

## Chapter– XV

# Demands and Recovery

---

### Statutory Provision

**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 utilised 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 thereunder.
- (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.
- (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.
- (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.
- (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 thereunder.
- (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.

- (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.
- (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.
- (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.
- (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.

### 73.1 Introduction

1. Section 73 deals with determination of tax

- not paid; or
- short paid; or
- tax erroneously refunded; or
- input tax credit wrongly availed or utilised.

This section covers determination under circumstances of cases not involving fraud, wilful misstatement or suppression of facts;

2. This section also covers the time limit within which the proper officer shall issue the Notice and order can be issued for the determination/ recovery of tax payment defaulted by the taxable person. As per the table below, all the proceedings up to the issue of an order requires to be: the time limit for issuance of Notice and order is provided herewith:

Particulars	Time limit for issuing show cause notice.	Time limit for issuing order.
Cases involving other than fraud, wilful misstatement or suppression of facts	At least 3 months prior to the time limit specified under sub-section (10) for issuance of order.	3 years from the due date of filing annual returns/3 years from the date of erroneous refund.

Section 73 also applies for recovery of interest payable which is not paid or partly paid or interest erroneously refunded.

### 73.2 Analysis

Section 73 is applicable under the cases other than fraud, or wilful misstatement or suppression of facts with an intention to evade payment of tax.

1. The provision provides for –
  - (a) Service of notice by proper officer<sup>1</sup>;
  - (b) Notice shall be served on the person who is chargeable with tax, who has –
    - Not paid or short paid the tax;
    - Received the erroneous refund;
    - Wrongly availed or utilized input tax credit;
  - (c) Such amounts as mentioned above shall be required to be determined along with the applicable interest as per Section 50 and penalty as specified.
  - (d) The notice has to be issued at least three months prior to the time limit of three years for issuance of order
2. **Where no notice is required to be issued for demand:** In case proper officer has already issued an notice on the person for the period specified under section 73(1), subsequently if such officer finds similar issue for any subsequent period, then in such case instead of issuing a detailed notice for such subsequent period, proper officer may issue a statement for recovering the amount from such person and such statement shall be deemed to be a notice as per Section 73(1) on the condition that the grounds relied upon are the same, for the earlier notice issued for previous period.
3. **Voluntary payment of tax and interest before issue of notice/statement:** Voluntary payment of tax and interest as per Section 50 before issue of notice/statement can be done either
  - As per the ascertainment of the notice or;
  - As per the ascertainment of the proper officer;and the same shall be intimated to the proper officer after receipt of which the officer shall not serve any notice / statement to the extent of such payment. There can be no further proceedings with regard to tax and penalty so paid.
4. When the amount paid as per the ascertainment of the assessee falls short, the proper officer shall issue a notice for the amount of shortfall.
5. Where the assessee makes the payment of tax along with interest within 30 days of issuance of Notice / Statement, then in such case no penalty shall be payable and it shall be deemed that all the proceedings have been concluded.
6. After considering the representations of the person, the proper officer shall issue an order consisting the amount of tax, interest and penalty. tax + interest + penalty. The

---

<sup>1</sup> In terms of section 2(79) of Model GST “proper officer” in relation to any function to be performed under this Act, means the officer of goods and services tax who is assigned that function by the Board/Commissioner of SGST;

amount of penalty of shall be higher of 10% of tax or ₹ 10,000/-, whichever higher.

7. The proper officer shall pass an order within a period of 3 years from the
- due date for filing of Annual return for the year to which the short payment or non-payment or input tax credit wrongly availed or utilised relates
  - date of erroneous refund

**Penalty implications, in summary:**

If tax, interest and penalty (as indicated below is paid), it is Provided that further proceedings should not be continued to that extent:

Pay tax plus interest	Amount of penalty
Before issuance of show cause notice	No penalty
Within 30 days after the issuance of show cause notice	No penalty
In any other case	10% of the tax or Rs. 10,000 whichever is higher.

**Statutory Provision**

**74. Determination of tax not paid or short paid or erroneously refunded or input tax credit wrongly availed or utilised 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 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 equivalent to the tax specified in the notice.
- (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.
- (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.
- (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.

- (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 thereunder.
- (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.
- (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 per cent. 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.
- (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.
- (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.
- (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 per cent. 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, 125, 129 and 130 are deemed to be concluded.

*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 thereunder, or failure to furnish any information on being asked for, in writing, by the proper officer

**Section 74.1 Analysis**

The section covers determination of tax in cases of fraud, or any kind of wilful mis-statement or suppression of facts to evade payment of tax.

1. Whenever the tax is
  - not paid or
  - short paid or
  - credit wrongly availed or utilized or
  - erroneously refunded

On account of the following to evade tax,

- Fraud;
- Willful misstatement;
- Suppression of facts;

the proper officer shall issue a notice for such amount along with interest as per Section 50 and penalty which shall be equivalent to amount of tax specified in notice.

2. This section covers the time limit within which the proper officer shall issue the Notice and order for the determination/ recovery of tax payment defaulted by the taxable person. As per the table below, the time limit for issuance of Notice and Order is provided herewith:

Particulars	Time limit for issuing show cause notice	Time limit for issuing order.
Cases involving fraud, wilful mis-statement or suppression of facts to evade tax	At least 6 months prior to the time limit specified under sub-section (10) for issuance of order.	5 years from the due date of filing annual returns/5 years from the date of erroneous refund.

3. **Where no notice is required to be issued:** Similar to the provisions under 73 explained earlier, this section also provides that a statement of demand may be issued instead of a detailed notice for the period other than the ones covered in the notice issued as per Sec 74(1) on similar issue and shall be deemed to be a notice as per Section 74(1) on the condition that the grounds relied upon are same as the notice for previous period.
4. The proper officer shall not serve any notice on the assessee in case of voluntary payment of tax and interest along with penalty @ 15% of tax either
  - As per the ascertainment of the notice or;
  - As per the ascertainment of the proper officer;
 Assessee shall intimate the same to the proper officer.
5. In case there exists some shortfall between the amount paid by assessee on his own

ascertainment and the actual amount liable to be , the Proper Office shall issue a notice for the tax that remains unpaid

6. Where the assessee makes the payment of tax and interest along with penalty @ 25 % of tax within 30 days of issuance of Notice / Statement, then in such case it shall be deemed that all the proceedings have been concluded.
7. After considering the representations of the person, the proper officer shall issue an order consisting the amount of tax, interest and penalty. The proper officer shall issue an order after considering the representation made by the person chargeable with tax and the amount determined shall comprise of tax along with interest and penalty as stated above
8. The proper officer shall pass an order within a period of 5 years from the due date for filing of Annual return for the year to which the short payment or non-payment or input tax credit wrongly availed or utilised relates date of erroneous refund
9. Where the assessee makes the payment of tax and interest along with penalty @ 50 % of tax within 30 days of communication of Order, then in such case it shall be deemed that all the proceedings have been concluded.
10. The term “suppression” is specifically explained to mean
  - non-declaration of facts or information which a taxable person is statutorily required to declare in the return, statement, report or any other document furnished under the Act or the rules made thereunder, or
  - failure to furnish any information on being asked for, in writing, by the proper officer

**Penalty implications, in summary:**

If tax, interest and penalty (as indicated below is paid), it is Provided that further proceedings should not be continued to that extent.

Payment of Tax, Interest & Penalty	Amount of Penalty
Before issuance of show cause notice	15% of the tax amount
Within 30 days after the issuance of show cause notice	25% of the tax amount
Within 30 days from the communication of order	50% of the tax amount
In any other case	100% of the tax amount (equivalent to tax)

**Statutory Provision****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.
- (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.
- (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.

### 75.1 Analysis

These provisions are general provisions for determination of tax and are applicable irrespective of whether the notice invokes the extended period or not

1. If an order of court or Appellate Tribunal stays the service of notice or issuance of order then, the period of such stay will get excluded from the period of issuance of order i. e. 3 years or 5 years as the case may be.
2. When a notice has been issued considering the case to be for fraud or for willful representation or for suppression of facts, and whereas the charges of fraud, suppression and misstatement of facts were not sustainable or not established by an order of Appellate Authority or Appellate Tribunal, then in such case the officer shall determine the tax as if the notice is issued for the normal period of 3 years.
3. An order required to be issued in pursuance of the direction of the Tribunal or a Court shall be issued within two years from the date of communication of the said direction.
4. Opportunity of personal hearing has to be granted when requested for in writing by the person chargeable with tax or where any adverse decision is proposed to be taken against the person.
5. Personal hearing can be adjourned when sufficient cause is shown in writing. However, such adjournment can be granted for a maximum of 3 times.
6. The relevant facts and basis of the decision shall be set out in the order, which means a speaking order needs to be placed.
7. The amount of tax along with interest and penalty should not exceed the amount mentioned in the notice and the grounds shall not go beyond what is mentioned in the notice.

8. When the decision of Tribunal/ Court/ Appellate authority modifies the amount of tax, correspondingly interest and penalty shall also be modified to that extent by the proper officer..
9. Interest shall be payable in all cases whether specifically mentioned or not.
10. If the order is not issued within the time limits as prescribed in sub-section (10) of section 73 or (10) of section 74, i.e., 5 years in case of fraud, misstatement or suppression and 3 years in any other case, the adjudication proceedings shall be deemed to be concluded.
11. An issue on which
  - A first appellate authority or Tribunal or High Court has given its decision which is prejudicial to the interest of the revenue and an appeal to the Appellate Tribunal or High Court or Supreme Court against such decision is pending, then the period spent between the two dates of decision shall be excluded in computing the period of 3 years or 5 years respectively, for issue of order.
12. Any amount of self-assessed tax or intent payable, whether wholly or in part in accordance with a return furnished under section 39 shall be recovered under the provisions of section 79.
13. It is also Provided that when the penalty is imposed under Section 73 & 74 that no penalties shall be imposed under any other provisions of this Act for the same act or omission.

### 75.2 Comparative Review

These provisions of Section 73,74, and 75 are much broader than the provisions contained in existing Central Indirect Tax laws.

Presently in Central Excise and Service Tax laws, the demand of tax can be made up to a maximum of 5 years. The normal period for which the notice could be issued is 2 years in Central Excise Law and 30 months in Service Tax Law. The VAT law seems to be quite different from the central excise and service tax provisions.

However, the conditions for such extended period are the same as in the existing Indirect Tax Laws. The meanings of fraud, misstatement or suppression are still to be understood in the same way as in the present law i.e., deliberate intent to avoid tax requires to be established and sustained.

Unlike the current law, the time limit of 3 years and 5 years under the GST law is for issue of orders and not for serving of show cause notice.

### 75.3 Related Provisions

Section	Description
Section 50	Interest
Section 21	Manner of recovery of credit distributed in excess
Section 61	Scrutiny of records

Section	Description
Section 62	Assessment of non-filers of returns
Section 83	Provisional attachment to protect revenue in certain cases

#### 75.4 FAQ's

Q1. Who has the power to issue a notice/ order?

Ans. "Proper officer" as defined under Sec 2(91) of the Act.

Q2. When can proceedings be initiated under Section 73/74/75?

Ans. The proceedings can be initiated when there is

- Short payment of tax
- Nonpayment of tax
- Wrong input credit availed
- Wrong input credit utilized
- Erroneous refund

Q3. Is notice for a period of 5 years valid even if charge of suppression, fraud and misstatement are not sustained?

Ans. No, when the allegations of fraud, suppression or misstatement are not established, the notice issued under section 74 would get covered under section 73 and 3 years time would be applicable for issue of order.

Q4. What is the condition for giving a repeat notice for a different period?

Ans. The condition is that the grounds relied upon should be exactly the same thing as in the notice issued previously. In such cases, it is not essential to issue a detailed notice. It would suffice, if a statement giving the details of alleged amounts is issued.

Q5. Whether there is any time limit to issue notice?

Ans. The time limit to issue notice is at least 3 months/ 6 months (in case of extended period) prior to the last day to pass the order i.e. 3 years or 5 years as the case may be.

Q6. Is interest applicable in all cases, even if not specifically mentioned?

Yes, interest is applicable whenever the tax is payable whether or not it is specifically mentioned..

Can the assessee pay tax after the issue of notice or/ and order? What is the benefit from such voluntary payments under different cases?

Ans. Yes. The assessee is given the benefit to pay the tax before issue of notice/order as follows:

<b>In cases other than fraud, misstatement and suppression</b>	
When the assessee pays the amount payable after the issue of notice but within 30 days from the issue of SCN	Tax+ interest to be paid in full and complete waiver of penalty

In cases of fraud, misstatement and suppression	
When the assessee pays the amount payable after the issue of notice but within 30 days from the issue of SCN	Tax and+ interest to be paid in full+ along with penalty @ 25% of tax
When the assessee pays the amount payable after the issue of notice but within 30 days from the issue of order	Tax and interest to be paid in full along with penalty @ 50% of tax

**75.5 MCQ**

1. What is the time limit for issue of order in case of fraud, misstatement or suppression?

- (a) 30 months
- (b) 18 months
- (c) 5 years
- (d) 3 years

Ans. (c) 5 years

2. What is the time limit for issue of order in case of other than fraud, misstatement or suppression?

- (a) 30 months
- (b) 18 months
- (c) 5 years
- (d) 3 years

Ans. (d) 3 years

3. The officer can issue the order under Sec 73 with a maximum demand up to?

- (a) amount of tax + interest + penalty 10% of tax
- (b) amount of tax + interest + penalty 10% of tax or ₹ 10,000/- whichever higher
- (c) ₹ 10,000/-
- (d) tax + interest+ 25% penalty

Ans. (b) amount of tax + interest + penalty 10% of tax or 10,000/- whichever higher

4. The maximum number of times the hearing can be adjourned?

- (a) 1
- (b) 3
- (c) 5
- (d) none

Ans. (b) 3

**Statutory provision:****76. Tax collected but not paid to the 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.
- (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.
- (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.
- (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 one year from the date of issue of the notice.
- (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.
- (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

**76.0 Introduction**

This provision deals with payment of any amount collected as tax but not remitted to the Central/State Government or Union Territory. This section requires him to make the payment forthwith regardless of whether the related supplies are taxable or not.

**76.1 Analysis**

- (i) This section makes it obligatory on every person who has collected from any other person any amount representing “tax under this Act”, to pay the said amount to the credit of the Central or a State Government regardless of whether the supplies in respect of which the amount was collected are taxable or not.
- (ii) Before effecting recovery the Proper Officer has to serve a notice on to any person who has collected any amount representing as tax requiring to show cause as to why –
  - the said amount should not be paid by him to the Government;
  - penalty equivalent to such amount specified in the notice should not be imposed on him.
- (iii) The person is permitted to make representation against the notice served on to him. The person ought to be given an opportunity of being heard where a request is made by the Notice in writing.
- (iv) After considering such representation made by the person, the Proper Officer shall determine the amount due from the person and pass an order within one year from the date of issue of notice. Where the service of notice is stayed by order of the Court or Tribunal, the period covered by the stay shall stand excluded for the purpose of computing the time limit.
- (v) The Proper Officer must pass a speaking order.
- (vi) Upon such determination, the Person has to pay such amount determined.
- (vii) Interest at the rate specified under section 50 shall be paid on the amount collected as representing tax (either paid voluntarily or on determination by the Proper Officer). Interest shall be calculated from the date of collection of amount till the date of deposit of amount.
- (viii) The amount paid by such person to the credit of the Central Government or a State Government shall be adjusted against the tax payable by the person.
- (ix) If any surplus is left after adjustment against the tax liability, it will be
  - Credited to consumer welfare fund; or
  - Refunded to the person who has borne the incidence of such amount.
- (x) The person claiming such refund shall follow the conditions and procedure contained in section 54 of CGST Act.
- (xi) There appears to be no time limit to commence proceedings under this section.

**76.2 Comparative analysis**

Under the present tax laws, similar provision exists in Central Excise Law<sup>2</sup>, Customs Law<sup>3</sup> as well as Service Tax Law<sup>4</sup>.

Also, similar provision also exists in all most all the State VAT laws as well.

**76.3 Related provisions**

Section	Description	Remarks
Section 50	Interest on delayed payment of tax.	Prescribes the provisions relating to the payment of interest not exceeding 18% in case of delay in payment of tax
Section 54	Refund of tax.	Provision for claiming refund of tax

**76.4 FAQ**

Q1. What is the interest rate applicable on delayed payment of amount collected representing it as tax?

Ans. The interest rate is not yet However according to Section 50, the rate of interest cannot exceed 18%.

Q2. How is the amount of surplus left after adjustment with tax payable dealt with?

Ans. Where any surplus is left after the adjustment against the tax payable, the amount of such surplus shall either be credited to the Consumer Welfare Fund or, as the case may be, refunded to the person who has borne the incidence of such amount.

Q3. What is the procedure to be followed by the person on receipt of determination of demand of tax collected but not deposited with the Central or a State Government from the proper officer?

Ans. The person will be given an opportunity of being heard and after that if any demand arises, then tax, interest and penalty has to be paid accordingly.

**76.5 MCQ**

- 1 Any amount of tax collected shall be deposited to the credit of the Central or a State Government,
  - (a) Only when the supplies are taxable
  - (b) Regardless of whether the supplies in respect of which such amount was collected are taxable or not.
  - (c) Only when the supplies are not taxable
  - (d) None of the above.

<sup>2</sup> Section 11D of Central Excise Act, 1944

<sup>3</sup> Section 28B of Customs Act, 1962

Ans. (b) Regardless of whether the supplies in respect of which such amount was collected are taxable or not.

2 Within how many years should the proper office issue an order from the date of notice?

- (a) 1 year
- (b) 2 years
- (c) 3 years
- (d) 4 years

Ans. (a) 1 year

### 77. Tax wrongfully collected and paid to the Central or a State Government

#### Statutory Provision

(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.

(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.

#### 77.1 Introduction

This provision deals with a situation when CGST/SGST or CGST/UTGST is paid on any inter-state supply. Further also it covers interest implication a situation where IGST is paid on transaction of intra-state supply.

#### 77.2 Analysis

- (i) This provision deals with a situation when, if a taxable person wrongly pays CGST/SGST or CGST/UTGST on the transaction treating it as intra-state supply, but which is subsequently held to be inter-state supply. Upon payment of IGST on such transaction, the CGST/SGST or CGST/UTGST will to be refunded in such manner and subject to prescribed conditions.
- (ii) The refund of such CGST/SGST or CGST/UTGST would be granted subject to such conditions as may be prescribed in this regard.
- (iii) If a taxable person wrongly pays IGST by treating a supply as inter-state supply, which is subsequently held to be intra-state supply, interest is not required to be paid on the CGST/SGST or CGST/UTGST payable.



**77.3 Related provisions**

Section	Description	Remarks
Section 54	Refund of tax	Provision for claiming refund of tax.
Section 70	Tax wrongfully collected and deposited with the Central or a State Government	This section deals with refund of CGST/SGST paid mistakenly on inter-state supply considering it to be an intra-state supply.

**77.4 FAQs**

- Q1. What is the remedy available when tax is paid wrongly as CGST/SGST when subsequently the supply is considered as inter-state supply attracting IGST?
- Ans. Refund can be claimed by the taxable person who has paid CGST/SGST or CGST/UTGST on payment of IGST subject to such conditions as may be prescribed.
- Q2. Is interest payable on CGST/SGST or CGST/UTGST, when IGST was wrongly paid on the transaction of intra-state supply?
- Ans. When IGST was wrongly paid on intra-state supply, it is not required to pay any interest on the amount so paid when CGST/SGST or CGST/UTGST becomes payable.

**77.5 MCQ**

- Q1. Which section deals with tax wrongfully collected and deposited with Central or State Government?
- (a) Section 57
- (b) Section 58
- (c) Section 77
- (d) Section 79
- Ans. (c) Section 77
- Q2. If CGST/SGST is wrongly remitted instead of IGST, the tax payer can\_\_\_\_\_
- (a) seek refund
- (b) adjust against future liability
- (c) take re-credit
- (d) file a civil suit for recovery
- Ans. (a) seek refund

**Statutory provision****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.

**78.1. Introduction**

This provision empowers the proper officer to collect any amount which is payable by a taxable person in pursuance of an order passed under the Act

**78.2 Analysis**

- (a) This section enables initiation of proceedings for recovery of amount from taxable person.
- (b) The amount shall be paid by taxable person within a period of 3 months of the service of order, failing which the proper officer shall initiate the recovery proceedings.
- (c) If it is in the interest of revenue, the proper officer after recording the reasons in writing, may initiate the recovery proceedings even before the completion of the said period of 3 months. However it empowers the proper officer in the interest of revenue after recording the reasons to initiate recovery proceedings even before the said completion of 3 months.

**78.3 Comparative review**

There is no similar provision under present Central Indirect Tax laws.

**78.4 Related provisions**

Section	Description	Remarks
Section 79	Recovery of tax	Provision for recovering the tax dues from a person
Section 84	Continuation and validation of certain recovery proceedings	Provisions for continuing the recovery proceedings on a taxable person

**78.5 FAQs**

1. When shall amount be payable by a taxable person in pursuance of order passed under this Act?

In normal course, any amount payable by a taxable person in pursuance of an order passed under the Act shall be paid by such person within 3 months from the date of service of such order.

2. When can proper officer require the taxable person, to make payment of payable amount within such shorter period as may be specified by him?

When the proper officer considers it necessary in the interest of revenue, he may, after recording reasons in writing, ask the said taxable person, to make such payment within such shorter period as may be specified by him.

### 78.6 MCQ's

- Q1. When can recovery proceedings be initiated?

- (a) To recover any amount payable by a taxable person in pursuance of an order passed under the Act
- (b) To recover any input tax credit availed by taxable person
- (c) None of the above
- (d) All of the above

- Ans. (a) To recover any amount payable by a taxable person in pursuance of an order passed under the Act

- Q2. What is the time limit for recovery of any amount payable by a taxable person in pursuance of an order passed under the Act?

- (a) 6 months
- (b) 3 months
- (c) 1 year
- (d) 2 years

- Ans. (b) 3 months.

- Q3. When can proper officer require the taxable person, to make payment within shorter period as may be specified?

- (a) It is necessary in the interest of revenue
- (b) When amount payable exceeds Rs. 10 Lakhs
- (c) Both of the above
- (d) None of the above

- Ans. (a) It is necessary in interest of revenue

### Statutory Provision

#### 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 thereunder is not paid, the proper officer shall proceed to recover the amount by one or more of the following modes, namely:—
- (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;

- (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;
- (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 thereunder 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;

- (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;
- (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 thereunder as if it were an arrear of land revenue;
- (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 thereunder as if it were a fine imposed by him.
- (2) Where the terms of any bond or other instrument executed under this Act or any rules or regulations made thereunder 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 thereunder 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

### 79.1 Introduction

The section empowers the departmental officers to collect/recover any amount which is payable under GST Act. Section 79 provides for the manner in which the recovery proceedings can be carried out.

**79.2 Analysis**

- (i) When **any amount** that is payable by any person (*hereinafter referred to as defaulter*) to Government is not paid, the officer can adopt one or more of the methods set out in section 79 for recovery of amounts payable. The methods are :
- (a) Deduction out of any money owing to defaulter:**
- There should be some money which is being owed by the Government to defaulter;
  - The amount payable can be deducted out of the said amount due to defaulter;
  - The deduction can be done by the proper officer himself or he may ask any other specified officer to do so.
- (b) By detaining and selling the goods belonging to defaulter:**
- There should be goods which are under the control of the proper officer or other specified officer;
  - Such goods should belong to the person who is liable to pay any amount.
  - The goods may be detained and sold by the proper officer or such other specified officer on request by the proper officer;
  - Out of the realisation, the amount payable by defaulter shall be recovered.
- (c) Recovery from any other person who owes money to defaulter.**
- This applies when any other person -
    - has become due to pay money to the defaulter;
    - is likely to become due to pay money to the defaulter;
    - holds money for or on account of the defaulter;
    - may subsequently hold money for or on account of the defaulter.
  - In such cases the proper officer may issue notice to such other person to pay to the credit of the Government –
    - forthwith
      - upon the money becoming due or
      - being held, or
    - at or within the time specified in the notice not being before the money becomes due or is held.
  - The amount directed to be paid in the notice shall be –
    - Where the amount due/held by such other person is more than amount due by the defaulter – to the extent of amount due by the defaulter;

- Where the amount due/held by such other person is equal to or less than amount due by defaulter - whole of money due/held.
  - Such other person to whom such notice is issued is bound to comply with the same.
  - In cases where such notice is issued to a post office, banking company or an insurer, they are required to comply with the same without insisting on production of any passbook, deposit receipt, policy or any other document for the purpose of any entry, endorsement or the like, though that might be the normal practice.
  - If such person to whom such notice is issued, fails to comply, he shall be treated as defaulter to the extent of the amount mentioned in the notice and all other consequences under the law shall follow;
  - The notice so issued may be amended or revoked or time may be extended for making any payment;
  - The payment made by Such other person in accordance with the notice issued, shall be deemed to have made the payment on behalf of such defaulter and the amount credited to the government shall be deemed to constitute the discharge of liability of such defaulter to the extent of the payment made.. Consequently no civil suit or other proceedings could be filed or initiated by the defaulter on the notice, who has complied with this provision..
  - Instead of crediting the amount to the government, if such person makes the payment to defaulter, then such other person shall be personally liable to the Government to the extent of the amount due by the defaulter or amount discharged to the defaulter whichever is lower.
  - However such person shall not be personally liable, if he proves to the officer issuing the notice that
    - the money demanded or any part thereof was not due to the person in default or
    - at the time of service of the notice he did not hold any money for or on account of the person in default,
    - the money was not demanded from him; or
    - any part of the money demanded is not likely to become due to such other person or
    - any part of the money will not likely be held for or on account of such person.
- (d) Collection by detention of any movable or immovable property.**
- On authorisation by competent authority, proper officer in accordance with the rules framed for this purpose,

- Detain **any** movable or immovable property belonging to defaulter;
  - After which detain such property till the amount payable is paid.
  - If any part of the amount payable or cost of distress or keeping the property is not paid within 30 days from such distress, the proper officer may sell the property and with the proceeds he may adjust towards
    - amount payable;
    - costs including the cost of sale remaining unpaid;
  - After such adjustment, the remaining surplus shall be returned to the defaulter.
- (e) Recovery through District Collector:**
- Proper officer may prepare a certificate signed by him specifying the amount due from the defaulter.
  - Such certificate will be sent to the Collector of the District in which the defaulter
    - owns any property; or
    - resides; or
    - carries on his business.
  - The DC on receipt of such certificate shall proceed to recover from such defaulter the amount specified in the certificate as if such amount is arrears of land revenue.
- (f) Recovery through Magistrate:**
- This provision has overriding effect over Code of Criminal Procedure;
  - In this case the proper officer may file an application to the appropriate Magistrate;
  - The Magistrate to whom application is made shall proceed to recover from the defaulter the amount specified in the application as if it is fine imposed by such Magistrate.
- (ii) Under the GST Act, rules or regulations there would be requirement to execute bond or other instruments. If such bond/instrument provides that the amount becoming due shall be recovered in terms of Section 79(1), then the recovery shall be effected as discussed above irrespective of whether other mode of recovery exists or not.
- (iii) Further it is also Provided that if either SGST Officer/ UTGST Officer while recovering SGST/UTGST arrears may also recover any amount due from the defaulter the amount due by him under CGST Act as if it is SGST/UTGST and later pass it on to the Central Government.
- (iv) Similar provision also exists in SGST/UTGST Act for recovery of any amount due under SGST Act/UTGST Act to be recovered by CGST officers while recovering arrears of



CGST as though the amount due was CGST and later pass it on to the concerned State Government/Union Territory.

- (v) It is also Provided that in case where the SGST officer/UTGST officer also collects CGST in the course of collection of SGST/UTGST or viceversa, where the amount recovered is not fully covering both the liabilities, the amount collected has to be apportioned between Centre and State/Union Territory in the same proportion of the amounts due.

### 79.3 Comparative Review

Under the present tax laws, similar provision exists in Central Excise Law<sup>5</sup>, Customs Law<sup>6</sup> as well as Service Tax Law<sup>7</sup>. In the context of section 87 of the Finance Act, 1994, the Karnataka High Court in UOI Vs Prashanthi, 2016-TIOL-1127-HC-KAR-ST held that such recovery cannot be effected before determination of liability under section 73.

Also, similar provision also exists in all most all the State VAT laws as well.

### 79.4 FAQ

Q1. What are the methods of recovery as prescribed in Section 79?

- Ans. — Deduction out of any money owing to defaulter.  
 — By detaining and selling the goods belonging to defaulter.  
 — Recovery from any other person who owes money to defaulter.  
 — Collection by detention of any movable or immovable property.  
 — Recovery through District Collector.  
 — Recovery through Magistrate.

Q2. Can the authorities use more than one of the methods for the recovery proceedings?

Ans. Yes, they can use one or more methods at the option and choice of the proper officer.

Q3. In case of recovery of SGST/UTGST by CGST officer in the course of recovery of CGST, where the total amount recovered is ₹ 2 Crore whereas the amounts due were 2 Crores of CGST and 3 Crore of SGST/UTGST, to which account, the amount recovered would be allocated?

Ans. 2 Crores recovered will be allocated between Centre and State/Union Territory in the proportion of 2:3.

### 79.5 MCQ

- Q1. Recovery of amount payable by a defaulter can be made from \_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) customer  
 (b) bank

<sup>5</sup>Section 11D of Central Excise Act, 1944

<sup>6</sup>Section 28B of Customs Act, 1962

- (c) post office
- (d) all the above.

Ans. (d) all the above.

Q2. Recovery of amount payable by a defaulter can be made \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) after determination of liability under section 73 or 74
- (b) even before issue of notice under section 73 or 74
- (c) any time
- (d) at the discretion of the proper officer.

Ans. (a) after determination of liability under section 73 or 74

Q3. After how many days, the proper officer may cause the sale of distressed property?

- (a) 30 days
- (b) 60 days
- (c) 90 days
- (d) 120 days

Ans. (a) 30 days

### Statutory Provision

#### 80. Payment of tax and other amount in installments

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:

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

#### 80.1 Introduction

This section permits a taxable person to make payment of an amount due on installment basis, other than the amount due as per self-assessed return. The term 'installments' in general parlance would mean equated periodical payments (money due) spread over an agreed period of time. This provision happens to be beneficial piece of law to the tax payers to pay the demand in installments along with interest.

#### 80.2 Analysis

- (i) This section empowers the Commissioner to grant permission only to the taxable

person to make payment of any amount due on instalment basis, on an application in writing.

- (ii) The Commissioner would either extend the time or allow payment of any amount due under the Act on instalment basis for reasons to be recorded in writing.
- (iii) This section applies to amounts due other than the self-assessed liability shown in any return.
- (iv) The instalment period shall not exceed 24 months.
- (v) The taxable person shall also be liable to pay prescribed interest on the amount due from the first day such tax was due to be payable till the date tax is paid.
- (vi) If default occurs in payment of any one instalment the taxable person would be required to pay the whole outstanding balance payable on such date of default itself without further notice.

### 80.3 Comparative review

These provisions are broadly similar to the provisions contained in existing KVAT Rules (Rule 53 of the KVAT rules, 2005). However, KVAT law specifies the time frame for interest payments to be the period upto the month the last instalment is due. Further, the above provision is replicated in the GST act, from the KVAT law. In Central Indirect Taxes, it was allowed by the Department in exceptional cases although express provisions were not there.

### 80.4 Related provisions

Section	Description
50	Interest on delayed payment of tax

### 80.5 FAQs

Q1. Whether application is to be made to pay the amount due in installments?

Ans. Yes, an application should be made by a taxable person to the commissioner stating the reasons for his/her request to make payment through installments.

Q2. Can an unregistered person be covered under the said provisions?

Ans. A taxable person is covered by the provision, While Section 2(107) defines taxable person as "a person who is registered or liable to be registered under Section 22 or Section 24. Hence unregistered person cannot opt the benefit of this provision.

Q3. From which date does the interest liability arise.

The interest is liable to be paid from the date on which the said amount of tax became due to be paid till the actual payment of tax i.e., last instalment.

Example: 'A' requested the Commissioner to provide the benefit to pay ₹ 5,00,000/- under installments. Commissioner directs 'A' to make the payment in five monthly installments. How to pay the interest?

Ans. It is assumed that the actual date on which the tax was required to be paid as

06.06.2015. Benefit of instalment was granted by Commissioner on 25.06.2016 to be paid w.e.f 02.06.2016 onwards over 5 installments

Payment date	Interest to be paid as per section 45 – No of days	Amount on which interest to be paid
1st Instalment – 02.06.2016	06.06.2015 to 01.06.2016 = 361 days	₹ 1,00,000/-
2nd Instalment – 02.07.2016	06.06.2015 to 01.07.2016 = 391 days	₹ 1,00,000/-
3rd Instalment – 02.08.2016	06.06.2015 to 01.08.2016 = 422 days	₹ 1,00,000/-
4th Instalment - 02.09.2016	06.06.2015 to 01.09.2016 = 453 days	₹ 1,00,000/-
5th Instalment – 02.10.2016	06.06.2015 to 01.10.2016 = 483 days	₹ 1,00,000/-

Q3. What will happen if the taxable person fails to pay any one instalment on its due date?

Ans. In such a case, the entire outstanding balance payable as on the said due date shall forthwith become due and payable without any further notice and be liable for recovery.

#### 80.6 MCQ

Q1. The following amounts due cannot be paid through installments,

- Self-assessed tax shown in return
- Arrears of tax
- Short paid tax for which notice has been issued
- Concealed liability

Ans. (a) Self-assessed tax shown in return

Q2. Maximum number of installments permissible under section 55

- 36
- 12
- 48
- 24

Ans. (d) 24

Q3. Which officer/s has the power to grant permission for payment of tax through instalment?

- Commissioner

- (b) Assistant Commissioner
- (c) Chief Commissioner
- (d) both (a) and (b)

Ans. (d) Commissioner

### Statutory Provision

#### 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:

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..

#### 81.1 Introduction

This provision is for protecting the Government revenue by avoiding transfer of property by a taxable person to another person. This would prevent any attempt to defraud the revenue by alienating the properties.

#### 81.2 Analysis

- (i) The said provision would be applicable only when any tax has become due.
- (ii) The following acts done by a person, in favour of any another person, after the tax becomes due, would be void

Situations / cases – Void	Situations / cases – valid
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creates a charge on; or</li> <li>• Parts with the property</li> <li>• Belonging to him; or</li> <li>• In his possession</li> </ul> <p>By way of sale, mortgage, exchange, or any other mode of transfer whatsoever of any of his properties.</p>	<p>Made for adequate consideration <b>and</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• without notice of the pendency of proceeding</li> <li>• Without notice of such tax or other sum payable by the said person,</li> <li>• With previous permission of the proper officer.</li> </ul>

- (iii) The transfer will be void, when it is or was with an intention of defrauding the Government revenue.

**Illustrations:**

1. Mr. Defrauder was served with a notice of demand for Rs. 20 Lakhs on 10<sup>th</sup> June 2018. He filed a reply for the said notice on 20<sup>th</sup> June 2018, stating that he was unable to deposit tax dues as he was financially stressed. On 15<sup>th</sup> June 2018, Mr. Defrauder transferred all the property worth Rs. 35 Lakhs under his name to the name of his wife for a consideration of Rs. 10,000/-. Is this act of Mr. Defrauder valid?

As per section 81, the said transfer would be void and the property worth Rs. 35 Lakhs would be considered still to be in the hands of Mr. Defrauders.

2. In the above illustration, if transfer of property was for a consideration of Rs. 42 Lakhs to Mr. X who is unaware of the pending proceedings of Mr. Defrauder. The transfer took place on 15<sup>th</sup> June 2018. Is the act of Mr. Defrauder valid?

In this case the transaction would be a valid act, since the transfer was made for adequate consideration and also without notice of the pendency of proceeding.

3. On Mr. Perfect, notice was issued on 10<sup>th</sup> June 2018; however the same was received by Mr. Perfect on 20<sup>th</sup> June, 2018. Meanwhile the property of Mr. Perfect was sold to Mr. Perfectionist for Rs. 35 Crore. Is the sale void or valid?

The sale is valid since on the date of sale there was no pending proceeding on Mr. Perfect.

**81.3 Comparative review**

This provision is new to Indirect Tax law. It is a concept borrowed from the Income-Tax law to safeguard the revenue. According to the Income Tax (I-T) Act, certain transfers can be considered void without a tax-clearance certificate (Section 281B). "This can be transfer of immovable property, that is, sale or mortgage of housing property, any gift, or exchange,"

**81.4 Related provisions**

All the provisions which are in relation to assessment and determination of tax would be applicable. The same is Provided below:

Section	Description
62	Assessment of non-filers of returns
63	Assessment of unregistered persons
64	Summary assessment in certain special cases
73	Determination of tax not paid or short paid or erroneously refunded or input tax credit wrongly availed or utilized for any reason other than fraud or any wilful misstatement or suppression of facts

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
----	---

**81.5 FAQs**

Q1. When the transaction in property is void as per section 81?

Ans. During the pendency of proceeding under GST Act, if the taxable person transfers the property of his to another person with an intent of defrauding the Government revenue, then such transfer would be considered as void.

**81.6 MCQ**

Q1. Charge on which of the following is void during pending of proceedings,

- (a) Parts with the property belonging to him
- (b) Creates a charge on Property
- (c) Parts with the property in his possession
- (d) both (a) and (b)

Ans. (d) both (a) and (b)

Q2. What all modes of transfers are covered under section 81?

- (a) Sale
- (b) Exchange
- (c) Mortgage
- (d) All of the above

Ans. (d) All of the above

Q3. When the transfer of property would be considered as void .....

- (a) Transaction is done to defraud the Govt. revenue
- (b) Transaction is done without intention to defraud the Govt. revenue
- (c) Any of the above

Ans. Transaction is done to defraud the Govt. revenue

**82. Tax to be first charge on property****Statutory Provision**

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, 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.

**82.1 Introduction**

Other than as provided under Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016, this provision shall have an overriding effect over the other provisions contained in any law for the time being in force. This provision provides that if any dues are payable by a taxable person or any other person to the government, then it would have first charge on the property of such taxable or other person.

**82.2 Analysis**

- (i) The provisions of this section would apply to a taxable person or any other person who is liable to pay tax, interest or penalty to Government.
- (ii) Any liability to be paid to the Government would be given priority in the matter of effecting recovery by placing a first charge on the property of the taxable person or any other person.
- (iii) This provision also covers any other person since there are many provisions in the Act, which provide for creating a liability or recovery from a person other than the taxable person like a legal representative, member of partitioned HUF etc.

**82.3 Comparative review**

These provisions are broadly similar to the provisions contained,

1. Section 142A – Customs Act, 1962
2. Section 11E – Central Excise Act, 1944
3. Section 48 – Karnataka VAT Act, 2003
4. Section 88 – Finance Act, 1994
5. Section

**82.4 Related provisions**

Section	Description	Remarks
Section 76	Tax to be first charge on property	This section is an overriding section and states that any tax, interest and penalty payable to the Central or a State Government shall be the first charge on the property of the taxable or any other person who is liable to make such payment.

**82.5 FAQ**

Q1. When can the charge on property of taxable person be created?

Ans. The charge can be created only when taxable person or any other person is liable to pay tax or interest or penalty to Government.

Q2. Are unregistered persons covered under the said provision?



Ans. The section refers to both taxable person and any other person, on whose property first charge could be created. Hence, all persons as defined under Section 2(73) of the CGST Act would be covered, whether he is a taxable person or not.

### 82.6 MCQ

Q1. What liabilities can be recovered under this section?

- (a) Interest
- (b) Tax
- (c) Penalty
- (d) All of the above

Ans. (d) All of the above

Q2. Mr. Richie Poor, has the following properties, which of the below would be treated as attracting first charge.

- (a) Richie Nilaya, a mansion in the name of Mr. Richie
- (b) Mrs. Richie's fixed deposit
- (c) Richie's neighbour, Mrs. Y's Jewellery
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (a) Richie Nilaya, a mansion in the name of Mr. Richie

### Statutory Provision

#### 83. Provisional attachment to protect revenue in certain cases

- (1) Where during the pendency of any proceedings under section 62 or section 63 or 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.
- (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).

#### 83.1 Introduction

This section confers power to provisionally attach the property of the taxable person in certain situations to protect the interest of the Government.

#### 83.2 Analysis

- (i) This section applies only during the pendency of any proceedings under
  - (a) Section 62 – Assessment of non-filers of returns.
  - (b) Section 63 – Assessment of unregistered persons.

- (c) Section 64 – Summary assessment in certain special cases.
- (d) Section 67 – Determination of tax not paid or short paid or erroneously refunded or input tax credit wrongly availed or utilized for any reason other than fraud or any wilful misstatement or suppression of facts.
- (e) Section 73- 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.
- (f) Section 74- Power of inspection, search and seizure
- (ii) The provisional attachment of property of taxable person shall be executed by the Commissioner.
- (iii) The only condition is that the Commissioner should be of the opinion that for the purpose of protecting the interest of the Government revenue it is necessary to provisionally attachment the property. The commissioner may seize bank accounts of such persons if it is in the interest of revenue.
- (iv) Such provisional attachment would be valid for one year from the date of the order made by the Commissioner.

### 83.3 Comparative review

These provisions are broadly similar to the provisions contained in existing

- Finance Act, 1994 (Section 73C)
- Central Excise Act, 1944 (Section 11DDA)
- Customs Act, 1962 (Section 28BA)
- Delhi VAT Act, 2004 (Section 46A)

### 83.4 Related provisions

Section	Description
62	Assessment of non-filers of returns.
63	Assessment of unregistered persons.
64	Summary assessment in certain special cases.
67	Determination of tax not paid or short paid or erroneously refunded or input tax credit wrongly availed or utilized for any reason other than fraud or any wilful misstatement or suppression of facts.
73	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.
74	Power of inspection, search and seizure.

### 83.5 FAQs

- Q1. Provisional attachment shall be applicable to which proceedings?

Ans. Provisional attachment shall be applicable for the following pending proceedings of a taxable person,

1. Assessment of non-filers of returns.
2. Assessment of unregistered persons.
3. Summary assessment in certain special cases.
4. Determination of tax not paid or short paid or erroneously refunded or input tax credit wrongly availed or utilized for any reason other than fraud or any wilful misstatement or suppression of facts.
5. 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.

Q2. What is the condition for provisionally attaching the property of a taxable person?

Ans. The Commissioner should be of the opinion that for the purpose of protecting the interest of the Government revenue it is necessary to do so.

Q3. Why attachment to be done before conclusion of proceedings?

Ans. Attachment to be done before conclusion of proceedings, if Commissioner is of the opinion that there is risk of recovery and to protect interest of revenue.

### 83.6 MCQ

1. Till what period does the order passed for provisional attachment is valid?
  - (a) Infinite period
  - (b) One year
  - (c) Ten years
  - (d) till the end of the such proceedings

Ans. (c) One year

2. Who is the competent authority for passing an order for provisional attachment?
  - (a) The Deputy Commissioner
  - (b) The GST Council
  - (c) The Commissioner
  - (d) The Assistant Commissioner

Ans. (b) The Commissioner

3. Attachment can be done under section 83:
  - (a) Before completion of proceedings.
  - (b) After completion of proceedings.

- (c) After 3 attempts to recover dues.
- (d) Only if there is risk of delinquency in payment of dues.

Ans. (a) Before completion of proceedings.

### Statutory Provision

#### 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—

- (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.

#### 84.1 Introduction

This section deals with continuation of proceedings, where a notice is already served for recovery of government dues upon a taxable person and upon any appeal, revision application there is reduction or enhancement of such Government dues.

#### 84.2 Analysis

- (i) The section refers to –
  - any notice of demand in respect of Government dues (tax, interest and penalty) served on taxable person or any other person; and
  - any appeal, revision application is filed or other proceedings are initiated in respect of such Government dues.

Further–

- (a) such Government dues may be enhanced; or
  - (b) reduced in such appeal, revision or in other proceedings
- (ii) In such cases, the Commissioner shall –
- Serve another notice on the taxable person, in respect of the enhanced amount.
  - If notice of demand is already served on taxable person before such appeal, revision or any other proceedings, then recovery of enhanced amount would be continued from the stage at which the initial proceedings stood. There is no need to issue a fresh notice of demand to the extent already covered by earlier notice.
  - In case the Government dues are reduced in such appeal, revision or in other proceedings – the Commissioner
    - Is not required to serve fresh notice of demand upon the taxable person;
    - Shall intimate such reduction to taxable person and also to appropriate authority with whom recovery proceedings are pending;

Any recovery proceedings are initiated prior to the disposal of such appeal, revision application or other proceeding may be continued in relation to the amount so reduced from the stage at which such proceedings stood immediately before such disposal.

### 84.3 Comparative review

The provisions under this section of GST are in line with the provisions of section 45 of Delhi Value Added Tax Act, 2004.

### 84.4 Related provisions

Section	Description
Section 73	Recovery of tax

### 84.5 FAQs

Q1. How should the recovery proceedings of enhanced demand under an appeal, revision of application or other proceedings to be continued?

Ans. In case of enhanced demand consequent to appeal, revision of application or other proceedings, then

- the Commissioner is required to issue fresh notice of demand only for enhance demand.
- If already recovery proceedings of Govt. dues is served on taxable person before disposal of appeal, revision of application or other proceedings, then the enhanced demand would be merged with the first recovery proceedings.

Q2. Under what circumstances issue of fresh notice is not necessary ?

Ans. When a notice is already served for recovery on taxable person or any other person, before disposal of appeal, revision application or other proceedings, then issue of fresh

notice is not required to the extent of amount covered in the notice in case of increase in demand and when there is reduction also there is no need to issue fresh notice.

Q3. What will the fate of the recovery proceedings initiated prior to disposal of such appeal, revision or other proceedings, where Government dues are reduced?

Ans. *Where such Government dues are enhanced :*

Any recovery proceedings initiated prior to disposal of such appeal, revision or other proceedings may be continued in respect of the Government dues covered by the notice of demand served to him earlier from the stage at which it stood immediately prior to such disposal.

*Where such Government dues are reduced:*

Any recovery proceedings initiated prior to disposal of such appeal, revision or other proceedings may be continued in relation to the reduced amount from the stage at which it stood immediately prior to such disposal.

#### 84.6 MCQ

Q1. When Commissioner can issue a fresh notice to recover the Government dues?

- (a) Demand amount is enhanced
- (b) Demand amount is reduced
- (c) both (a) and (b)

Ans. (a) Demand amount is enhanced

Q2. When Commissioner is not required to serve fresh notice to recover the Government dues:

- (a) Demand amount is reduced
- (b) Already proceedings of recovery of Government dues is served before disposal of appeal, revision of application or other proceedings
- (c) Demand amount is enhanced
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

Ans. (d) Both (a) and (b)

Q3. Who can issue notice for enhanced demand by appeal, revision of application or other proceedings:

- (a) Commissioner
- (b) Assistant Commissioner
- (c) Joint Commissioner
- (d) Any of above

Ans. (a) Commissioner