defaulters.*

Where a registered person fails to furnish a return under section 39 or section 44 or section 45, a notice shall be issued requiring him to furnish such return within fifteen days in such form and manner as may be prescribed.

49.Sec.46 came into force on **01-07-2017**, vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

See Circular No.12241/2019, Dated the 5th Nov'2019- For GENERATION & QUOTING DIN ON ANY COMMUNICATION- Circular No.129/48/2019, Dated the 24th Nov'2019- Standard Operating Procedure to be followed in case of non-filers of returns,

[50][Sec. 47. *Levy of late fee.*

(1) **Any registered person who fails to furnish the details of outward *[xxxx] supplies required under section 37 **[xxxx] or returns required under section 39 or section 45 ***[or section 52] by the due date shall pay a late fee of one hundred rupees for every day during which such failure continues subject to a maximum amount of five thousand rupees.**

50.Sec.47 came into force on **01-07-2017**, - N.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.
*Omitted the words "or inward" by Finance Act, 2022 (No.6 of 2022) ., **w.e.f. 01-10-2022, by N.No.18/2022 (CT), Dt. 28-09-2022.**
Omitted the words "or section 38" by Finance Act, 2022 (No.6 of 2022) ., **w.e.f. 01-10-2022, by N.No.18/2022 (CT), Dt. 28-09-2022.
***Inserted the words and figures "*"by Finance Act, 2022 (No.6 of 2022) ., **w.e.f. 01-10-2022, by N.No.18/2022 (CT), Dt. 28-09-2022.**

(*2*) Any registered person who fails to furnish the return required under section 44 by the due date shall be liable to pay a late fee of one hundred rupees for every day during which such failure continues subject to a maximum of an amount calculated at a quarter per cent of his turnover in the State or Union territory.

[51][Sec. 48. Goods and services tax practitioners.

(*1*) The manner of approval of goods and services tax practitioners, their eligibility conditions, duties and obligations, manner of removal and other conditions relevant for their functioning shall be such as may be prescribed.

[Note: See Rule 83, Forms GST PCT-01 to GST PCT-05]
Circular No 9/9/2017- GST, Dated the 18th October,2017
51.Sec.48 came into force on **01-07-2017**, vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

(*2*) A registered person may authorise an approved goods and services tax practitioner to furnish the details of outward supplies under section 37,*[xxxx] and the return under section 39 or section 44 or section 45[51a][and to perform such other functions] in such manner as may be prescribed.

51a.Inserted the word and figures by the CGST (Amendment) Act, 2018, (No.31 of 2018), Dt.30.08.2018. **w.e.f.01-02-2019** by N.No.02/2019-(CT), Dt.29-01-2019

*Omitted the words and figure "the details of inward supplies under section 38" by Finance Act, 2022 (No.6 of 2022) ., **w.e.f. 01-10-2022, by N.No.18/2022 (CT), Dt. 28-09-2022.**

(*3*) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (*2*), the responsibility for correctness of any particulars furnished in the return or other details filed by the goods and services tax practitioners shall continue to rest with the registered person on whose behalf such return and details are furnished.

CHAPTER X
PAYMENT OF TAX

[52][Sec. 49. *Payment of tax, Interest, penalty and other amounts.*

(*1*) Every deposit made towards tax, interest, penalty, fee or any other amount by a person by internet banking or by using credit or debit cards or National Electronic Fund Transfer or Real Time Gross Settlement or by such other mode and subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be prescribed, shall be credited to the electronic cash ledger of such person to be maintained in such manner as may be prescribed.

52.Sec.49 came into force on **01-07-2017**, vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT,dt.28-06-2017.

See Circular No. 98/17/2019-GST, Dt.23rd April 2019

(*2*) The input tax credit as self-assessed in the return of a registered person shall be credited to his electronic credit ledger, in accordance with [52a][section 41 *[xxxx], to be maintained in such manner as may be prescribed.

52a. Subs for the word and figures "section 41" by the CGST (Amendment) Act, 2018, (No.31 of 2018), Dt.30.08.2018,

*Omitted the words, figures and letter "or section 43A" by Finance Act, 2022 (No.6 of 2022) ., **w.e.f. 01-10-2022, by N.No.18/2022 (CT), Dt. 28-09-2022.**

(*3*) The amount available in the electronic cash ledger may be used for making any payment towards tax, interest, penalty, fees or any other amount payable under the provisions of this Act or the rules made there under in such manner and subject to such conditions and within such time as may be prescribed.

(*4*) The amount available in the electronic credit ledger may be used for making any payment towards output tax under this Act or under the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act in such manner and subject to such conditions **[and restrictions] and within such time as may be prescribed.

Inserted the words by Finance Act, 2022 (No. **w.e.f. 01-10-2022, by N.No.18/2022 (CT), Dt. 28-09-2022.

(*5*) The amount of input tax credit available in the electronic credit ledger of the registered person on account of—

(*a*) integrated tax shall first be utilised towards payment of integrated tax and the amount remaining, if any, may be utilised towards the payment of central tax and State tax, or as the case may be, Union territory tax, in that order;

(*b*) the central tax shall first be utilised towards payment of central tax and the amount remaining, if any, may be utilised towards the payment of integrated tax;

(*c*) the State tax shall first be utilised towards payment of State tax and the amount remaining, if any, may be utilised towards payment of integrated tax;

[52b]**[Provided that the input tax credit on account of State tax shall be utilised towards payment of integrated tax only where the balance of the input tax credit on account of central tax is not available for payment of integrated tax;]**

52b.Inserted for the proviso by the CGST (Amendment) Act, 2018, (No.31 of 2018), Dt.30.08.2018.**w.e.f.01-02-2019** by N.No.02/2019-(CT), Dt.29-01-2019.

(*d*) the Union territory tax shall first be utilised towards payment of Union territory tax and the amount remaining, if any, may be utilised towards payment of integrated tax;

[52c]**[Provided that the input tax credit on account of Union territory tax shall be utilised towards payment of integrated tax only where the balance of the input tax credit on account of central tax is not available for payment of integrated tax;]**

52c.Inserted the proviso by the CGST (Amendment) Act, 2018, (No.31 of 2018), Dt.30.08.2018. **w.e.f.01-02-2019** by N.No.02/2019-(CT), Dt.29-01-2019.

(*e*) the central tax shall not be utilised towards payment of State tax or Union territory tax; and

(*f*) the State tax or Union territory tax shall not be utilised towards payment of central tax.

(*6*) The balance in the electronic cash ledger or electronic credit ledger after payment of tax, interest, penalty, fee or any other amount payable under this Act or the rules made there under may be refunded in accordance with the provisions of section 54.

(*7*) All liabilities of a taxable person under this Act shall be recorded and maintained in an electronic liability register in such manner as may be prescribed.

(*8*) Every taxable person shall discharge his tax and other dues under this Act or the rules made there under in the following order, namely:—

(*a*) self-assessed tax, and other dues related to returns of previous tax periods;

(*b*) self-assessed tax, and other dues related to the return of the current tax period;

(*c*) any other amount payable under this Act or the rules made there under including the demand determined under section 73 or section 74.

(*9*) Every person who has paid the tax on goods or services or both under this Act shall, unless the contrary is proved by him, be deemed to have passed on the full incidence of such tax to the recipient of such goods or services or both.

***Explanation*.–For the purposes of this section,—**

(*a*) the date of credit to the account of the Government in the authorized bank shall be deemed to be the date of deposit in the electronic cash ledger;

(*b*) the expression,—

(*i*) "tax dues" means the tax payable under this Act and does not include interest, fee and penalty; and

(*ii*) "other dues" means interest, penalty, fee or any other amount payable under this Act or the rules made there under.

[Note: See Rules 85 to 88A, Forms GST PMT-01 to GST PMT-07]

*[(10) A registered person may, on the common portal, transfer any amount of tax, interest, penalty, fee or any other amount available in the electronic cash ledger under this Act, to the electronic cash ledger for,—

(a) integrated tax, central tax, State tax, Union territory tax or cess; or

(b) integrated tax or central tax of a distinct person as specified in sub-section (4) or, as the case may be, sub-section (5) of section 25,

in such form and manner and subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be prescribed and such transfer shall be deemed to be a refund from the electronic cash ledger under this Act:

Provided that no such transfer under clause (b) shall be allowed if the said registered person has any unpaid liability in his electronic liability register.]

Subs. the Sub Section (10) 52c["(*10*) A registered person may, on the common portal, transfer any amount of tax, interest, penalty, fee or any other amount available in the electronic cash ledger under this Act, to the electronic cash ledger for integrated tax, central tax, State tax, Union territory tax or cess, in such form and manner and subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be prescribed and such transfer shall be deemed to be a refund from the electronic cash ledger under this Act." by Finance Act, 2022 (No.6 of 2022) ., w.e.f. 5th day of July 2022, by N.No. 09/2022-(CT), Dt. 05-07-2022

.

(*11*) Where any amount has been transferred to the electronic cash ledger under this Act, the same shall be deemed to be deposited in the said ledger as provided in sub-section (*1*).] 52c*

**[(12) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, the Government may, on the recommendations of the Council, subject to such conditions and restrictions, specify such maximum proportion of output tax liability under this Act or under the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 which may be discharged through the electronic credit ledger by a registered person or a class of registered persons, as may be prescribed.]

Inserted the New Sub-Section (12).. by Finance Act, 2022 (No.6 of 2022) ., **w.e.f. 01-10-2022, by N.No.18/2022 (CT), Dt. 28-09-2022.

52c*. Inserted sub-section by the Finance (No.2) Act No.23 of 2019, dt.01.08.2019. **w.e.f. 01-01-2020,** by N.No. 01/2020- (CT) , Dt. 01-01-2020

[52d][Sec. 49A. Utilisation of input tax credit subject to certain conditions.

Notwithstanding anything contained in section 49, the input tax credit on account of central tax, State tax or Union territory tax shall be utilized towards payment of integrated tax, central tax, State tax or Union territory tax, as the case may be, only after the input tax credit available on account of integrated tax has first been utilized fully towards such payment.

See Circular No. 98/17/2019-GST, Dt. 23rd April 2019

Sec.49B. Order of utilisation of input tax credit.

Notwithstanding anything contained in this Chapter and subject to the provisions of clause (e) and clause (f) of sub-section (5) of section 49, the Government may, on the recommendations of the Council, prescribe the order and manner of utilisation of the input tax credit on account of integrated tax, central tax, State tax or Union territory tax, as the case may be, towards payment of any such tax.]

[Note: See Rule 88A]

52d. Inserted the New Sections 49A & 49B by the CGST (Amendment) Act, 2018, (No.31 of 2018), Dt.30.08.2018. **w.e.f.01-02-2019** by N.No.02/2019-(CT), Dt. 29-01-2019

See Circular No. 98/17/2019-GST, Dt.23rd April 2019.

[53][Sec. 50. *Interest on delayed payment of tax.*

(*1*) Every person who is liable to pay tax in accordance with the provisions of this Act or the rules made there under, but fails to pay the tax or any part thereof to the Government within the period prescribed, shall for the period for which the tax or any part thereof remains unpaid, pay, on his own, *interest at such rate,

not exceeding eighteen percent as may be notified by the Government on the recommendations of the Council.

53.Sec.50.came into force on **01-07-2017**, vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.
[* 18% rate of interest by N.No.13/2017 CT- 28-06-2017 **w.e.f.01-07-2017**]

53*[**Provided that the interest on tax payable in respect of supplies made during a tax period and declared in the return for the said period furnished after the due date in accordance with the provisions of section 39, except where such return is furnished after commencement of any proceedings under section 73 or section 74 in respect of the said period, shall be payable on that portion of the tax which is paid by debiting the electronic cash ledger.]53***

53*Proviso substituted " 53a[Provided that the interest on tax payable in respect of supplies made during a tax period and declared in the return for the said period furnished after the due date in accordance with the provisions of section 39, except where such return is furnished after commencement of any proceedings under section 73 or section 74 in respect of the said period, shall be levied on that portion of the tax that is paid by debiting the electronic cash ledger.] " shall be deemed to have been substituted **by the Finance Act, 2021 No.13 of 2021 , dt.28-03-2021, w.e.f.01-07-2017 & came into force on 01-06-2021, by N.No.16/2021-CT, dt.01-06-2021.**

53a.Inserted the proviso by the Finance (No.2) Act No.23 of 2019, dt.01.08.2019.,

(*2*) The interest under sub-section (*1*) shall be calculated, in such manner as may be prescribed, from the day succeeding the day on which such tax was due to be paid.

***[(3) Where the input tax credit has been wrongly availed and utilised, the registered person shall pay interest on such input tax credit wrongly availed and utilised, at such rate not exceeding twenty-four per cent. as may be notified by the Government, on the recommendations of the Council, and the interest shall be calculated, in such manner as may be prescribed.]**

***Subs. for sub-section (3)** "(*3*) A taxable person who makes an undue or excess claim of input tax credit under sub-section (*10*) of section 42 or undue or excess reduction in output tax liability under sub-section (*10*) of section 43, shall pay **interest on such undue or excess claim or on such undue or excess reduction, as the case may be, at such rate not exceeding twenty-four percent., as may be notified by

the Government on the recommendations of the Council." **by Finance Act, 2022 (No.6 of 2022) ., shall deemed to have been substituted with effect from the 1st day of July, 2017 & w.e.f. 5th day of July 2022, by N.No. 09/2022- (CT) , Dt. 05-07-2022**

[** **18%** rate of interest by N.No.13/2017 CT- 28-06-2017 **w.e.f.01-07-2017** Rate of Interest 18%** from 24%** retrospectively, with effect from the 1st day of July, 2017]

Circular No. 171/03/2022 – GST, Dt.06-07-2022 - Clarification on various issues relating to applicability of demand and penalty provisions under the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 in respect of transactions involving fake invoices

[53a][Sec. 51. Tax deduction at source.

(1) **Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this Act, the Government may mandate,—**

(*a*) a department or establishment of the Central Government or State Government; or

(*b*) local authority; or

(*c*) Governmental agencies; or

(*d*) such persons or category of persons as may be notified by the Government on the recommendations of the Council, (hereafter in this section referred to as "the deduct or"), to deduct tax at the rate of one per cent. from the payment made or credited to the supplier (hereafter in this section referred to as "the deductee") of taxable goods or services or both, where the total value of such supply, under a contract, exceeds two lakh and fifty thousand rupees:

53a.Sec.51came into force on **01-10-2018**, vide N.No.50/2018-CT, dt.13-09-2018.

See Circular No. 65/39/2018-DOR, Dated the 14th September,2018, Circular No. 67/41/2018-DOR, Dated the 28th September,2018, See Circular No. 166/22/2021-GST, Dt. 17th November, 2021- Clarification on certain refund related issues, Secs.54(1), 51 & 52, (TDS/TCS),Rule 89(2)(m).

Provided that no deduction shall be made if the location of the supplier and the place of supply is in a State or Union territory which is different from the State or as the case maybe, Union territory of registration of the recipient.

***Explanation*.—For the purpose of deduction of tax specified above, the value of supply shall be taken as the amount excluding the central tax, State tax, Union territory tax, integrated tax and cess indicated in the invoice.**

[Note: See Rule 12, Forms GST REG-07, 06 & 08]

(*2*) The amount deducted as tax under this section shall be paid to the Government by the deductor within ten days after the end of the month in which such deduction is made, in such manner as may be prescribed.

53aa[(*3*) **A certificate of tax deduction at source shall be issued in such form and in such manner as may be prescribed.**]

53aa. Subs. the sub-section "**(3) The deductor shall furnish to the deductee a certificate mentioning therein the contract value, rate of deduction, amount deducted, amount paid to the Government and such other particulars in such manner as may be prescribed. " by the Finance Act 2020 (No.12 of 2020), Dt. 27-03-2020, w.e.f. 01-01-2021,** by N.No. 92/2020- (CT), Dt.22-12-2020,

53ab[(*4*) [**xxxx**]

53ab Omitted the Sub-section "(4) If any deductor fails to furnish to the deductee the certificate, after deducting the tax at source, within five days of crediting the amount so deducted to the Government, the deductor shall pay, by way of a late fee, a sum of one hundred rupees per day from the day after the expiry of such five days period until the failure is rectified, subject to a maximum amount of five thousand rupees." **by the Finance Act 2020 (No.12 of 2020), Dt. 27-03-2020, w.e.f. 01-01-2021,** by N.No. 92/2020- (CT), Dt.22-12-2020,

(*5*) The deductee shall claim credit, in his electronic cash ledger, of the tax deducted and reflected in the return of the deductor furnished under sub-section (*3*) of section 39, in such manner as may be prescribed.

(*6*) If any deductor fails to pay to the Government the amount deducted as tax under sub-section (*1*), he shall pay interest in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (*1*) of section 50, in addition to the amount of tax deducted.

(*7*) The determination of the amount in default under this section shall be made in the manner specified in section 73 or section 74.

(*8*) The refund to the deductor or the deductee arising on account of excess or erroneous deduction shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of section 54:

Provided that no refund to the deductor shall be granted, if the amount deducted has been credited to the electronic cash ledger of the deductee.

[53b][Sec. 52. Collection of tax at source.

(*1*) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this Act, every electronic commerce operator (hereafter in this section referred to as the "operator"), not being an agent, shall collect an amount calculated at such rate not exceeding one per cent., as may be notified by the Government on the recommendations of the Council, of the net value of taxable supplies made through it by other suppliers where the consideration with respect to such supplies is to be collected by the operator.

***Explanation*.—For the purposes of this sub-section, the expression "net value of taxable supplies" shall mean the aggregate value of taxable supplies of goods or services or both, other than services notified under sub-section (*5*) of section 9, made during any month by all registered persons through the operator reduced by the aggregate value of taxable supplies returned to the suppliers during the said month.**

[Note: See Rule 12, 68 Forms GST REG-07, 06 & 08, Form GSTR-3A]

Circular No. 74/48/2018-GST, Dated the 5th November,2018, Circular No. 67/41/2018-DOR, Dated the 28th September,2018, See Circular No. 166/22/2021-GST, Dt. 17th November, 2021- Clarification on certain refund related issues, Secs.54(1), 51 & 52, (TDS/TCS),Rule 89(2)(m).

53b.Sec.52 came into force on **01-10-2018**, by N.No.51/2018-CT, dt.13-09-2018.

(*2*) The power to collect the amount specified in sub-section (*1*) shall be without prejudice to any other mode of recovery from the operator.

(*3*) The amount collected under sub-section (*1*) shall be paid to the Government by the operator within ten days after the end of the month in which such collection is made, in such manner as may be prescribed.

(*4*) Every operator who collects the amount specified in sub-section (*1*) shall furnish a statement, electronically, containing the details of outward supplies of goods or services or both effected through it, including the supplies of goods or services or both returned through it, and the amount collected under sub-section (*1*) during a month, in such form and manner as may be prescribed, within ten days after the end of such month.

[53c] **[Explanation: - For the purposes of this sub-section, it is hereby declared that the due date for furnishing the said statement for the months of October, November and December, 2018 shall be the 31st January, 2019.]**

53c. Inserted Explanation vide Order. No.4/2018-CT, dt.31st Dec' 2018 (the CGST (Fourth Removal of Difficulties) Order, 2018.

[53d][**Provided that the Commissioner may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, by notification, extend the time limit for furnishing the statement for such class of registered persons as may be specified therein:**

Provided further that any extension of time limit notified by the Commissioner of State tax or the Commissioner of Union territory tax shall be deemed to be notified by the Commissioner.]

53d.Inserted the provisos by the Finance (No.2) Act No.23 of 2019, dt.01.08.2019. **w.e.f. 01-01-2020,** by N.No. 01/2020- (CT) , Dt. 01-01-2020

(*5*) Every operator who collects the amount specified in sub-section (*1*) shall furnish an annual statement, electronically, containing the details of outward supplies of goods or services or both effected through it, including the supplies of goods or services or both returned through it, and the amount collected under the said sub-section during the financial year, in such form and manner as may be prescribed, before the thirty first day of December following the end of such financial year.

[53e][**Provided that the Commissioner may, on the recommendations of the Council and for reasons to be recorded in writing, by notification, extend the time limit for furnishing the annual statement for such class of registered persons as may be specified therein:**

Provided further that any extension of time limit notified by the Commissioner of State tax or the Commissioner of Union territory tax shall be deemed to be notified by the Commissioner.]

53e.Insered the provisos by the Finance (No.2) Act No.23 of 2019, dt.01.08.2019. **w.e.f. 01-01-2020,** by N.No. 01/2020- (CT) , Dt. 01-01-2020

(*6*) If any operator after furnishing a statement under sub-section (*4*) discovers any omission or incorrect particulars therein, other than as a result of scrutiny, audit, inspection or enforcement activity by the tax authorities, he shall rectify such omission or incorrect particulars in the statement to be furnished for the month during which such omission or incorrect particulars are noticed, subject to payment of interest, as specified in sub-section (*1*) of section 50:

Provided that no such rectification of any omission or incorrect particulars shall be allowed after the *[thirtieth day of November] following the end of the financial year or the actual date of furnishing of the relevant annual statement, whichever is earlier.

*Subs. for the words "**due date for furnishing of statement for the month of September"** by Finance Act, 2022 (No.6 of 2022) ., **w.e.f. 01-10-2022, by N.No.18/2022 (CT), Dt. 28-09-2022.**

See Circular No.122/41/2019, Dated the 5th Nov'2019- For GENERATION & QUOTING DIN ON ANY COMMUNICATION

(*7*) The supplier who has supplied the goods or services or both through the operator shall claim credit, in his electronic cash ledger, of the amount collected and reflected in the statement of the operator furnished under sub-section (*4*), in such manner as may be prescribed.

(*8*) The details of supplies furnished by every operator under sub-section (*4*) shall be matched with the corresponding details of outward supplies furnished by the concerned supplier registered under this Act in such manner and within such time as may be prescribed.

(*9*) Where the details of outward supplies furnished by the operator under sub-section (*4*) do not match with the corresponding details furnished by the supplier under [53c][section 37 or section 39], the discrepancy shall be communicated to both persons in such manner and within such time as may be prescribed.

53c. Subs. for the word and figures "section 37" by the CGST (Amendment) Act, 2018, (No.31 of 2018), Dt.30.08.2018. **w.e.f.01-02-2019** by N.No.02/2019- (CT) , Dt. 29-01-2019.

(*10*) The amount in respect of which any discrepancy is communicated under sub-section (*9*) and which is not rectified by the supplier in his valid return or the operator in his statement for the month in which discrepancy is communicated, shall be added to the output tax liability of the said supplier, where the value of outward supplies furnished by the operator is more than the value of outward supplies furnished by the supplier, in his return for the month succeeding the month in which the discrepancy is communicated in such manner as may be prescribed.

(*11*) The concerned supplier, in whose output tax liability any amount has been added under sub-section (*10*), shall pay the tax payable in respect of such supply along with interest, at the rate specified under sub-section (*1*) of section 50 on the amount so added from the date such tax was due till the date of its payment.

(*12*) Any authority not below the rank of Deputy Commissioner may serve a notice, either before or during the course of any proceedings under this Act, requiring the operator to furnish such details relating to—

(*a*) supplies of goods or services or both effected through such operator during any period; or

(*b*) stock of goods held by the suppliers making supplies through such operator in the godowns or warehouses, by whatever name called, managed by such operator and declared as additional places of business by such suppliers,

as may be specified in the notice.

(*13*) Every operator on whom a notice has been served under sub-section (*12*) shall furnish the required information within fifteen working days of the date of service of such notice.

(*14*) Any person who fails to furnish the information required by the notice served under sub-section (*12*) shall, without prejudice to any action that may be taken under section 122, be liable to a penalty which may extend to twenty-five thousand rupees.

***Explanation*.—For the purposes of this section, the expression "concerned supplier" shall mean the supplier of goods or services or both making supplies through the operator.**

[54][Sec. 53. Transfer of input tax credit.

On utilisation of input tax credit availed under this Act for payment of tax dues under the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (*5*) of section 49, as reflected in the valid return furnished under sub-section (*1*)of section 39, the amount collected as central tax shall stand reduced by an amount equal to such credit so utilised and the Central Government shall transfer an amount equal to the amount so reduced from the central tax account to the integrated tax account in such manner and within such time as may be prescribed.

54.Sec.53 came into force on **01-07-2017**, vide N. No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

[54a][Sec.53A.Transfer of certain amounts. Where any amount has been transferred from the electronic cash ledger under this Act to the electronic cash ledger under the State Goods and Services Tax Act or the Union territory Goods and Services Tax Act, the Government shall, transfer to the State tax account or the Union territory tax account, an amount equal to the amount transferred from the electronic cash ledger, in such manner and within such time as may be prescribed.]

54a.Inserted the section by the Finance (No.2) Act No.23 of 2019, dt.01.08.2019. **w.e.f. 01-01-2020,** by N.No. 01/2020- (CT) , Dt. 01-01-2020

CHAPTER XI
REFUNDS

[55][Sec. 54. Refund of tax.*

(*1*) Any person claiming refund of any tax and interest, if any, paid on such tax or any other amount paid by him, may make an application before the expiry of two years from the relevant date in such form and manner as may be prescribed:

[Note: See Circular No. 94/13/2019-GST, Dated 28th March, 2019;
Circular No. 17/17/2017 – GST, Dated the 15th November, 2017,
Circular No. 125/44/2019 – GST, Fully electronic refund process through FORM GST RFD-01, List of all statements, **Rules 89 to 96, Forms GST RFD-01 to GST RFD-11.**
Circular No. 175/07/2022 – GST, Dt.06-07-2022- Manner of filing refund of unutilized ITC on account of export of electricity - Noti. No.9/2022-CT,dt.5-07-2022.
Circular No. 172/04/2022 – GST, Dt.06-07-2022- Clarification on various issue pertaining to GST]

*** (i) extends the time limit specified under sub-section (10) of section 73 for issuance of order under sub-section (9) of section 73 of the said Act, for recovery of tax not paid or short paid or of input tax credit wrongly availed or utilized, in respect of a tax period for the financial year 2017-18, up to the 30th day of September, 2023;**
(ii) excludes the period from the 1st day of March, 2020 to the 28th day of February, 2022 for computation of period of limitation under sub-section (10) of section 73 of the said Act for issuance of order under sub-section (9) of section 73 of the said Act, for recovery of erroneous refund;
(iii) excludes the period from the 1st day of March, 2020 to the 28th day of February, 2022 for computation of period of limitation for filing refund application under section 54 or section 55 of the said Act.
This notification shall be deemed to have come into force with effect from the 1st day of March, 2020."by N.No. 13/2022-CT, Dt. 05-07-2022

55.Sec.54 came into force on **01-07-2017**, vide Noti. No.9/2017-CT,dt.28-06-2017.

Provided that a registered person, claiming refund of any balance in the electronic cash ledger in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (*6*) of section 49, may claim such refund in **[such form and] manner as may be prescribed.

Subs. for the words and figures "the return furnished under section 39 in such**" by Finance Act, 2022 (No.6 of 2022) ., w.e.f. 01-10-2022, by N.No.18/2022 (CT), Dt. 28-09-2022.

(2) **A specialised agency of the United Nations Organisation or any Multilateral Financial Institution and Organisation notified under the United Nations (Privileges and Immunities)Act, 1947 (46 of 1947), Consulate or Embassy of foreign countries or any other person or class of persons, as notified under section 55, entitled to a refund of tax paid by it on inward supplies of goods or services or both, may make an application for such refund, in such form and manner as may be prescribed, before the expiry of ***[two years] from the last day of the quarter in which such supply was received.**

***Subs. for the words and figures "**six months**" by Finance Act, 2022 (No.6 of 2022) ., w.e.f. 01-10-2022, by N.No.18/2022 (CT), Dt. 28-09-2022.

[Note: See Secs.107(6), 112(8), Rule 89(2)(a), Forms GST REF-01,]

(3) **Subject to the provisions of sub-section (*10*), a registered person may claim refund of any unutilised input tax credit at the end of any tax period:**

[Note: See Rule 89(2)(h),]

See Circlar No.18/18/2017-GST, Dated the 16th November 2017

Circular No. 37/11/2018-GST, Dated the 15th March, 2018- for export, Circular No. 45/19/2018-GST, Dated the 30th May, 2018- Exporter of exempted or non-GST goods & LUT/bond is not required., **Circular No. 160/16/2021-GST, Dt.** 20th September, 2021, **Clarification in respect of certain GST related issues –Debit Note, ITC, DC, QR CODE,** Secs.16(4), w.e.f. 01-01-2021, 34-**availment of refund of accumulated ITC, Rule 48(4), Circular No. 67/41/2018-DOR, Dated the 28th September,2018, See Circular No. 166/22/2021-GST, Dt. 17th November, 2021-Clarification on certain refund related issues, Secs.54(1), 51 & 52, (TDS/TCS), Rule 89(2)(m).**

Circular No. 173/05/2022 – GST, Dt.06-07-2022- Clarification on issue of claiming refund under inverted duty structure where the supplier is supplying goods under some concessional notification

Provided that no refund of unutilised input tax credit shall be allowed in cases other than–

(*i*) zero rated supplies made without payment of tax;

(*ii*) where the credit has accumulated on account of rate of tax on inputs being higher than the rate of tax on output supplies (other than nil rated or fully exempt supplies), except supplies of goods or services or both as may be notified by the Government on the recommendations of the Council:

Provided further that no refund of unutilised input tax credit shall be allowed incases where the goods exported out of India are subjected to export duty:

Provided also that no refund of input tax credit shall be allowed, if the supplier of goods or services or both avails of drawback in respect of central tax or claims refund of the integrated tax paid on such supplies.

(*4*) The application shall be accompanied by—

(*a*) such documentary evidence as may be prescribed to establish that a refund is due to the applicant; and

(*b*) such documentary or other evidence (including the documents referred to in section 33) as the applicant may furnish to establish that the amount of tax and interest, if any, paid on such tax or any other amount paid in relation to which such refund is claimed was collected from, or paid by, him and the incidence of such tax and interest had not been passed on to any other person:

Provided that where the amount claimed as refund is less than two lakh rupees, it shall not be necessary for the applicant to furnish any documentary and other evidences but he may file a declaration, based on the documentary or other evidences available with him, certifying that the

incidence of such tax and interest had not been passed on to any other person.

(5) If, on receipt of any such application, the proper officer is satisfied that the whole or part of the amount claimed as refund is refundable, he may make an order accordingly and the amount so determined shall be credited to the Fund referred to in section 57.

See **Circular No. 3/3/2017 – GST, Dated the 5th July,2017-DCCT or ACCT**
[Note: See Secs.57, Rule 92, Order sanctioning refund, Forms GST REF-06,]

(*6*) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (*5*), the proper officer may, in the case of any claim for refund on account of zero-rated supply of goods or services or both made by registered persons, other than such category of registered persons as maybe notified by the Government on the recommendations of the Council, refund on a provisional basis, ninety per cent. of the total amount so claimed, excluding the amount of input tax credit provisionally accepted, in such manner and subject to such conditions, limitations and safeguards as may be prescribed and thereafter make an order under sub-section (*5*) for final settlement of the refund claim after due verification of documents furnished by the applicant.

See **Circular No. 3/3/2017 – GST, Dated the 5th July,2017-DCCT or ACCT,**
[Note: See Rule 91, Grant of provisional refund, Forms GST REF-04,]

(*7*) The proper officer shall issue the order under sub-section (*5*) within sixty days from the date of receipt of application complete in all respects.

See **Circular No. 3/3/2017 – GST, Dated the 5th July,2017-DCCT or ACCT,**
[Note: See Rule 90, Acknowledgement in Forms GST REF-02,]

(*8*) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (*5*), the refundable amount shall, instead of being credited to the Fund, be paid to the applicant, if such amount is relatable to—

(*a*) refund of tax paid on [55a][export] of goods or services or both or on inputs or input services used in making such [55a][exports];

55a.Subs. for the words "zero-rated supplies" by the CGST (Amendment) Act,2018, (No.31 of 2018), Dt.30.08.2018. w.e.f.01-02-2019 by N.No.02/2019- (CT) , Dt. 29-01-2019

(*b*) refund of unutilised input tax credit under sub-section (*3*);

(*c*) refund of tax paid on a supply which is not provided, either wholly or partially, and for which invoice has not been issued, or where a refund voucher has been issued;

(*d*) refund of tax in pursuance of section 77;

(*e*) the tax and interest, if any, or any other amount paid by the applicant, if he had not passed on the incidence of such tax and interest to any other person; or

(*f*) the tax or interest borne by such other class of applicants as the Government may, on the recommendations of the Council, by notification, specify.

[Note: See Rule 92(5), Forms GST REF-05 & 06,]

55b[**(*8A*) The Government may disburse the refund of the State tax in such manner as may be prescribed.**]

55b.Inserted after sub-section by the Finance (No.2) Act No.23 of 2019, dt.01.08.2019. **w.e.f. 01-09-2019,** by N.No. 39/2019- (CT) , Dt. 31-08-2019

(*9*) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any judgment, decree, order or direction of the Appellate Tribunal or any court or in any other provisions of this Actor the rules made there under or in any other law for the time being in force, no refund shall be made except in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (*8*).

(*10*) Where any refund is due *[xxxx] to a registered person who has defaulted in furnishing any return or who is required to pay any tax, interest or penalty, which has not been stayed by any court, Tribunal or Appellate Authority by the specified date, the proper officer may—

(*a*) withhold payment of refund due until the said person has furnished there turn or paid the tax, interest or penalty, as the case may be;

(*b*) deduct from the refund due, any tax, interest, penalty, fee or any other amount which the taxable person is liable to pay but which remains unpaid under this Act or under the existing law.

***Explanation*.—For the purposes of this sub-section, the expression "specified date" shall mean the last date for filing an appeal under this Act.**

*Omitted the words, brackets and figure "under sub-section (3)" by Finance Act, 2022 (No.6 of 2022) ., **w.e.f. 01-10-2022, by N.No.18/2022 (CT), Dt. 28-09-2022.**

See **Circular No. 3/3/2017 – GST, Dated the 5th July,2017-DCCT or ACCT**

(*11*) Where an order giving rise to a refund is the subject matter of an appeal or further proceedings or where any other proceedings under this Act is pending and the Commissioner is of the opinion that grant of such refund is likely to adversely affect the revenue in the said appeal or other proceedings on account of malfeasance or fraud committed, he may, after giving the taxable person an opportunity of being heard, withhold the refund till such time a she may determine.

(*12*) Where a refund is withheld under sub-section (*11*), the taxable person shall, notwithstanding anything contained in section 56, be entitled to interest at such rate not exceeding six per cent. as may be notified on the recommendations of the Council, if as a result of the appeal or further proceedings he becomes entitled to refund.**

[** 6% rate of interest by N.No.13/2017 CT- 28-06-2017 w.e.f.**01-07-2017**]

(*13*) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this section, the amount of advance tax deposited by a casual taxable person or a non-resident taxable person under sub-section (*2*) of section 27, shall not be refunded unless such person has, in respect of the entire period for which the certificate of registration granted to him had remained in force, furnished all the returns required under section 39.

(*14*) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, no refund under sub-section (*5*) or sub-section (*6*) shall be paid to an applicant, if the amount is less than one thousand rupees.

***Explanation*.—For the purposes of this section,—**

(*1*) "refund" includes refund of tax paid on zero-rated supplies of goods or services or both or on inputs or input services used in making such zero-rated supplies, or refund of tax on the supply of goods regarded as deemed exports, or refund of unutilised input tax credit as provided under sub-section (*3*).

See Circular No. 147/03//2021-GST, Dt. 12th March, 2021- Refund for Deemed Export

(*2*) "relevant date" means—

(*a*) in the case of goods exported out of India where a refund of tax paid is available in respect of goods themselves or, as the case may be, the inputs or input services used in such goods,—

(*i*) if the goods are exported by sea or air, the date on which the ship or the aircraft in which such goods are loaded, leaves India; or

(*ii*) if the goods are exported by land, the date on which such goods pass the frontier; or

(*iii*) if the goods are exported by post, the date of despatch of goods by the Post Office concerned to a place outside India;

(*b*) in the case of supply of goods regarded as deemed exports where are fund of tax paid is available in respect of the goods, the date on which the return relating to such deemed exports is furnished;

***[(ba) in case of zero-rated supply of goods or services or both to a Special Economic Zone developer or a Special Economic Zone unit where a refund of tax paid is available in respect of such supplies themselves, or as the case may be, the inputs or input services used in such supplies, the due date for furnishing of return under section 39 in respect of such supplies;]**

* Inserted sub-clause by Finance Act, 2022 (No.6 of 2022) .,
w.e.f. 01-10-2022, by N.No.18/2022 (CT), Dt. 28-09-2022.

(*c*) in the case of services exported out of India where a refund of tax paid is available in respect of services themselves or, as the case may be, the inputs or input services used in such services, the date of—

(*i*) receipt of payment in convertible foreign exchange,[55b][or in Indian rupees wherever permitted by the Reserve Bank of India] where the supply of services had been completed prior to the receipt of such payment; or

55b.Inserted the words by the CGST (Amendment) Act, 2018, (No.31 of 2018), Dt.30.08.2018. **w.e.f.01-02-2019** by N.No.02/2019-(CT), Dt.29-01-2019.

(*ii*) issue of invoice, where payment for the services had been received in advance prior to the date of issue of the invoice;

(*d*) in case where the tax becomes refundable as a consequence of judgment, decree, order or direction of the Appellate Authority, Appellate Tribunal or any court, the date of communication of such judgment, decree, order or direction;

[55c][(*e*) in the case of refund unutilised input tax credit under clause (ii) of the first proviso to sub-section (3), the due date for furnishing of return under section 39 for the period in which such claim for refund arises;]

55c.Subs. for the sub clause "(*e*) in the case of refund of unutilised input tax credit under sub-section (*3*), the end of the financial year in which such claim for refund arises;" by the CGST (Amendment) Act, 2018, (No.31 of 2018), Dt.30.08.2018. **w.e.f.01-02-2019** by N.No.02/2019-(CT) , Dt. 29-01-2019.

(*f*) in the case where tax is paid provisionally under this Act or the rules made there under, the date of adjustment of tax after the final assessment thereof;

(*g*) in the case of a person, other than the supplier, the date of receipt of goods or services or both by such person; and

(*h*) in any other case, the date of payment of tax.

[56][Sec. 55. Refund in certain cases.*

The Government may, on the recommendations of the Council, by notification, specify any specialised agency of the United Nations Organisation or any Multilateral Financial Institution and Organisation notified under the United Nations (Privileges and Immunities) Act, 1947 (46 of 1947), Consulate or Embassy of foreign countries and any other person or class of persons as may be specified in this behalf, who shall, subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be prescribed, be entitled to claim a refund of taxes paid on the notified supplies of goods or services or both received by them.

See Circular No. 106/25/2019-GST, Dt.29th June,2019, N.No. 11/2019-CT (Rate), 10/2019-IT (Rate) and 11/2019-UTT (Rate) all dated 29.06.2019 - supply of goods to outgoing international tourists,

56. Section 54 came into force on **01-07-2017**, vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

[Note: See Rule 95, Refund of Tax to certain persons, Form GST REF-10,]

* **(i) extends the time limit specified under sub-section (10) of section 73 for issuance of order under sub-section (9) of section 73 of the said Act, for recovery of tax not paid or short paid or of input tax credit wrongly availed or utilized, in respect of a tax period for the financial year 2017-18, up to the 30th day of September, 2023;**
(ii) excludes the period from the 1st day of March, 2020 to the 28th day of February, 2022 for computation of period of limitation under sub-section (10) of section 73 of the said Act for issuance of order under sub-section (9) of section 73 of the said Act, for recovery of erroneous refund;
(iii) excludes the period from the 1st day of March, 2020 to the 28th day of February, 2022 for computation of period of limitation for filing refund application under section 54 or section 55 of the said Act.
This notification shall be deemed to have come into force with effect from the 1st day of March, 2020."by N.No. 13/2022-CT, Dt. 05-07-2022

[57][Sec. 56. Interest on delayed refunds.

If any tax ordered to be refunded under sub-section (*5*) of section 54 to any applicant is not refunded within sixty days from the date of receipt of application under sub-section (*1*) of that section, **interest at such rate not exceeding six per cent. as may be specified in the notification issued by the Government on the recommendations of the Council shall be payable in respect of such refund from the date immediately after the expiry of sixty days from the date of receipt of application under the said sub-section till the date of refund of such tax:

[Note: See Rule 94, Sanction interest on delayed refund, Form GST REF-05,]

57. Sec.56 came into force on **01-07-2017,** vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

[** 6% rate of interest by N.No.13/2017 CT- 28-06-2017, **w.e.f.01-07-2017.**]

Provided that where any claim of refund arises from an order passed by an adjudicating authority or Appellate Authority or Appellate Tribunal or court which has attained finality and the same is not refunded within sixty days from the date of receipt of application filed consequent to such order, **interest at such rate not exceeding nine per cent. as may be notified by the Government on the recommendations of the Council shall be payable in respect of such refund from the date immediately after the expiry of sixty days from the date of receipt of application till the date of refund.

[** 9% rate of interest by N.No.13/2017 CT- 28-06-2017. **w.e.f.01-07-2017**]

***Explanation*.—For the purposes of this section, where any order of refund is made by an Appellate Authority, Appellate Tribunal or any court against an order of the proper officer under sub-section (*5*) of section 54, the order passed by the Appellate Authority, Appellate Tribunal or by the court shall be deemed to be an order passed under the said sub-section (*5*).**

[58][Sec. 57. Consumer Welfare Fund.

The Government shall constitute a Fund, to be called the Consumer Welfare Fund and there shall be credited to the Fund,—

(*a*) the amount referred to in sub-section (*5*) of section 54;
(*b*) any income from investment of the amount credited to the Fund; and
(*c*) such other monies received by it, in such manner as may be prescribed.

58. Sec 57 came into force on **01-07-2017**, vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

[59][Sec. 58. Utilisation of Funds.

(*1*) All sums credited to the Fund shall be utilised by the Government for the welfare of the consumers in such manner as may be prescribed.

59. Sec.58 came into force on **01-07-2017**, vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

(*2*) The Government or the authority specified by it shall maintain proper and separate account and other relevant records in relation to the Fund and prepare an annual statement of accounts in such form as may be prescribed in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India.

CHAPTER XII

ASSESSMENT

[60][Sec. 59. Self-assessment.

Every registered person shall self-assess the taxes payable under this Act and furnish a return for each tax period as specified under section 39.

[Note: See Rules 61, 62, 63, 65 & 66, Forms GSTR-3 to GSTR-7]

60. Sec.59 came into force on **01-07-2017**, vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

[61][Sec. 60. Provisional Assessment.

(*1*) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (*2*), where the taxable person is unable to determine the value of goods or services or both or determine the rate of tax applicable thereto, he may request the proper officer in writing giving reasons for payment of tax on a provisional basis and the proper officer shall pass an order, within a period not later than ninety days from the date of receipt of such request, allowing payment of tax on provisional basis at such rate or on such value as may be specified by him.

[Note: See Rule 98, Forms GST ASMT-01 to 04]
See **Circular No. 3/3/2017 – GST, Dated the 5th July,2017-DCCT or ACCT**

61. Sec.60 came into force on **01-07-2017**, vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

(*2*) The payment of tax on provisional basis may be allowed, if the taxable person executes a bond in such form as may be prescribed, and with such surety or security as the proper officer may deem fit, binding the taxable person for payment of the difference between the amount of tax as may be finally assessed and the amount of tax provisionally assessed.

[Note: See Rule 98(4), Form GST ASMT-05]
See **Circular No. 3/3/2017 – GST, Dated the 5th July,2017-DCCT or ACCT**

(*3*) The proper officer shall, within a period not exceeding six months from the date of the communication of the order issued under sub-section (*1*), pass the final assessment order after taking into account such information as may be required for finalizing the assessment:

Provided that the period specified in this sub-section may, on sufficient cause being shown and for reasons to be recorded in writing, be extended by the Joint Commissioner or Additional Commissioner for a further period not exceeding six months and by the Commissioner for such further period not exceeding four years.

[Note: See Rule 98(5), Forms GST ASMT-06 & 07]
See **Circular No. 3/3/2017 – GST, Dated the 5th July,2017-DCCT or ACCT**

(*4*) The registered person shall be liable to pay interest on any tax payable on the supply of goods or services or both under provisional assessment but not paid on the due date specified under sub-section (*7*) of section 39 or the rules made there under, at the rate specified under sub-section (*1*) of section 50, from the first day after the due date of payment of tax in respect of the said supply of goods or services or both till the date of actual payment, whether such amount is paid before or after the issuance of order for final assessment.

(*5*)Where the registered person is entitled to a refund consequent to the order of final assessment under sub-section (*3*), subject to the provisions of sub-section (*8*) of section 54, interest shall be paid on such refund as provided in section 56.

[62][Sec. 61. Scrutiny of returns.

(*1*) The proper officer may scrutinize the return and related particulars furnished by the registered person to verify the correctness of the return and inform him of the discrepancies noticed, if any, in such manner as may be prescribed and seek his explanation thereto.

[Note: See Rule 99(1), Forms GST ASMT-10 to 12]
See **Circular No. 3/3/2017 – GST, Dated the 5th July,2017-Supt.CT**
62. Sec.61 came into force on **01-07-2017**, vide N.No.9/2017-CT, dt28-06-2017.

(*2*) In case the explanation is found acceptable, the registered person shall be informed accordingly and no further action shall be taken in this regard.

(*3*) In case no satisfactory explanation is furnished within a period of thirty days of being informed by the proper officer or such further period as may be permitted by him or where the registered person, after accepting the discrepancies, fails to take the corrective measure in his return for the month in which the discrepancy is accepted, the proper officer may initiate appropriate action including those under section 65 or section 66 or section 67,or proceed to determine the tax and other dues under section 73 or section 74.

See **Circular No. 3/3/2017 – GST, Dated the 5th July,2017-Supt.CT**

[63][Sec. 62. Assessment of non-filers of returns.

(*1*) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in section 73 or section 74,where a registered person fails to furnish the return under section 39 or section 45, even after the service of a notice under section 46, the proper officer may proceed to assess the tax liability of the said person to the best of his judgment taking into account all the relevant material which is available or which he has gathered and issue an assessment order within a period of five years from the date specified under section 44 for furnishing of the annual return for the financial year to which the tax not paid relates.

[Note: See Rule 100, Forms GST ASMT-13, GST DRC-07]
See **Circular No. 3/3/2017 – GST, Dated the 5th July,2017-Supt.CT**
63. Sec.62 came into force on **01-07-2017,** vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

(*2*) Where the registered person furnishes a valid return within thirty days of the service of the assessment order under sub-section (*1*), the said assessment order shall be deemed to have been withdrawn but the liability for payment of interest under sub-section (*1*) of section 50 or for payment of late fee under section 47 shall continue.

[64][Sec. 63. Assessment of unregistered persons.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in section 73 or section74, where a taxable person fails to obtain registration even though liable to do so or whose registration has been cancelled under sub-section (*2*) of section 29 but who was liable to pay tax, the proper officer may

proceed to assess the tax liability of such taxable person to the best of his judgment for the relevant tax periods and issue an assessment order within a period of five years from the date specified under section 44 for furnishing of the annual return for the financial year to which the tax not paid relates:

Provided that no such assessment order shall be passed without giving the person an opportunity of being heard.

[Note: See Secs. 29(2), 73 & 74, Rule 100(2), Forms GST ASMT-14 & 15, GST DRC-01 & 07]

See **Circular No. 3/3/2017 – GST, Dated the 5th July,2017-DCCT or ACCT**

64. Sec.63 came into force on **01-07-2017,** videNoti.No.9/2017-CT,dt.28-06-2017.

[65][Sec. 64. Summary assessment in certain special cases.

(*1*) The proper officer may, on any evidence showing a tax liability of a person coming to his notice, with the previous permission of Additional Commissioner or Joint Commissioner, proceed to assess the tax liability of such person to protect the interest of revenue and issue an assessment order, if he has sufficient grounds to believe that any delay in doing so may adversely affect the interest of revenue:

Provided that where the taxable person to whom the liability pertains is not ascertainable and such liability pertains to supply of goods, the person in charge of such goods shall be deemed to be the taxable person liable to be assessed and liable to pay tax and any other amount due under this section.

[Note: See Rule 100(3), Forms GST ASMT-16, GST DRC-07]

See **Circular No. 3/3/2017 – GST, Dated the 5th July,2017-DCCT or ACCT**

65. Sec.64 came into force on **01-07-2017,** vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT,dt.28-06-2017.

(*2*) On an application made by the taxable person within thirty days from the date of receipt of order passed under sub-section (*1*) or on his own motion, if the Additional Commissioner or Joint Commissioner considers that such order is erroneous, he may withdraw such order and follow the procedure laid down in section 73 or section 74.

[Note: See Rule 100(4), Forms GST ASMT-17 & 18]

CHAPTER XIII

AUDIT

[66][Sec. 65. Audit by tax authorities.

(*1*) The Commissioner or any officer authorised by him, by way of a general or a specific order, may undertake audit of any registered person for such period, at such frequency and in such manner as may be prescribed.

[Note: See Rules 101 & 102, Forms GST ADT-01 to 04]

66.Sec.65 came into force on **01-07-2017**, vide Noti.No.9/2017, dt.28-06-2017.

(*2*) The officers referred to in sub-section (*1*) may conduct audit at the place of business of the registered person or in their office.

(*3*) The registered person shall be informed by way of a notice not less than fifteen working days prior to the conduct of audit in such manner as may be prescribed.

(*4*) The audit under sub-section (*1*) shall be completed within a period of three months from the date of commencement of the audit:

Provided that where the Commissioner is satisfied that audit in respect of such registered person cannot be completed within three months, he may, for the reasons to be recorded in writing, extend the period by a further period not exceeding six months.

***Explanation*.–For the purposes of this sub-section, the expression "commencement of audit" shall mean the date on which the records and other documents, called for by the tax authorities, are made available by the registered person or the actual institution of audit at the place of business, whichever is later.**

(*5*) During the course of audit, the authorised officer may require the registered person,—

(*i*) to afford him the necessary facility to verify the books of account or other documents as he may require;

(*ii*) **to furnish such information as he may require and render assistance for timely completion of the audit.**

(*6*) **On conclusion of audit, the proper officer shall, within thirty days, inform the registered person, whose records are audited, about the findings, his rights and obligations and the reasons for such findings.**

[Note: See Rule 101(5), Form GST ADT-02]
See **Circular No. 3/3/2017 – GST, Dated the 5th July,2017-DCCT or ACCT**

(*7*) **Where the audit conducted under sub-section (*1*) results in detection of tax not paid or short paid or erroneously refunded, or input tax credit wrongly availed or utilised, the proper officer may initiate action under section 73 or section 74.**

See **Circular No. 3/3/2017 – GST, Dated the 5th July,2017-Supt.CT**

[67][Sec. 66. Special Audit.

(*1*) **If at any stage of scrutiny, inquiry, investigation or any other proceedings before him, any officer not below the rank of Assistant Commissioner, having regard to the nature and complexity of the case and the interest of revenue, is of the opinion that the value has not been correctly declared or the credit availed is not within the normal limits, he may, with the prior approval of the Commissioner, direct such registered person by a communication in writing to get his records including books of account examined and audited by a chartered accountant or a cost accountant as may be nominated by the Commissioner.**

[Note: See Rule 102, Forms GST ADT-03 & 04]

67. Sec.66 came into force on **01-07-2017**, vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

(*2*) **The chartered accountant or cost accountant so nominated shall, within the period of ninety days, submit a report of such audit duly signed and certified by him to the said Assistant Commissioner mentioning therein such other particulars as may be specified:**

Provided that the Assistant Commissioner may, on an application made to him in this behalf by the registered person or the chartered accountant or

cost accountant or for any material and sufficient reason, extend the said period by a further period of ninety days.

(*3*) The provisions of sub-section (*1*) shall have effect notwithstanding that the accounts of the registered person have been audited under any other provisions of this Actor any other law for the time being in force.

(*4*) The registered person shall be given an opportunity of being heard in respect of any material gathered on the basis of special audit under sub-section (*1*) which is proposed to be used in any proceedings against him under this Act or the rules made there under.

(*5*) The expenses of the examination and audit of records under sub-section (*1*), including the remuneration of such chartered accountant or cost accountant, shall be determined and paid by the Commissioner and such determination shall be final.

(*6*) Where the special audit conducted under sub-section (*1*) results in detection of tax not paid or short paid or erroneously refunded, or input tax credit wrongly availed or utilised, the proper officer may initiate action under section 73 or section 74.

See **Circular No. 3/3/2017 – GST, Dated the 5th July,2017-Supt.CT**

CHAPTER XIV

INSPECTION, SEARCH, SEIZURE AND ARREST

[68][Sec. 67. Power of inspection search and seizure.

(*1*) Where the proper officer, not below the rank of Joint Commissioner, has reasons to believe that—

(*a*) a taxable person has suppressed any transaction relating to supply of goods or services or both or the stock of goods in hand, or has claimed input tax credit in excess of his entitlement under this Act or has indulged in contravention of any of the provisions of this Act or the rules made there under to evade tax under this Act; or

(*b*) any person engaged in the business of transporting goods or an owner or operator of a warehouse or a godown or any other place is keeping goods which have escaped payment of tax or has kept his accounts or goods in such a manner as is likely to cause evasion of tax payable under this Act,

he may authorise in writing any other officer of central tax to inspect any places of business of the taxable person or the persons engaged in the business of transporting goods or the owner or the operator of warehouse or godown or any other place.

[Note: See Rules 139 to 141, Forms GST INS-01 to GST INS-05]

68. Sec.67 came into force on **01-07-2017**, vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT,dt.28-06-2017.
See **Circular No. 3/3/2017 – GST, Dated the 5th July,2017-Addl.CCT or JCCT**

(*2*) Where the proper officer, not below the rank of Joint Commissioner, either pursuant to an inspection carried out under sub-section (*1*) or otherwise, has reasons to believe that any goods liable to confiscation or any documents or books or things, which in his opinion shall be useful for or relevant to any proceedings under this Act, are secreted in any place, he may authorise in writing any other officer of central tax to search and seize or may himself search and seize such goods, documents or books or things:

Provided that where it is not practicable to seize any such goods, the proper officer, or any officer authorised by him, may serve on the owner or the custodian of the goods an order that he shall not remove, part with,

or otherwise deal with the goods except with the previous permission of such officer:

Provided further that the documents or books or things so seized shall be retained by such officer only for so long as may be necessary for their examination and for any inquiry or proceedings under this Act.

See **Circular No. 3/3/2017 – GST, Dated the 5th July,2017-Addl.CCT or JCCT**

(*3*) The documents, books or things referred to in sub-section (*2*) or any other documents, books or things produced by a taxable person or any other person, which have not been relied upon for the issue of notice under this Act or the rules made there under, shall be returned to such person within a period not exceeding thirty days of the issue of the said notice.

(*4*) The officer authorised under sub-section (*2*) shall have the power to seal or break open the door of any premises or to break open any *almirah*, electronic devices, box, receptacle in which any goods, accounts, registers or documents of the person are suspected to be concealed, where access to such premises, *almirah*, electronic devices, box or receptacle is denied.

(*5*) The person from whose custody any documents are seized under sub-section (*2*) shall be entitled to make copies thereof or take extracts there from in the presence of an authorised officer at such place and time as such officer may indicate in this behalf except where making such copies or taking such extracts may, in the opinion of the proper officer, prejudicially affect the investigation.

See **Circular No. 3/3/2017 – GST, Dated the 5th July,2017-Addl.CCT or JCCT**

(*6*) The goods so seized under sub-section (*2*) shall be released, on a provisional basis, upon execution of a bond and furnishing of a security, in such manner and of such quantum, respectively, as may be prescribed or on payment of applicable tax, interest and penalty payable, as the case may be.

(*7*) Where any goods are seized under sub-section (*2*) and no notice in respect thereof is given within six months of the seizure of the goods, the goods shall be returned to the person from whose possession they were seized:

Provided that the period of six months may, on sufficient cause being shown, be extended by the proper officer for a further period not exceeding six months.

See **Circular No. 3/3/2017 – GST, Dated the 5th July,2017-Prinl. CCT or JCCT**

(*8*) The Government may, having regard to the perishable or hazardous nature of any goods, depreciation in the value of the goods with the passage of time, constraints of storage space for the goods or any other relevant considerations, by notification, specify the goods or class of goods which shall, as soon as may be after its seizure under sub-section (*2*), be disposed of by the proper officer in such manner as may be prescribed.

(*9*) Where any goods, being goods specified under sub-section (*8*), have been seized by a proper officer, or any officer authorised by him under sub-section (*2*), he shall prepare an inventory of such goods in such manner as may be prescribed.

See **Circular No. 3/3/2017 – GST, Dated the 5th July,2017-Addl.CCT or JCCT**

(*10*) The provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973(2 of 1974), relating to search and seizure, shall, so far as may be, apply to search and seizure under this section subject to the modification that sub-section (*5*) of section 165 of the said Code shall have effect as if for the word "Magistrate", wherever it occurs, the word "Commissioner" were substituted.

(*11*) Where the proper officer has reasons to believe that any person has evaded or is attempting to evade the payment of any tax, he may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, seize the accounts, registers or documents of such person produced before him and shall grant a receipt for the same, and shall retain the same for so long as may be necessary in connection with any proceedings under this Act or the rules made there under for prosecution.

See **Circular No. 3/3/2017 – GST, Dated the 5th July,2017-Supt.CT**

(*12*) The Commissioner or an officer authorised by him may cause purchase of any goods or services or both by any person authorised by him from the business premises of any taxable person, to check the issue of tax invoices or bills of supply by such taxable person, and on return of goods so purchased by such officer, such taxable person or any person in charge of the business premises shall refund the amount so paid towards the goods after cancelling any tax invoice or bill of supply issued earlier.

[69][Sec. 68. Inspection of goods in movement.

(*1*) The Government may require the person in charge of a conveyance carrying any consignment of goods of value exceeding such amount as may be specified to carry with him such documents and such devices as may be prescribed.

[Note: See Rules 138 to 138D, Forms GST EWB-01…, GST MOV… & devices for verification, Circular No.41/15/2018, Dt.13-04-2018]

Circular No. 3/3/2017 – GST, dated 05.07.2017, **Rule .138B**

See Forms GST MOV- 1 to 11,

Circular No. 49/23/2018-GST, Dated the 21st June, 2018-Modification for inspection of goods in movement

69. Sec.68 came into force on **01-07-2017**, vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

(*2*) The details of documents required to be carried under sub-section (*1*) shall be validated in such manner as may be prescribed.

(*3*) Where any conveyance referred to in sub-section (*1*) is intercepted by the proper officer at any place, he may require the person in charge of the said conveyance to produce the documents prescribed under the said sub-section and devices for verification, and the said person shall be liable to produce the documents and devices and also allow the inspection of goods.

See **Circular No. 3/3/2017 – GST, Dated the 5th July,2017-Inspector of CT**

[70][Sec. 69. Power to arrest.

(*1*) Where the Commissioner has reasons to believe that a person has committed any offence specified in clause (*a*) or clause (*b*) or clause (*c*) or clause (*d*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 132 which is punishable under clause (*i*) or (*ii*) of sub-section (*1*), or sub-section (*2*) of the said section, he may, by order, authorise any officer of central tax to arrest such person.

[Note: See Offence u/ Secs.132(1)(a) to 132(1)(d)]

70. Sec.69 came into force on **01-07-2017**, vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

(*2*) Where a person is arrested under sub-section (*1*) for an offence specified under sub-section(*5*) of section 132, the officer authorised to arrest the

person shall inform such person of the grounds of arrest and produce him before a Magistrate within twenty-four hours.

[Note: See Offence u/ Secs.132(5) grounds of arrest, cognizable offences and non-bailable]

(*3*) Subject to the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973(2 of 1974),—

(*a*) where a person is arrested under sub-section (*1*) for any offence specified under sub-section (*4*) of section 132, he shall be admitted to bail or in default of bail, forwarded to the custody of the Magistrate;

(*b*) in the case of a non-cognizable and bailable offence, the Deputy Commissioner or the Assistant Commissioner shall, for the purpose of releasing an arrested person on bail or otherwise, have the same powers and be subject to the same provisions as an officer-in-charge of a police station.

[71][Sec. 70. Power to summon persons to give evidence and produce documents.

(*1*) The proper officer under this Act shall have power to summon any person whose attendance he considers necessary either to give evidence or to produce a document or any other thing in any inquiry in the same manner, as provided in the case of a civil court under the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (5 of 1908).

71. Sec.70 came into force on **01-07-2017**, vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017. See **Circular No. 3/3/2017 – GST, Dated the 5th July,2017-Supt.CT**

(*2*) Every such inquiry referred to in sub-section (*1*) shall be deemed to be a "judicial proceedings" within the meaning of section 193 and section 228 of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860).

[72][Sec. 71. Access to business premises.

(*1*) Any officer under this Act, authorised by the proper officer not below the rank of Joint Commissioner, shall have access to any place of business of a registered person to inspect books of account, documents, computers, computer

programs, computer software whether installed in a computer or otherwise and such other things as he may require and which may be available at such place, for the purposes of carrying out any audit, scrutiny, verification and checks as may be necessary to safeguard the interest of revenue.

72.Sec.71 came into force on **01-07-2017,** vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.
See **Circular No. 3/3/2017 – GST, Dated the 5th July,2017-Addl.CCT or JCCT**

(*2*) Every person in charge of place referred to in sub-section (*1*) shall, on demand, make available to the officer authorised under sub-section (*1*) or the audit party deputed by the proper officer or a cost accountant or chartered accountant nominated under section 66—

(*i*) such records as prepared or maintained by the registered person and declared to the proper officer in such manner as may be prescribed;

(*ii*) trial balance or its equivalent;

(*iii*) statements of annual financial accounts, duly audited, wherever required;

(*iv*) cost audit report, if any, under section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 (18 of 2013) ;

(*v*) the income-tax audit report, if any, under section 44AB of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) ; and

(*vi*) any other relevant record,

for the scrutiny by the officer or audit party or the chartered accountant or cost accountant within a period not exceeding fifteen working days from the day when such demand is made, or such further period as may be allowed by the said officer or the audit party or the chartered accountant or cost accountant.

See **Circular No. 3/3/2017 – GST, Dated the 5th July,2017-Addl.CCT or JCCT**

[73][Sec. 72. Officers to assist proper officers.

(*1*) All officers of Police, Railways, Customs, and those officers engaged in the collection of land revenue, including village officers, officers of State tax and officers of Union territory tax shall assist the proper officers in the implementation of this Act.

(*2*) The Government may, by notification, empower and require any other class of officers to assist the proper officers in the implementation of this Act when called upon to do so by the Commissioner.

73. Sec.72 came into force on **01-07-2017**, vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

CHAPTER XV

DEMANDS AND RECOVERY

[74][Sec. 73. Determination of tax not paid or short paid or erroneously refunded or input tax credit wrongly availed or utilised for any reason other than fraud or any wilful-misstatement or suppression of facts.

(*1*) Where it appears to the proper officer that any tax has not been paid or short paid or erroneously refunded, or where input tax credit has been wrongly availed or utilized for any reason, other than the reason of fraud or any wilful-misstatement or suppression of facts to evade tax, he shall serve notice on the person chargeable with tax which has not been so paid or which has been so short paid or to whom the refund has erroneously been made, or who has wrongly availed or utilised input tax credit, requiring him to show cause as to why he should not pay the amount specified in the notice along with interest payable thereon under section 50 and a penalty leviable under the provisions of this Act or the rules made there under.

[Note: See Rules 100(2), 117(3), 121, 142, Summary of SCN in Form GST DRC-01]

74. Sec.73 came into force on **01-07-2017**, vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

See **Circular No. 3/3/2017 – GST, Dated the 5th July,2017-Supt. CT,**

Circular No. 31/05/2018 – GST, Dated the 9th February 2018

Monetary limit of the amount of tax not exceeding Rs 10/20 lakh for issuance of SCN and passing of orders U/S. 73 & 74 by Supt. of CT, Above Rs. 10 / 20 lakhs and not exceeding Rs 1/ 2crores by DC/AC CT & Above Rs. 1 / 2 crores without any limit by Addl./JC CT

Circular No. 171/03/2022 – GST, Dt.06-07-2022 - Clarification on various issues relating to applicability of demand and penalty provisions under the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 in respect of transactions involving fake invoices

(2) The proper officer shall issue the notice under sub-section (*1*) at least three months prior to the time limit specified in sub-section (*10*) for issuance of order.

[See Sec.73(10)- Three year]

See **Circular No. 3/3/2017 – GST, Dated the 5th July,2017-Supt. CT**

(*3*) Where a notice has been issued for any period under sub-section (*1*), the proper officer may serve a statement, containing the details of tax not paid or short paid or erroneously refunded or input tax credit wrongly availed or utilised for such periods other than those covered under sub-section (*1*), on the person chargeable with tax.

[Note: See Rule 142, Summary of Statement in Form GST DRC-02]

See **Circular No. 3/3/2017 – GST, Dated the 5th July,2017-Supt. CT**

(*4*) The service of such statement shall be deemed to be service of notice on such person under sub-section (*1*), subject to the condition that the grounds relied upon for such tax periods other than those covered under sub-section (*1*) are the same as are mentioned in the earlier notice.

(*5*) The person chargeable with tax may, before service of notice under sub-section (*1*) or, as the case may be, the statement under sub-section (*3*), pay the amount of tax along with interest payable thereon under section 50 on the basis of his own ascertainment of such tax or the tax as ascertained by the proper officer and inform the proper officer in writing of such payment.

[Note: See Rule 142(2), Payment made voluntarily in Form GST DRC-03 & Ack. of acceptance of payment made voluntarily in Form GST DRC- 04]

See **Circular No. 3/3/2017 – GST, Dated the 5th July,2017-Supt. CT**

(*6*) The proper officer, on receipt of such information, shall not serve any notice under sub-section (*1*) or, as the case may be, the statement under sub-section (*3*), in respect of the tax so paid or any penalty payable under the provisions of this Act or the rules made there under.

See **Circular No. 3/3/2017 – GST, Dated the 5th July,2017-Supt. CT**

(*7*) Where the proper officer is of the opinion that the amount paid under sub-section (*5*) falls short of the amount actually payable, he shall proceed to issue the notice as provided for in sub-section (*1*) in respect of such amount which falls short of the amount actually payable.

See **Circular No. 3/3/2017 – GST, Dated the 5th July,2017-Supt. CT**

(*8*) Where any person chargeable with tax under sub-section (*1*) or sub-section (*3*)pays the said tax along with interest payable under section 50 within thirty days of issue of show cause notice, no penalty shall be payable and all proceedings in respect of the said notice shall be deemed to be concluded.

[Note: See Rule 142(3), Payment made voluntarily in Form GST DRC-03 & Order (Intimation of conclusion of proceedings) in Form GST DRC- 05]

***(*9*) The proper officer shall, after considering the representation, if any, made by person chargeable with tax, determine the amount of tax, interest and a penalty equivalent to ten per cent. of tax or ten thousand rupees, whichever is higher, due from such person and issue an order.**

[Note: See Rule 142(4), Summary of SCN in Form GST DRC-01 & Reply to SCN in Form GST DRC- 06]

See **Circular No. 3/3/2017 – GST, Dated the 5th July,2017-Supt. CT**

***(*10*) The proper officer shall issue the order under sub-section (*9*) within three years from the due date for furnishing of annual return for the financial year to which the tax not paid or short paid or input tax credit wrongly availed or utilised relates to or within three years from the date of erroneous refund.**

[See Sec.73(2)]

See **Circular No. 3/3/2017 – GST, Dated the 5th July,2017-Supt. CT**

***(i) extends the time limit specified under sub-section (10) of section 73 for issuance of order under sub-section (9) of section 73 of the said Act, for recovery of tax not paid or short paid or of input tax credit wrongly availed or utilized, in respect of a tax period for the financial year 2017-18, up to the 30th day of September, 2023;**

(ii) excludes the period from the 1st day of March, 2020 to the 28th day of February, 2022 for computation of period of limitation under sub-section (10) of section 73 of the said Act for issuance of order under sub-section (9) of section 73 of the said Act, for recovery of erroneous refund;

(iii) excludes the period from the 1st day of March, 2020 to the 28th day of February, 2022 for computation of period of limitation for filing refund application under section 54 or section 55 of the said Act.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force with effect from the 1st day of March, 2020." by N.No. 13/2022-CT, Dt. 05-07-2022

(*11*) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (*6*) or sub-section (*8*), penalty under sub-section (*9*) shall be payable where any amount of self-assessed tax or any amount collected as tax has not been paid within a period of thirty days from the due date of payment of such tax.

See Circular No. 76/50/2018-GST, Dt.31st December'2018, Sec.142(2), N.NO.50/2018,

[75][Sec. 74. Determination of tax not paid or short paid or erroneously refunded or input tax credit wrongly availed or utilized by reason of fraud or any wilful-misstatement or suppression of facts.

(*1*) Where it appears to the proper officer that any tax has not been paid or short paid or erroneously refunded or where input tax credit has been wrongly availed or utilised by reason of fraud, or any willful-misstatement or suppression of facts to evade tax, he shall serve notice on the person chargeable with tax which has not been so paid or which has been so short paid or to whom the refund has erroneously been made, or who has wrongly availed or utilised input tax credit, requiring him to show cause as to why he should not pay the amount specified in the notice along with interest payable thereon under section 50 and a penalty equivalent to the tax specified in the notice.

[Note: See Rules 100(2), 117(3), 121, 142, Summary of SCN in Form GST DRC-01]
See **Circular No. 3/3/2017 – GST, Dated the 5th July,2017-DCCT or ACCT,**
Circular No. 31/05/2018 – GST, Dated the 9th February 2018-Supt. CT,
Monetary limit of the amount of tax not exceeding Rs 10/20 lakh for issuance of SCN and passing of orders U/S. 73 & 74 by Supt. of CT, Above Rs. 10 / 20 lakhs and not exceeding Rs 1/ 2crores by DC/AC CT & Above Rs. 1 / 2 crores without any limit by Addl./JC CT

75. Sec.74 came into force on **01-07-2017**, vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

(*2*) The proper officer shall issue the notice under sub-section (*1*) at least six months prior to the time limit specified in sub-section (*10*) for issuance of order.

[See Sec.74(10) – Five year]

See **Circular No. 3/3/2017 – GST, Dated the 5th July,2017-DCCT or ACCT**

Circular No. 31/05/2018 – GST, Dated the 9th February 2018-Supt. CT,

(*3*) Where a notice has been issued for any period under sub-section (*1*), the proper officer may serve a statement, containing the details of tax not paid or short paid or erroneously refunded or input tax credit wrongly availed or utilised for such periods other than those covered under sub-section (*1*), on the person chargeable with tax.

[Note: See Rule 142, Summary of Statement in Form GST DRC-02]

See **Circular No. 3/3/2017 – GST, Dated the 5th July,2017-DCCT or ACCT;**

Circular No. 31/05/2018 – GST, Dated the 9th February 2018-Supt. CT,

(*4*) The service of statement under sub-section (*3*) shall be deemed to be service of notice under sub-section (*1*) of section 73, subject to the condition that the grounds relied upon in the said statement, except the ground of fraud, or any wilful-misstatement or suppression of facts to evade tax, for periods other than those covered under sub-section (*1*) are the same as are mentioned in the earlier notice.

(*5*) The person chargeable with tax may, before service of notice under sub-section (*1*), pay the amount of tax along with interest payable under section 50 and a penalty equivalent to fifteen per cent. of such tax on the basis of his own ascertainment of such tax or the tax as ascertained by the proper officer and inform the proper officer in writing of such payment.

[Note: See Rule 142(2), Payment made voluntarily in Form GST DRC-03 & Ack. of acceptance of payment made voluntarily in Form GST DRC- 04]

See **Circular No. 3/3/2017 – GST, Dated the 5th July,2017-DCCT or ACCT,**

Circular No. 31/05/2018 – GST, Dated the 9th February 2018-Supt. CT,

(*6*) The proper officer, on receipt of such information, shall not serve any notice under sub-section (*1*), in respect of the tax so paid or any penalty payable under the provisions of this Act or the rules made there under.

See **Circular No. 3/3/2017 – GST, Dated the 5th July,2017-DCCT or ACCT,**

Circular No. 31/05/2018 – GST, Dated the 9th February 2018-Supt. CT,

(*7*) Where the proper officer is of the opinion that the amount paid under sub-section (*5*) falls short of the amount actually payable, he shall proceed to issue the notice as provided for in sub-section (*1*) in respect of such amount which falls short of the amount actually payable.

See **Circular No. 3/3/2017 – GST, Dated the 5th July,2017-DCCT or ACCT,**
Circular No. 31/05/2018 – GST, Dated the 9th February 2018-Supt. CT,

(*8*) Where any person chargeable with tax under sub-section (*1*) pays the said tax along with interest payable under section 50 and a penalty equivalent to twenty-five percent. of such tax within thirty days of issue of the notice, all proceedings in respect of the said notice shall be deemed to be concluded.

[Note: See Rule 142(3), Payment made voluntarily in Form GST DRC-03 & Order (Intimation of conclusion of proceedings) in Form GST DRC- 05]

(*9*) The proper officer shall, after considering the representation, if any, made by the person chargeable with tax, determine the amount of tax, interest and penalty due from such person and issue an order.

[Note: See Rule 142(4), Summary of SCN in Form GST DRC-01 & Reply to SCN in Form GST DRC- 06]
See **Circular No. 3/3/2017 – GST, Dated the 5th July,2017-DCCT or ACCT,**
Circular No. 31/05/2018 – GST, Dated the 9th February 2018-Supt. CT,

(*10*) The proper officer shall issue the order under sub-section (*9*) within a period of five years from the due date for furnishing of annual return for the financial year to which the tax not paid or short paid or input tax credit wrongly availed or utilised relates to or within five years from the date of erroneous refund.

[See Sec.74(2)]
See **Circular No. 3/3/2017 – GST, Dated the 5th July,2017-DCCT or ACCT,**
Circular No. 31/05/2018 – GST, Dated the 9th February 2018-Supt. CT,

(*11*) Where any person served with an order issued under sub-section (*9*) pays the tax along with interest payable thereon under section 50 and a penalty equivalent to fifty percent. of such tax within thirty days of communication of the order, all proceedings in respect of the said notice shall be deemed to be concluded.

***Explanation* 1.—For the purposes of section 73 and this section,—**

(*i*) the expression "all proceedings in respect of the said notice" shall not include proceedings under section 132;

(*ii*) where the notice under the same proceedings is issued to the main person liable to pay tax and some other persons, and such proceedings against the main person have been concluded under section 73 or section 74, the proceedings against all the persons liable to pay penalty under *[sections 122 and 125]* are deemed to be concluded.

***Substituted for the words and figures** "**sections 122,125, 129 and 130**" **by the Finance Act, 2021 No.13 of 2021 , dt.28-03-2021, came into force w. e. f. 01-01-2022 as notified by N.No. 39/2021, CT, Dt.21-12-2021.**

***Explanation* 2.—For the purposes of this Act, the expression "suppression" shall mean non-declaration of facts or information which a taxable person is required to declare in the return, statement, report or any other document furnished under this Act or the rules made there under, or failure to furnish any information on being asked for, in writing, by the proper officer.**

Circular No. 171/03/2022 – GST, Dt.06-07-2022 - Clarification on various issues relating to applicability of demand and penalty provisions under the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 in respect of transactions involving fake invoices

[76][Sec.75. General provisions relating to determination of tax.

(*1*) Where the service of notice or issuance of order is stayed by an order of a court or Appellate Tribunal, the period of such stay shall be excluded in computing the period specified in sub-sections (*2*) and (*10*) of section 73 or sub-sections (*2*) and (*10*) of section 74, as the case may be.

76. Sec.75 came into force on **01-07-2017**, vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

(*2*) Where any Appellate Authority or Appellate Tribunal or court concludes that the notice issued under sub-section (*1*) of section 74 is not sustainable for the reason that the charges of fraud or any wilful-misstatement or suppression of facts to evade tax has not been established against the person to whom the notice was issued, the proper officer shall determine the tax payable by such person, deeming as if the notice were issued under sub-section (*1*) of section 73.

(*3*) Where any order is required to be issued in pursuance of the direction of the Appellate Authority or Appellate Tribunal or a court, such order shall be issued within two years from the date of communication of the said direction.

(*4*) An opportunity of hearing shall be granted where a request is received in writing from the person chargeable with tax or penalty, or where any adverse decision is contemplated against such person.

(*5*) The proper officer shall, if sufficient cause is shown by the person chargeable with tax, grant time to the said person and adjourn the hearing for reasons to be recorded in writing:

Provided that no such adjournment shall be granted for more than three times to a person during the proceedings.

(*6*) The proper officer, in his order, shall set out the relevant facts and the basis of his decision.

(*7*) The amount of tax, interest and penalty demanded in the order shall not be in excess of the amount specified in the notice and no demand shall be confirmed on the grounds other than the grounds specified in the notice.

(*8*) Where the Appellate Authority or Appellate Tribunal or court modifies the amount of tax determined by the proper officer, the amount of interest and penalty shall stand modified accordingly, taking into account the amount of tax so modified.

(*9*) The interest on the tax short paid or not paid shall be payable whether or not specified in the order determining the tax liability.

(*10*) The adjudication proceedings shall be deemed to be concluded, if the order is not issued within three years as provided for in sub-section (*10*) of section 73 or within five years as provided for in sub-section (*10*) of section 74.

(*11*) An issue on which the Appellate Authority or the Appellate Tribunal or the High Court has given its decision which is prejudicial to the interest of revenue in some other proceedings and an appeal to the Appellate Tribunal or the High Court or the Supreme Court against such decision of the Appellate Authority or the Appellate Tribunal or the High Court is pending, the period spent between the date of the decision of the Appellate Authority and that of the

Appellate Tribunal or the date of decision of the Appellate Tribunal and that of the High Court or the date of the decision of the High Court and that of the Supreme Court shall be excluded in computing the period referred to in sub-section (*10*) of section 73 or sub-section (*10*) of section 74 where proceedings are initiated by way of issue of a show cause notice under the said sections.

(*12*) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 73 or section 74, where any amount of self-assessed tax in accordance with a return furnished under section 39 remains unpaid, either wholly or partly, or any amount of interest payable on such tax remains unpaid, the same shall be recovered under the provisions of section 79.

[*Explanation*.—For the purposes of this sub-section, the expression "self-assessed tax" shall include the tax payable in respect of details of outward supplies furnished under section 37, but not included in the return furnished under section 39.]

***Inserted the *Explanation* by the Finance Act, 2021 No.13 of 2021 , dt.28-03-2021,came into force w. e. f. 01-01-2022 as notified by N.No. 39/2021, CT, Dt.21-12-2021.. See Circular No.01/2022-GST, Dt.07th Jan'2022, Sec. 79**

(*13*) Where any penalty is imposed under section 73 or section 74, no penalty for the same act or omission shall be imposed on the same person under any other provision of this Act.

Circular No. 171/03/2022 – GST, Dt.06-07-2022 - Clarification on various issues relating to applicability of demand and penalty provisions under the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 in respect of transactions involving fake invoices

[77][Sec. 76. Tax collected but not paid to Government.

(*1*) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any order or direction of any Appellate Authority or Appellate Tribunal or court or in any other provisions of this Act or the rules made there under or any other law for the time being in force, every person who has collected from any other person any amount as representing the tax under this Act, and has not paid the said amount to the Government, shall forthwith pay the said amount to the Government, irrespective of whether the supplies in respect of which such amount was collected are taxable or not.

77. Sec.76 came into force on **01-07-2017**, vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

(*2*) Where any amount is required to be paid to the Government under sub-section (*1*), and which has not been so paid, the proper officer may serve on the person liable to pay such amount a notice requiring him to show cause as to why the said amount as specified in the notice, should not be paid by him to the Government and why a penalty equivalent to the amount specified in the notice should not be imposed on him under the provisions of this Act.

See **Circular No. 3/3/2017 – GST, Dated the 5th July,2017-DCCT or ACCT**

(*3*) The proper officer shall, after considering the representation, if any, made by the person on whom the notice is served under sub-section (*2*), determine the amount due from such person and thereupon such person shall pay the amount so determined.

[Note: See Rule 142(4), Summary of SCN in Form GST DRC-01 & Reply to SCN in Form GST DRC- 06]

See **Circular No. 3/3/2017 – GST, Dated the 5th July,2017-DCCT or ACCT**

(*4*) The person referred to in sub-section (*1*) shall in addition to paying the amount referred to in sub-section (*1*) or sub-section (*3*) also be liable to pay interest thereon at the rate specified under section 50 from the date such amount was collected by him to the date such amount is paid by him to the Government.

(*5*) An opportunity of hearing shall be granted where a request is received in writing from the person to whom the notice was issued to show cause.

(*6*) The proper officer shall issue an order within <u>one year from the date of issue of the notice</u>.

See **Circular No. 3/3/2017 – GST, Dated the 5th July,2017-DCCT or ACCT**

(*7*) Where the issuance of order is stayed by an order of the court or Appellate Tribunal, the period of such stay shall be excluded in computing the period of one year.

(*8*) The proper officer, in his order, shall set out the relevant facts and the basis of his decision.

See **Circular No. 3/3/2017 – GST, Dated the 5th July,2017-DCCT or ACCT**

(*9*) The amount paid to the Government under sub-section (*1*) or sub-section (*3*) shall be adjusted against the tax payable, if any, by the person in relation to the supplies referred to in sub-section (*1*).

(*10*) Where any surplus is left after the adjustment under sub-section (*9*), the amount of such surplus shall either be credited to the Fund or refunded to the person who has borne the incidence of such amount.

(*11*) The person who has borne the incidence of the amount may apply for the refund of the same in accordance with the provisions of section 54.

[78][Sec. 77. Tax wrongfully collected and paid to Central Government or State Government.

(*1*) A registered person who has paid the Central tax and State tax or, as the case may be, the Central tax and the Union territory tax on a transaction considered by him to be an intra-State supply, but which is subsequently held to be an inter-State supply, shall be refunded the amount of taxes so paid in such manner and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed.

78. Sec.77 came into force on **01-07-2017,** vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

(*2*) A registered person who has paid integrated tax on a transaction considered by him to be an inter-State supply, but which is subsequently held to be an intra-State supply, shall not be required to pay any interest on the amount of central tax and State tax or, as the case may be, the Central tax and the Union territory tax payable.

See Circular No. 162/18/2021-GST, Dt. 25th September, 2021,-Refund of tax specified in section 77(1) of the CGST Act and section 19(1) of the IGST Act, N. No. 35/2021-Central Tax dated 24.09.2021. The said sub-rule (1A) of rule 89.,

[79][Sec. 78. Initiation of recovery proceedings.

Any amount payable by a taxable person in pursuance of an order passed under this Act shall be paid by such person within a period of three months from the date of service of such order failing which recovery proceedings shall be initiated:

Provided that where the proper officer considers it expedient in the interest of revenue, he may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, require the

said taxable person to make such payment within such period less than a period of three months as may be specified by him.

79. Sec.78 came into force on **01-07-2017**, Noti.No.9/2017-CT,dt.28-06-2017.
See **Circular No. 3/3/2017 – GST, Dated the 5th July,2017-Prinl. CCT or JCCT**

[80]*[Sec. 79.* Recovery of tax.

(1) Where any amount payable by a person to the Government under any of the provisions of this Act or the rules made there under is not paid, the proper officer shall proceed to recover the amount by one or more of the following modes, namely:–

80. Sec.79 came into force on **01-07-2017**, vide Noto.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.
See **Circular No. 3/3/2017 – GST, Dated the 5th July,2017-DCCT or ACCT, Circular No. 42/16/2018-GST, Dated the 13th April, 2018- for recovery of arrears under the existing law and reversal of inadmissible ITC, , Circular No. 58/32/2018-GST, Dated the 4th September,2018, Circular No.01/2022-GST, Dt.07th Jan'2022, Sec. 75(12),**

(*a*) the proper officer may deduct or may require any other specified officer to deduct the amount so payable from any money owing to such person which may be under the control of the proper officer or such other specified officer;

[Note: See Rule 143, -Recovery by deduction from any money owed, Order for recovery through specified officer under section 79 in Form GST DRC-09]

(*b*) the proper officer may recover or may require any other specified officer to recover the amount so payable by detaining and selling any goods belonging to such person which are under the control of the proper officer or such other specified officer;

[Note: See Rule 144, Notice for Auction of Goods in Form GST DRC-10, Notice to successful bidder in Form GST DRC-11, Sale Certificate in Form GST DRC-12]

(*c*) (*i*) the proper officer may, by a notice in writing, require any other person from whom money is due or may become due to such person or who holds

or may subsequently hold money for or on account of such person, to pay to the Government either forthwith upon the money becoming due or being held, or within the time specified in the notice not being before the money becomes due or is held, so much of the money as is sufficient to pay the amount due from such person or the whole of the money when it is equal to or less than that amount;

(*ii*) every person to whom the notice is issued under sub-clause (*i*) shall be bound to comply with such notice, and in particular, where any such notice is issued to a post office, banking company or an insurer, it shall not be necessary to produce any pass book, deposit receipt, policy or any other document for the purpose of any entry, endorsement or the like being made before payment is made, notwithstanding any rule, practice or requirement to the contrary;

(*iii*) in case the person to whom a notice under sub-clause (*i*) has been issued, fails to make the payment in pursuance thereof to the Government, he shall be deemed to be a defaulter in respect of the amount specified in the notice and all the consequences of this Act or the rules made there under shall follow;

(*iv*) the officer issuing a notice under sub-clause (*i*) may, at any time, amend or revoke such notice or extend the time for making any payment in pursuance of the notice;

(*v*) any person making any payment in compliance with a notice issued under sub-clause (*i*) shall be deemed to have made the payment under the authority of the person in default and such payment being credited to the Government shall be deemed to constitute a good and sufficient discharge of the liability of such person to the person in default to the extent of the amount specified in the receipt;

(*vi*) any person discharging any liability to the person in default after service on him of the notice issued under sub-clause (*i*) shall be personally liable to the Government to the extent of the liability discharged or to the extent of the liability of the person in default for tax, interest and penalty, whichever is less;

(*vii*) where a person on whom a notice is served under sub-clause (*i*) proves to the satisfaction of the officer issuing the notice that the money demanded or any part thereof was not due to the person in default or that he did not hold any money for or on account of the person in default, at the

time the notice was served on him, nor is the money demanded or any part thereof, likely to become due to the said person or be held for or on account of such person, nothing contained in this section shall be deemed to require the person on whom the notice has been served to pay to the Government any such money or part thereof ;

[Note: See Rule 145, Recovery from a third person in Forms GST DRC-13 & Certificate of Payment to a Third Person in Forms GST DRC-14]

(*d*) the proper officer may, in accordance with the rules to be made in this behalf, distrain any movable or immovable property belonging to or under the control of such person, and detain the same until the amount payable is paid; and in case, any part of the said amount payable or of the cost of the distress or keeping of the property, remains unpaid for a period of thirty days next after any such distress, may cause the said property to be sold and with the proceeds of such sale, may satisfy the amount payable and the costs including cost of sale remaining unpaid and shall render the surplus amount, if any, to such person;

[Note: See Rule 147, Recovery by sale of movable or immovable property & Rule 151- Attachment of debts and shares, etc in Forms GST DRC-16 & 17,

(*e*) the proper officer may prepare a certificate signed by him specifying the amount due from such person and send it to the Collector of the district in which such person owns any property or resides or carries on his business or to any officer authorised by the Government and the said Collector or the said officer, on receipt of such certificate, shall proceed to recover from such person the amount specified there under as if it were an arrear of land revenue;

[Note: See Rule 155, Recovery through land revenue authority in Form GST DRC-18 (Certificate action)]

(*f*) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, the proper officer may file an application to the appropriate Magistrate and such Magistrate shall proceed to recover from such person the amount specified there under as if it were a fine imposed by him.

[Note: See Rule 156, Recovery through court in Form GST DRC-19 (Application to the Magistrate for Recovery as Fine)]

(*2*) Where the terms of any bond or other instrument executed under this Act or any rules or regulations made there under provide that any amount due under such instrument may be recovered in the manner laid down in sub-section (*1*), the amount may, without prejudice to any other mode of recovery, be recovered in accordance with the provisions of that sub-section.

(*3*) Where any amount of tax, interest or penalty is payable by a person to the Government under any of the provisions of this Act or the rules made there under and which remains unpaid, the proper officer of State tax or Union territory tax, during the course of recovery of said tax arrears, may recover the amount from the said person as if it were an arrear of State tax or Union territory tax and credit the amount so recovered to the account of the Government.

(*4*) Where the amount recovered under sub-section (*3*) is less than the amount due to the Central Government and State Government, the amount to be credited to the account of the respective Governments shall be in proportion to the amount due to each such Government.

[80a]**[Explanation.- For the purposes of this section, the word person shall include "distinct persons" as referred to in sub-section (4) or, as the case may be, sub-section (5) of section 25.]**

80a.Inserted the Explanation by the CGST (Amendment) Act, 2018, (No.31 of 2018), Dt.30.08.2018. **w.e.f.01-02-2019** by N.No.02/2019-(CT), Dt. 29-01-2019

[81][Sec. 80. Payment of tax and other amount in instalments.

On an application filed by a taxable person, the Commissioner may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, extend the time for payment or allow payment of any amount due under this Act, other than the amount due as per the liability self-assessed in any return, by such person in monthly instalments not exceeding twenty four, subject to payment of interest under section 50 and subject to such conditions and limitations as may be prescribed:

81. Sec.80 came into force on **01-07-2017**, vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

Provided that where there is default in payment of any one instalment on its due date, the whole outstanding balance payable on such date shall become

due and payable forthwith and shall, without any further notice being served on the person, be liable for recovery.

[Note: See Rule 158, Forms GST DRC-20 & 21]

[82][Sec. 81. Transfer of property to be void in certain cases.

Where a person, after any amount has become due from him, creates a charge on or parts with the property belonging to him or in his possession by way of sale, mortgage, exchange, or any other mode of transfer whatsoever of any of his properties in favour of any other person with the intention of defrauding the Government revenue, such charge or transfer shall be void as against any claim in respect of any tax or any other sum payable by the said person:

82. Sec.81 came into force on **01-07-2017**, vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

Provided that, such charge or transfer shall not be void if it is made for adequate consideration, in good faith and without notice of the pendency of such proceedings under this Act or without notice of such tax or other sum payable by the said person, or with the previous permission of the proper officer.

See **Circular No. 3/3/2017 – GST, Dated the 5th July,2017-Addl.CCT or JCCT**

[83][Sec. 82. Tax to be first charge on property.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any law for the time being in force, save as otherwise provided in the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (31 of 2016), any amount payable by a taxable person or any other person on account of tax, interest or penalty which he is liable to pay to the Government shall be a first charge on the property of such taxable person or such person.

83.Sec.82 came into force on **01-07-2017**, vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

[84][Sec. 83. Provisional attachment to protect revenue in certain cases.

*[**(*1*) Where, after the initiation of any proceeding under Chapter XII, Chapter XIV or Chapter XV, the Commissioner is of the opinion that for the purpose of protecting the interest of the Government revenue it is necessary so to do, he may, by order in writing, attach provisionally, any property, including bank account, belonging to the taxable person or any person specified in sub-section (*1A*) of section 122, in such manner as may be prescribed.**]*

*Substituted the sub-section "(1) Where during the pendency of any proceedings under section 62 or section 63or section 64 or section 67 or section 73 or section 74, the Commissioner is of the opinion that for the purpose of protecting the interest of the Government revenue, it is necessary so to do, he may, by order in writing attach provisionally any property, including bank account, belonging to the taxable person in such manner as may be prescribed." **by the Finance Act, 2021 No.13 of 2021 , dt.28-03-2021, came into force w. e. f. 01-01-2022 as notified by N.No. 39/2021, CT, Dt.21-12-2021.**

84. Sec.83 came into force on **01-07-2017**, vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

(*2*) Every such provisional attachment shall cease to have effect after the expiry of a period of one year from the date of the order made under sub-section (*1*).

[Note: See Rule 159, Forms GST DRC-22 & 23]

[85][Sec. 84. Continuation and validation of certain recovery proceedings.

Where any notice of demand in respect of any tax, penalty, interest or any other amount payable under this Act, (hereafter in this section referred to as "Government dues"),is served upon any taxable person or any other person and any appeal or revision application is filed or any other proceedings is initiated in respect of such Government dues, then—

85. Sec.84 came into force on **01-07-2017**, vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

(*a*) where such Government dues are enhanced in such appeal, revision or other proceedings, the Commissioner shall serve upon the taxable person or any other person another notice of demand in respect of the amount by which such Government dues are enhanced and any recovery proceedings in relation to such Government dues as are covered by the notice of demand served upon him

before the disposal of such appeal, revision or other proceedings may, without the service of any fresh notice of demand, be continued from the stage at which such proceedings stood immediately before such disposal;

(*b*) where such Government dues are reduced in such appeal, revision or in other proceedings—

(*i*) it shall not be necessary for the Commissioner to serve upon the taxable person a fresh notice of demand;

(*ii*) the Commissioner shall give intimation of such reduction to him and to the appropriate authority with whom recovery proceedings is pending;

(*iii*) any recovery proceedings initiated on the basis of the demand served upon him prior to the disposal of such appeal, revision or other proceedings maybe continued in relation to the amount so reduced from the stage at which such proceedings stood immediately before such disposal.

[Note: See Rule 161, Form GST DRC-25]

CHAPTER XVI

LIABILITY TO PAY IN CERTAIN CASES

[86][Sec. 85. Liability in case of transfer of business.

(*1*) Where a taxable person, liable to pay tax under this Act, transfers his business in whole or in part, by sale, gift, lease, leave and license, hire or in any other manner whatsoever, the taxable person and the person to whom the business is so transferred shall, jointly and severally, be liable wholly or to the extent of such transfer, to pay the tax, interest or any penalty due from the taxable person upto the time of such transfer, whether such tax, interest or penalty has been determined before such transfer, but has remained unpaid or is determined thereafter.

[Note: See Circular No. 96/15/2019-GST, Dated 28th March, 2019.]

86. Sec.85 came into force on **01-07-2017**, vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

(*2*) Where the transferee of a business referred to in sub-section (*1*) carries on such business either in his own name or in some other name, he shall be liable to pay tax on the supply of goods or services or both effected by him with effect from the date of such transfer and shall, if he is a registered person under this Act, apply within the prescribed time for amendment of his certificate of registration.

[87[Sec. 86. Liability of agent and principal.

Where an agent supplies or receives any taxable goods on behalf of his principal, such agent and his principal shall, jointly and severally, be liable to pay the tax payable on such goods under this Act.

87. Sec.86 came into force on **01-07-2017**, vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT,dt.28-06-2017.

See Circular No.57/31/2018-GST dated 4th September,2018,
Circular No. 73/47/2018-GST, Dated the 5th November,2018

[88][Sec. 87. Liability in case of amalgamation or merger of companies.

(*1*) When two or more companies are amalgamated or merged in pursuance of an order of court or of Tribunal or otherwise and the order is to take effect from a date earlier to the date of the order and any two or more of such companies have supplied or received any goods or services or both to or from each other during the period commencing on the date from which the order takes effect till the date of the order, then such transactions of supply and receipt shall be included in the turnover of supply or receipt of the respective companies and they shall be liable to pay tax accordingly.

88. Sec.87 came into force on **01-07-2017**, vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

(*2*) Notwithstanding anything contained in the said order, for the purposes of this Act, the said two or more companies shall be treated as distinct companies for the period up to the date of the said order and the registration certificates of the said companies shall be cancelled with effect from the date of the said order.

[89][Sec. 88. Liability in case of company in liquidation.

(*1*) When any company is being wound up whether under the orders of a court or Tribunal or otherwise, every person appointed as receiver of any assets of a company (hereafter in this section referred to as the "liquidator"), shall, within thirty days after his appointment, give intimation of his appointment to the Commissioner.

[Note: See Rule 160, Form GST DRC-24]

89. Sec.88 came into force on **01-07-2017**, vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

(*2*) The Commissioner shall, after making such inquiry or calling for such information as he may deem fit, notify the liquidator within three months from the date on which he receives intimation of the appointment of the liquidator, the amount which in the opinion of the Commissioner would be sufficient to provide for any tax, interest or penalty which is then, or is likely thereafter to become, payable by the company.

(*3*) When any private company is wound up and any tax, interest or penalty determined under this Act on the company for any period, whether before or in the course of or after its liquidation, cannot be recovered, then every person who was a director of such company at any time during the period for which the tax was due shall, jointly and severally, be liable for the payment of such tax, interest or penalty, unless he proves to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that such non-recovery cannot be attributed to any gross neglect, misfeasance or breach of duty on his part in relation to the affairs of the company.

[90][Sec. 89. Liability of directors of private company.

(*1*) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Companies Act, 2013(18 of 2013), where any tax, interest or penalty due from a private company in respect of any supply of goods or services or both for any period cannot be recovered, then, every person who was a director of the private company during such period shall, jointly and severally, be liable for the payment of such tax, interest or penalty unless he proves that the non-recovery cannot be attributed to any gross neglect, misfeasance or breach of duty on his part in relation to the affairs of the company.

90. Sec.89 came into force on **01-07-2017,** vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

(*2*) Where a private company is converted into a public company and the tax, interest or penalty in respect of any supply of goods or services or both for any period during which such company was a private company cannot be recovered before such conversion, then, nothing contained in sub-section (*1*) shall apply to any person who was a director of such private company in relation to any tax, interest or penalty in respect of such supply of goods or services or both of such private company:

Provided that nothing contained in this sub-section shall apply to any personal penalty imposed on such director.

[91][Sec. 90. Liability of partners of firm to pay tax.

Notwithstanding any contract to the contrary and any other law for the time being in force, where any firm is liable to pay any tax, interest or penalty under this Act, the firm and each of the partners of the firm shall, jointly and severally, be liable for such payment:

91. Sec.90 came into force on **01-07-2017**, vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017

Provided that where any partner retires from the firm, he or the firm, shall intimate the date of retirement of the said partner to the Commissioner by a notice in that behalf in writing and such partner shall be liable to pay tax, interest or penalty due up to the date of his retirement whether determined or not, on that date:

Provided further that if no such intimation is given within one month from the date of retirement, the liability of such partner under the first proviso shall continue until the date on which such intimation is received by the Commissioner.

[92][Sec. 91. Liability of guardians, trustees, etc.

Where the business in respect of which any tax, interest or penalty is payable under this Act is carried on by any guardian, trustee or agent of a minor or other incapacitated person on behalf of and for the benefit of such minor or other incapacitated person, the tax, interest or penalty shall be levied upon and recoverable from such guardian, trustee or agent in like manner and to the same extent as it would be determined and recoverable from any such minor or other incapacitated person, as if he were a major or capacitated person and as if he were conducting the business himself, and all the provisions of this Act or the rules made there under shall apply accordingly.

92. Sec.91 came into force on **01-07-2017**, vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.
See Circular No.57/31/2018-GST dated 4th September,2018,
Circular No. 73/47/2018-GST, Dated the 5th November,2018

[93][Sec. 92. Liability of Court of Wards, etc.

Where the estate or any portion of the estate of a taxable person owning a business in respect of which any tax, interest or penalty is payable under this Act is under the control of the Court of Wards, the Administrator General, the Official Trustee or any receiver or manager (including any person, whatever be his designation, who in fact manages the business) appointed by or under any order of a court, the tax, interest or penalty shall be levied upon and be recoverable from such Court of Wards, Administrator General, Official Trustee, receiver or manager in like manner and to the same extent as it would be determined and be recoverable from the taxable person as if he were conducting

the business himself, and all the provisions of this Act or the rules made there under shall apply accordingly.

93. Sec.92 came into force on **01-07-2017**, vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

[94][Sec. 93. Special provisions regarding liability to pay tax, interest or penalty in certain cases.

(*1*) Save as otherwise provided in the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (31of 2016), where a person, liable to pay tax, interest or penalty under this Act, dies, then—

94. Sec.93 came into force on **01-07-2017**, vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

(*a*) if a business carried on by the person is continued after his death by his legal representative or any other person, such legal representative or other person, shall be liable to pay tax, interest or penalty due from such person under this Act; and

(*b*) if the business carried on by the person is discontinued, whether before or after his death, his legal representative shall be liable to pay, out of the estate of the deceased, to the extent to which the estate is capable of meeting the charge, the tax, interest or penalty due from such person under this Act, whether such tax, interest or penalty has been determined before his death but has remained unpaid or is determined after his death.

(*2*) Save as otherwise provided in the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (31of 2016), where a taxable person, liable to pay tax, interest or penalty under this Act, is a Hindu Undivided Family or an association of persons and the property of the Hindu Undivided Family or the association of persons is partitioned amongst the various members or groups of members, then, each member or group of members shall, jointly and severally, be liable to pay the tax, interest or penalty due from the taxable person under this Act up to the time of the partition whether such tax, penalty or interest has been determined before partition but has remained unpaid or is determined after the partition.

(*3*) Save as otherwise provided in the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (31of 2016), where a taxable person, liable to pay tax, interest or penalty under this Act, is a firm, and the firm is dissolved, then, every person who was a partner shall, jointly and severally, be liable to pay the tax, interest or penalty

due from the firm under this Act up to the time of dissolution whether such tax, interest or penalty has been determined before the dissolution, but has remained unpaid or is determined after dissolution.

(*4*) Save as otherwise provided in the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (31of 2016), where a taxable person liable to pay tax, interest or penalty under this Act,—

(*a*) is the guardian of a ward on whose behalf the business is carried on by the guardian; or

(*b*) is a trustee who carries on the business under a trust for a beneficiary, then, if the guardianship or trust is terminated, the ward or the beneficiary shall be liable to pay the tax, interest or penalty due from the taxable person upto the time of the termination of the guardianship or trust, whether such tax, interest or penalty has been determined before the termination of guardianship or trust but has remained unpaid or is determined thereafter.

[95][Sec. 94. Liability in other cases.

(*1*) Where a taxable person is a firm or an association of persons or a Hindu Undivided Family and such firm, association or family has discontinued business—

95. Sec.94 came into force on **01-07-2017**, vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

(*a*) the tax, interest or penalty payable under this Act by such firm, association or family up to the date of such discontinuance may be determined as if no such discontinuance had taken place; and

(*b*) every person who, at the time of such discontinuance, was a partner of such firm, or a member of such association or family, shall, notwithstanding such discontinuance, jointly and severally, be liable for the payment of tax and interest determined and penalty imposed and payable by such firm, association or family, whether such tax and interest has been determined or penalty imposed prior to or after such discontinuance and subject as aforesaid, the provisions of this Act shall, so far as may be, apply as if every such person or partner or member were himself a taxable person.

(*2*) Where a change has occurred in the constitution of a firm or an association of persons, the partners of the firm or members of association, as it existed before and as it exists after the reconstitution, shall, without prejudice to the provisions of section 90, jointly and severally, be liable to pay tax, interest or penalty due from such firm or association for any period before its reconstitution.

(*3*) The provisions of sub-section (*1*) shall, so far as may be, apply where the taxable person, being a firm or association of persons is dissolved or where the taxable person, being a Hindu Undivided Family, has effected partition with respect to the business carried on by it and accordingly references in that sub-section to discontinuance shall be construed as reference to dissolution or to partition.

***Explanation*.–For the purposes of this Chapter,–**

(*i*) a "Limited Liability Partnership" formed and registered under the provisions of the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008 (6 of 2009) shall also be considered as a firm;

(*ii*) "court" means the District Court, High Court or Supreme Court.

CHAPTER XVII

ADVANCE RULING

[96][Sec. 95. Definitions.

In this Chapter, unless the context otherwise requires,–

(*a*) "advance ruling" means a decision provided by the Authority or the Appellate Authority [96a][or the National Appellate Authority]to an applicant on matters or on questions specified in sub-section (*2*) of section 97 or sub-section (*1*) of section 100[96b][or of section 101C], in relation to the supply of goods or services or both being undertaken or proposed to be undertaken by the applicant;

96a.Inserted after the words by the Finance (No.2) Act No.23, dt.01.08.2018, dt.01.08.2019.

96b.Inserted after the words by the Finance (No.2) Act No.23, dt.01.08.2018, dt.01.08.2019.

(*b*) "Appellate Authority" means the Appellate Authority for Advance Ruling referred to in section 99;

(c) **"applicant" means any person registered or desirous of obtaining registration under this Act;**

(d) **"application" means an application made to the Authority under sub-section (*1*) of section 97;**

(e) **"Authority" means the Authority for Advance Ruling referred to in section 96.**

96. Sec.95 came into force on **01-07-2017**, vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

[96a][**(*f*) "National Appellate Authority" means the National Appellate Authority for Advance Ruling referred to in section 101A.**]

96a.Inserted clause by the Finance (No.2) Act No.23 of 2019, dt.01.08.2019**.**

[97][Sec. 96. Authority for advance ruling.

Subject to the provisions of this Chapter, for the purposes of this Act, the Authority for advance ruling constituted under the provisions of a State Goods and Services Tax Act or Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act shall be deemed to be the Authority for advance ruling in respect of that State or Union territory.

97. Sec.96 came into force on **01-07-2017**, vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

[98][Sec. 97. Application for advance ruling.

(*1*) An applicant desirous of obtaining an advance ruling under this Chapter may make an application in such form and manner and accompanied by such fee as may be prescribed, stating the question on which the advance ruling is sought.

[Note: See Sec. 49, Rules 26, 104, Form GST ARA-01]

98. Sec.97 came into force on **01-07-2017**, vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

(*2*) The question on which the advance ruling is sought under this Act, shall be in respect of,—

(*a*) classification of any goods or services or both;

(*b*) applicability of a notification issued under the provisions of this Act;

(*c*) determination of time and value of supply of goods or services or both;

(*d*) admissibility of input tax credit of tax paid or deemed to have been paid;

(*e*) determination of the liability to pay tax on any goods or services or both;

(*f*) whether applicant is required to be registered;

(*g*) whether any particular thing done by the applicant with respect to any goods or services or both amounts to or results in a supply of goods or services or both, within the meaning of that term.

[Note: See Sec. 103(1)(a)- Applicability of advance ruling,]

[99][Sec. 98. Procedure on receipt of application.

(*1*) On receipt of an application, the Authority shall cause a copy thereof to be forwarded to the concerned officer and, if necessary, call upon him to furnish the relevant records:

99. Sec.98 came into force on **01-07-2017**, vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

Provided that where any records have been called for by the Authority in any case, such records shall, as soon as possible, be returned to the said concerned officer.

(*2*) The Authority may, after examining the application and the records called for and after hearing the applicant or his authorised representative and the concerned officer or his authorised representative, by order, either admit or reject the application:

Provided that the Authority shall not admit the application where the question raised in the application is already pending or decided in any proceedings in the case of an applicant under any of the provisions of this Act:

Provided further that no application shall be rejected under this sub-section unless an opportunity of hearing has been given to the applicant:

Provided also that where the application is rejected, the reasons for such rejection shall be specified in the order.

(*3*) A copy of every order made under sub-section (*2*) shall be sent to the applicant and to the concerned officer.

(*4*) Where an application is admitted under sub-section (*2*), the Authority shall, after examining such further material as may be placed before it by the applicant or obtained by the Authority and after providing an opportunity of being heard to the applicant or his authorized representative as well as to the

concerned officer or his authorised representative, pronounce its advance ruling on the question specified in the application.

(*5*) Where the members of the Authority differ on any question on which the advance ruling is sought, they shall state the point or points on which they differ and make a reference to the Appellate Authority for hearing and decision on such question.

(*6*) The Authority shall pronounce its advance ruling in writing within ninety days from the date of receipt of application.

[Note: See Sec. 49, Rule 106, Forms GST ARA-02 & 03]

(*7*) A copy of the advance ruling pronounced by the Authority duly signed by the members and certified in such manner as may be prescribed shall be sent to the applicant, the concerned officer and the jurisdictional officer after such pronouncement.

[100][Sec. 99. Appellate Authority for Advance Ruling.

Subject to the provisions of this Chapter, for the purposes of this Act, the Appellate Authority for Advance Ruling constituted under the provisions of a State Goods and Services Tax Act or a Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act shall be deemed to be the Appellate Authority in respect of that State or Union territory.

100. Sec.99 came into force on **01-07-2017**, vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

[101][Sec. 100. Appeal to Appellate Authority.

(*1*) The concerned officer, the jurisdictional officer or an applicant aggrieved by any advance ruling pronounced under sub-section (*4*) of section 98, may appeal to the Appellate Authority.

[Note: See Rule 106(2),]

101. Sec.100 came into force on **01-07-2017**, vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

(*2*) Every appeal under this section shall be filed within a period of thirty days from the date on which the ruling sought to be appealed against is communicated to the concerned officer, the jurisdictional officer and the applicant:

Provided that the Appellate Authority may, if it is satisfied that the appellant was prevented by a sufficient cause from presenting the appeal within the said period of thirty days, allow it to be presented within a further period not exceeding thirty days.

(*3*) Every appeal under this section shall be in such form, accompanied by such fee and verified in such manner as may be prescribed.

[102][Sec. 101. Orders of Appellate Authority.

(*1*) The Appellate Authority may, after giving the parties to the appeal or reference an opportunity of being heard, pass such order as it thinks fit, confirming or modifying the ruling appealed against or referred to.

102. Sec.101 came into force on **01-07-2017**, vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

(*2*) The order referred to in sub-section (*1*) shall be passed within a period of ninety days from the date of filing of the appeal under section 100 or a reference under sub-section (*5*) of section 98.

(*3*) Where the members of the Appellate Authority differ on any point or points referred to in appeal or reference, it shall be deemed that no advance ruling can be issued in respect of the question under the appeal or reference.

(*4*) A copy of the advance ruling pronounced by the Appellate Authority duly signed by the Members and certified in such manner as may be prescribed shall be sent to the applicant, the concerned officer, the jurisdictional officer and to the Authority after such pronouncement.

[102a [Sec. 101A. Constitution of National Appellate Authority for Advance Ruling:

(*1*) The Government shall, on the recommendations of the Council, by notification, constitute, with effect from such date as may be specified therein, an Authority known as the National Appellate Authority for Advance Ruling for hearing appeals made under section 101B.

(*2*) The National Appellate Authority shall consist of—

(*i*) the President, who has been a Judge of the Supreme Court or is or has been the Chief Justice of a High Court, or is or has been a Judge of a High Court for a period not less than five years;

(*ii*) a Technical Member (Centre) who is or has been a member of Indian Revenue (Customs and Central Excise) Service, Group A, and has completed at least fifteen years of service in Group A;

(*iii*) a Technical Member (State) who is or has been an officer of the State Government not below the rank of Additional Commissioner of Value Added Tax or the Additional Commissioner of State tax with at least three years of experience in the administration of an existing law or the State Goods and Services Tax Act or in the field of finance and taxation.

(*3*) The President of the National Appellate Authority shall be appointed by the Government after consultation with the Chief Justice of India or his nominee:

Provided that in the event of the occurrence of any vacancy in the office of the President by the reason of his death, resignation or otherwise, the senior most Member of the National Appellate Authority shall act as the President until the date on which a new President, appointed in accordance with the provisions of this Act to fill such vacancy, enters upon his office:

Provided further that where the President is unable to discharge his functions owing to absence, illness or any other cause, the senior most Member of the National Appellate Authority shall discharge the functions of the President until the date on which the President resumes his duties.

(*4*) The Technical Member (Centre) and Technical Member (State) of the National Appellate Authority shall be appointed by the Government on the recommendations of a Selection Committee consisting of such persons and in such manner as may be prescribed.

(*5*) No appointment of the Members of the National Appellate Authority shall be invalid merely by the reason of any vacancy or defect in the constitution of the Selection Committee.

(*6*) Before appointing any person as the President or Members of the National Appellate Authority, the Government shall satisfy itself that such person does not have any financial or other interests which are likely to prejudicially affect his functions as such President or Member.

(*7*) The salary, allowances and other terms and conditions of service of the President and the Members of the National Appellate Authority shall be such as may be prescribed:

Provided that neither salary and allowances nor other terms and conditions of service of the President or Members of the National Appellate Authority shall be varied to their disadvantage after their appointment.

(*8*) The President of the National Appellate Authority shall hold office for a term of three years from the date on which he enters upon his office, or until he attains the age of seventy years, whichever is earlier and shall also be eligible for reappointment.

(*9*) The Technical Member (Centre) or Technical Member (State) of the National Appellate Authority shall hold office for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office, or until he attains the age of sixty-five years, whichever is earlier and shall also be eligible for reappointment.

(*10*) The President or any Member may, by notice in writing under his hand addressed to the Government, resign from his office:

Provided that the President or Member shall continue to hold office until the expiry of three months from the date of receipt of such notice by the Government, or until a person duly appointed as his successor enters upon his office or until the expiry of his term of office, whichever is the earliest.

(*11*) The Government may, after consultation with the Chief Justice of India, remove from the office such President or Member, who—

(*a*) has been adjudged an insolvent; or

(*b*) has been convicted of an offence which, in the opinion of such Government involves moral turpitude; or

(*c*) has become physically or mentally incapable of acting as such President or Member; or

(*d*) has acquired such financial or other interest as is likely to affect prejudicially his functions as such President or Member; or

(*e*) has so abused his position as to render his continuance in office prejudicial to the public interest:

Provided that the President or the Member shall not be removed on any of the grounds specified in clauses (*d*) and (*e*), unless he has been informed of the charges against him and has been given an opportunity of being heard.

(*12*) Without prejudice to the provisions of sub-section (*11*), the President and Technical Members of the National Appellate Authority shall not be removed from their office except by an order made by the Government on the ground of proven misbehaviour or incapacity after an inquiry made by a Judge of the Supreme Court nominated by the Chief Justice of India on a reference made to him by the Government and such President or Member had been given an opportunity of being heard.

(*13*) The Government, with the concurrence of the Chief Justice of India, may suspend from office, the President or Technical Members of the National Appellate Authority in respect of whom a reference has been made to the Judge of the Supreme Court under sub-section (*12*).

(*14*) Subject to the provisions of article 220 of the Constitution, the President or Members of the National Appellate Authority, on ceasing to hold their office, shall not be eligible to appear, act or plead before the National Appellate Authority where he was the President or, as the case may be, a Member.

Sec. 101B. Appeal to National Appellate Authority:

(*1*) Where, in respect of the questions referred to in sub-section (*2*) of section 97, conflicting Advance Rulings are given by the Appellate Authorities of two or more States or Union territories or both under sub-section (*1*) or sub-section (*3*) of section 101, any officer authorised by the Commissioner or an applicant, being distinct person referred to in section 25 aggrieved by such Advance Ruling, may prefer an appeal to National Appellate Authority:

Provided that the officer shall be from the States in which such Advance Rulings have been given.

(*2*) Every appeal under this section shall be filed within a period of thirty days from the date on which the ruling sought to be appealed against is communicated to the applicants, concerned officers and jurisdictional officers:

Provided that the officer authorised by the Commissioner may file appeal within a period of ninety days from the date on which the ruling sought to be appealed against is communicated to the concerned officer or the jurisdictional officer:

Provided further that the National Appellate Authority may, if it is satisfied that the appellant was prevented by a sufficient cause from presenting the appeal within the said period of thirty days, or as the case may be, ninety days, allow such appeal to be presented within a further period not exceeding thirty days.

***Explanation.*—For removal of doubts, it is clarified that the period of thirty days or as the case may be, ninety days shall be counted from the date of communication of the last of the conflicting rulings sought to be appealed against.**

(*3*) Every appeal under this section shall be in such form, accompanied by such fee and verified in such manner as may be prescribed.

Sec. 101C. Order of National Appellate Authority:

(*1*) The National Appellate Authority may, after giving an opportunity of being heard to the applicant, the officer authorised by the Commissioner, all Principal Chief Commissioners, Chief Commissioners of Central tax and Chief Commissioner and Commissioner of State tax of all States and Chief Commissioner and Commissioner of Union territory tax of all Union territories, pass such order as it thinks fit, confirming or modifying the rulings appealed against.

(*2*) If the members of the National Appellate Authority differ in opinion on any point, it shall be decided according to the opinion of the majority.

(*3*) The order referred to in sub-section (*1*) shall be passed as far as possible within a period of ninety days from the date of filing of the appeal under section 101B.

(*4*) A copy of the Advance Ruling pronounced by the National Appellate Authority shall be duly signed by the Members and certified in such manner as may be prescribed and shall be sent to the applicant, the officer authorised by the Commissioner, the Board, the Chief Commissioner and Commissioner of State tax of all States and Chief Commissioner and Commissioner of Union territory tax of all Union territories and to the Authority or Appellate Authority, as the case may be, after such pronouncement.]

102a.Inserted the sections by the Finance (No.2) Act No.23 of 2019, dt.01.08.2019.

[103][Sec. 102. Rectification of advance ruling.

The Authority or the Appellate Authority [103a][or the National Appellate Authority]may amend any order passed by it under section 98 or section 101,[103c][or section 101C, respectively,] so as to rectify any error apparent on the face of the record, if such error is noticed by the Authority or the Appellate Authority [103b][or the National Appellate Authority]on its own accord, or is brought to its notice by the concerned officer, the jurisdictional officer, the applicant [103c][appellant, the Authority or the Appellate Authority] within a period of six months from the date of the order:

103. Sec.102 came into force on **01-07-2017,** vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

103a. Inserted after the words by the Finance (No.2) Act No.23 of 2019, dt.01.08.2019.

103b. Inserted after the words by the Finance (No.2) Act No.23 of 2019, dt.01.08.2019.

103b. Inserted after the words by the Finance (No.2) Act No.23 of 2019, dt.01.08.2019.

103c.Subs the words "or the appellant" by the Finance (No.2) Act No.23 of 2019, dt.01.08.2019.

Provided that no rectification which has the effect of enhancing the tax liability or reducing the amount of admissible input tax credit shall be made unless the applicant or the appellant has been given an opportunity of being heard.

[104][Sec. 103. Applicability of advance ruling.

(*1*) The advance ruling pronounced by the Authority or the Appellate Authority under this Chapter shall be binding only—

(*a*) on the applicant who had sought it in respect of any matter referred to in sub-section (*2*) of section 97 for advance ruling;

(b) on the concerned officer or the jurisdictional officer in respect of the applicant.

104. Sec.103 came into on **01-07-2017**, vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.08-06-2017.

[104a][(*1A*) The Advance Ruling pronounced by the National Appellate Authority under this Chapter shall be binding on—

(*a*) the applicants, being distinct persons, who had sought the ruling under sub-section (*1*) of section 101B and all registered persons having the same Permanent Account Number issued under the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961.);

(*b*) the concerned officers and the jurisdictional officers in respect of the applicants referred to in clause (*a*) and the registered persons having the same Permanent Account Number issued under the Income-tax Act, 1961. (43 of 1961.)]

104a.Inserted the sub-section by the Finance (No.2) Act No.23 of 2019, dt.01.08.2019.

(*2*) The advance ruling referred to in sub-section (*1*) [104b][and sub-section (*1A*)]shall be binding unless the law, facts or circumstances supporting the original advance ruling have changed.

104b.Inserted the figure and letter by the Finance (No.2) Act No.23 of 2019, dt.01.08.2019.

[105][Sec. 104. Advance ruling to be void in certain circumstances.

(*1*) Where the Authority or the Appellate Authority finds that advance ruling pronounced by it under sub-section (*4*) of section 98 or under sub-section (*1*) [105a][or the National Appellate Authority]of section 101[105b][or under section 101C]

has been obtained by the applicant or the appellant by fraud or suppression of material facts or misrepresentation of facts, it may, by order, declare such ruling to be void *ab-initio* and thereupon all the provisions of this Act or the rules made there under shall apply to the applicant or the appellant as if such advance ruling had never been made:

105. Sec.104 came into force on **01-07-2017**, vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-017.
105a.Inserted the words by the Finance (No.2) Act No.23 of 2019, dt.01.08.2019,
105b.Inserted the figure and letter by the Finance (No.2) Act No.23 of 2019, dt.01.08.2019.

Provided that no order shall be passed under this sub-section unless an opportunity of being heard has been given to the applicant or the appellant.

***Explanation*.–The period beginning with the date of such advance ruling and ending with the date of order under this sub-section shall be excluded while computing the period specified in sub-sections (*2*) and (*10*) of section 73 or sub-sections (*2*) and (*10*) of section 74.**

(*2*) A copy of the order made under sub-section (*1*) shall be sent to the applicant, the concerned officer and the jurisdictional officer.

[106][Sec.105. [106a][Powers of Authority, Appellate Authority and National Appellate Authority.]]

106.Sec.105 came into force on 01-07-2017, vide Noti. No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017
106a.Subs the marginal heading "[106][**105. Powers of Authority and Appellate Authority.]**
." by the Finance (No.2) Act No.23 of 2019, dt.01.08.2019.

(*1*) The Authority or the Appellate Authority [106b][or the National Appellate Authority] shall, for the purpose of exercising its powers regarding—

(*a*) discovery and inspection;

(*b*) enforcing the attendance of any person and examining him on oath;

(*c*) issuing commissions and compelling production of books of account and other records, have all the powers of a civil court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.(5 of 1908)

(*2*) The Authority or the Appellate Authority [106b*][or the National Appellate Authority] shall be deemed to be a civil court for the purposes of section 195, but not for the purposes of Chapter XXVI of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973(2 of 1974), and every proceeding before the Authority or the Appellate Authority [106b][or the National Appellate Authority] shall be deemed to be a judicial proceedings within the meaning of sections 193 and 228, and for the purpose of section 196 of the Indian Penal Code(45 of 1860).**

106b. Inserted the words by the Finance (No.2) Act No.23 of 2019, dt.01.08.2019.
106b*. Inserted the words by the Finance (No.2) Act No.23 of 2019, dt.01.08.2019.
106b**. Inserted the words by the Finance (No.2) Act No.23 of 2019, dt.01.08.2019.

[107][Sec. 106. [107a][Procedure of Authority, Appellate Authority and National Appellate Authority.]]

107a. Subs the marginal heading "**Procedure of Authority and Appellate Authority.**
107. Sec.106 came into force on **01-07-2017**, vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017." by the finance (No.2) Act No.23 of 2019, dt.01.08.2019.

The Authority or the Appellate Authority [107b][or the National Appellate Authority] shall, subject to the provisions of this Chapter, have power to regulate its own procedure.

107b. Inserted the words by the Finance (No.2) Act No.23 of 2019, dt.01.08.2019.

CHAPTER XVIII

APPEALS AND REVISION

[108][Sec. 107. Appeals to Appellate Authority.

(*1*) Any person aggrieved by any decision or order passed under this Act or the State Goods and Services Tax Act or the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act by an adjudicating authority may appeal to such Appellate Authority as may be prescribed within three months from the date on which the said decision or order is communicated to such person.

[Note: See Rules 26, 108, 109, Forms GST APL-01, 02, 03]

108. Sec.107 came into force on **01-07-2017,** vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT,dt.28-06-2017.

(*2*) The Commissioner may, on his own motion, or upon request from the Commissioner of State tax or the Commissioner of Union territory tax, call for and examine the record of any proceedings in which an adjudicating authority has passed any decision or order under this Act or the State Goods and Services Tax Act or the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act, for the purpose of satisfying himself as to the legality or propriety of the said decision or order and may, by order, direct any officer subordinate to him to apply to the Appellate Authority within six months from the date of communication of the said decision or order for the determination of such points arising out of the said decision or order as may be specified by the Commissioner in his order.

[Note: See Rule 109, Form GST APL-03,]

(*3*) Where, in pursuance of an order under sub-section (*2*), the authorised officer makes an application to the Appellate Authority, such application shall be dealt with by the Appellate Authority as if it were an appeal made against the decision or order of the adjudicating authority and such authorised officer were an appellant and the provisions of this Act relating to appeals shall apply to such application.

(*4*) The Appellate Authority may, if he is satisfied that the appellant was prevented by sufficient cause from presenting the appeal within the aforesaid period of three months or six months, as the case may be, allow it to be presented within a further period of one month.

(*5*) Every appeal under this section shall be in such form and shall be verified in such manner as may be prescribed.

(*6*) No appeal shall be filed under sub-section (*1*), unless the appellant has paid—

(*a*) in full, such part of the amount of tax, interest, fine, fee and penalty arising from the impugned order, as is admitted by him; and

(d) **a sum equal to ten per cent. of the remaining amount of tax in dispute arising from the said order,[108a][subject to a maximum of twenty-five crore rupees] in relation to which the appeal has been filed.**

[Provided that no appeal shall be filed against an order under sub-section (*3*) of section 129, unless a sum equal to twenty-five per cent. of the penalty has been paid by the appellant.]

*Proviso inserted **by the Finance Act, 2021 No.13 of 2021 , dt.28-03-2021, came into force w. e. f. 01-01-2022 as notified by N.No. 39/2021, CT, Dt.21-12-2021..**

108a. Inserted the words by the CGST (Amendment) Act, 2018, (No.31 of 2018), Dt.30.08.2018.**w.e.f.01-02-2019** by N.No.02/2019-(CT), Dt.29-01-2019.

(*7*) Where the appellant has paid the amount under sub-section (*6*), the recovery proceedings for the balance amount shall be deemed to be stayed.

(*8*) The Appellate Authority shall give an opportunity to the appellant of being heard.

(*9*) The Appellate Authority may, if sufficient cause is shown at any stage of hearing of an appeal, grant time to the parties or any of them and adjourn the hearing of the appeal for reasons to be recorded in writing:

Provided that no such adjournment shall be granted more than three times to a party during hearing of the appeal.

(*10*) The Appellate Authority may, at the time of hearing of an appeal, allow an appellant to add any ground of appeal not specified in the grounds of appeal, if it

is satisfied that the omission of that ground from the grounds of appeal was not wilful or unreasonable.

(*11*) The Appellate Authority shall, after making such further inquiry as may be necessary, pass such order, as it thinks just and proper, confirming, modifying or annulling the decision or order appealed against but shall not refer the case back to the adjudicating authority that passed the said decision or order:

Provided that an order enhancing any fee or penalty or fine in lieu of confiscation or confiscating goods of greater value or reducing the amount of refund or input tax credit shall not be passed unless the appellant has been given a reasonable opportunity of showing cause against the proposed order:

Provided further that where the Appellate Authority is of the opinion that any tax has not been paid or short-paid or erroneously refunded, or where input tax credit has been wrongly availed or utilised, no order requiring the appellant to pay such tax or input tax credit shall be passed unless the appellant is given notice to show cause against the proposed order and the order is passed within the time limit specified under section 73 or section 74.

[Note: See Rule 113, Form GST APL-04]

(*12*) The order of the Appellate Authority disposing of the appeal shall be in writing and shall state the points for determination, the decision thereon and the reasons for such decision.

(*13*) The Appellate Authority shall, where it is possible to do so, hear and decide every appeal within a period of one year from the date on which it is filed:

Provided that where the issuance of order is stayed by an order of a court or Tribunal, the period of such stay shall be excluded in computing the period of one year.

(*14*) On disposal of the appeal, the Appellate Authority shall communicate the order passed by it to the appellant, respondent and to the adjudicating authority.

(*15*) A copy of the order passed by the Appellate Authority shall also be sent to the jurisdictional Commissioner or the authority designated by him in this behalf and the jurisdictional Commissioner of State tax or Commissioner of Union Territory Tax or an authority designated by him in this behalf.

(*16*) Every order passed under this section shall, subject to the provisions of section 108 or section 113 or section 117 or section 118 be final and binding on the parties.

[109][Sec. 108. Powers of Revisional Authority.

(*1*) Subject to the provisions of section 121 and any rules made there under, the Revisional Authority may, on his own motion, or upon information received by him or on request from the Commissioner of State tax, or the Commissioner of Union territory tax, call for and examine the record of any proceedings, and if he considers that any decision or order passed under this Act or under the State Goods and Services Tax Act or the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act by any officer subordinate to him is erroneous in so far as it is prejudicial to the interest of revenue and is illegal or improper or has not taken into account certain material facts, whether available at the time of issuance of the said order or not or inconsequence of an observation by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, he may, if necessary, stay the operation of such decision or order for such period as he deems fit and after giving the person concerned an opportunity of being heard and after making such further inquiry as may be necessary, pass such order, as he thinks just and proper, including enhancing or modifying or annulling the said decision or order.

[Note: See Rule 109B, Forms GST RVN-01, GST APL-04]

109. Sec.108 came into force on **01-07-2017,** vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

(*2*) The Revisional Authority shall not exercise any power under sub-section (*1*), if—

(*a*) the order has been subject to an appeal under section 107 or section 112 or section 117 or section 118; or

(*b*) the period specified under sub-section (*2*) of section 107 has not yet expired or more than three years have expired after the passing of the decision or order sought to be revised; or

(*c*) the order has already been taken for revision under this section at an earlier stage; or

(*d*) the order has been passed in exercise of the powers under sub-section (*1*):

Provided that the Revisional Authority may pass an order under sub-section (*1*) on any point which has not been raised and decided in an appeal referred to in clause (*a*) of sub-section (*2*), before the expiry of a period of one year from the date of the order in such appeal or before the expiry of a period of three years referred to in clause (*b*) of that sub-section, whichever is later.

(*3*) Every order passed in revision under sub-section (*1*) shall, subject to the provisions of section 113 or section 117 or section 118, be final and binding on the parties.

(*4*) If the said decision or order involves an issue on which the Appellate Tribunal or the High Court has given its decision in some other proceedings and an appeal to the High Court or the Supreme Court against such decision of the Appellate Tribunal or the High Court is pending, the period spent between the date of the decision of the Appellate Tribunal and the date of the decision of the High Court or the date of the decision of the High Court and the date of the decision of the Supreme Court shall be excluded in computing the period of limitation referred to in clause (*b*) of sub-section (*2*) where proceedings for revision have been initiated by way of issue of a notice under this section.

(*5*) Where the issuance of an order under sub-section (*1*) is stayed by the order of a court or Appellate Tribunal, the period of such stay shall be excluded in computing the period of limitation referred to in clause (*b*) of sub-section (*2*).

(*6*) For the purposes of this section, the term,—

(*i*) "record" shall include all records relating to any proceedings under this Act available at the time of examination by the Revisional Authority;

(*ii*) "decision" shall include intimation given by any officer lower in rank than the Revisional Authority.

[110][Sec. 109. Constitution of Appellate Tribunal and Benches thereof.

(*1*) The Government shall, on the recommendations of the Council, by notification, constitute with effect from such date as may be specified therein, an Appellate Tribunal known as the Goods and Services Tax Appellate Tribunal for

hearing appeals against the orders passed by the Appellate Authority or the Revisional Authority.

110. Sec.109 came into force on **01-07-2017**, vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

(*2*) The powers of the Appellate Tribunal shall be exercisable by the National Bench and Benches thereof (hereinafter in this Chapter referred to as "Regional Benches"), State Bench and Benches thereof (hereafter in this Chapter referred to as "Area Benches").

(*3*) The National Bench of the Appellate Tribunal shall be situated at New Delhi which shall be presided over by the President and shall consist of one Technical Member (Centre) and one Technical Member (State).

(*4*) The Government shall, on the recommendations of the Council, by notification, constitute such number of Regional Benches as may be required and such Regional Benches shall consist of a Judicial Member, one Technical Member (Centre) and one Technical Member (State).

(*5*) The National Bench or Regional Benches of the Appellate Tribunal shall have jurisdiction to hear appeals against the orders passed by the Appellate Authority or the Revisional Authority in the cases where one of the issues involved relates to the place of supply.

(*6*) The Government shall, by notification, specify for each State or Union territory, 111a[[111][xxxx], a Bench of the Appellate Tribunal (hereafter in this Chapter, referred to as "State Bench") for exercising the powers of the Appellate Tribunal within the concerned State or Union territory:

111a. Omitted the words "[111][**except for the State of Jammu and Kashmir**]" by the Finance Act, 2020 (No.12 of 2020), Dt.27-03-2020, **w.e.f. 30-06-2020, by N.No.49/2020, CT, Dt.24-06-2020**

111. Inserted the words by the CGST (Extension to J & K) Act, 2017 (No.26 of 2017) Dt.23-08-2017, w.e.f.08-07-2017.

112a[[112][**xxxxx**]

112a. Omitted the first proviso "[112][**Provided that for the State of Jammu and Kashmir, the State Bench of the Goods and Services Tax Appellate Tribunal constituted under this Act shall be the State Appellate Tribunal constituted**

under the Jammu and Kashmir Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017:]" by the Finance Act, 2020 (No.12 of 2020), Dt.27-03-2020, **w.e.f. 30-06-2020, by N.No.49/2020, CT, Dt.24-06-2020**

[112] [**Provided further that**] **the Government shall, on receipt of a request from any State Government, constitute such number of Area Benches in that State, as may be recommended by the Council:**

112. Subs. For the words "**Provided that**" by the CGST (Extension to J & K) Act, 2017 (No.26 of 2017), Dt.23-08-2017, **w.e.f.08-07-2017**.

[113][**Provided also that**] **the Government may, on receipt of a request from any State, or on its own motion for a Union territory, notify the Appellate Tribunal in a State to act as the Appellate Tribunal for any other State or Union territory, as may be recommended by the Council, subject to such terms and conditions as may be prescribed.**

113. Subs. for the word "**Provided further that**" by the CGST (Extension to J & K) Act, 2017 (No.26 of 2017), Dt. 23-08-2017, **w.e.f.08-07-2017**.

(7) The State Bench or Area Benches shall have jurisdiction to hear appeals against the orders passed by the Appellate Authority or the Revisional Authority in the cases involving matters other than those referred to in sub-section (5).

(8) The President and the State President shall, by general or special order, distribute the business or transfer cases among Regional Benches or, as the case may be, Area Benches in a State.

(9) Each State Bench and Area Benches of the Appellate Tribunal shall consist of a Judicial Member, one Technical Member (Centre) and one Technical Member (State) and the State Government may designate the senior most Judicial Member in a State as the State President.

(10) In the absence of a Member in any Bench due to vacancy or otherwise, any appeal may, with the approval of the President or, as the case may be, the State President, be heard by a Bench of two Members:

Provided that any appeal where the tax or input tax credit involved or the difference in tax or input tax credit involved or the amount of fine, fee or penalty

determined in any order appealed against, does not exceed five lakh rupees and which does not involve any question of law may, with the approval of the President and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed on the recommendations of the Council, be heard by a bench consisting of a single member.

(11) If the Members of the National Bench, Regional Benches, State Bench or Area Benches differ in opinion on any point or points, it shall be decided according to the opinion of the majority, if there is a majority, but if the Members are equally divided, they shall state the point or points on which they differ, and the case shall be referred by the President or as the case may be, State President for hearing on such point or points to one or more of the other Members of the National Bench, Regional Benches, State Bench or Area Benches and such point or points shall be decided according to the opinion of the majority of Members who have heard the case, including those who first heard it.

(12) The Government, in consultation with the President may, for the administrative convenience, transfer -

(a) any Judicial Member or a Member Technical (State) from one Bench to another Bench, whether National or Regional; or

(b) any Member Technical (Centre) from one Bench to another Bench, whether National, Regional, State or Area.

(13) The State Government, in consultation with the State President may, for the administrative convenience, transfer a Judicial Member or a Member Technical (State) from one Bench to another Bench within the State.

(14) No act or proceedings of the Appellate Tribunal shall be questioned or shall be invalid merely on the ground of the existence of any vacancy or defect in the constitution of the Appellate Tribunal.

[114][Sec. 110. President and Members of Appellate Tribunal, their qualification, appointment, conditions of service, etc.

(1) A person shall not be qualified for appointment as—

(a) the President, unless he has been a Judge of the Supreme Court or is or has been the Chief Justice of a High Court, or is or has been a Judge of a High Court for a period not less than five years;

(b) a Judicial Member, unless he—

(i) has been a Judge of the High Court; or

(ii) is or has been a District Judge qualified to be appointed as a Judge of a High Court; or

(iii) is or has been a Member of Indian Legal Service and has held a post not less than Additional Secretary for three years;

(c) a Technical Member (Centre) unless he is or has been a member of Indian Revenue (Customs and Central Excise) Service, Group A, and has completed at least fifteen years of service in Group A;

(d) a Technical Member (State) unless he is or has been an officer of the State Government not below the rank of Additional Commissioner of Value Added Tax or the State goods and services tax or such rank as may be notified by the concerned State Government on the recommendations of the Council with at least three years of experience in the administration of an existing law or the State Goods and Services Tax Act or in the field of finance and taxation.

114. Sec.110 came into force on **01-07-2017**, vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT,dt.28-06-2017.

(2) The President and the Judicial Members of the National Bench and the Regional Benches shall be appointed by the Government after consultation with the Chief Justice of India or his nominee:

Provided that in the event of the occurrence of any vacancy in the office of the President by reason of his death, resignation or otherwise, the senior most Member of the National Bench shall act as the President until the date on which a new President, appointed in accordance with the provisions of this Act to fill such vacancy, enters upon his office:

Provided further that where the President is unable to discharge his functions owing to absence, illness or any other cause, the senior most Member of the National Bench shall discharge the functions of the President until the date on which the President resumes his duties.

(3) The Technical Member (Centre) and Technical Member (State) of the National Bench and Regional Benches shall be appointed by the Government on the recommendations of a Selection Committee consisting of such persons and in such manner as may be prescribed.

(4) The Judicial Member of the State Bench or Area Benches shall be appointed by the State Government after consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court of the State or his nominee.

(5) The Technical Member (Centre) of the State Bench or Area Benches shall be appointed by the Central Government and Technical Member (State) of the State Bench or Area Benches shall be appointed by the State Government in such manner as may be prescribed.

(6) No appointment of the Members of the Appellate Tribunal shall be invalid merely by the reason of any vacancy or defect in the constitution of the Selection Committee.

(7) Before appointing any person as the President or Members of the Appellate Tribunal, the Central Government or, as the case may be, the State Government, shall satisfy itself that such person does not have any financial or other interests which are likely to prejudicially affect his functions as such President or Member.

(8) The salary, allowances and other terms and conditions of service of the President, State President and the Members of the Appellate Tribunal shall be such as may be prescribed:

Provided that neither salary and allowances nor other terms and conditions of service of the President, State President or Members of the Appellate Tribunal shall be varied to their disadvantage after their appointment.

(9) The President of the Appellate Tribunal shall hold office for a term of three years from the date on which he enters upon his office, or until he attains the age of seventy years, whichever is earlier and shall be eligible for reappointment.

(10) The Judicial Member of the Appellate Tribunal and the State President shall hold office for a term of three years from the date on which he enters upon his office, or until he attains the age of sixty-five years, whichever is earlier and shall be eligible for reappointment.

(11) The Technical Member (Centre) or Technical Member (State) of the Appellate Tribunal shall hold office for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office, or until he attains the age of sixty-five years, whichever is earlier and shall be eligible for reappointment.

(12) The President, State President or any Member may, by notice in writing under his hand addressed to the Central Government or, as the case may be, the State Government resign from his office:

Provided that the President, State President or Member shall continue to hold office until the expiry of three months from the date of receipt of such notice by the Central Government, or, as the case may be, the State Government or until a person duly appointed as his successor enters upon his office or until the expiry of his term of office, whichever is the earliest.

(13) The Central Government may, after consultation with the Chief Justice of India, in case of the President, Judicial Members and Technical Members of the National Bench, Regional Benches or Technical Members (Centre) of the State Bench or Area Benches, and the State Government may, after consultation with the Chief Justice of High Court, in case of the State President, Judicial Members, Technical Members (State) of the State Bench or Area Benches, may remove from the office such President or Member, who -

(a) has been adjudged an insolvent; or

(b) has been convicted of an offence which, in the opinion of such Government involves moral turpitude; or

(c) has become physically or mentally incapable of acting as such President, State President or Member; or

(d) has acquired such financial or other interest as is likely to affect prejudicially his functions as such President, State President or Member; or

(e) has so abused his position as to render his continuance in office prejudicial to the public interest:

Provided that the President, State President or the Member shall not be removed on any of the grounds specified in clauses (d) and (e), unless he has been

informed of the charges against him and has been given an opportunity of being heard.

(14) Without prejudice to the provisions of sub-section (13),—

(a) the President or a Judicial and Technical Member of the National Bench or Regional Benches, Technical Member (Centre) of the State Bench or Area Benches shall not be removed from their office except by an order made by the Central Government on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity after an inquiry made by a Judge of the Supreme Court nominated by the Chief Justice of India on a reference made to him by the Central Government and of which the President or the said Member had been given an opportunity of being heard;

(b) the Judicial Member or Technical Member (State) of the State Bench or Area Benches shall not be removed from their office except by an order made by the State Government on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity after an inquiry made by a Judge of the concerned High Court nominated by the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court on a reference made to him by the State Government and of which the said Member had been given an opportunity of being heard.

(15) The Central Government, with the concurrence of the Chief Justice of India, may suspend from office, the President or a Judicial or Technical Members of the National Bench or the Regional Benches or the Technical Member (Centre) of the State Bench or Area Benches in respect of whom a reference has been made to the Judge of the Supreme Court under sub-section (14).

(16) The State Government, with the concurrence of the Chief Justice of the High Court, may suspend from office, a Judicial Member or Technical Member (State) of the State Bench or Area Benches in respect of whom a reference has been made to the Judge of the High Court under sub-section (14).

(17) Subject to the provisions of article 220 of the Constitution, the President, State President or other Members, on ceasing to hold their office, shall not be eligible to appear, actor plead before the National Bench and the Regional Benches or the State Bench and the Area Benches thereof where he was the President or, as the case may be, a Member.

[115][Sec. 111. Procedure before Appellate Tribunal.

(1) The Appellate Tribunal shall not, while disposing of any proceedings before it or an appeal before it, be bound by the procedure laid down in the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (5 of 1908), but shall be guided by the principles of natural justice and subject to the other provisions of this Act and the rules made thereunder, the Appellate Tribunal shall have power to regulate its own procedure.

115. Sec.111 came into force on **01-07-2017,** vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

(2) The Appellate Tribunal shall, for the purposes of discharging its functions under this Act, have the same powers as are vested in a civil court under the Code of Civil Procedure,1908 (5 of 1908), while trying a suit in respect of the following matters, namely:—

(a) summoning and enforcing the attendance of any person and examining him on oath;

(b) requiring the discovery and production of documents;

(c) receiving evidence on affidavits;

(d) subject to the provisions of sections 123 and 124 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872(1 of 1872), requisitioning any public record or document or a copy of such record or document from any office;

(e) issuing commissions for the examination of witnesses or documents;

(f) dismissing a representation for default or deciding it ex parte;

(g) setting aside any order of dismissal of any representation for default or any order passed by it ex parte; and

(h) any other matter which may be prescribed.

(3) Any order made by the Appellate Tribunal may be enforced by it in the same manner as if it were a decree made by a court in a suit pending therein, and it shall be lawful for the Appellate Tribunal to send for execution of its orders to the court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction,—

(a) in the case of an order against a company, the registered office of the company is situated; or

(b) in the case of an order against any other person, the person concerned voluntarily resides or carries on business or personally works for gain.

(4) All proceedings before the Appellate Tribunal shall be deemed to be judicial proceedings within the meaning of sections 193 and 228, and for the purposes of section 196of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860), and the Appellate Tribunal shall be deemed to be civil court for the purposes of section 195 and Chapter XXVI of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (2 of 1974).

[116][Sec. 112. Appeals to Appellate Tribunal.

(1) Any person aggrieved by an order passed against him under section 107 or section 108 of this Act or the State Goods and Services Tax Act or the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act may appeal to the Appellate Tribunal against such order within three months from the date on which the order sought to be appealed against is communicated to the person preferring the appeal.

[Note: See Rules 26 & 110, Forms GST APL-05 & 06], Circular No. 132/2/2020 – GST, Dt. 18th March, 2020- **Appeal in regard to non-constitution of Appellate Tribunal,**

116. Sec.112 came into force on **01-07-2017**, vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

(2) The Appellate Tribunal may, in its discretion, refuse to admit any such appeal where the tax or input tax credit involved or the difference in tax or input tax credit involved or the amount of fine, fee or penalty determined by such order, does not exceed fifty thousand rupees.

(3) The Commissioner may, on his own motion, or upon request from the Commissioner of State tax or Commissioner of Union territory tax, call for and examine the record of any order passed by the Appellate Authority or the Revisional Authority under this Act or the State Goods and Services Tax Act or the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act for the purpose of satisfying himself as to the legality or propriety of the said order and may, by order, direct any officer subordinate to him to apply to the Appellate Tribunal within six months from the date on which the said order has been passed for determination

of such points arising out of the said order as may be specified by the Commissioner in his order.

[Note: See Rule 111, Form GST APL-07]

(4) Where in pursuance of an order under sub-section (3) the authorised officer makes an application to the Appellate Tribunal, such application shall be dealt with by the Appellate Tribunal as if it were an appeal made against the order under sub-section (11) of section 107 or under sub-section (1) of section 108 and the provisions of this Act shall apply to such application, as they apply in relation to appeals filed under sub-section (1).

(5) On receipt of notice that an appeal has been preferred under this section, the party against whom the appeal has been preferred may, notwithstanding that he may not have appealed against such order or any part thereof, file, within forty-five days of the receipt of notice, a memorandum of cross-objections, verified in the prescribed manner, against any part of the order appealed against and such memorandum shall be disposed of by the Appellate Tribunal, as if it were an appeal presented within the time specified in sub-section (1).

[Note: See Rule 110(2), Form GST APL-06]

(6) The Appellate Tribunal may admit an appeal within three months after the expiry of the period referred to in sub-section (1), or permit the filing of a memorandum of cross-objections within forty-five days after the expiry of the period referred to in sub-section (5) if it is satisfied that there was sufficient cause for not presenting it within that period.

(7) An appeal to the Appellate Tribunal shall be in such form, verified in such manner and shall be accompanied by such fee, as may be prescribed.

(8) No appeal shall be filed under sub-section (1), unless the appellant has paid—

(a) in full, such part of the amount of tax, interest, fine, fee and penalty arising from the impugned order, as is admitted by him, and

(b) a sum equal to twenty percent of the remaining amount of tax in dispute, in addition to the amount paid under sub-section (6) of section 107, arising from the said order [116a][subject to a maximum of fifty crore rupees], in relation to which the appeal has been filed.

116a.Inserted the words bythe CGST (Amendment) Act, 2018, (No.31 of 2018), Dt.30.08.2018.
w.e.f. 01-02-2019 by N.No.02/2019-(CT), Dt.29-01-2019

(9) Where the appellant has paid the amount as per sub-section (8), the recovery proceedings for the balance amount shall be deemed to be stayed till the disposal of the appeal.

(10) Every application made before the Appellate Tribunal,—

(a) in an appeal for rectification of error or for any other purpose; or
(b) for restoration of an appeal or an application, shall be accompanied by such fees as may be prescribed.

[117][Sec. 113. Orders of Appellate Tribunal.

(1) The Appellate Tribunal may, after giving the parties to the appeal an opportunity of being heard, pass such orders thereon as it thinks fit, confirming, modifying or annulling the decision or order appealed against or may refer the case back to the Appellate Authority, or the Revisional Authority or to the original adjudicating authority, with such directions as it may think fit, for a fresh adjudication or decision after taking additional evidence, if necessary.

117. Sec.113 came into force on **01-07-2017,** vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT,dt.28-06-2017.

(2) The Appellate Tribunal may, if sufficient cause is shown, at any stage of hearing of an appeal, grant time to the parties or any of them and adjourn the hearing of the appeal for reasons to be recorded in writing:

Provided that no such adjournment shall be granted more than three times to a party during hearing of the appeal.

(3) The Appellate Tribunal may amend any order passed by it under sub-section (1) so as to rectify any error apparent on the face of the record, if such error is noticed by it on its own accord, or is brought to its notice by the Commissioner or the Commissioner of State tax or the Commissioner of the Union territory tax or the other party to the appeal within a period of three months from the date of the order:

Provided that no amendment which has the effect of enhancing an assessment or reducing a refund or input tax credit or otherwise increasing the liability of the other party, shall be made under this sub-section, unless the party has been given an opportunity of being heard.

(4) The Appellate Tribunal shall, as far as possible, hear and decide every appeal within a period of one year from the date on which it is filed.

(5) The Appellate Tribunal shall send a copy of every order passed under this section to the Appellate Authority or the Revisional Authority, or the original adjudicating authority, as the case may be, the appellant and the jurisdictional Commissioner or the Commissioner of State tax or the Union territory tax.

(4) **Save as provided in section 117 or section 118, orders passed by the Appellate Tribunal on an appeal shall be final and binding on the parties.**

[118][Sec. 114. Financial and administrative powers of President.

The President shall exercise such financial and administrative powers over the National Bench and Regional Benches of the Appellate Tribunal as may be prescribed:

Provided that the President shall have the authority to delegate such of his financial and administrative powers as he may think fit to any other Member or any officer of the National Bench and Regional Benches, subject to the condition that such Member or officers hall, while exercising such delegated powers, continue to act under the direction, control and supervision of the President.

118. Sec.114 came into force on **01-07-2017**, vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

[119][Sec. 115. Interest on refund of amount paid for admission of appeal.

Where an amount paid by the appellant under sub-section (6) of section 107 or sub-section (8) of section 112 is required to be refunded consequent to any order of the Appellate Authority or of the Appellate Tribunal, interest at the rate

specified under section 56 shall be payable in respect of such refund from the date of payment of the amount till the date of refund of such amount.

119. Sec.115 came into force on **01-07-2017**, vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

[120][Sec. 116. Appearance by authorised representative.

(1) Any person who is entitled or required to appear before an officer appointed under this Act, or the Appellate Authority or the Appellate Tribunal in connection with any proceedings under this Act, may, otherwise than when required under this Act to appear personally for examination on oath or affirmation, subject to the other provisions of this section, appear by an authorised representative.

120. Sec.116 came into force on **01-07-2017**, vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

(2) For the purposes of this Act, the expression "authorised representative" shall mean a person authorised by the person referred to in sub-section (1) to appear on his behalf, being—

(a) his relative or regular employee; or

(*b*) an advocate who is entitled to practice in any court in India, and who has not been debarred from practicing before any court in India; or

(*c*) any chartered accountant, a cost accountant or a company secretary, who holds a certificate of practice and who has not been debarred from practice; or

(*d*) a retired officer of the Commercial Tax Department of any State Government or Union territory or of the Board who, during his service under the Government, had worked in a post not below the rank than that of a Group-B Gazetted officer for a period of not less than two years:

Provided that such officer shall not be entitled to appear before any proceedings under this Act for a period of one year from the date of his retirement or resignation; or

(*e*) any person who has been authorised to act as a goods and services tax practitioner on behalf of the concerned registered person.

[Note: See Rule 116]

(*3*) No person,—

(*a*) who has been dismissed or removed from Government service; or

(*b*) who is convicted of an offence connected with any proceedings under this Act, the State Goods and Services Tax Act, the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Actor the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act, or under the existing law or under any of the Acts passed by a State Legislature dealing with the imposition of taxes on sale of goods or supply of goods or services or both; or

(*c*) who is found guilty of misconduct by the prescribed authority;

(*d*) who has been adjudged as an insolvent, shall be qualified to represent any person under sub-section (*1*)—

(*i*) for all times in case of persons referred to in clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*); and

(*ii*) for the period during which the insolvency continues in the case of a person referred to in clause (*d*).

(*4*) Any person who has been disqualified under the provisions of the State Goods and Services Tax Act or the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act shall be deemed to be disqualified under this Act.

[121][Sec.117. Appeal to High Court.

(*1*) Any person aggrieved by any order passed by the State Bench or Area Benches of the Appellate Tribunal may file an appeal to the High Court and the High Court may admit such appeal, if it is satisfied that the case involves a substantial question of law.

[Note: See Rules 26, 114, Form GST APL-08]

121. Sec.117 came into force on **01-07-2017**, vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

(*2*) An appeal under sub-section (*1*) shall be filed within a period of one hundred and eighty days from the date on which the order appealed against is received by the aggrieved person and it shall be in such form, verified in such manner as may be prescribed:

Provided that the High Court may entertain an appeal after the expiry of the said period if it is satisfied that there was sufficient cause for not filing it within such period.

(*3*) Where the High Court is satisfied that a substantial question of law is involved in any case, it shall formulate that question and the appeal shall be heard only on the question so formulated, and the respondents shall, at the hearing of the appeal, be allowed to argue that the case does not involve such question:

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall be deemed to take away or a bridge the power of the court to hear, for reasons to be recorded, the appeal on any other substantial question of law not formulated by it, if it is satisfied that the case involves such question.

(*4*) The High Court shall decide the question of law so formulated and deliver such judgment thereon containing the grounds on which such decision is founded and may award such cost as it deems fit.

(*5*) The High Court may determine any issue which—

(*a*) has not been determined by the State Bench or Area Benches; or

(*b*) has been wrongly determined by the State Bench or Area Benches, by reason of a decision on such question of law as herein referred to in sub-section (*3*).

(*6*) Where an appeal has been filed before the High Court, it shall be heard by a Bench of not less than two Judges of the High Court, and shall be decided in accordance with the opinion of such Judges or of the majority, if any, of such Judges.

(*7*) Where there is no such majority, the Judges shall state the point of law upon which they differ and the case shall, then, be heard upon that point only, by

one or more of the other Judges of the High Court and such point shall be decided according to the opinion of the majority of the Judges who have heard the case including those who first heard it.

(*8*) Where the High Court delivers a judgment in an appeal filed before it under this section, effect shall be given to such judgment by either side on the basis of a certified copy of the judgment.

(*9*) Save as otherwise provided in this Act, the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (5 of 1908), relating to appeals to the High Court shall, as far as may be, apply in the case of appeals under this section.

[122][Sec.118. Appeal to Supreme Court.

(*1*) An appeal shall lie to the Supreme Court—

(*a*) from any order passed by the National Bench or Regional Benches of the Appellate Tribunal; or

122.Sec. 118 came into force on **01-07-2017**, vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

(*b*) from any judgment or order passed by the High Court in an appeal made under section 117 in any case which, on its own motion or on an application made by or on behalf of the party aggrieved, immediately after passing of the judgment or order, the High Court certifies to be a fit one for appeal to the Supreme Court.

(*2*) The provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, relating to appeals to the Supreme Court shall, so far as may be, apply in the case of appeals under this section as they apply in the case of appeals from decrees of a High Court.

(*3*) Where the judgment of the High Court is varied or reversed in the appeal, effect shall be given to the order of the Supreme Court in the manner provided in section 117 in the case of a judgment of the High Court.

[123][Sec. 119. Sums due to be paid notwithstanding appeal, etc.

Notwithstanding that an appeal has been preferred to the High Court or the Supreme Court, sums due to the Government as a result of an order passed by the National or Regional Benches of the Appellate Tribunal under sub-section (*1*)

of section 113 or an order passed by the State Bench or Area Benches of the Appellate Tribunal under sub-section (*1*) of section 113 or an order passed by the High Court under section 117, as the case may be, shall be payable in accordance with the order so passed.

123.Sec.119 came into force on **01-07-2017**, vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

[124][Sec. 120. Appeal not to be filed in certain cases.

(*1*) The Board may, on the recommendations of the Council, from time to time, issue orders or instructions or directions fixing such monetary limits, as it may deem fit, for the purposes of regulating the filing of appeal or application by the officer of the central tax under the provisions of this Chapter.

124.Sec.120 came into force on **01-07-2017**, vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

(*2*) Where, in pursuance of the orders or instructions or directions issued under sub-section (*1*), the officer of the central tax has not filed an appeal or application against any decision or order passed under the provisions of this Act, it shall not preclude such officer of the central tax from filing appeal or application in any other case involving the same or similar issues or questions of law.

(*3*) Notwithstanding the fact that no appeal or application has been filed by the officer of the central tax pursuant to the orders or instructions or directions issued under sub-section (*1*), no person, being a party in appeal or application shall contend that the officer of the central tax has acquiesced in the decision on the disputed issue by not filing an appeal or application.

(*4*) The Appellate Tribunal or court hearing such appeal or application shall have regard to the circumstances under which appeal or application was not filed by the officer of the central tax in pursuance of the orders or instructions or directions issued under sub-section (*1*).

[125][Sec. 121. Non-appealable decisions and orders.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any provisions of this Act, no appeal shall lie against any decision taken or order passed by an officer of central tax if such decision taken or order passed relates to any one or more of the following matters, namely:—

(*a*) an order of the Commissioner or other authority empowered to direct transfer of proceedings from one officer to another officer; or

(*b*) an order pertaining to the seizure or retention of books of account, register and other documents; or

(*c*) an order sanctioning prosecution under this Act; or

(*d*) an order passed under section 80.

125.Sec.121 came into force on **01-07-2017**, vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT,dt.28-06-2017.

CHAPTER XIX

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

[126][Sec. 122. Penalty for certain offences.

(*1*) Where a taxable person who—

126.Sec.122 came into force on **01-07-2017**, vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT,dt.28-06-2017.

(*i*) supplies any goods or services or both without issue of any invoice or issues an incorrect or false invoice with regard to any such supply;

(*ii*) issues any invoice or bill without supply of goods or services or both in violation of the provisions of this Act or the rules made there under;

Circular No. 171/03/2022 – GST, Dt.06-07-2022 - Clarification on various issues relating to applicability of demand and penalty provisions under the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 in respect of transactions involving fake invoices

(*iii*) collects any amount as tax but fails to pay the same to the Government beyond a period of three months from the date on which such payment becomes due;

(*iv*) collects any tax in contravention of the provisions of this Act but fails to pay the same to the Government beyond a period of three months from the date on which such payment becomes due;

(*v*) fails to deduct the tax in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (*1*) of section 51, or deducts an amount which is less than the amount required to be deducted under the said sub-section, or where he fails to pay to the Government under sub-section (*2*) thereof, the amount deducted as tax;

(*vi*) fails to collect tax in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (*1*) of section 52, or collects an amount which is less than the amount required to be collected under the said sub-section or where he fails to pay to the Government the amount collected as tax under sub-section (*3*) of section 52;

(*vii*) takes or utilises input tax credit without actual receipt of goods or services or both either fully or partially, in contravention of the provisions of this Act or the rules made there under;

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(*viii*) fraudulently obtains refund of tax under this Act;

(*ix*) takes or distributes input tax credit in contravention of section 20, or the rules made there under;

(*x*) falsifies or substitutes financial records or produces fake accounts or documents or furnishes any false information or return with an intention to evade payment of tax due under this Act;

(*xi*) is liable to be registered under this Act but fails to obtain registration;

(*xii*) furnishes any false information with regard to registration particulars, either at the time of applying for registration, or subsequently;

(*xiii*) obstructs or prevents any officer in discharge of his duties under this Act;

(*xiv*) transports any taxable goods without the cover of documents as may be specified in this behalf;

(*xv*) suppresses his turnover leading to evasion of tax under this Act;

(*xvi*) fails to keep, maintain or retain books of account and other documents in accordance with the provisions of this Act or the rules made thereunder;

(*xvii*) fails to furnish information or documents called for by an officer in accordance with the provisions of this Act or the rules made thereunder or furnishes false information or documents during any proceedings under this Act;

(*xviii*) supplies, transports or stores any goods which he has reasons to believe are liable to confiscation under this Act;

(*xix*) issues any invoice or document by using the registration number of another registered person;

(*xx*) tampers with, or destroys any material evidence or document;

(*xxi*) disposes off or tampers with any goods that have been detained, seized, or attached under this Act,

he shall be liable to pay a penalty of ten thousand rupees or an amount equivalent to the tax evaded or the tax not deducted under section 51 or short deducted or deducted but not paid to the Government or tax not collected under section 52 or short collected or collected but not paid to the Government or input tax credit availed of or passed on or distributed irregularly, or the refund claimed fraudulently, whichever is higher.

***[(*1A*) Any person who retains the benefit of a transaction covered under clauses (*i*), (*ii*), (*vii*) or clause (*ix*) of sub-section (*1*) and at whose instance such transaction is conducted, shall be liable to a penalty of an amount equivalent to the tax evaded or input tax credit availed of or passed on.]**

*Inserted the New sub section "(1A) ……." **by the Finance Act 2020 (No.12 of 2020), Dt. 27-03-2020, w.e.f. 01-01-2021,** by N.No. 92/2020- (CT), Dt.22-12-2020,

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(*2*) Any registered person who supplies any goods or services or both on which any tax has not been paid or short-paid or erroneously refunded, or where the input tax credit has been wrongly availed or utilised,—

(*a*) for any reason, other than the reason of fraud or any wilful misstatement or suppression of facts to evade tax, shall be liable to a penalty of ten thousand rupees or ten percent of the tax due from such person, whichever is higher;

(*b*) for reason of fraud or any wilful misstatement or suppression of facts to evade tax, shall be liable to a penalty equal to ten thousand rupees or the tax due from such person, whichever is higher.

(*3*) Any person who—

(*a*) aids or abets any of the offences specified in clauses (*i*) to (*xxi*) of sub-section (*1*);

(*b*) acquires possession of, or in any way concerns himself in transporting, removing, depositing, keeping, concealing, supplying, or purchasing or in any other manner deals with any goods which he knows or has reasons to believe are liable to confiscation under this Act or the rules made thereunder;

(*c*) receives or is in any way concerned with the supply of, or in any other manner deals with any supply of services which he knows or has reasons to believe are in contravention of any provisions of this Act or the rules made thereunder;

(*d*) fails to appear before the officer of central tax, when issued with a summon for appearance to give evidence or produce a document in an inquiry;

(*e*) fails to issue invoice in accordance with the provisions of this Act or the rules made thereunder or fails to account for an invoice in his books of account,

shall be liable to a penalty which may extend to twenty-five thousand rupees.

[127][Sec. 123. Penalty for failure to furnish information return.

If a person who is required to furnish an information return under section 150 fails to do so within the period specified in the notice issued under sub-section (*3*) thereof, the proper officer may direct that such person shall be liable to pay a penalty of one hundred rupees for each day of the period during which the failure to furnish such return continues:

Provided that the penalty imposed under this section shall not exceed five thousand rupees.

127. Sec.123 came into force on **01-07-2017,** vide Noti.9/2017-CT,dt.28-06-2017.

See **Circular No. 3/3/2017 – GST, Dated the 5th July,2017-DCCT or ACCT**

[128][Sec. 124. Fine for failure to furnish statistics.

If any person required to furnish any information or return under section 151,-

(*a*) without reasonable cause fails to furnish such information or return as maybe required under that section, or

(*b*) wilfully furnishes or causes to furnish any information or return which he knows to be false,

he shall be punishable with a fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees and in case of a continuing offence to a further fine which may extend to one hundred rupees for each day after the first day during which the offence continues subject to a maximum limit of twenty five thousand rupees.

128. Sec.124 came into force on **01-07-2017**, vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT,dt.28-06-2017.

[129][Sec. 125. General penalty.

Any person, who contravenes any of the provisions of this Act or any rules made thereunder for which no penalty is separately provided for in this Act, shall be liable to a penalty which may extend to twenty-five thousand rupees.

129. Sec.125 came into force on **01-07-2017**, vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

Circular No. 64/38/2018-GST, Dated the 14th September,2018-For Minor mistake, penalty Rs.500, each U/ Sec.125

[130][Sec. 126. General disciplines related to penalty.

(*1*) No officer under this Act shall impose any penalty for minor breaches of tax regulations or procedural requirements and in particular, any omission or mistake in documentation which is easily rectifiable and made without fraudulent intent or gross negligence.

***Explanation*.—For the purpose of this sub-section,—**

(*a*) a breach shall be considered a 'minor breach' if the amount of tax involved is less than five thousand rupees;

(*b*) an omission or mistake in documentation shall be considered to be easily rectifiable if the same is an error apparent on the face of record.

130. Sec.126 came into force on **01-07-2017**, vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

(*2*) The penalty imposed under this Act shall depend on the facts and circumstances of each case and shall be commensurate with the degree and severity of the breach.

(*3*) No penalty shall be imposed on any person without giving him an opportunity of being heard.

(*4*) The officer under this Act shall while imposing penalty in an order for a breach of any law, regulation or procedural requirement, specify the nature of the breach and the applicable law, regulation or procedure under which the amount of penalty for the breach has been specified.

(*5*) When a person voluntarily discloses to an officer under this Act the circumstances of a breach of the tax law, regulation or procedural requirement prior to the discovery of the breach by the officer under this Act, the proper officer may consider this fact as a mitigating factor when quantifying a penalty for that person.

(*6*) The provisions of this section shall not apply in such cases where the penalty specified under this Act is either a fixed sum or expressed as a fixed percentage.

[131][Sec. 127. Power to impose penalty in certain cases.

Where the proper officer is of the view that a person is liable to a penalty and the same is not covered under any proceedings under section 62 or section 63 or section 64 or section 73 or section 74 or section 129 or section 130, he may issue an order levying such penalty after giving a reasonable opportunity of being heard to such person.

131.Sec.127 came into force on **01-07-2017**, vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT,dt.28-06-2017.
See **Circular No. 3/3/2017 – GST, Dated the 5th July,2017-DCCT or ACCT**

[132][Sec. 128. Power to waive penalty or fee or both.

The Government may, by notification, waive in part or full, any penalty referred to in section 122 or section 123 or section 125 or any late fee referred to in section 47 for such class of taxpayers and under such mitigating circumstances as may be specified therein on the recommendations of the Council.

132.Sec.128 came into force on 01-07-2017, vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

[133][Sec. 129. Detention, seizure and release of goods and conveyances in transit.

(*1*) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, where any person transports any goods or stores any goods while they are in transit in contravention of the provisions of this Act or the rules made thereunder, all such goods and conveyance used as a means of transport for carrying the said goods and documents relating to such goods and conveyance shall be liable to detention or seizure and after detention or seizure, shall be released,–

***[(*a*) on payment of penalty equal to two hundred per cent. of the tax payable on such goods and, in case of exempted goods, on payment of an amount equal to two per cent. of the value of goods or twenty-five thousand rupees, whichever is less, where the owner of the goods comes forward for payment of such penalty;**

(*b*) on payment of penalty equal to fifty per cent. of the value of the goods or two hundred per cent. of the tax payable on such goods, whichever is higher, and in case of exempted goods, on payment of an amount equal to five per cent. of the value of goods or twenty-five thousand rupees, whichever is less, where the owner of the goods does not come forward for payment of such penalty;]*

*substituted the clauses (*a*) and (*b*) "(*a*) on payment of the applicable tax and penalty equal to one hundred percent. of the tax payable on such goods and, **in case of exempted goods, on payment of an amount equal to two per cent. of value of goods or twenty-five**

thousand rupees, whichever is less, where the owner of the goods comes forward for payment of such tax and penalty;

(*b*) on payment of the applicable tax and penalty equal to the fifty percent. of the value of the goods reduced by the tax amount paid thereon and, in case of exempted goods, on payment of an amount equal to **five percent** of the value of goods or twenty-five thousand rupees, whichever is less, where the owner of the goods does not come forward for payment of such tax and penalty;" **by the Finance Act 2021, No. 13 of 2021, Dt.28-03-2021., came into force w. e. f. 01-01-2022 as notified by N.No. 39/2021, CT, Dt.21-12-2021..**

(*c*) upon furnishing a security equivalent to the amount payable under clause (*a*) or clause (*b*) in such form and manner as may be prescribed:

Provided that no such goods or conveyance shall be detained or seized without serving an order of detention or seizure on the person transporting the goods.

133. Sec.129 came into force on **01-07-2017**, vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

*[(*2*) xxx]

* Omitted the sub-section (2) "The provisions of sub-section (*6*) of section 67 shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply for detention and seizure of goods and conveyances. " **by the Finance Act 2021, No. 13 of 2021, Dt.28-03-2021, came into force w. e. f. 01-01-2022 as notified by N.No. 39/2021, CT, Dt.21-12-2021..**

[**(*3*) The proper officer detaining or seizing goods or conveyance shall issue a notice within seven days of such detention or seizure, specifying the penalty payable, and thereafter, pass an order within a period of seven days from the date of service of such notice, for payment of penalty under clause (*a*) or clause (*b*) of sub-section (*1*).]

Substituted the Sub-section *(3)* " (*3*) The proper officer detaining or seizing goods or conveyances shall issue a notice specifying the tax and penalty payable and thereafter, pass an order for payment of tax and penalty under clause (*a*) or clause (*b*) or clause (*c*). " **by the Finance Act 2021, No. 13 of 2021, Dt.28-03-2021, came into force w. e. f. 01-01-2022 as notified by N.No. 39/2021, CT, Dt.21-12-2021,

See **Circular No. 3/3/2017 – GST, Dated the 5th July,2017-DCCT or ACCT Circular No. 41/15/2018-GST, Dated the 13th April,2018, See Forms GST MOV-1 to 11**

(*4*) ***[**No penalty] shall be determined under sub-section (*3*) without giving the person concerned an opportunity of being heard**.

***Substituted the words "**No tax, interest or penalty**" **by the Finance Act 2021, N. No. 13 of 2021, Dt.28-03-2021, came into force w. e. f. 01-01-2022 as notified by N.No. 39/2021, CT, Dt.21-12-2021.**

(*5*) On payment of amount referred in sub-section (*1*), all proceedings in respect of the notice specified in sub-section (*3*) shall be deemed to be concluded.

***[(*6*) Where the person transporting any goods or the owner of such goods fails to pay the amount of penalty under sub-section (*1*) within fifteen days from the date of receipt of the copy of the order passed under sub-section (*3*), the goods or conveyance so detained or seized shall be liable to be sold or disposed of otherwise, in such manner and within such time as may be prescribed, to recover the penalty payable under sub-section (*3*):**

Provided that the conveyance shall be released on payment by the transporter of penalty under sub-section (*3*) or one lakh rupees, whichever is less:

Provided further that where the detained or seized goods are perishable or hazardous in nature or are likely to depreciate in value with passage of time, the said period of fifteen days may be reduced by the proper officer.]*

See **Circular No. 3/3/2017 – GST, Dated the 5th July,2017-Addl.CCT or JCCT**

*Substituted the Sub-section *(6)* " (*6*) Where the person transporting any goods or the owner of the goods fails to pay the amount of tax and penalty as provided in sub-section (*1*) within [133a]**[fourteen days]**of such detention or seizure, further proceedings shall be initiated in accordance with the provisions of section 130: Provided that where the detained or seized goods are perishable or hazardous in nature or are likely to depreciate in value with passage of time, the said period of seven days may be reduced by the proper officer." **by the Finance Act 2021, No. 13 of 2021,**

Dt.28-03-2021, came into force w. e. f. 01-01-2022 as notified by N.No. 39/2021, CT, Dt.21-12-2021.

133a. Subs for the words "seven days" by the CGST (Amendment) Act, 2018, (No.31 of 2018), Dt.30.08.2018. **w.e.f.01-02-2019** by N.No.02/2019- (CT) , Dt.29-01-2019

[134][Sec. 130. Confiscation of goods or conveyances and levy of penalty.

(*1*) [*][**Where**] **any person—**

***Substituted for the words** "Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, if " **by the Finance Act , 2021, No. 13 of 2021, Dt.28-03-2021, came into force w. e. f. 01-01-2022 as notified by N.No. 39/2021, CT, Dt.21-12-2021..**
See Circular No. 41/15/2018-GST, Dated the 13th April,2018 See Form GST MOV-11

134. Sec.130 came into force on **01-07-2017,** vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

(*i*) supplies or receives any goods in contravention of any of the provisions of this Act or the rules made thereunder with intent to evade payment of tax; or

(*ii*) does not account for any goods on which he is liable to pay tax under this Act; or

(*iii*) supplies any goods liable to tax under this Act without having applied for registration; or

(*iv*) contravenes any of the provisions of this Act or the rules made thereunder with intent to evade payment of tax; or

(*v*) uses any conveyance as a means of transport for carriage of goods in contravention of the provisions of this Act or the rules made thereunder unless the owner of the conveyance proves that it was so used without the knowledge or connivance of the owner himself, his agent, if any, and the person in charge of the conveyance,

See Circular No.57/31/2018-GST dated 4th September,2018,
Circular No. 73/47/2018-GST, Dated the 5th November,2018,

then, all such goods or conveyances shall be liable to confiscation and the person shall be liable to penalty under section 122.

(*2*) Whenever confiscation of any goods or conveyance is authorised by this Act, the officer adjudging it shall give to the owner of the goods an option to pay in lieu of confiscation, such fine as the said officer thinks fit:

Provided that such fine leviable shall not exceed the market value of the goods confiscated, less the tax chargeable thereon:

Provided further that the aggregate of such fine and penalty leviable shall not be less than the*[penalty equal to hundred per cent. of the tax payable on such goods] :

* Substituted in sub-section (*2*), in the second proviso, for the words, brackets and figures"amount of penalty leviable under sub-section (*1*) of section 129 " **by the Finance Act 2021, No. 13 of 2021, Dt.28-03-2021, came into force w. e. f. 01-01-2022 as notified by N.No. 39/2021, CT, Dt.21-12-2021..**

Provided also that where any such conveyance is used for the carriage of the goods or passengers for hire, the owner of the conveyance shall be given an option to pay in lieu of the confiscation of the conveyance a fine equal to the tax payable on the goods being transported thereon.

*[(3) xxxx]

*Omitted by sub-section (*3*) "(*3*) Where any fine in lieu of confiscation of goods or conveyance is imposed under sub-section (*2*), the owner of such goods or conveyance or the person referred to in sub-section (*1*), shall, in addition, be liable to any tax, penalty and charges payable in respect of such goods or conveyance. " **by the Finance Act 2021, No. 13 of 2021, Dt.28-03-2021, came into force w. e. f. 01-01-2022 as notified by N.No. 39/2021, CT, Dt.21-12-2021..**

(*4*) No order for confiscation of goods or conveyance or for imposition of penalty shall be issued without giving the person an opportunity of being heard.

(*5*) Where any goods or conveyance are confiscated under this Act, the title of such goods or conveyance shall thereupon vest in the Government.

(*6*) The proper officer adjudging confiscation shall take and hold possession of the things confiscated and every officer of Police, on the requisition of such proper officer, shall assist him in taking and holding such possession.

See **Circular No. 3/3/2017 – GST, Dated the 5th July,2017-DCCT or ACCT**

(*7*) The proper officer may, after satisfying himself that the confiscated goods or conveyance are not required in any other proceedings under this Act and after giving reasonable time not exceeding three months to pay fine in lieu of confiscation, dispose of such goods or conveyance and deposit the sale proceeds thereof with the Government.

See **Circular No. 3/3/2017 – GST, Dated the 5th July,2017-DCCT or ACCT**

[135]**[Sec.131. Confiscation or penalty not to interfere with other punishments.**
Without prejudice to the provisions contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973(2 of 1974), no confiscation made or penalty imposed under the provisions of this Act or the rules made thereunder shall prevent the infliction of any other punishment to which the person affected thereby is liable under the provisions of this Act or under any other law for the time being in force.

135.Sec.131 came into force on **01-07-2017**, vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

[136]**[Sec. 132. Punishment for certain offences.**

(*1*) *[**Whoever commits, or causes to commit and retain the benefits arising out of, any of the following offences**], namely:—

136.Sec.132 came into force on **01-07-2017**, vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.
*Subs. for the words "**Whoever commits any of the following offences**" **by** the Finance Act 2020 (No.12 of 2020), Dt. 27-03-2020, w.e.f. 01-01-2021, by N.No. 92/2020- (CT), Dt.22-12-2020,

(*a*) supplies any goods or services or both without issue of any invoice, in violation of the provisions of this Act or the rules made thereunder, with the intention to evade tax;

(*b*) issues any invoice or bill without supply of goods or services or both in violation of the provisions of this Act, or the rules made thereunder leading to wrongful availment or utilisation of input tax credit or refund of tax;

***[(*c*) avails input tax credit using the invoice or bill referred to in clause (*b*) or fraudulently avails input tax credit without any invoice or bill;]*;**

*Subs. for the clause "(*c*) avails input tax credit using such invoice or bill referred to in clause (*b*)" **by the Finance Act 2020 (No.12 of 2020), Dt. 27-03-2020, w.e.f. 01-01-2021,** by N.No. 92/2020- (CT), Dt.22-12-2020,

(*d*) collects any amount as tax but fails to pay the same to the Government beyond a period of three months from the date on which such payment becomes due;

(*e*) evades tax *[xxxx] or fraudulently obtains refund and where such offence is not covered under clauses (*a*) to (*d*);

* Omitted the words ", fraudulently avails input tax credit" by the Finance Act (No.12) of 2020, Dt.27-03-2020,

(*f*) falsifies or substitutes financial records or produces fake accounts or documents or furnishes any false information with an intention to evade payment of tax due under this Act;

(*g*) obstructs or prevents any officer in the discharge of his duties under this Act;

(*h*) acquires possession of, or in any way concerns himself in transporting removing, depositing, keeping, concealing, supplying, or purchasing or in any other manner deals with, any goods which he knows or has reasons to believe are liable to confiscation under this Act or the rules made thereunder;

(*i*) receives or is in any way concerned with the supply of, or in any other manner deals with any supply of services which he knows or has reasons to believe are in contravention of any provisions of this Act or the rules made thereunder;

(*j*) tampers with or destroys any material evidence or documents;

(*k*) fails to supply any information which he is required to supply under this Actor the rules made thereunder or (unless with a reasonable belief, the

burden of proving which shall be upon him, that the information supplied by him is true) supplies false information; or

(*l*) attempts to commit, or abets the commission of any of the offences mentioned in clauses (*a*) to (*k*) of this section, shall be punishable—

(*i*) in cases where the amount of tax evaded or the amount of input tax credit wrongly availed or utilised or the amount of refund wrongly taken exceeds five hundred lakh rupees, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years and with fine;

(*ii*) in cases where the amount of tax evaded or the amount of input tax credit wrongly availed or utilised or the amount of refund wrongly taken exceeds two hundred lakh rupees but does not exceed five hundred lakh rupees, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years and with fine;

(*iii*) in the case of any other offence where the amount of tax evaded or the amount of input tax credit wrongly availed or utilised or the amount of refund wrongly taken exceeds one hundred lakh rupees but does not exceed two hundred lakh rupees, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year and with fine;

(*iv*) in cases where he commits or abets the commission of an offence specified in clause (*f*) or clause (*g*) or clause (*j*), he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine or with both.

(2) Where any person convicted of an offence under this section is again convicted of an offence under this section, then, he shall be punishable for the second and for every subsequent offence with imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years and with fine.

(3)The imprisonment referred to in clauses (*i*), (*ii*) and (*iii*) of sub-section (*1*) and sub-section (*2*) shall, in the absence of special and adequate reasons to the contrary to be recorded in the judgment of the Court, be for a term not less than six months.

(*4*) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (2 of 1974), all offences under this Act, except the offences referred to in sub-section (5) shall be non-cognizable and bailable.

(*5*) The offences specified in clause (*a*) or clause (*b*) or clause (*c*) or clause (*d*) of sub-section (*1*) and punishable under clause (*i*) of that sub-section shall be cognizable and non-bailable.

(*6*) A person shall not be prosecuted for any offence under this section except with the previous sanction of the Commissioner.

***Explanation*.— For the purposes of this section, the term "tax" shall include the amount of tax evaded or the amount of input tax credit wrongly availed or utilised or refund wrongly taken under the provisions of this Act, the State Goods and Services Tax Act, the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act or the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act and cess levied under the Goods and Services Tax (Compensation to States) Act.**

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[137][Sec. 133. Liability of officers and certain other persons.

(*1*) Where any person engaged in connection with the collection of statistics under section 151 or compilation or computerisation thereof or if any officer of central tax having access to information specified under sub-section (*1*) of section 150, or if any person engaged in connection with the provision of service on the common portal or the agent of common portal, wilfully discloses any information or the contents of any return furnished under this Act or rules made thereunder otherwise than in execution of his duties under the said sections or for the purposes of prosecution for an offence under this Act or under any other Act for the time being in force, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to twenty-five thousand rupees, or with both.

137. Sec.133 came into force on **01-07-2017,** vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

(*2*) Any person—

(*a*) who is a Government servant shall not be prosecuted for any offence under this section except with the previous sanction of the Government;

(*b*) who is not a Government servant shall not be prosecuted for any offence under this section except with the previous sanction of the Commissioner.

[138][Sec. 134. Cognizance of offences.

No court shall take cognizance of any offence punishable under this Act or the rules made thereunder except with the previous sanction of the Commissioner, and no court inferior to that of a Magistrate of the First Class, shall try any such offence.

138. Sec.134 came into force on 01-07-2017, vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

[139][Sec. 135. Presumption of culpable mental state.

In any prosecution for an offence under this Act which requires a culpable mental state on the part of the accused, the court shall presume the existence of such mental state but it shall be a defence for the accused to prove the fact that he had no such mental state with respect to the act charged as an offence in that prosecution.

139. Sec.135 came into force on **01-07-2017**, vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT,dt.28-06-2017.

***Explanation*—For the purposes of this section,–**

(*i*) the expression "culpable mental state" includes intention, motive, knowledge of a fact, and belief in, or reason to believe, a fact;

(*ii*) a fact is said to be proved only when the court believes it to exist beyond reasonable doubt and not merely when its existence is established by a preponderance of probability.

[140][Sec. 136. Relevancy of statements under certain circumstances.

A statement made and signed by a person on appearance in response to any summons issued under section 70 during the course of any inquiry or proceedings under this Act shall be relevant, for the purpose of proving, in any prosecution for an offence under this Act, the truth of the facts which it contains,–

140. Sec.136 came into force on **01-07-2017**, vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

(*a*) when the person who made the statement is dead or cannot be found, or is incapable of giving evidence, or is kept out of the way by the adverse party, or whose presence cannot be obtained without an amount of delay or expense which, under the circumstances of the case, the court considers unreasonable; or

(b) **when the person who made the statement is examined as a witness in the case before the court and the court is of the opinion that, having regard to the circumstances of the case, the statement should be admitted in evidence in the interest of justice.**

[141][Sec. 137. Offences by companies.

(*1*) Where an offence committed by a person under this Act is a company, every person1 who, at the time the offence was committed was in charge of, and was responsible to, the company for the conduct of business of the company, as well as the company, shall be deemed to be guilty of the offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

141. Sec.137 came into force on 01-07-2017, vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

(*2*) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (*1*), where an offence under this Act has been committed by a company and it is proved that the offence has been committed with the consent or connivance of, or is attributable to any negligence on the part of, any director, manager, secretary or other officer of the company, such director, manager, secretary or other officer shall also be deemed to be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

(*3*) Where an offence under this Act has been committed by a taxable person being a partnership firm or a Limited Liability Partnership or a Hindu Undivided Family or a trust, the partner or *karta* or managing trustee shall be deemed to be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly and the provisions of sub-section (*2*) shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to such persons.

(*4*) Nothing contained in this section shall render any such person liable to any punishment provided in this Act, if he proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge or that he had exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of such offence.

***Explanation*.—For the purposes of this section,—**

(*i*) "company" means a body corporate and includes a firm or other association of individuals; and

(*ii*) "director", in relation to a firm, means a partner in the firm.

[142][Sec. 138. Compounding of offences.

(*1*) Any offence under this Act may, either before or after the institution of prosecution, be compounded by the Commissioner on payment, by the person accused of the offence, to the Central Government or the State Government, as the case be, of such compounding amount in such manner as may be prescribed:

142. Sec.138 came into force on **01-07-2017**, vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

Provided that nothing contained in this section shall apply to—

(*a*) a person who has been allowed to compound once in respect of any of the offences specified in clauses (*a*) to (*f*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 132 and the offences specified in clause (*l*) which are relatable to offences specified in clauses (*a*) to (*f*) of the said sub-section;

(*b*) a person who has been allowed to compound once in respect of any offence, other than those in clause (*a*), under this Act or under the provisions of any State Goods and Services Tax Act or the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act or the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act in respect of supplies of value exceeding one crore rupees;

(*c*) a person who has been accused of committing an offence under this Act which is also an offence under any other law for the time being in force;

(*d*) a person who has been convicted for an offence under this Act by a court;

(*e*) a person who has been accused of committing an offence specified in clause (*g*)or clause (*j*) or clause (*k*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 132; and

(*f*) any other class of persons or offences as may be prescribed:

Provided further that any compounding allowed under the provisions of this section shall not affect the proceedings, if any, instituted under any other law:

Provided also that compounding shall be allowed only after making payment of tax, interest and penalty involved in such offences.

[Note: See Rule 162, Forms GST CPD-01 & 02]

(*2*) The amount for compounding of offences under this section shall be such as maybe prescribed, subject to the minimum amount not being less than ten thousand rupees or fifty percent of the tax involved, whichever is higher, and the maximum amount not being less than thirty thousand rupees or one hundred and fifty percent of the tax, whichever is higher.

(*3*) On payment of such compounding amount as may be determined by the Commissioner, no further proceedings shall be initiated under this Act against the accused person in respect of the same offence and any criminal proceedings, if already initiated in respect of the said offence, shall stand abated.

CHAPTER XX
TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

[143][Sec. 139. Migration of existing taxpayers.

(*1*) On and from the appointed day, every person registered under any of the existing laws and having a valid Permanent Account Number shall be issued a certificate of registration on provisional basis, subject to such conditions and in such form and manner as may be prescribed, which unless replaced by a final certificate of registration under sub-section (*2*), shall be liable to be cancelled if the conditions so prescribed are not complied with.

143. Sec.139 came into force on **22-06-2017**, vide Noti.No.1/2017-CT, dt.19-06-2017.

(*2*) The final certificate of registration shall be granted in such form and manner and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed.

(*3*) The certificate of registration issued to a person under sub-section (*1*) shall be deemed to have not been issued if the said registration is cancelled in pursuance of an application filed by such person that he was not liable to registration under section 22 or section 24.

[144][Sec. 140. Transitional arrangements for input tax credit.

(*1*) A registered person, other than a person opting to pay tax under section 10, shall be entitled to take, in his electronic credit ledger, the amount of CENVAT credit [144a][of eligible duties] carried forward in the return relating to the period ending with the day immediately preceding the appointed day, furnished by him under the existing law*[within such time and] in such manner as may be prescribed:

Provided that the registered person shall not be allowed to take credit in the following circumstances, namely:—

(*i*) where the said amount of credit is not admissible as input tax credit under this Act; or

(ii) **where he has not furnished all the returns required under the existing law for the period of six months immediately preceding the appointed date; or**

(iii) **where the said amount of credit relates to goods manufactured and cleared under such exemption notifications as are notified by the Government.**

[Note: See Rule 117, Form GST TRAN-1]

144. Sec.140 came into force on **01-07-2017**, vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.
144a. Inserted for words by the CGST (Amendment) Act, 2018, (No.31 of 2018), dt.30.08.2018, **w.e.f. 01-07-2017**
Inserted the words "" **by the Finance Act 2020 (No.12 of 2020), Dt. 27-03-2020, w.e.f. 01-07-2017**
Circular No. 33/07/2018-GST, dated the 23rd Feb., 2018, Circular No. 42/16/2018-GST, Dated the 13th April, 2018- for recovery of arrears under the existing law and reversal of inadmissible ITC, Circular No. 58/32/2018-GST, Dated the 4th September,2018,
Circular No. 87/06/2019-GST, Dt.2nd Jan,2019,

Circular No. 180/12/2022-GST, Dt. 09-09-2022 Guidelines for filing/revising TRAN-1/TRAN-2 in terms of order dated 22.07.2022 & 02.09.2022 of Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of Union of India vs. Filco Trade Centre Pvt. Ltd.

(*2*) A registered person, other than a person opting to pay tax under section 10, shall been titled to take, in his electronic credit ledger, credit of the unavailed CENVAT credit in respect of capital goods, not carried forward in a return, furnished under the existing law by him, for the period ending with the day immediately preceding the appointed day **[within such time and] in such manner as may be prescribed:

Provided that the registered person shall not be allowed to take credit unless the said credit was admissible as CENVAT credit under the existing law and is also admissible as input tax credit under this Act.

***Explanation*.—For the purposes of this sub-section, the expression "unavailed CENVAT credit" means the amount that remains after subtracting the amount of CENVAT credit already availed in respect of capital goods by the taxable person under the existing law from the aggregate amount of CENVAT credit to which the said person was entitled in respect of the said capital goods under the existing law.**

Inserted the words ""by the Finance Act 2020 (No.12 of 2020), Dt. 27-03-2020, w.e.f. 01-07-2017**

(*3*) A registered person, who was not liable to be registered under the existing law, or who was engaged in the manufacture of exempted goods or provision of exempted services, or who was providing works contract service and was availing of the benefit of notificationNo.26/2012—Service Tax, dated the 20th June, 2012 or a first stage dealer or a second stage dealer or a registered importer or a depot of a manufacturer, shall be entitled to take, in his electronic credit ledger, credit of eligible duties in respect of inputs held in stock and inputs contained in semi-finished or finished *[goods held in stock on the appointed day, within such time and in such manner as may be prescribed, subject to] the following conditions, namely:—**

***Subs. for the words "goods held in stock on the appointed day subject to " **by the Finance Act 2020 (No.12 of 2020), Dt. 27-03-2020, w.e.f. 01-07-2017**

(*i*) such inputs or goods are used or intended to be used for making taxable supplies under this Act;

(*ii*) the said registered person is eligible for input tax credit on such inputs under this Act;

(*iii*) the said registered person is in possession of invoice or other prescribed documents evidencing payment of duty under the existing law in respect of such inputs;

(*iv*) such invoices or other prescribed documents were issued not earlier than twelve months immediately preceding the appointed day; and

(*v*) the supplier of services is not eligible for any abatement under this Act:

Provided that where a registered person, other than a manufacturer or a supplier of services, is not in possession of an invoice or any other documents evidencing payment of duty in respect of inputs, then, such registered person shall, subject to such conditions, limitations and safeguards as may be prescribed, including that the said taxable person shall pass on the benefit of such credit by way of reduced prices to the recipient, be allowed to take credit at such rate and in such manner as may be prescribed.

(*4*) A registered person, who was engaged in the manufacture of taxable as well as exempted goods under the Central Excise Act, 1944(1 of 1944) or provision of taxable as well as exempted services under Chapter V of the Finance Act, 1994(32 of 1994), but which are liable to tax under this Act, shall be entitled to take, in his electronic credit ledger,—

(*a*) the amount of CENVAT credit carried forward in a return furnished under the existing law by him in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (*1*); and

(*b*) the amount of CENVAT credit of eligible duties in respect of inputs held in stock and inputs contained in semi-finished or finished goods held in stock on the appointed day, relating to such exempted goods or services, in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (*3*).

(*5*) A registered person shall be entitled to take, in his electronic credit ledger, credit of eligible duties and taxes in respect of inputs or input services received on or after the appointed day but the duty or tax in respect of which has been paid by the supplier under the *[existing law, within such time and in such manner as may be prescribed], subject to the condition that the invoice or any other duty or tax paying document of the same was recorded in the books of account of such person within a period of thirty days from the appointed day:

*Subs. for the words "**existing law**" by the Finance Act 2020 (No.12 of 2020), Dt. 27-03-2020, w.e.f…01-07-2017

Provided that the period of thirty days may, on sufficient cause being shown, be extended by the Commissioner for a further period not exceeding thirty days:

Provided further that said registered person shall furnish a statement, in such manner as may be prescribed, in respect of credit that has been taken under this sub-section.

(*6*) A registered person, who was either paying tax at a fixed rate or paying a fixed amount in lieu of the tax payable under the existing law shall be entitled to take, in his electronic credit ledger, credit of eligible duties in respect of inputs held in stock and inputs contained in semi-finished or finished *[goods held in stock on the appointed day, within such time and in such manner as may be prescribed, subject to] the following conditions, namely:—

*Subs. for the words "**goods held in stock on the appointed day subject to**" by the Finance Act 2020 (No.12 of 2020), Dt. 27-03-2020, w.e.f…01-07-2017

(*i*) such inputs or goods are used or intended to be used for making taxable supplies under this Act;

(*ii*) the said registered person is not paying tax under section 10;

(*iii*) the said registered person is eligible for input tax credit on such inputs under this Act;

(*iv*) the said registered person is in possession of invoice or other prescribed documents evidencing payment of duty under the existing law in respect of inputs; and

(*v*) such invoices or other prescribed documents were issued not earlier than twelve months immediately preceding the appointed day.

(*7*) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this Act, the input tax credit on account of any services received prior to the appointed day by an Input Service Distributor shall be eligible for distribution as *[credit under this Act, within such time and in such manner as may be prescribed, even if] the invoices relating to such services are received on or after the appointed day.

*Subs. for the words "**credit under this Act even if** " by the Finance Act 2020 (No.12 of 2020), Dt. 27-03-2020, w.e.f…01-07-2017

(*8*) Where a registered person having centralised registration under the existing law has obtained a registration under this Act, such person shall be allowed to take, in his electronic credit ledger, credit of the amount of CENVAT credit carried forward in a return, furnished under the existing law by him, in respect of the period ending with the day immediately preceding the appointed day *[within such time and in such manner] as may be prescribed:

*Subs. for the words "**in such manner**" by the Finance Act 2020 (No.12 of 2020), Dt. 27-03-2020, w.e.f…01-07-2017

Provided that if the registered person furnishes his return for the period ending with the day immediately preceding the appointed day within three months of the appointed day, such credit shall be allowed subject to the

condition that the said return is either an original return or a revised return where the credit has been reduced from that claimed earlier:

Provided further that the registered person shall not be allowed to take credit unless the said amount is admissible as input tax credit under this Act:

Provided also that such credit may be transferred to any of the registered persons having the same Permanent Account Number for which the centralised registration was obtained under the existing law.

(*9*) Where any CENVAT credit availed for the input services provided under the existing law has been reversed due to non-payment of the consideration within a period of three months, such *[credit can be reclaimed within such time and in such manner as may be prescribed, subject to] the condition that the registered person has made the payment of the consideration for that supply of services within a period of three months from the appointed day.

*Subs. for the words "**credit can be reclaimed subject to**" by the Finance Act 2020 (No.12 of 2020), Dt. 27-03-2020, w.e.f…01-07-2017

(*10*) The amount of credit under sub-sections (*3*), (*4*) and (*6*) shall be calculated in such manner as may be prescribed.

***Explanation 1*.—For the purposes of [144aa] [sub-sections (1), (*3*), (*4*)] and (*6*), the expression "eligible duties" means–**

144aa.Subs for the word, brackets, and figures "sub-sections (3), (4)" by the CGST (Amendment) Act, 2018, No.31 of 2018, dt.30.08.2018, **w.e.f. 01-07-2017**

(*i*) the additional duty of excise leviable under section 3 of the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957(58 of 1957);

(*ii*) the additional duty leviable under sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975(51 of 1975);

(*iii*) the additional duty leviable under sub-section (*5*) of section 3 of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975);

[144b][**(iv)** xxxx]

144b.Omitted for the words "(*iv*) the additional duty of excise leviable under section 3 of the Additional Duties of Excise (Textile and Textile Articles) Act, 1978; (40 of 1978)" by the CGST (Amendment) Act, 2018, (31 of 2018), dt.30.08.2018, w.e.f.01-07-2017

(*v*) the duty of excise specified in the First Schedule to the Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985(5 of 1986);

(*vi*) the duty of excise specified in the Second Schedule to the Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985 (5 of 1986); and

(*vii*) the National Calamity Contingent Duty leviable under section 136 of the Finance Act, 2001(14 of 2001),

in respect of inputs held in stock and inputs contained in semi-finished or finished goods held in stock on the appointed day.

***Explanation 2*.—For the purposes of** [144bb]**[sub-sections (1) and (*5*)], the expression "eligible duties and taxes" means—**

(*i*) the additional duty of excise leviable under section 3 of the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957 (58 of 1957);

(*ii*) the additional duty leviable under sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975);

(*iii*) the additional duty leviable under sub-section (*5*) of section 3 of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975);

[144c][**(iv)** xxxx]

144bb.Subs for the word, brackets, and figures "sub-section (5)" by the CGST (Amendment) Act, 2018, (No.31 of 2018), dt.30.08.2018, **w.e.f. 01-07-2017.**

144c.omitted for the words and figures "(*iv*) the additional duty of excise leviable under section 3 of the Additional Duties of Excise (Textile and Textile Articles) Act, 1978; (40 of 1978)" by the CGST (Amendment) Act, 2018, (No.31 of 2018), dt.30.08.2018, **w.e.f. 01-07-2017.**

(*v*) the duty of excise specified in the First Schedule to the Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985 (5 of 1986);

(*vi*) the duty of excise specified in the Second Schedule to the Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985 (5 of 1986);

(*vii*) the National Calamity Contingent Duty leviable under section 136 of the Finance Act, 2001 (14 of 2001); and

(*viii*) the service tax leviable under section 66B of the Finance Act, 1994 (32 of 1994),

in respect of inputs and input services received on or after the appointed day;

[144d][***Explanation 3*.- For removal of doubts, it is hereby clarified that the expression "eligible duties and taxes" excludes any cess which has not been specified in *Explanation 1* or *Explanation 2* and any cess which is collected as additional duty of customs under sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the Customs Tariff Act,1975 (51 of 1975).**]

144d. Inserted for the words by the CGST (Amendment) Act, 2018,(No.31 of 2018), dt.30.08.2018, **w.e.f. 01-07-2017**

[145][Sec. 141. Transitional provisions relating to job work.

(*1*) Where any inputs received at a place of business had been removed as such or removed after being partially processed to a job worker for further processing, testing, repair, reconditioning or any other purpose in accordance with the provisions of existing law prior to the appointed day and such inputs are returned to the said place on or after the appointed day, no tax shall be payable if such inputs, after completion of the job work or otherwise, are returned to the said place within six months from the appointed day:

145. Sec.141 came into force on **01-07-2017**, by Noti.No.9/2017-CT,dt.28-06-2017.

Provided that the period of six months may, on sufficient cause being shown, be extended by the Commissioner for a further period not exceeding two months:

Provided further that if such inputs are not returned within the period specified in this sub-section, the input tax credit shall be liable to be recovered in accordance with the provisions of clause (*a*) of sub-section (*8*) of section 142.

[Note: See Rules 117 & 119, Form GST TRAN-1]

(*2*) Where any semi-finished goods had been removed from the place of business to any other premises for carrying out certain manufacturing processes in accordance with the provisions of existing law prior to the appointed day and such goods (hereafter in this section referred to as "the said goods") are returned to the said place on or after the appointed day, no tax shall be payable, if the said goods, after undergoing manufacturing processes or otherwise, are returned to the said place within six months from the appointed day:

Provided that the period of six months may, on sufficient cause being shown, be extended by the Commissioner for a further period not exceeding two months:

Provided further that if the said goods are not returned within the period specified in this sub-section, the input tax credit shall be liable to be recovered in accordance with the provisions of clause (*a*) of sub-section (*8*) of section 142:

Provided also that the manufacturer may, in accordance with the provisions of the existing law, transfer the said goods to the premises of any registered person for the purpose of supplying there from on payment of tax in India or without payment of tax for exports within the period specified in this sub-section.

(*3*) Where any excisable goods manufactured at a place of business had been removed without payment of duty for carrying out tests or any other process not amounting to manufacture, to any other premises, whether registered or not, in accordance with the provisions of existing law prior to the appointed day and such goods, are returned to the said place on or after the appointed day, no tax shall be payable if the said goods, after undergoing tests or any other process, are returned to the said place within six months from the appointed day:

Provided that the period of six months may, on sufficient cause being shown, be extended by the Commissioner for a further period not exceeding two months:

Provided further that if the said goods are not returned within the period specified in this sub-section, the input tax credit shall be liable to be recovered in accordance with the provisions of clause (*a*) of sub-section (*8*) of section 142:

Provided also that the manufacturer may, in accordance with the provisions of the existing law, transfer the said goods from the said other premises on payment of tax in India or without payment of tax for exports within the period specified in this sub-section.

(*4*) The tax under sub-sections (*1*), (*2*) and (*3*) shall not be payable, only if the manufacturer and the job worker declare the details of the inputs or goods held in stock by the job worker on behalf of the manufacturer on the appointed day in such form and manner and within such time as may be prescribed.

[146][Sec. 142 .Miscellaneous transitional provisions:

(*1*) Where any goods on which duty, if any, had been paid under the existing law at the time of removal thereof, not being earlier than six months prior to the appointed day, are returned to any place of business on or after the appointed day, the registered person shall be eligible for refund of the duty paid under the existing law where such goods are returned by a person, other than a registered person, to the said place of business within a period of six months from the appointed day and such goods are identifiable to the satisfaction of the proper officer:

146. Sec.142 came into force on **01-07-2017,** vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT,dt.28-06-2017. See **Circular No. 3/3/2017 – GST, Dated the 5th July,2017-DCCT or ACCT**

Provided that if the said goods are returned by a registered person, the return of such goods shall be deemed to be a supply.

(*2*) (*a*) where, in pursuance of a contract entered into prior to the appointed day, the price of any goods or services or both is revised upwards on or after the appointed day, the registered person who had removed or provided such goods or services or both shall issue to the recipient a supplementary invoice or debit note, containing such particulars as may be prescribed, within thirty days of such price revision and for the purposes of this Act such supplementary invoice or debit note shall be deemed to have been issued in respect of an outward supply made under this Act;

(c) **where, in pursuance of a contract entered into prior to the appointed day, the price of any goods or services or both is revised downwards on or after the appointed day, the registered person who had removed or provided such goods or services or both may issue to the recipient a credit note, containing such particulars as may be prescribed, within thirty days of such price revision and for the purposes of this Act such credit note shall be deemed to have been issued in respect of an outward supply made under this Act:**

Provided that the registered person shall be allowed to reduce his tax liability on account of issue of the credit note only if the recipient of the credit note has reduced his input tax credit corresponding to such reduction of tax liability.

See Circular No. 76/50/2018-GST, Dt.31st December'2018, Sec.73(11), N.NO.50/2018,

(*3*) Every claim for refund filed by any person before, on or after the appointed day, for refund of any amount of CENVAT credit, duty, tax, interest or any other amount paid under the existing law, shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of existing law and any amount eventually accruing to him shall be paid in cash, notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained under the provisions of existing law other than the provisions of sub-section (*2*) of section 11B of the Central Excise Act, 1944 (1 of 1944):

Provided that where any claim for refund of CENVAT credit is fully or partially rejected, the amount so rejected shall lapse:

Provided further that no refund shall be allowed of any amount of CENVAT credit where the balance of the said amount as on the appointed day has been carried forward under this Act.

(*4*) Every claim for refund filed after the appointed day for refund of any duty or tax paid under existing law in respect of the goods or services exported before or after the appointed day, shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of the existing law:

Provided that where any claim for refund of CENVAT credit is fully or partially rejected, the amount so rejected shall lapse:

Provided further that no refund shall be allowed of any amount of CENVAT credit where the balance of the said amount as on the appointed day has been carried forward under this Act.

(*5*) Every claim filed by a person after the appointed day for refund of tax paid under the existing law in respect of services not provided shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of existing law and any amount eventually accruing to him shall be paid in cash, notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained under the provisions of existing law other than the provisions of sub-section (*2*) of section 11B of the Central Excise Act, 1944 (1 of 1944).

(*6*) (*a*) every proceeding of appeal, review or reference relating to a claim for CENVAT credit initiated whether before, on or after the appointed day under the existing law shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of existing law, and any amount of credit found to be admissible to the claimant shall be refunded to him in cash, notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained under the provisions of existing law other than the provisions of sub-section (*2*) of section 11B of the Central Excise Act, 1944(1 of 1944) and the amount rejected, if any, shall not be admissible as input tax credit under this Act:

Provided that no refund shall be allowed of any amount of CENVAT credit where the balance of the said amount as on the appointed day has been carried forward under this Act;

(*b*) every proceeding of appeal, review or reference relating to recovery of CENVAT credit initiated whether before, on or after the appointed day under the existing law shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of existing law and if any amount of credit becomes recoverable as a result of such appeal, review or reference, the same shall, unless recovered under the existing law, be recovered as an arrear of tax under this Act and the amount so recovered shall not be admissible as input tax credit under this Act.

See Circular No. 42/16/2018-GST, Dated the 13th April, 2018- for recovery of arrears under the existing law and reversal of inadmissible ITC, , Circular No. 58/32/2018-GST, Dt. the 4th September,2018,

(*7*) (*a*) every proceeding of appeal, review or reference relating to any output duty or tax liability initiated whether before, on or after the appointed day under the existing law, shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of the existing law, and if any amount becomes recoverable as a result of such

appeal, review or reference, the same shall, unless recovered under the existing law, be recovered as an arrear of duty or tax under this Act and the amount so recovered shall not be admissible as input tax credit under this Act.

(*b*) every proceeding of appeal, review or reference relating to any output duty or tax liability initiated whether before, on or after the appointed day under the existing law, shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of the existing law, and any amount found to be admissible to the claimant shall be refunded to him in cash, notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained under the provisions of existing law other than the provisions of sub-section (*2*) of section 11B of the Central Excise Act, 1944(1 of 1944) and the amount rejected, if any, shall not be admissible as input tax credit under this Act.

(*8*) (*a*) where in pursuance of an assessment or adjudication proceedings instituted, whether before, on or after the appointed day, under the existing law, any amount of tax, interest, fine or penalty becomes recoverable from the person, the same shall, unless recovered under the existing law, be recovered as an arrear of tax under this Act and the amount so recovered shall not be admissible as input tax credit under this Act;

(*b*) where in pursuance of an assessment or adjudication proceedings instituted, whether before, on or after the appointed day, under the existing law, any amount of tax, interest, fine or penalty becomes refundable to the taxable person, the same shall be refunded to him in cash under the said law, notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the said law other than the provisions of sub-section (*2*) of section 11B of the Central Excise Act, 1944(1 of 1944) and the amount rejected, if any, shall not be admissible as input tax credit under this Act.

(*9*) (*a*) where any return, furnished under the existing law, is revised after the appointed day and if, pursuant to such revision, any amount is found to be recoverable or any amount of CENVAT credit is found to be inadmissible, the same shall, unless recovered under the existing law, be recovered as an arrear of tax under this Act and the amount so recovered shall not be admissible as input tax credit under this Act;

(*b*) where any return, furnished under the existing law, is revised after the appointed day but within the time limit specified for such revision under the existing law and if, pursuant to such revision, any amount is found to be refundable or CENVAT credit is found to be admissible to any taxable person, the same shall be refunded to him in cash under the existing law,

notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the said law other than the provisions of sub-section (*2*) of section 11B of the Central Excise Act, 1944 (1 of 1944) and the amount rejected, if any, shall not be admissible as input tax credit under this Act.

(*10*) Save as otherwise provided in this Chapter, the goods or services or both supplied on or after the appointed day in pursuance of a contract entered into prior to the appointed day shall be liable to tax under the provisions of this Act.

(*11*) (*a*) notwithstanding anything contained in section 12, no tax shall be payable on goods under this Act to the extent the tax was leviable on the said goods under the Value Added Tax Act of the State;

(*b*) notwithstanding anything contained in section 13, no tax shall be payable on services under this Act to the extent the tax was leviable on the said services under Chapter V of the Finance Act, 1994(32 of 1994);

(*c*) where tax was paid on any supply both under the Value Added Tax Act and under Chapter V of the Finance Act, 1994 (32 of 1994), tax shall be leviable under this Act and the taxable person shall be entitled to take credit of value added tax or service tax paid under the existing law to the extent of supplies made after the appointed day and such credit shall be calculated in such manner as may be prescribed.

[Note: See Rule 118, Form GST TRAN-1]

(*12*) Where any goods sent on approval basis, not earlier than six months before the appointed day, are rejected or not approved by the buyer and returned to the seller on or after the appointed day, no tax shall be payable thereon if such goods are returned within six months from the appointed day:

Provided that the said period of six months may, on sufficient cause being shown, be extended by the Commissioner for a further period not exceeding two months:

Provided further that the tax shall be payable by the person returning the goods if such goods are liable to tax under this Act, and are returned after a period specified in this sub-section:

Provided also that tax shall be payable by the person who has sent the goods on approval basis if such goods are liable to tax under this Act, and are not returned within a period specified in this sub-section.

[Note: See Rules 117 & 120, Form GST TRAN-1]

(*13*) Where a supplier has made any sale of goods in respect of which tax was required to be deducted at source under any law of a State or Union territory relating to Value Added Tax and has also issued an invoice for the same before the appointed day, no deduction of tax at source under section 51 shall be made by the deduct or under the said section where payment to the said supplier is made on or after the appointed day.

***Explanation*.–For the purposes of this Chapter, the expressions "capital goods", "Central Value Added Tax (CENVAT) credit", "first stage dealer", "second stage dealer", or "manufacture" shall have the same meaning as respectively assigned to them in the Central Excise Act, 1944 (1 of 1944) or the rules made thereunder.**

CHAPTER XXI

MISCELLANEOUS

[147][Sec. 143. Job work procedure.

(*1*) A registered person (hereafter in this section referred to as the "principal")may under intimation and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed, send any inputs or capital goods, without payment of tax, to a job worker for job work and from there subsequently send to another job worker and likewise, and shall,–

147. Sec.143 came into force on **01-07-2017**, vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.
See Circular No.38/12/2018, Dated the 26th March,2018,
Circular No.126/45/2019, Dt.22nd Nov'2019- N.No.11/2017,
Heading 9988, Entry at item (id) & (iv).

(*a*) bring back inputs, after completion of job work or otherwise, or capital goods, other than moulds and dies, jigs and fixtures, or tools, within one year and three years, respectively, of their being sent out, to any of his place of business, without payment of tax;

(*b*) supply such inputs, after completion of job work or otherwise, or capital goods, other than moulds and dies, jigs and fixtures, or tools, within one year and three years, respectively, of their being sent out from the place of business of a job worker on payment of tax within India, or with or without payment of tax for export, as the case may be:

Provided that the principal shall not supply the goods from the place of business of a job worker in accordance with the provisions of this clause unless the said principal declares the place of business of the job worker as his additional place of business except in a case—

(*i*) where the job worker is registered under section 25; or

(*ii*) where the principal is engaged in the supply of such goods as may be notified by the Commissioner.

[147a][**Provided further that the period of one year and three years may, on sufficient cause being shown, be extended by the Commissioner for a further period not exceeding one year and two years respectively.**]

147a. Inserted the proviso by the CGST (Amendment) Act, 2018, (No.31 of 2018), Dt.30.08.2018. **w.e.f.01-02-2019** by N.No.02/2019-(CT), Dt.29-01-2019

(*2*) The responsibility for keeping proper accounts for the inputs or capital goods shall lie with the principal.

(*3*) Where the inputs sent for job work are not received back by the principal after completion of job work or otherwise in accordance with the provisions of clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) or are not supplied from the place of business of the job worker in accordance with the provisions of clause (*b*) of sub-section (*1*) within a period of one year of their being sent out, it shall be deemed that such inputs had been supplied by the principal to the job worker on the day when the said inputs were sent out.

(*4*) Where the capital goods, other than moulds and dies, jigs and fixtures, or tools, sent for job work are not received back by the principal in accordance with the provisions of clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) or are not supplied from the place of business of the job worker in accordance with the provisions of clause (*b*) of sub-section (*1*) within a period of three years of their being sent out, it shall be deemed that such capital goods had been supplied by the principal to the job worker on the day when the said capital goods were sent out.

(*5*) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-sections (*1*) and (*2*), any waste and scrap generated during the job work may be supplied by the job worker directly from his place of business on payment of tax, if such job worker is registered, or by the principal, if the job worker is not registered.

***Explanation*.– For the purposes of job work, input includes intermediate goods arising from any treatment or process carried out on the inputs by the principal or the job worker.**

[148][Sec. 144. Presumption as to documents in certain cases.

Where any document–

(i) **is produced by any person under this Act or any other law for the time being in force; or**

(ii) **has been seized from the custody or control of any person under this Act or any other law for the time being in force; or**

(iii) **has been received from any place outside India in the course of any proceedings under this Act or any other law for the time being in force,**

and such document is tendered by the prosecution in evidence against him or any other person who is tried jointly with him, the court shall—

(*a*) unless the contrary is proved by such person, presume—

(*i*) the truth of the contents of such document;

(*ii*) that the signature and every other part of such document which purports to be in the handwriting of any particular person or which the court may reasonably assume to have been signed by, or to be in the handwriting of, any particular person, is in that person's handwriting, and in the case of a document executed or attested, that it was executed or attested by the person by whom it purports to have been so executed or attested;

(*b*) admit the document in evidence notwithstanding that it is not duly stamped, if such document is otherwise admissible in evidence.

149. Sec.144 came into force on **01-07-2017**, vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT,dt.28-06-2017.

[149][Sec. 145. Admissibility of micro films, facsimile copies of documents and computer printouts as documents and as evidence.

(*1*) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force,—

(*a*) a micro film of a document or the reproduction of the image or images embodied in such micro film (whether enlarged or not); or

(*b*) a facsimile copy of a document; or

(*c*) a statement contained in a document and included in a printed material produced by a computer, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed; or

(*d*) any information stored electronically in any device or media, including any hard copies made of such information, shall be deemed to be a document for the purposes of this Act and the rules made thereunder and shall be admissible in any proceedings thereunder, without further proof or production of the original, as evidence of any contents of the original or of any fact stated therein of which direct evidence would be admissible.

149. Sec.145 came into force on **01-07-2017,** vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

(*2*) In any proceedings under this Act or the rules made thereunder, where it is desired to give a statement in evidence by virtue of this section, a certificate, -

(a) **identifying the document containing the statement and describing the manner in which it was produced;**

(b) **giving such particulars of any device involved in the production of that document as may be appropriate for the purpose of showing that the document was produced by a computer,**

shall be evidence of any matter stated in the certificate and for the purposes of this sub-section it shall be sufficient for a matter to be stated to the best of the knowledge and belief of the person stating it.

[150][Sec. 146. Common portal.

The Government may, on the recommendations of the Council, notify the Common Goods and Services Tax Electronic Portal for facilitating registration, payment of tax, furnishing of returns, computation and settlement of integrated tax, electronic way bill and for carrying out such other functions and for such purposes as may be prescribed.

150. Sec.146 came into force on **22.06.2017**, vide Noti.No.1/2017-CT, dt.19.06.2017.

[151][Sec. 147. Deemed exports.

The Government may, on the recommendations of the Council, notify certain supplies of goods as deemed exports, where goods supplied do not leave India, and payment for such supplies is received either in Indian rupees or in convertible foreign exchange, if such goods are manufactured in India.

See Circular No. 14/14 /2017 – GST, dated the 6th November,2017
Supplies to EOU / EHTP / STP / BTP units in terms of **N. No. 48/2017,CT,**
Circular No. 125/44/2019 – GST dated 18/11/2019
See Circular No. 147/03//2021-GST, Dt. 12th March, 2021- Refund for Deemed Export
151. Sec.147 came into force on **01-07-2017**, by the N.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

[152][Sec. 148. Special procedure for certain processes.

The Government may, on the recommendations of the Council, and subject to such conditions and safeguards as may be prescribed, notify certain classes of registered persons, and the special procedures to be followed by such persons including those with regard to registration, furnishing of return, payment of tax and administration of such persons.

[Note: See Noti. No. 06/2019-CT(R), Dated 29th March, 2019, w.e.f. 01-04-2019– Notify certain classes of registered persons.]
See Circular No.134/04/2020-GST- required to ensure that the first return is filed - GST law for companies under Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016- Sec. 40, Except Sec. 16(4), Rule 36(4). –for Refund – See Circular No. 125/44/2019-GST.

152. Sec.148 came into force on **01-07-2017**, vide N.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

[153][Sec.149. Goods and services tax compliance rating.

(*1*) Every registered person may be assigned a goods and services tax compliance rating score by the Government based on his record of compliance with the provisions of this Act.

153. Sec.149 came into force on **01-07-2017** vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

(*2*) The goods and services tax compliance rating score may be determined on the basis of such parameters as may be prescribed.

(3) The goods and services tax compliance rating score may be updated at periodic intervals and intimated to the registered person and also placed in the public domain in such manner as may be prescribed.

[154][Sec. 150. Obligation to furnish information return.

(*1*) Any person, being—

(*a*) a taxable person; or

(*b*) a local authority or other public body or association; or

(*c*) any authority of the State Government responsible for the collection of value added tax or sales tax or State excise duty or an authority of the Central Government responsible for the collection of excise duty or customs duty; or

(*d*) an income tax authority appointed under the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961); or

(*e*) a banking company within the meaning of clause (*a*) of section 45A of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934); or

(*f*) a State Electricity Board or an electricity distribution or transmission licensee under the Electricity Act, 2003 (36 of 2003), or any other entity entrusted with such functions by the Central Government or the State Government; or

(*g*) the Registrar or Sub-Registrar appointed under section 6 of the Registration Act, 1908 (16 of 1908); or

(*h*) a Registrar within the meaning of the Companies Act, 2013 (18 of 2013); or

(*i*) the registering authority empowered to register motor vehicles under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 (59 of 1988); or

(*j*) the Collector referred to in clause (*c*) of section 3 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (13 of 2013); or

(*k*) the recognised stock exchange referred to in clause (*f*) of section 2 of the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956(42 of 1956); or

(*l*) a depository referred to in clause (*e*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 2 of the Depositories Act, 1996 (22 of 1996); or

(*m*) an officer of the Reserve Bank of India as constituted under section 3 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934); or

(*n*) the Goods and Services Tax Network, a company registered under the Companies Act, 2013(18 of 2013); or

(*o*) a person to whom a Unique Identity Number has been granted under sub-section (*9*) of section 25; or

(*p*) any other person as may be specified, on the recommendations of the Council, by the Government,

who is responsible for maintaining record of registration or statement of accounts or any periodic return or document containing details of payment of tax and other details of transaction of goods or services or both or transactions related to a bank account or consumption of electricity or transaction of purchase, sale or exchange of goods or property or right or interest in a property under any law for the time being in force, shall furnish an information return of the same in respect of such periods, within such time, in such form and manner and to such authority or agency as may be prescribed.

154. Sec.150 came into force on **01-07-2017**, vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT,dt.28-06-2017.

(*2*) Where the Commissioner, or an officer authorised by him in this behalf, considers that the information furnished in the information return is defective, he may intimate the defect to the person who has furnished such information return and give him an opportunity of rectifying the defect within a period of thirty days from the date of such intimation or within such further period which, on an application made in this behalf, the said authority may allow and if the defect is not rectified within the said period of thirty days or, the further period so allowed, then, notwithstanding anything contained in any other provisions of this Act, such information return shall be treated as not furnished and the provisions of this Act shall apply.

(*3*) Where a person who is required to furnish information return has not furnished the same within the time specified in sub-section (*1*) or sub-section (*2*), the said authority may serve upon him a notice requiring furnishing of such information return within a period not exceeding ninety days from the date of service of the notice and such person shall furnish the information return.

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*[Sec. 151. Power to call for information :

The Commissioner or an officer authorised by him may, by an order, direct any person to furnish information relating to any matter dealt with in connection with this Act, within such time, in such form, and in such manner, as may be specified therein.]*

***substituted the " Section 151. Power to collect statistics:]**[155]

(*1*) The Commissioner may, if he considers that it is necessary so to do, by notification, direct that statistics may be collected relating to any matter dealt with by or in connection with this Act.

(2) Upon such notification being issued, the Commissioner, or any person authorized by him in this behalf, may call upon the concerned persons to furnish such information or returns, in such form and manner as may be prescribed, relating to any matter in respect of which statistics is to be collected." **by the Finance Act 2021, No. 13 of 2021, Dt.28-03-2021, came into force w. e. f. 01-01-2022 as notified by N.No. 39/2021, CT, Dt.21-12-2021.**

155. Sec.151 came into force on **01-07-2017**, vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

(*2*) Upon such notification being issued, the Commissioner, or any person authorized by him in this behalf, may call upon the concerned persons to furnish such information or returns, in such form and manner as may be prescribed, relating to any matter in respect of which statistics is to be collected.

[156][Sec. 152. Bar on disclosure of information.

(*1*) No information *[xxxxx] with respect to any matter given for the purposes of section 150 or section 151 shall, without the previous consent in writing of the concerned person or his authorised representative, be published in such manner so as to enable such particulars to be identified as referring to a particular person and no such information shall be used for the purpose of any proceedings under this Act.[without giving an opportunity of being heard to the person concerned]**

*Omitted the words "**of any individual return or part thereof**" by the Finance Act 2021, No. 13 of 2021, Dt.28-03-2021, came into force w. e. f. 01-01-2022 as notified by N.No. 39/2021, CT, Dt.21-12-2021..

** Inserted the words "**" **by the Finance Act 2021, No. 13 of 2021, Dt.28-03-2021,came into force w. e. f. 01-01-2022 as notified by N.No. 39/2021, CT, Dt.21-12-2021..**

156. Sec.152 came into force on **01-07-2017**, vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

*[(2) **xxxxx**]

*Omitted the sub-section "(*2*) Except for the purposes of prosecution under this Act or any other Act for the time being in force, no person who is not engaged in the collection of statistics under this Act or compilation or computerisation thereof for the purposes of this Act, shall be permitted to see or have access to any information or any individual return referred to in section 151." **by the Finance Act 2021, No. 13 of 2021, Dt.28-03-2021, came into force w. e. f. 01-01-2022 as notified by N.No. 39/2021, CT, Dt.21-12-2021.**

(*3*) Nothing in this section shall apply to the publication of any information relating to a class of taxable persons or class of transactions, if in the opinion of the Commissioner, it is desirable in the public interest to publish such information.

[157][Sec.153. Taking assistance from an expert.

Any officer not below the rank of Assistant Commissioner may, having regard to the nature and complexity of the case and the interest of revenue, take assistance of any expert at any stage of scrutiny, inquiry, investigation or any other proceedings before him.

157. Sec.153 came into force on **01-07-2017**, vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

[158][Sec. 154. Power to take samples.

The Commissioner or an officer authorised by him may take samples of goods from the possession of any taxable person, where he considers it necessary, and provide a receipt for any samples so taken.

158. Sec.154 came into force on **01-07-2017**, vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

[159][Sec. 155. Burdon of proof.

Where any person claims that he is eligible for input tax credit under this Act, the burden of proving such claim shall lie on such person.

159. Sec.155 came into force on 01-07-2017, vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

[160][Sec. 156. Persons deemed to be public servants.

All persons discharging functions under this Act shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860).

160. Sec 156 came into force on **01-07-2017,** vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

[161][Sec. 157. Protection of action taken under this Act.

(*1*) No suit, prosecution or other legal proceedings shall lie against the President, State President, Members, officers or other employees of the Appellate Tribunal or any other person authorised by the said Appellate Tribunal for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act or the rules made thereunder.

161. Sec.157 came into force on **01-07-2017**, vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

(*2*) No suit, prosecution or other legal proceedings shall lie against any officer appointed or authorised under this Act for anything which is done or intended to be done in good faith under this Act or the rules made thereunder.

[162][Sec. 158. Disclosure of information by a public servant.

(*1*) All particulars contained in any statement made, return furnished or accounts or documents produced in accordance with this Act, or in any record of evidence given in the course of any proceedings under this Act (other than proceedings before a criminal court), or in any record of any proceedings under this Act shall, save as provided in sub-section (*3*), not be disclosed.

162. Sec.158 came into force on 01-07-2017, vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

(*2*) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (1 of 1872), no court shall, save as otherwise provided in sub-section (*3*), require any officer appointed or authorized under this Act to produce before it or to give evidence before it in respect of particulars referred to in sub-section (*1*).

(*3*) Nothing contained in this section shall apply to the disclosure of,–

(*a*) any particulars in respect of any statement, return, accounts, documents, evidence, affidavit or deposition, for the purpose of any prosecution under the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860) or the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 (49 of 1988), or any other law for the time being in force; or

(*b*) any particulars to the Central Government or the State Government or to any person acting in the implementation of this Act, for the purposes of carrying out the objects of this Act; or

(*c*) any particulars when such disclosure is occasioned by the lawful exercise under this Act of any process for the service of any notice or recovery of any demand; or

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(*d*) any particulars to a civil court in any suit or proceedings, to which the Government or any authority under this Act is a party, which relates to any matter arising out of any proceedings under this Act or under any other law for the time being in force authorising any such authority to exercise any powers thereunder; or

(*e*) any particulars to any officer appointed for the purpose of audit of tax receipts or refunds of the tax imposed by this Act; or

(*f*) any particulars where such particulars are relevant for the purposes of any inquiry into the conduct of any officer appointed or authorised under this Act, to any person or persons appointed as an inquiry officer under any law for the time being in force; or

(*g*) any such particulars to an officer of the Central Government or of any State Government, as may be necessary for the purpose of enabling that Government to levy or realise any tax or duty; or

(*h*) any particulars when such disclosure is occasioned by the lawful exercise by a public servant or any other statutory authority, of his or its powers under any law for the time being in force; or

(*i*) any particulars relevant to any inquiry into a charge of misconduct in connection with any proceedings under this Act against a practising advocate, a tax practitioner, a practising cost accountant, a practising chartered accountant, a practising company secretary to the authority empowered to take disciplinary action against the members practising the profession of a legal practitioner, a cost accountant, a chartered accountant or a company secretary, as the case may be; or

(*j*) any particulars to any agency appointed for the purposes of data entry on any automated system or for the purpose of operating, upgrading or maintaining any automated system where such agency is contractually bound not to use or disclose such particulars except for the aforesaid purposes; or

(*k*) any particulars to an officer of the Government as may be necessary for the purposes of any other law for the time being in force; or

(*l*) any information relating to any class of taxable persons or class of transactions for publication, if, in the opinion of the Commissioner, it is desirable in the public interest, to publish such information.

[163][Sec. 159. Publication of information in respect of persons in certain cases.

(*1*) If the Commissioner, or any other officer authorised by him in this behalf, is of the opinion that it is necessary or expedient in the public interest to publish the name of any person and any other particulars relating to any proceedings or prosecution under this Act in respect of such person, it may cause to be published such name and particulars in such manner as it thinks fit.

163. Sec.159 came into force on **01-07-2017**, vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

(*2*) No publication under this section shall be made in relation to any penalty imposed under this Act until the time for presenting an appeal to the Appellate Authority under section 107 has expired without an appeal having been presented or the appeal, if presented, has been disposed of.

Explanation.—In the case of firm, company or other association of persons, the names of the partners of the firm, directors, managing agents, secretaries and treasurers or managers of the company, or the members of the association, as the case may be, may also be published if, in the opinion of the Commissioner, or any other officer authorised by him in this behalf, circumstances of the case justify it.

[164][Sec. 160. Assessment proceedings etc., not to be invalid on certain grounds.

(*1*) No assessment, re-assessment, adjudication, review, revision, appeal, rectification, notice, summons or other proceedings done, accepted, made, issued, initiated, or purported to have been done, accepted, made, issued, initiated in pursuance of any of the provisions of this Act shall be invalid or deemed to be invalid merely by reason of any mistake, defect or omission therein, if such assessment, re-assessment, adjudication, review, revision, appeal, rectification, notice, summons or other proceedings are in substance and effect in conformity with or according to the intents, purposes and requirements of this Act or any existing law.

164. Sec.160 came into force on **01-07-2017**, vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

(*2*) The service of any notice, order or communication shall not be called in question, if the notice, order or communication, as the case may be, has already been acted upon by the person to whom it is issued or where such service has not been called in question at or in the earlier proceedings commenced, continued or finalised pursuant to such notice, order or communication.

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[165][Sec. 161. Rectification of errors apparent on the face of record.

Without prejudice to the provisions of section 160, and notwithstanding anything contained in any other provisions of this Act, any authority, who has passed or issued any decision or order or notice or certificate or any other document, may rectify any error which is apparent on the face of record in such decision or order or notice or certificate or any other document, either on its own motion or where such error is brought to its notice by any officer appointed under this Act or an officer appointed under the State Goods and Services Tax Actor an officer appointed under the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act or by the affected person within a period of three months from the date of issue of such decision or order or notice or certificate or any other document, as the case may be:

165. Sec.161 came into force on **01-07-2017**, vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT,dt.28-06-2017.

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Provided that no such rectification shall be done after a period of six months from the date of issue of such decision or order or notice or certificate or any other document:

Provided further that the said period of six months shall not apply in such cases where the rectification is purely in the nature of correction of a clerical or arithmetical error, arising from any accidental slip or omission:

Provided also that where such rectification adversely affects any person, the principles of natural justice shall be followed by the authority carrying out such rectification.

[Note: See Rule 142(7), Summary of Rectification /Withdrawal Order in Form GST DRC-08]

[166][Sec. 162. Bar on jurisdiction of civil courts.

Save as provided in sections 117 and 118, no civil court shall have jurisdiction to deal with or decide any question arising from or relating to anything done or purported to be done under this Act.

166 .Sec.162 came into force on **01-07-2017**, vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

[167][Sec.163. Levy of fee.

Wherever a copy of any order or document is to be provided to any person on an application made by him for that purpose, there shall be paid such fee as may be prescribed.

167. Sec.163 came into force on **01-07-2017**, by N.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

[168][Sec. 164. Power of Government to make rules.

(*1*) The Government may, on the recommendations of the Council, by notification, make rules for carrying out the provisions of this Act.

168. Sec.164.came into force on **22-06-2017**, by N.No.1/2017-CT,dt.19-06-2017.

(*2*) Without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of sub-section (*1*), the Government may make rules for all or any of the matters which by this Act are required to be, or may be, prescribed or in respect of which provisions are to be or may be made by rules.

(*3*) The power to make rules conferred by this section shall include the power to give retrospective effect to the rules or any of them from a date not earlier than the date on which the provisions of this Act come into force.

(*4*) Any rules made under sub-section (*1*) or sub-section (*2*) may provide that a contravention thereof shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten thousand rupees.

[169][Sec. 165. Power to make regulations

The Board may, by notification, make regulations consistent with this Act and the rules made thereunder to carry out the provisions of this Act.

169. Sec.165 came into force on **01-07-2017**, vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

[170][Sec. 166. Laying of rules, regulations and notifications.

Every rule made by the Government, every regulation made by the Board and every notification issued by the Government under this Act, shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made or issued, before each House of Parliament, while it is in session, for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or regulation or in the notification, as the case may be, or both Houses agree that the rule or regulation or the notification should not be made, the rule or regulation or notification, as the case may be, shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule or regulation or notification, as the case may be.

170. Sec.166 came into force on **01-07-2017**, vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-09-2017.

[171][Sec. 167. Delegation of powers.

The Commissioner may, by notification, direct that subject to such conditions, if any, as may be specified in the notification, any power exercisable by any authority or officer under this Act may be exercisable also by another authority or officer as may be specified in such notification.

171. Sec.167 came into force on **01-07-2017**, vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

[172][Sec. 168. Power to issue instructions or directions.

(*1*) The Board may, if it considers it necessary or expedient so to do for the purpose of uniformity in the implementation of this Act, issue such orders, instructions or directions to the central tax officers as it may deem fit, and thereupon all such officers and all other persons employed in the implementation of this Act shall observe and follow such orders, instructions or directions.

172. Sec.168 came into force on **01-07-2017**, vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT,dt.28-06-2017.

((*2*) The Commissioner specified in clause (91) of section 2, sub-section (*3*) of section 5, clause (*b*) of sub-section (*9*) of section 25, sub-sections (*3*) and (*4*) of section 35, sub-section (*1*) of section 37, **[xxxx]** sub-section (*6*) of section 39, 172a[**[section 44], sub-sections (*4*) and (*5*) of section 52,] *[sub-section (*1*) of section 143, except the second proviso thereof],***[xxxx] clause (*l*) of sub-section (*3*) of section 158 and section 167 shall mean a Commissioner or Joint Secretary posted in the Board and such Commissioner or Joint Secretary shall exercise the powers specified in the said sections with the approval of the Board.**

172a.Inserted the words and figure by the Finance (No.2) Act No.23 of 2019, dt.01.08.2019., **w.e.f. 01-01-2020,** by N.No. 01/2020- (CT) , Dt. 01-01-2020

***Subs.** the words and figure" sub-section (*5*) of section 66, sub-section (*1*) of section 143" **by the Finance Act 2020 (No.12 of 2020), Dt. 27-03-2020, w.e.f. 30-06-2020 By N.No.49/2020, CT , Dt.24-06-2020,**

****Substituted the words**, brackets and figures "sub-section (*1*) of section 44" **by the Finance Act, 2021, No. 13 of 2021, Dt.28-03-2021, came into force w. e. f. 01-01-2022 as notified by N.No. 39/2021, CT, Dt.21-12-2021.**

***Omitted the words, brackets and figures "sub-section (*1*) of section 151" **by the Finance Act, 2021, No. 13 of 2021, Dt.28-03-2021, came into force w. e. f. 01-01-2022 as notified by N.No. 39/2021, CT, Dt.21-12-2021.**

**** Omitted the words, brackets and figures **"sub-section (2) of section 38,"** by Finance Act, 2022 (No.6 of 2022) ., **w.e.f. 01-10-2022, by N.No.18/2022 (CT), Dt. 28-09-2022.**

**Sec.168A. Power of Government to extend time limit in special circumstances

(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, the Government may, on the recommendations of the Council, by notification, extend the time limit specified in, or prescribed or notified under, this Act in respect of actions which cannot be completed or complied with due to force majeure.

(2) The power to issue notification under sub-section (1) shall include the power to give retrospective effect to such notification from a date not earlier than the date of commencement of this Act.

Explanation.— For the purposes of this section, the expression "force majeure" means a case of war, epidemic, flood, drought, fire, cyclone, earthquake or any other calamity caused by nature or otherwise affecting the implementation of any of the provisions of this Act.

** Inserted the new Section 168A by THE TAXATION AND OTHER LAWS (RELAXATION OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS) ORDINANCE, 2020 (NO. 2 OF 2020) Dt.31-03-2020

[173][Sec. 169. Service of notice in certain circumstances.

(*1*) Any decision, order, summons, notice or other communication under this Act or the rules made thereunder shall be served by any one of the following methods, namely:—

(*a*) by giving or tendering it directly or by a messenger including a courier to the addressee or the taxable person or to his manager or authorised representative or an advocate or a tax practitioner holding authority to appear in the proceedings on behalf of the taxable person or to a person regularly employed by him in connection with the business, or to any adult member of family residing with the taxable person; or

(b) by registered post or speed post or courier with acknowledgement due, to the person for whom it is intended or his authorised representative, if any, at his last known place of business or residence; or

(c) by sending a communication to his e-mail address provided at the time of registration or as amended from time to time; or

(*d*) by making it available on the common portal; or

(*e*) by publication in a newspaper circulating in the locality in which the taxable person or the person to whom it is issued is last known to have resided, carried on business or personally worked for gain; or

(*f*) if none of the modes aforesaid is practicable, by affixing it in some conspicuous place at his last known place of business or residence and if such mode is not practicable for any reason, then by affixing a copy thereof on the notice board of the office of the concerned officer or authority who or which passed such decision or order or issued such summons or notice.

173. Sec.169 came into force on **01-07-2017**, vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

See Circular No.12241/2019, Dated the 5th Nov'2019- For GENERATION & QUOTING DIN ON ANY COMMUNICATION

(*2*) Every decision, order, summons, notice or any communication shall be deemed to have been served on the date on which it is tendered or published or a copy thereof is affixed in the manner provided in sub-section (*1*).

(*3*) When such decision, order, summons, notice or any communication is sent by registered post or speed post, it shall be deemed to have been received by the addressee at the expiry of the period normally taken by such post in transit unless the contrary is proved.

[174][Sec. 170. Rounding off of tax, etc.

The amount of tax, interest, penalty, fine or any other sum payable, and the amount of refund or any other sum due, under the provisions of this Act shall be rounded off to the nearest rupee and, for this purpose, where such amount contains a part of a rupee consisting of paise, then, if such part is fifty paise or more, it shall be increased to one rupee and if such part is less than fifty paise it shall be ignored.

174. Sec.170 came into force on **01-07-2017**, vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

[175][Sec. 171. Anti-Profiteering measure.

(*1*) Any reduction in rate of tax on any supply of goods or services or the benefit of input tax credit shall be passed on to the recipient by way of commensurate reduction in prices.

[Note: See Rules 122 to 137]

175. Sec.171 came into force on **01-07-2017**, vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT,dt.28-06-2017.

(*2*) The Central Government may, on recommendations of the Council, by notification, constitute an Authority, or empower an existing Authority constituted under any law for the time being in force, to examine whether input tax credits availed by any registered person or the reduction in the tax rate have actually resulted in a commensurate reduction in the price of the goods or services or both supplied by him.

(*3*) The Authority referred to in sub-section (*2*) shall exercise such powers and discharge such functions as may be prescribed.

[175a][**(*3A*) Where the Authority referred to in sub-section (*2*), after holding examination as required under the said sub-section comes to the conclusion that any registered person has profiteered under sub-section (*1*), such person shall be liable to pay penalty equivalent to ten per cent. of the amount so profiteered:**

Provided that no penalty shall be leviable if the profiteered amount is deposited within thirty days of the date of passing of the order by the Authority.

***Explanation.*—For the purposes of this section, the expression "profiteered" shall mean the amount determined on account of not passing the benefit of reduction in rate of tax on supply of goods or services or both or the benefit of input tax credit to the recipient by way of commensurate reduction in the price of the goods or services or both.**]

175a.Inserted the sub-section by the Finance (No.2) Act No.23 of 2019, dt.01.08.2019., **w.e.f. 01-01-2020,** by N.No. 01/2020- (CT) , Dt. 01-01-2020

[176][Sec. 172. Removal of difficulties.

(*1*) If any difficulty arises in giving effect to any provisions of this Act, the Government may, on the recommendations of the Council, by a general or a special order published in the Official Gazette, make such provisions not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act or the rules or regulations made thereunder, as may be necessary or expedient for the purpose of removing the said difficulty:

Provided that no such order shall be made after the expiry of a period of *[five years] from the date of commencement of this Act.

176. Sec.172 came into for on **01-07-2017**, vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.
***Subs.** the words and figure" **three years**" by the Finance Act 2020 (No.12 of 2020), Dt.27-03-2020., **w.e.f. 30-06-2020 By N.No.49/2020, CT , Dt.24-06-2020**

(*2*) Every order made under this section shall be laid, as soon as may be, after it is made, before each House of Parliament.

[177][Sec. 173. Amendment of Act 32 of 1994.

Save as otherwise provided in this Act, Chapter V of the Finance Act, 1994 shall be omitted.

177. Sec.173 came into force on **01-07-2017**, vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

[178][Sec. 174. Repeal and saving.

(*1*) Save as otherwise provided in this Act, on and from the date of commencement of this Act, the Central Excise Act, 1944 (1 of 1944) (except as respects goods included in entry 84 of the Union List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution), the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955 (16 of 1955), the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957 (58 of 1957), the Additional Duties of Excise (Textiles and Textile Articles)Act, 1978 (40 of 1978), and the Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985 (5 of 1986) (hereafter referred to as the repealed Acts)are hereby repealed.

178. Sec.174 came into force on **01-07-2017**, vide Noti.No.9/2017-CT, dt.28-06-2017.

(*2*) The repeal of the said Acts and the amendment of the Finance Act, 1994 (32 of 1994) (hereafter referred to as "such amendment" or "amended Act", as the case may be) to the extent mentioned in the sub-section (*1*) or section 173 shall not—

(*a*) revive anything not in force or existing at the time of such amendment or repeal;
or

(*b*) affect the previous operation of the amended Act or repealed Acts and orders or anything duly done or suffered thereunder; or

(*c*) affect any right, privilege, obligation, or liability acquired, accrued or incurred under the amended Act or repealed Acts or orders under such repealed or amended Acts:

Provided that any tax exemption granted as an incentive against investment through a notification shall not continue as privilege if the said notification is rescinded on or after the appointed day; or

(*d*) affect any duty, tax, surcharge, fine, penalty, interest as are due or may become due or any forfeiture or punishment incurred or inflicted in respect of any offence or violation committed against the provisions of the amended Act or repealed Acts; or

(*e*) affect any investigation, inquiry, verification (including scrutiny and audit), assessment proceedings, adjudication and any other legal proceedings or recovery of arrears or remedy in respect of any such duty, tax, surcharge, penalty, fine, interest, right, privilege, obligation, liability, forfeiture or punishment, as aforesaid, and any such investigation, inquiry, verification (including scrutiny and audit), assessment proceedings, adjudication and other legal proceedings or recovery of arrears or remedy may be instituted, continued or enforced, and any such tax, surcharge, penalty, fine, interest, forfeiture or punishment may be levied or imposed as if these Acts had not been so amended or repealed;

(*f*) affect any proceedings including that relating to an appeal, review or reference, instituted before on, or after the appointed day under the said amended Act or repealed Acts and such proceedings shall be continued under the said amended Act or repealed Acts as if this Act had not come into force and the said Acts had not been amended or repealed.

(*3*) The mention of the particular matters referred to in sub-sections (*1*) and (*2*) shall not be held to prejudice or affect the general application of section 6 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (10 of 1897) with regard to the effect of repeal.

SCHEDULE - I

[*See* section 7]

ACTIVITIES TO BE TREATED AS SUPPLY EVEN IF MADE WITHOUT CONSIDERATION

1. Permanent transfer or disposal of business assets where input tax credit has been availed on such assets.

2. Supply of goods or services or both between related persons or between distinct persons as specified in section 25, when made in the course or furtherance of business:

Provided that gifts not exceeding fifty thousand rupees in value in a financial year by an employer to an employee shall not be treated as supply of goods or services or both.

3. **Supply of goods—**

(*a*) by a principal to his agent where the agent undertakes to supply such good son behalf of the principal; or

(*b*) by an agent to his principal where the agent undertakes to receive such goods on behalf of the principal.

4.**Import of services by a** [178a]**[person] from a related person or from any of his other establishments outside India, in the course or furtherance of business**.

178a. Subs for the words "taxable person" by the (Amendment) CGST Act, 2018, (No.31 of 2018), Dt.30.08.2018. **w.e.f.01-02-2019** by N.No.02/2019- (CT), Dt.29-01-2019.

SCHEDULE II
[*See* section 7]

ACTIVITIES [178b][OR TRANSACTIONS] TO BE TREATED AS SUPPLY OF GOODS OR SUPPLY OF SERVICES

1. Transfer

(*a*) any transfer of the title in goods is a supply of goods;

(*b*) any transfer of right in goods or of undivided share in goods without the transfer of title thereof, is a supply of services;

(*c*) any transfer of title in goods under an agreement which stipulates that property in goods shall pass at a future date upon payment of full consideration as agreed, is a supply of goods.

2. Land and Building

(*a*) any lease, tenancy, easement, licence to occupy land is a supply of services;

(*b*) any lease or letting out of the building including a commercial, industrial or residential complex for business or commerce, either wholly or partly, is a supply of services.

3. Treatment or process

Any treatment or process which is applied to another person's goods is a supply of services.

4. **Transfer of business assets**

(*a*) where goods forming part of the assets of a business are transferred or disposed of by or under the directions of the person carrying on the business so as no longer to form part of those assets, *[xxxx,] such transfer or disposal is a supply of goods by the person;

(*b*) where, by or under the direction of a person carrying on a business, goods held or used for the purposes of the business are put to any private use or

are used, or made available to any person for use, for any purpose other than a purpose of the business, *[xxxx] the usage or making available of such goods is a supply of services;

* Omitted the words at both the places "whether or not for a consideration," **by the Finance Act (No.12 of 2020) , Dt. 27-03-2020, w.e.f. 01-07-2017 & w.e.f. 01-01-2021 ,** by N.No.92/2019- (CT), Dt.22-12-2020.

(*c*) where any person ceases to be a taxable person, any goods forming part of the assets of any business carried on by him shall be deemed to be supplied by him in the course or furtherance of his business immediately before he ceases to be a taxable person, unless—

(*i*) the business is transferred as a going concern to another person; or

(*ii*) the business is carried on by a personal representative who is deemed to be a taxable person.

5. Supply of services

The following shall be treated as supply of services, namely: -

(*a*) renting of immovable property;

(*b*) construction of a complex, building, civil structure or a part thereof, including a complex or building intended for sale to a buyer, wholly or partly, except where the entire consideration has been received after issuance of completion certificate, where required, by the competent authority or after its first occupation, whichever is earlier.

***Explanation*. - For the purposes of this clause—**

(*1*) the expression "competent authority" means the Government or any authority authorised to issue completion certificate under any law for the time being in force and in case of non-requirement of such certificate from such authority, from any of the following, namely: -

(*i*) an architect registered with the Council of Architecture constituted under the Architects Act, 1972; or (20 of 1972)

(*ii*) a chartered engineer registered with the Institution of Engineers (India); or

(*iii*) a licensed surveyor of the respective local body of the city or town or village or development or planning authority;

(*2*) the expression "construction" includes additions, alterations, replacements or remodelling of any existing civil structure;

(*c*) temporary transfer or permitting the use or enjoyment of any intellectual property right;

(*d*) development, design, programming, customisation, adaptation, up gradation, enhancement, implementation of information technology software;

(*e*) agreeing to the obligation to refrain from an act, or to tolerate an act or a situation, or to do an act; and

(*f*) transfer of the right to use any goods for any purpose (whether or not for a specified period) for cash, deferred payment or other valuable consideration.

6. Composite supply

The following composite supplies shall be treated as a supply of services, namely:—

(*a*) works contract as defined in clause (119) of section 2; and

(*b*) supply, by way of or as part of any service or in any other manner whatsoever, of goods, being food or any other article for human consumption or any drink (other than alcoholic liquor for human consumption), where such supply or service is for cash, deferred payment or other valuable consideration.

*[**7. xxxxx**]

***Omitted paragraph " 7. Supply of Goods**

The following shall be treated as supply of goods, namely:—

Supply of goods by any unincorporated association or body of persons to a member thereof for cash, deferred payment or other valuable consideration." shall be deemed to have been omitted **with effect from the 1st day of July, 2017. by the Finance Act 2021, No. 13 of 2021, Dt.28-03-2021, came into force w. e. f. 01-01-2022 as notified by N.No.39/2021,CT, Dt.21-12-2021.**

178b. Inserted for the words by the CGST (Amendment) Act, 2018, (No.31 of 2018), dt.30.08.2018.

w.e.f. 01-07-2017

SCHEDULE III
[*See* section 7]

ACTIVITIES OR TRANSACTIONS WHICH SHALL BE TREATED NEITHER AS A SUPPLY OF GOODS NOR A SUPPLY OF SERVICES

1. Services by an employee to the employer in the course of or in relation to his employment.

2. Services by any court or Tribunal established under any law for the time being in force.

3. (*a*) the functions performed by the Members of Parliament, Members of State Legislature, Members of Panchayats, Members of Municipalities and Members of other local authorities;

(*b*) the duties performed by any person who holds any post in pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution in that capacity; or

(*c*) the duties performed by any person as a Chairperson or a Member or a Director in a body established by the Central Government or a State Government or local authority and who is not deemed as an employee before the commencement of this clause.

4. Services of funeral, burial, crematorium or mortuary including transportation of the deceased.

5. Sale of land and, subject to clause (*b*) of paragraph 5 of Schedule II, sale of building.

6. Actionable claims, other than lottery, betting and gambling.

[178c][7. Supply of goods from a place in the non-taxable territory to another place in the non-taxable territory without such goods entering into India.

8. (a) Supply of warehoused goods to any person before clearance for home consumption;

(b) Supply of goods by the consignee to any other person, by endorsement of documents of title to the goods, after the goods have

been dispatched from the port of origin located outside India but before clearance for home consumption.]

178c.Inserted the paragraphs by the CGST (Amendment) Act, 2018, (No.31 of 2018), Dt.30.08.2018. **w.e.f. 01-02-2019** by N.No.02/2019-(CT), Dt.29-01-2019.

[178d] **[*Explanation*. - 1] For the purposes of paragraph 2, the term "court" includes District Court, High Court and Supreme Court.**

[178e] **[Explanation 2.- For the purposes of paragraph 8, the expression "warehoused goods" shall have the same meaning as assigned to it in the Customs Act, 1962.]**

178d. ***Explanation*** **is numbered as** ***Explanation*** **1** by the CGST (Amendment) Act, 2018, (No.31 of 2018), Dt.30.08.2018.,**w.e.f. 01-02-2019** by N.No.02/2019- (CT), Dt.29-01-2019

178e. Inserted the*Explanation* 2 ….. by the CGST (Amendment) Act, 2018, (No.31 of 2018), Dt.30.08.2018. **w.e.f. 01-02-2019** by N.No.02/2019- (CT), Dt.29-01-2019

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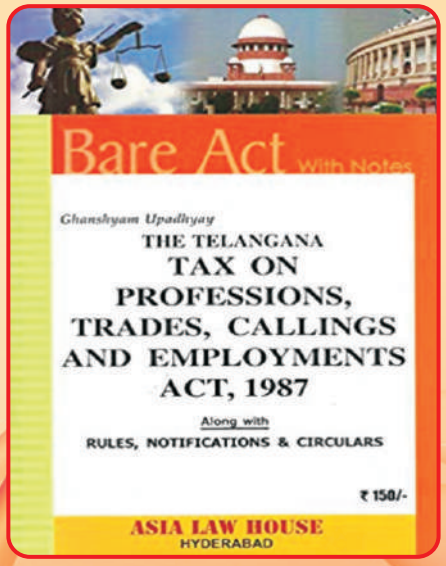
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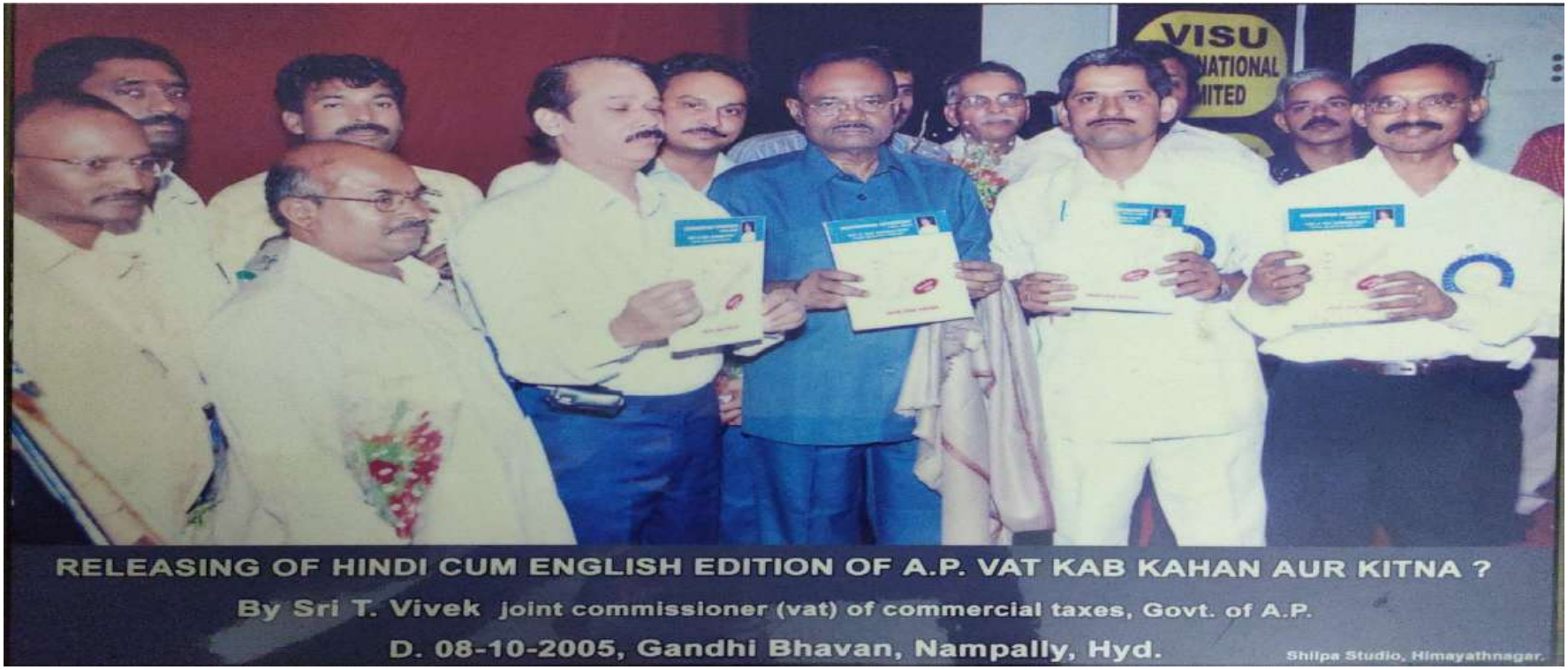
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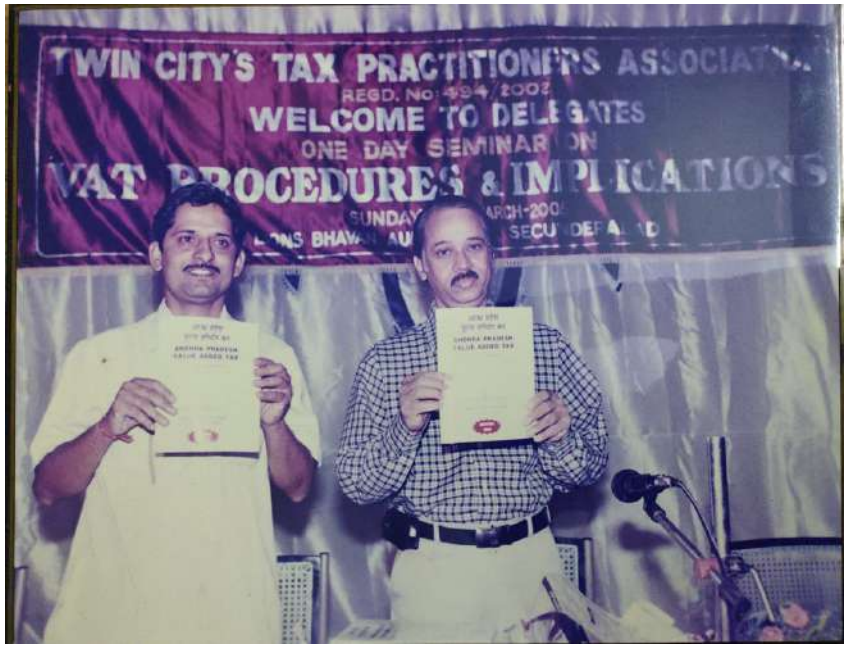
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4 Service Code (Tariff)) Alphabetically- [SAC Six (06) Digit].

5 Annexure: Scheme of Classification of Services.

6 Explanatory Notes to the Scheme of Classification of Services.

7 GTA & GTO Tax Rate Ready Reckoner

8 RCM on Services under GST, Sec. 9(3)

9 GTA Chart as per payment of Freight by recipient of Services

10 RCM on Goods & Services or Both under GST, Sec. 9(4)- for Promoter

11 Important Notifications of Services.



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GST

GOODS AND SERVICES TAX
THE CENTRAL GOODS AND SERVICES TAX ACT, 2017
(Act No. 12 of 2017)

(As amended by the Finance Act 2021
Updated till **01-06-2021**)

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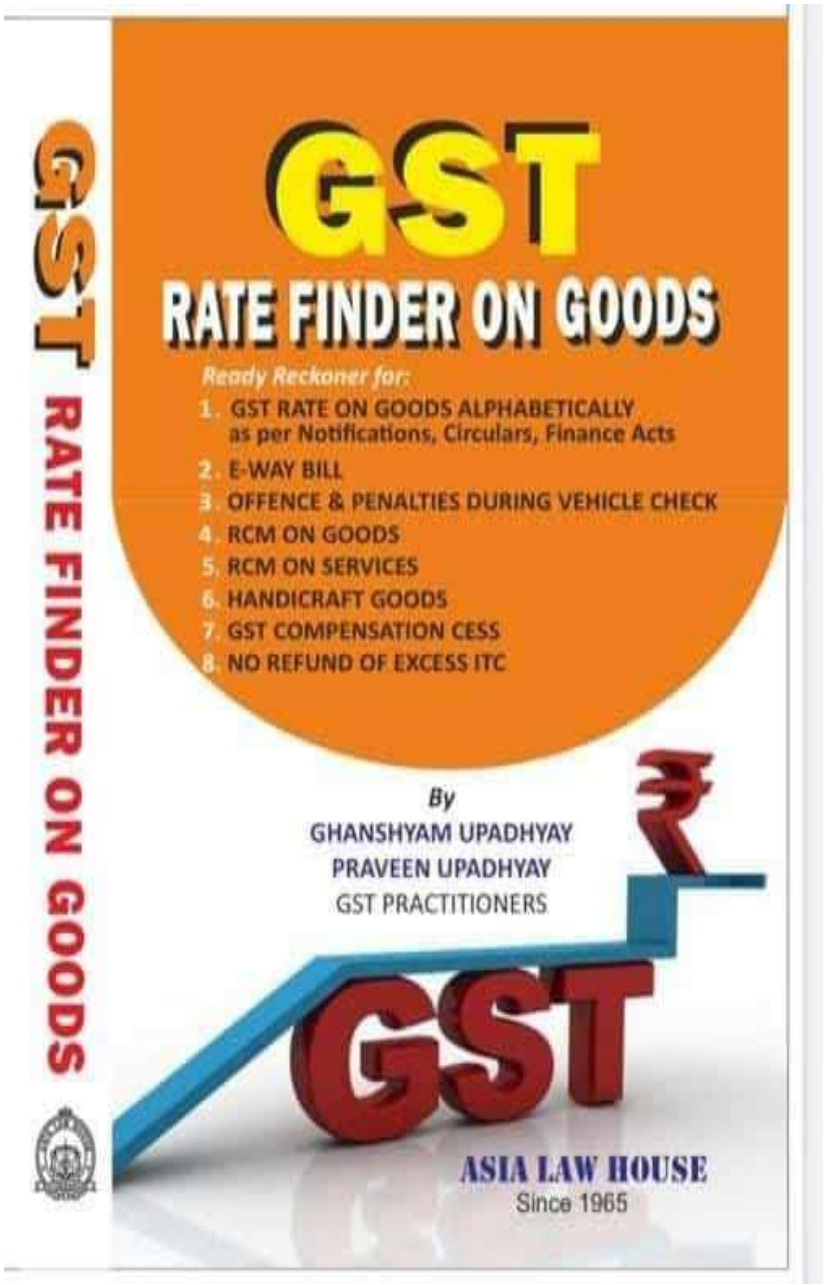
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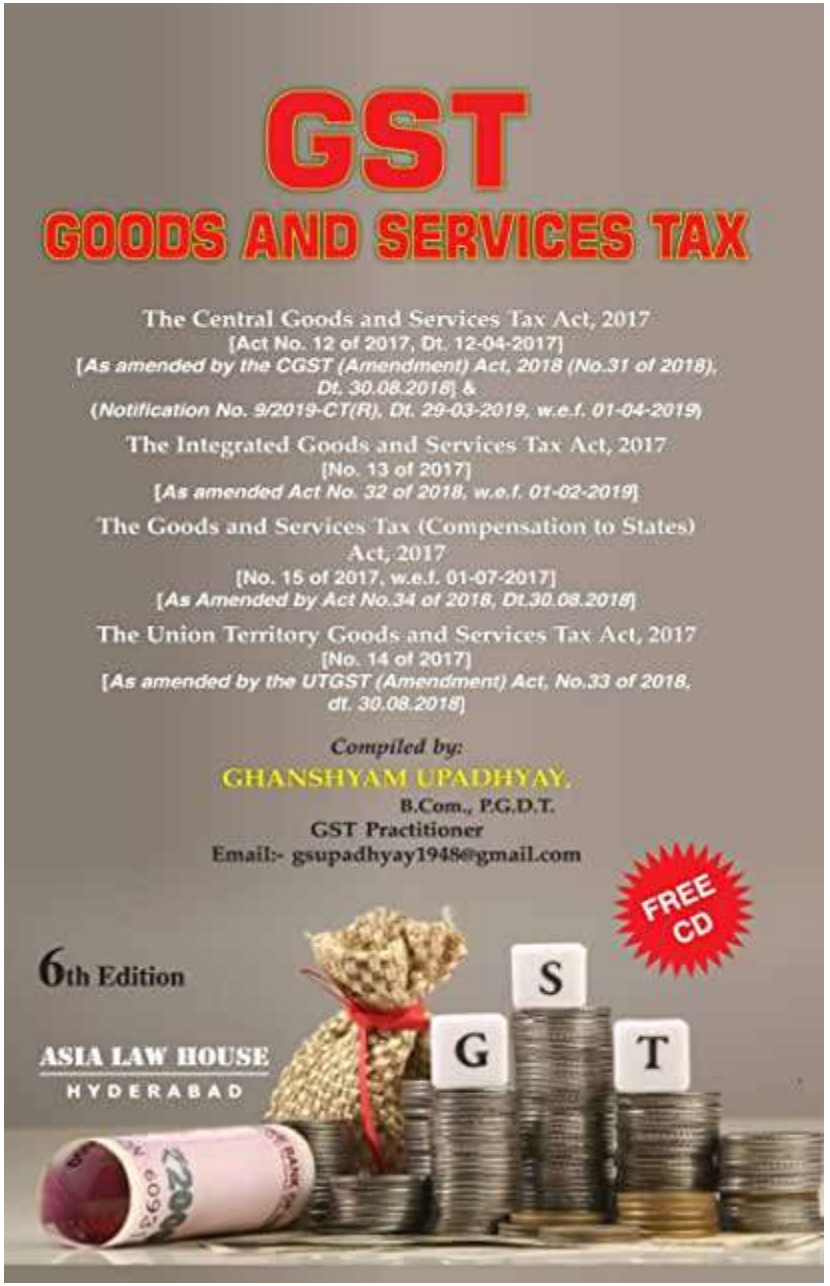
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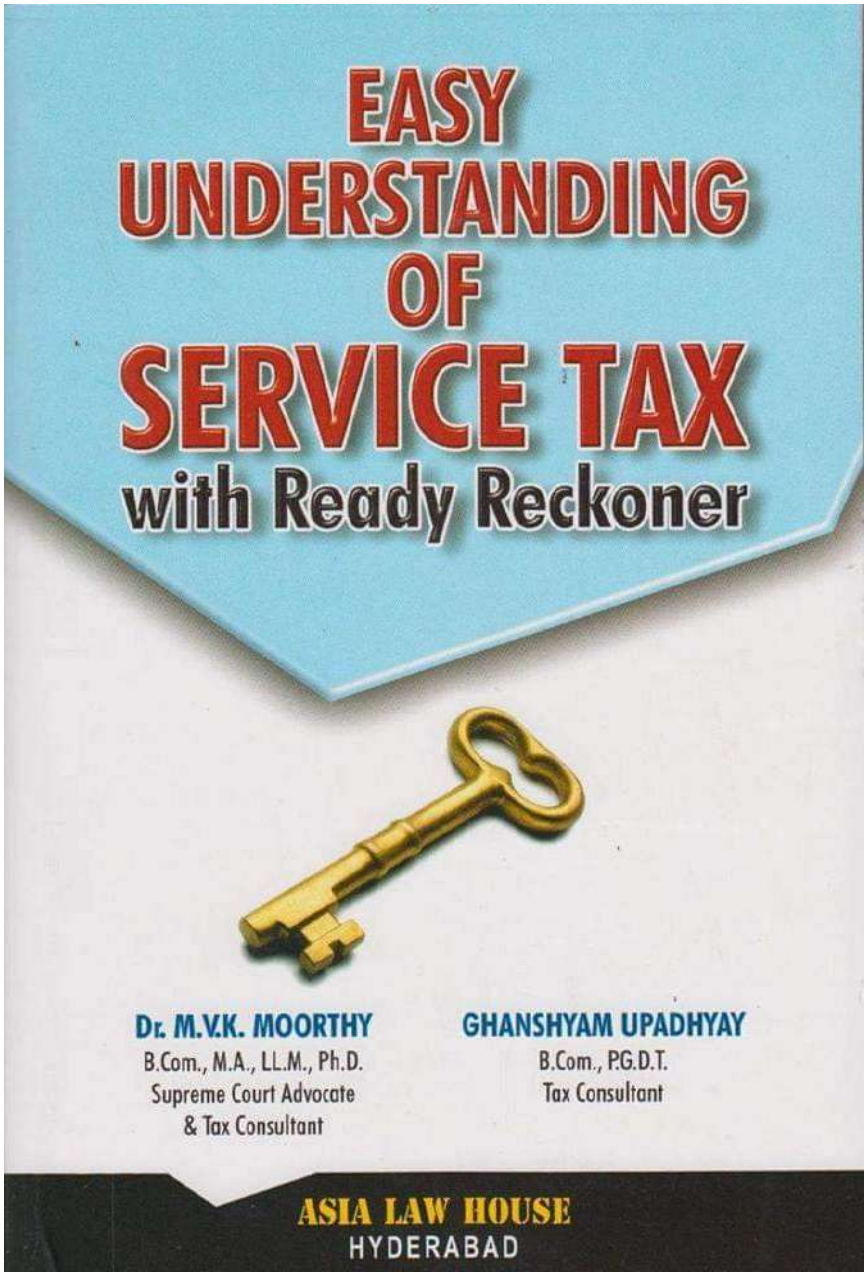
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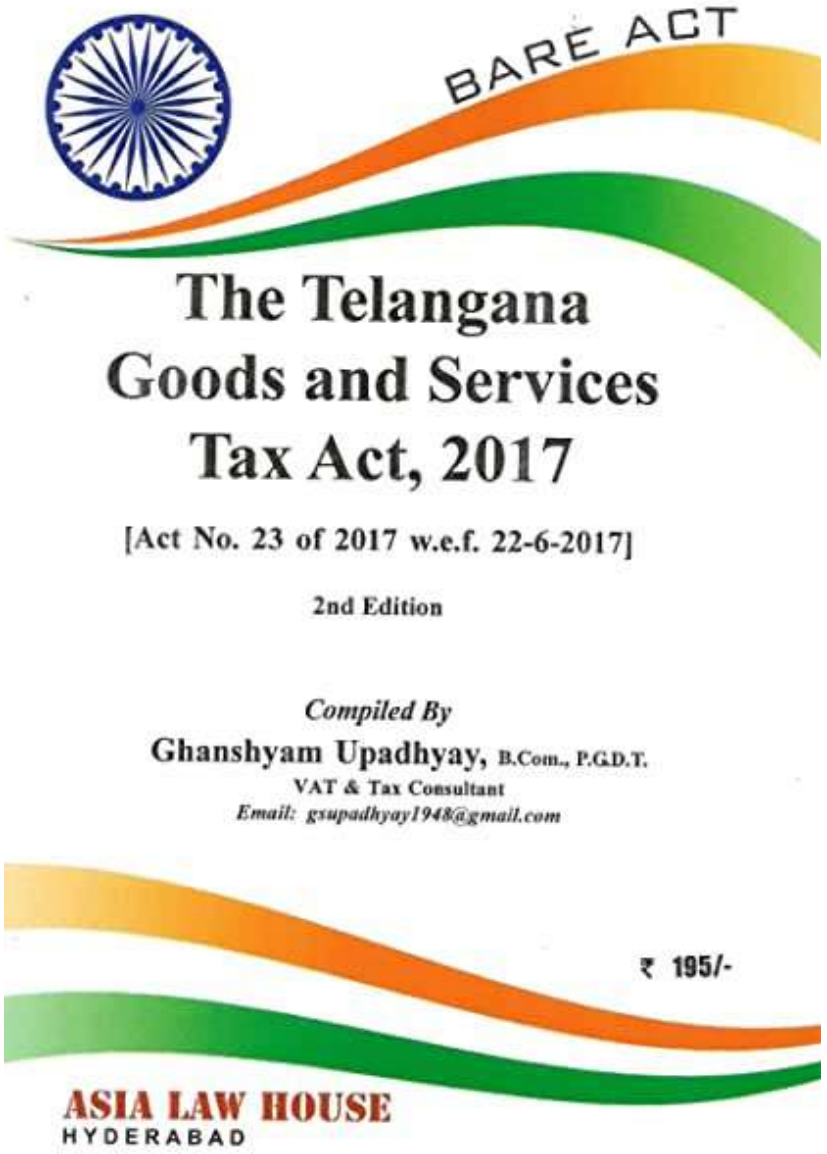
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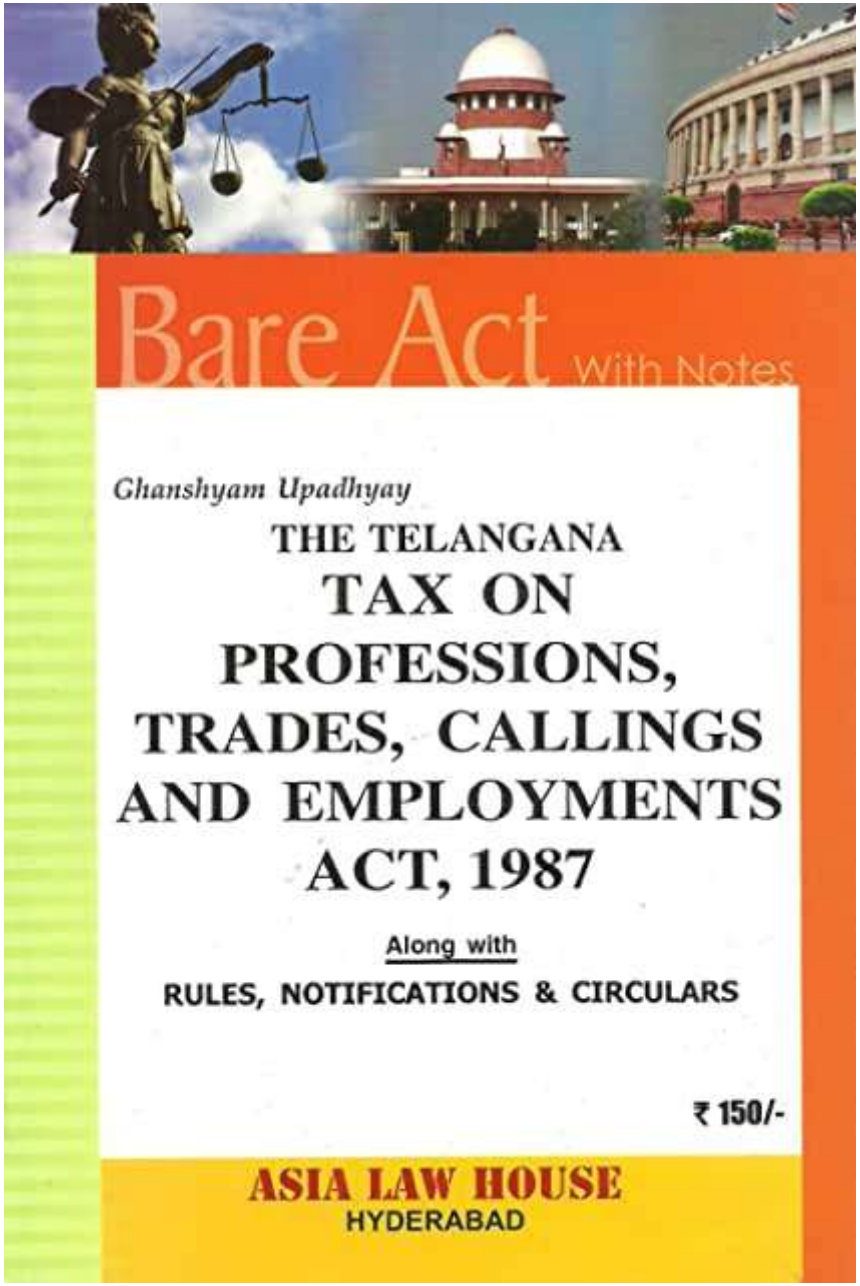


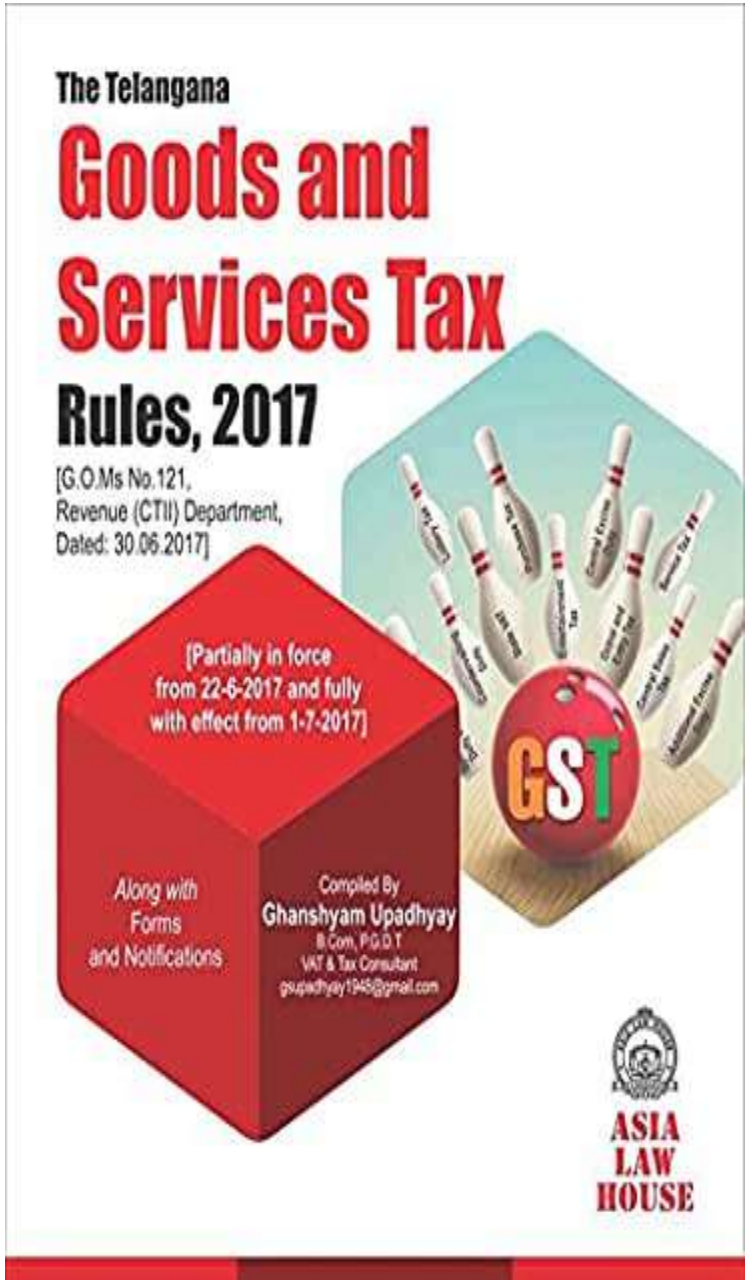
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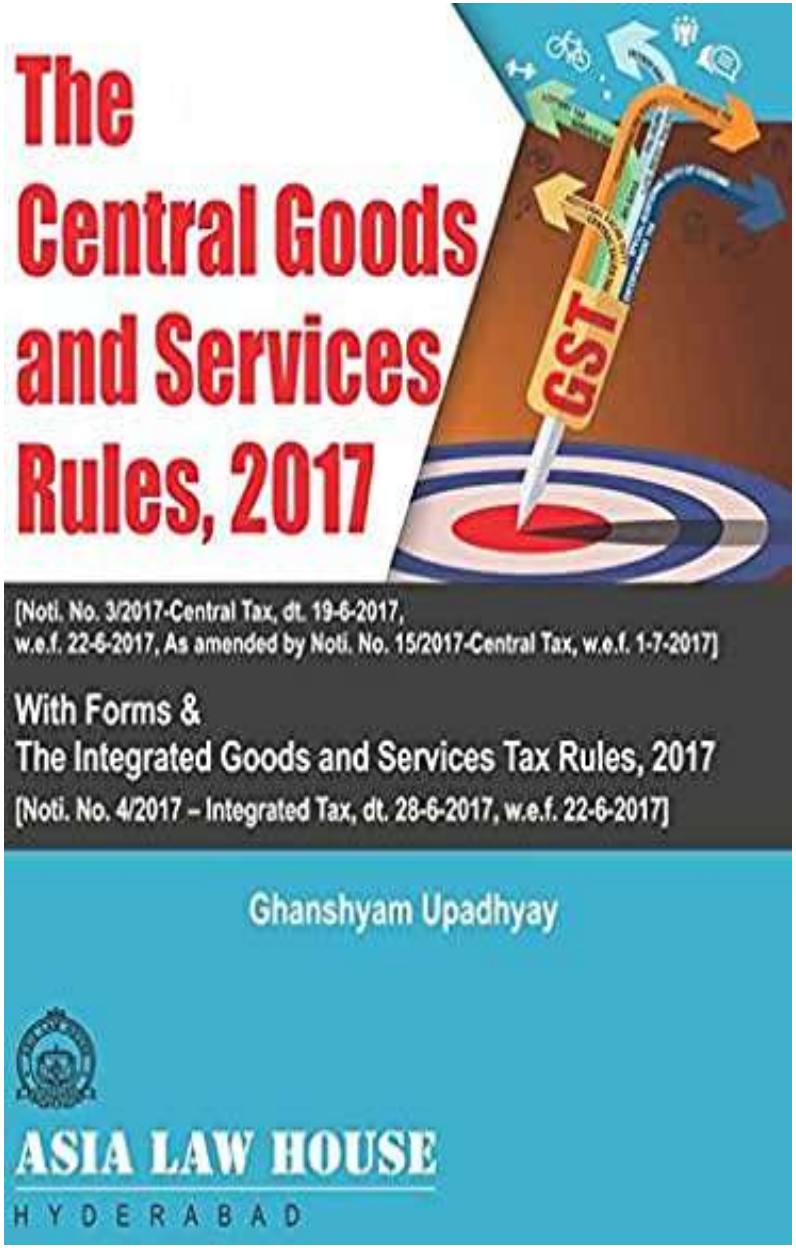


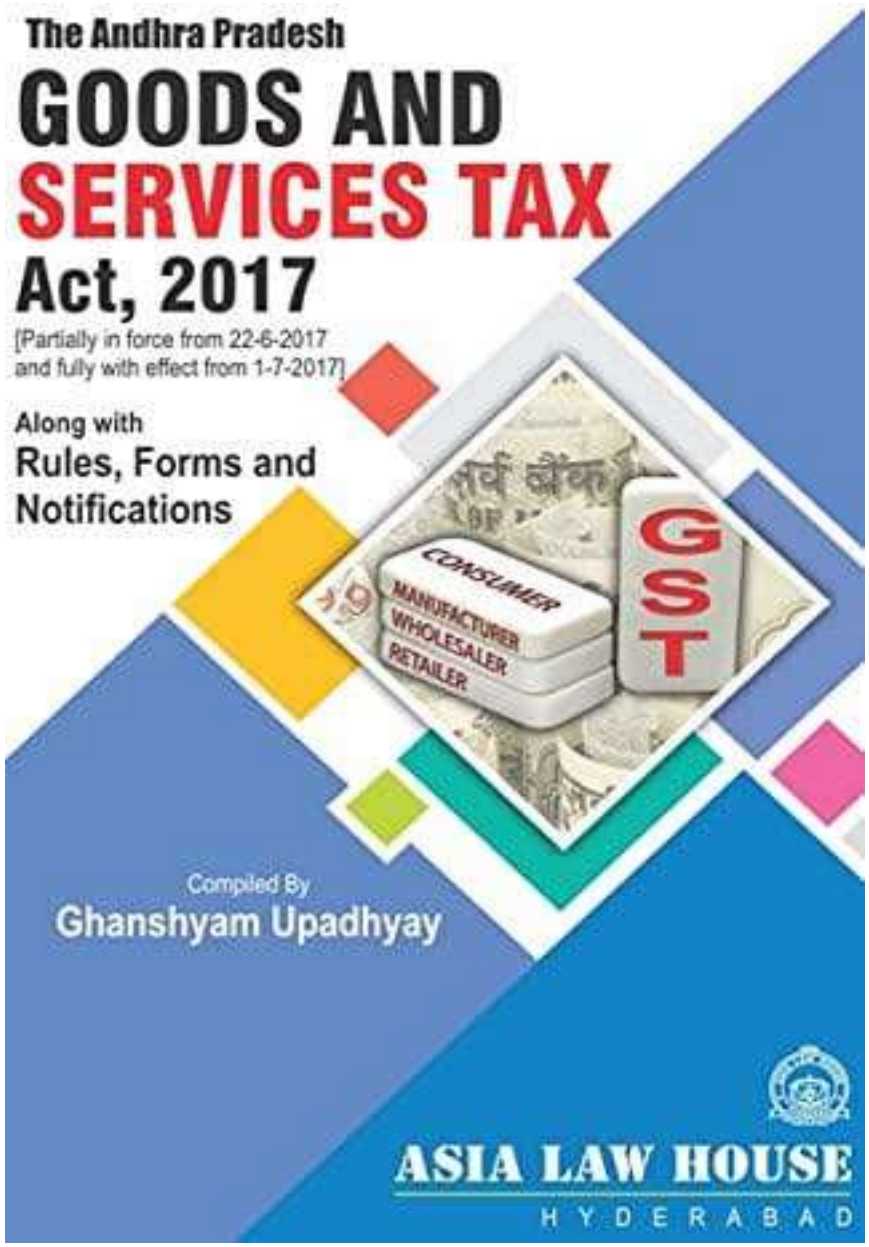
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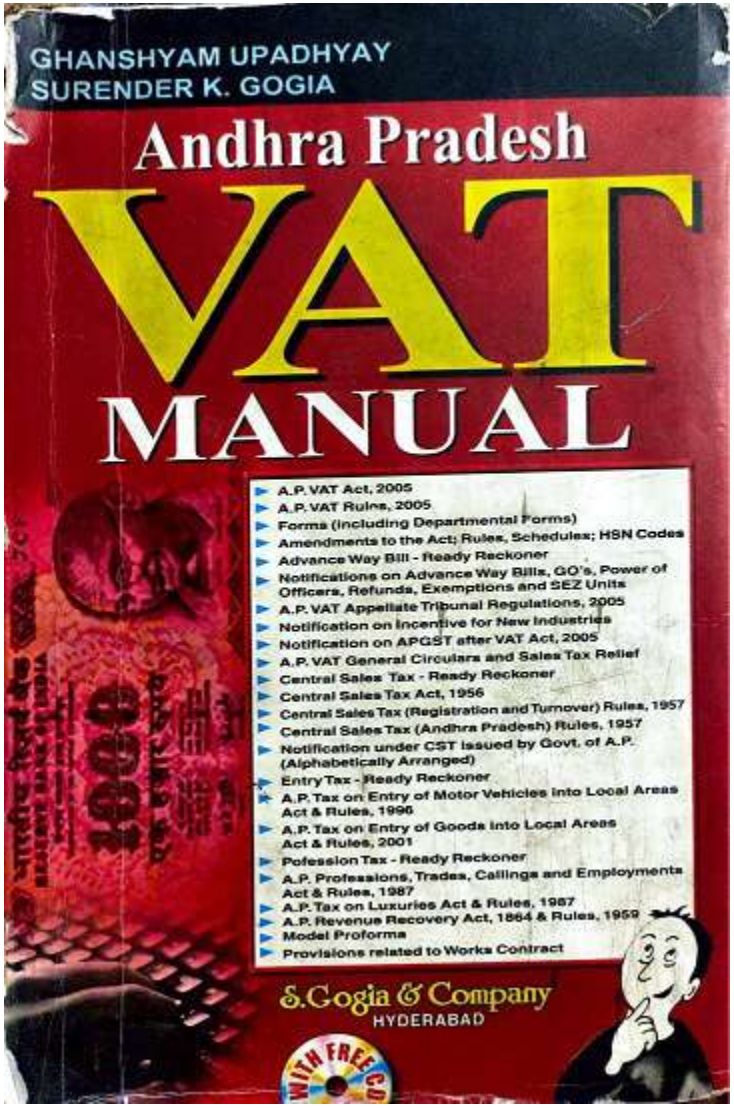


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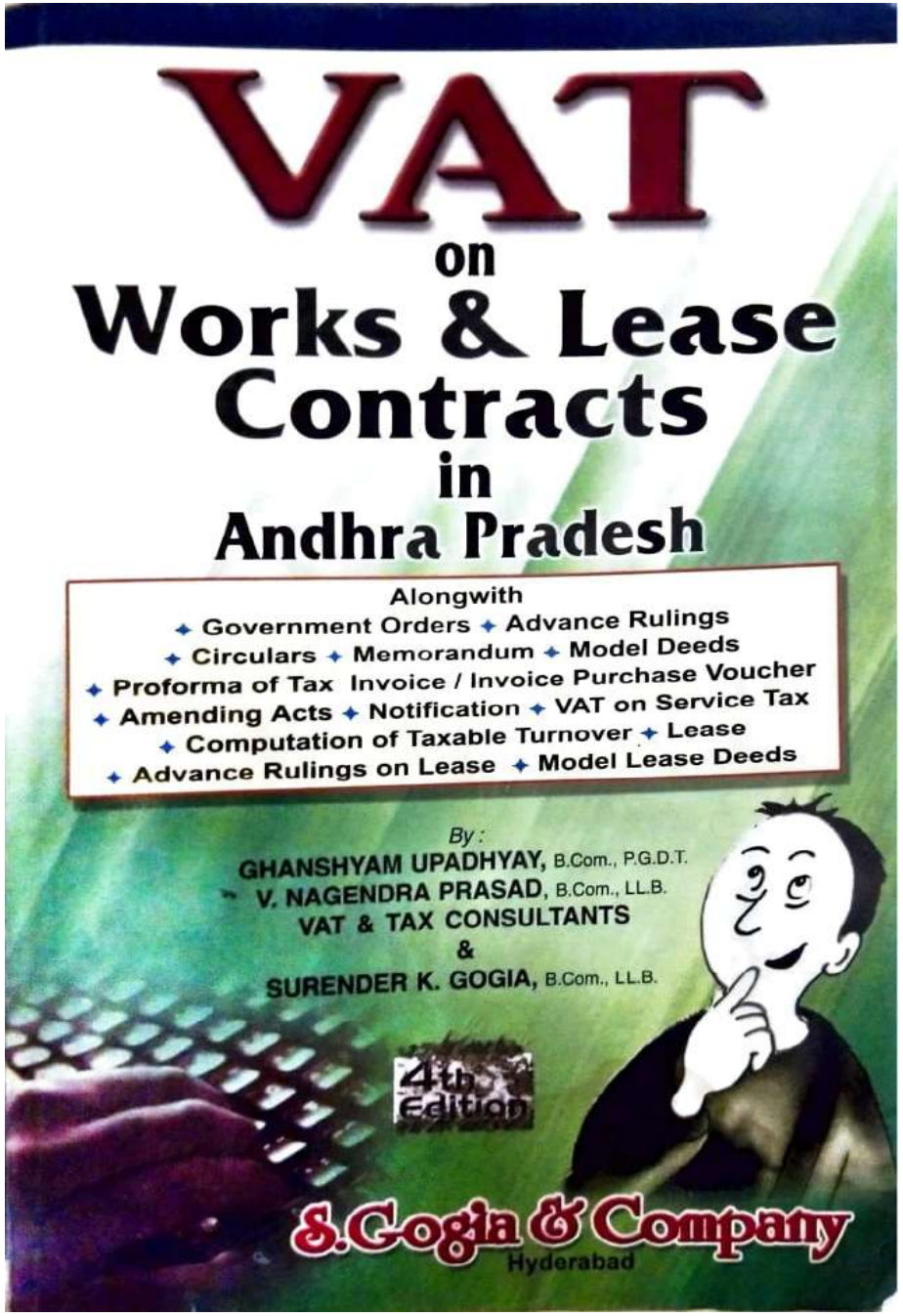


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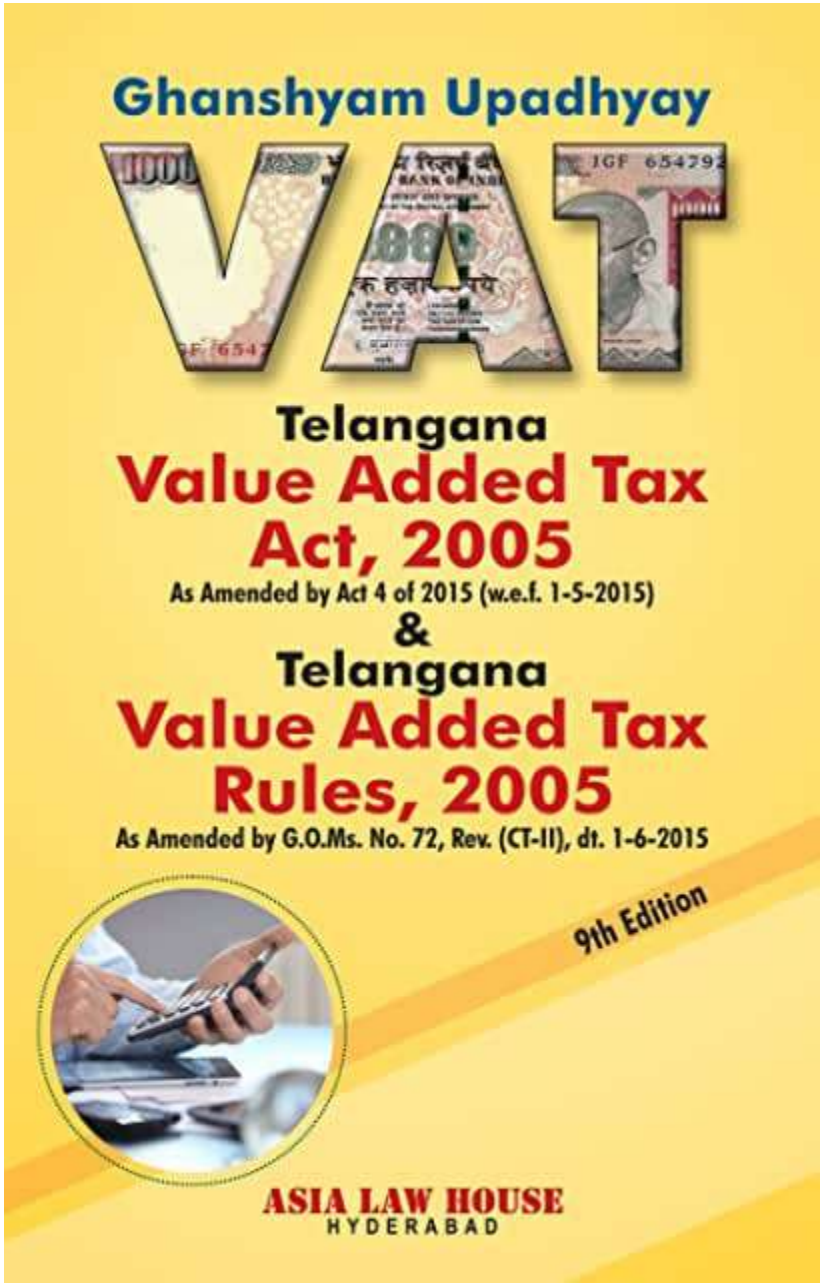


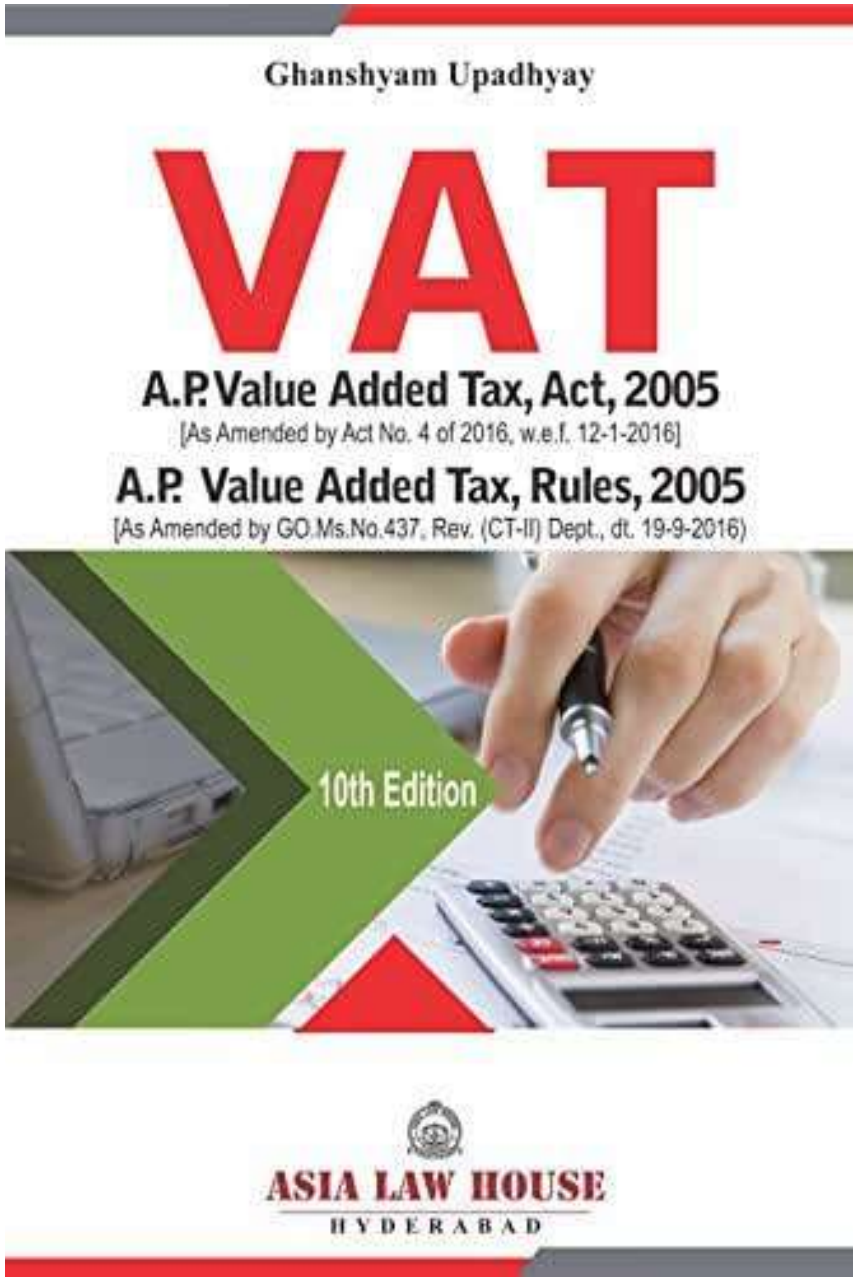


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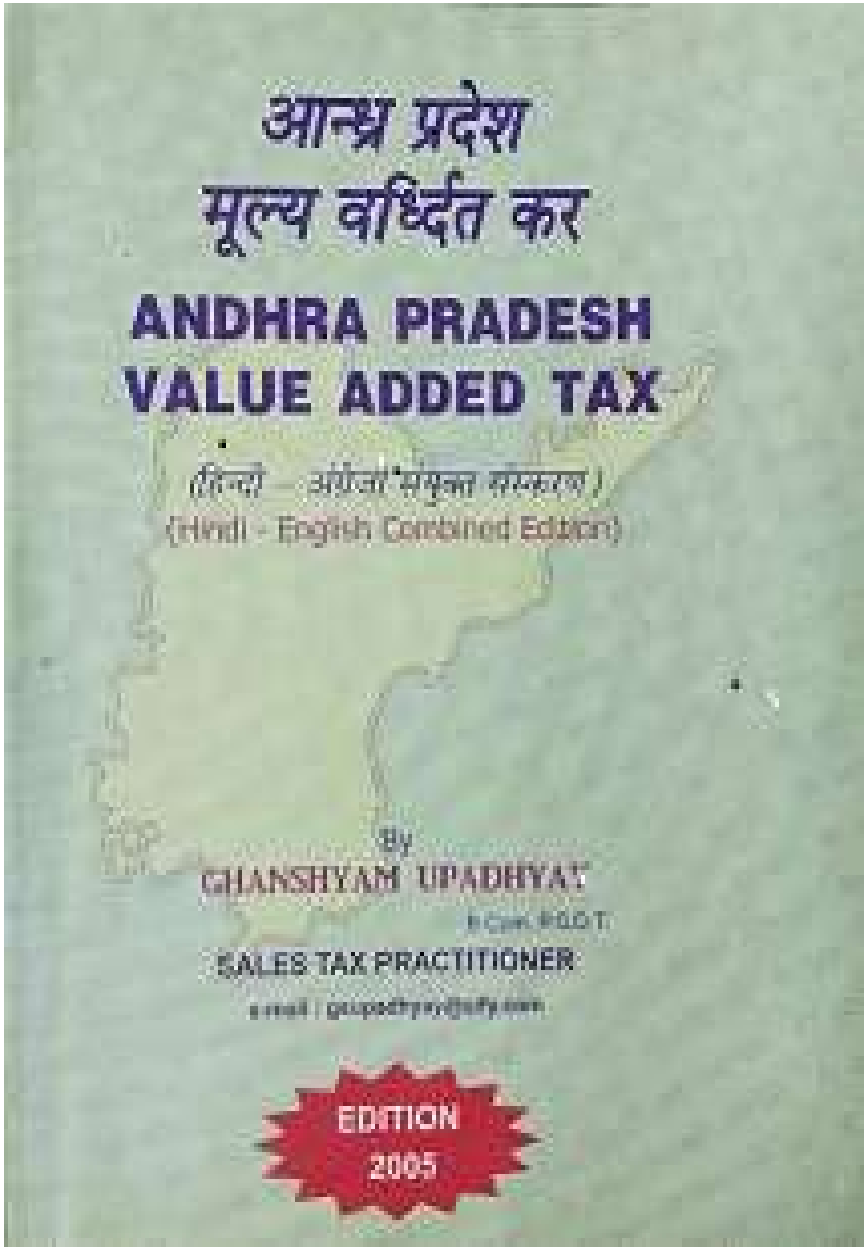


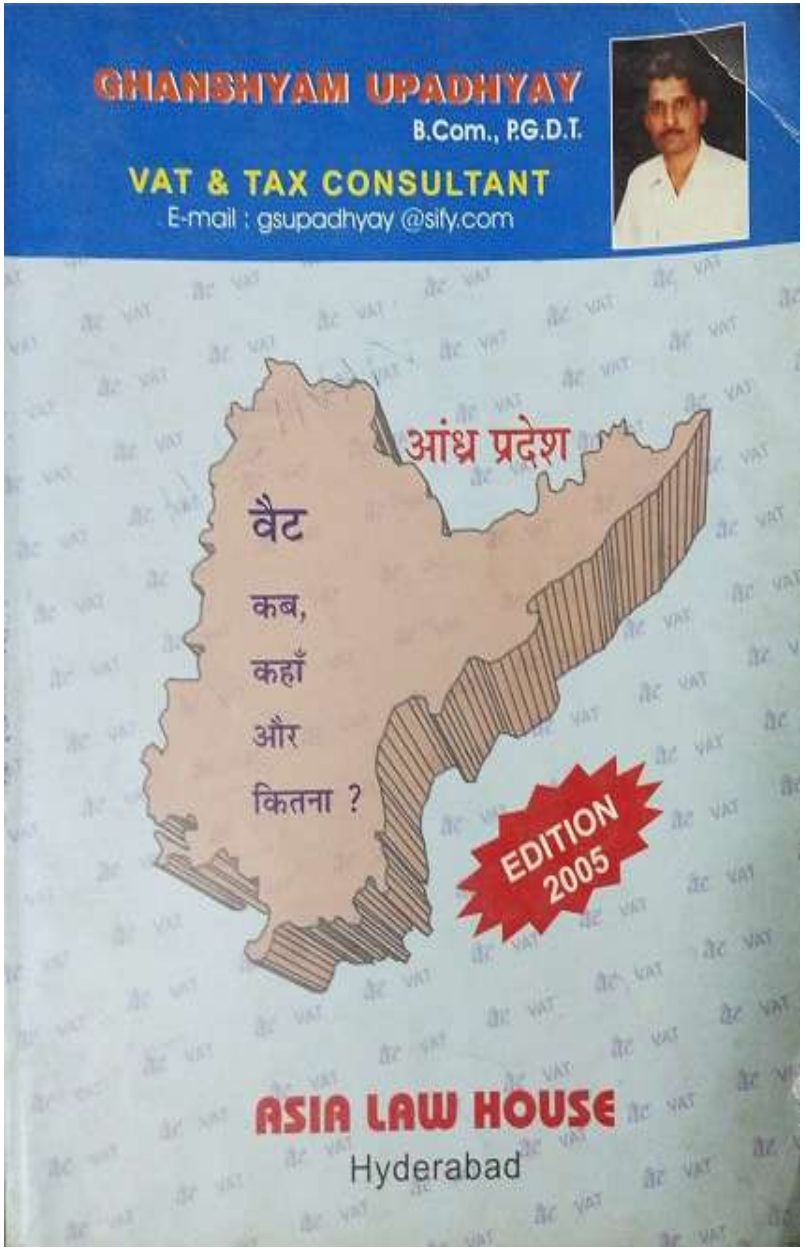
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Mr. Ghanshyam Upadhyay is a renowned consultant and educationist in the field of tax matters. He is a registered GST Practitioner practicing in Direct and Indirect Tax Laws. He is providing tax consultancy to business community for more than 28 years. Fraternity benefited a lot from his oublications

Apart from providing consultancy services, he is also actively associated with various tax forums like Telangana Tax Practitioner Association, A.P./Telangana Tax Bar Association & All India Federation Tax Practitioners. In addition to the above activities, he is also a member of Authors Guild of India and Rajasthani Graduates Association.

He has authored many books on Goods and Service Tax, TELANGANA / A.P. Value Added Tax including its first Hindi edition and has been actively guiding and writing books on various Tax Laws. His latest publication is "GST Rate Finder on Goods", a Ready Reckoner for Goods, arranged in alphabetical method along with seven other Ready Reckoner and E-publication of CGST Act, 2017, IGST Act, 2017, UTGST Act, 2017, GST (Compensation to States) Act, 2017, GST Rate Finder on Services in India, Taxable Goods and Services under GST Regime exempted goods and services under GST Law in India and ultimately a very useful book namely No E-Way required under GST for exempted goods in India.

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Advocate

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