



THE UNION TERRITORY GOODS AND SERVICES TAX BILL, 2017

Sec (Sub-sec)	Clause	Title	Provision	Impact Analysis
CHAPTER I PRELIMINARY				Revised Model GST Law was not covering separately UTGST Act.
1(1)	Short title, extent and commencement	Short title, extent and commencement.	This Act may be called the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017	
		Short title, extent and commencement.	It extends to the Union territories of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, Chandigarh and other territory	It will be applicable to all taxpayers of UT in line with SGST Law.
		Short title, extent and commencement.	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	Different dates for implementation for specified sections will be notified.
2		Definitions		
2(1)		“appointed day”	means the date on which the provisions of this Act shall come into force.	
2(2)		“Commissioner”	means the Commissioner of Union territory tax appointed under section 3;	
2(3)		“designated authority”	means such authority as may be notified by the Commissioner;	
2(4)		“exempt supply”	means supply of any goods or services or both which attracts nil rate of tax or which may be exempt from tax under section 8, or under section 6 of the Integrated	Similar definition in exempted inputs in existing cenvat credit rules.



Sec sec)	(Sub- sec)	Clause	Title	Provision	Impact Analysis
				Goods and Services Tax Act, and includes non taxable supply;	
2(5)			“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;	
2(6)			“Government”	means the Administrator or any authority or officer authorized to act as Administrator by the Central Government	
2(7)			“output tax”	in relation to a taxable person, means the Union territory 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	Tax paid on reverse charge will not be treated as Output tax.
2(8)			“Union territory”	means the territory of,— (i) the Andaman and Nicobar Islands; (ii) Lakshadweep; (iii) Dadra and Nagar Haveli; (iv) Daman and Diu; (v) Chandigarh; or (vi) other territory. <i>Explanation.</i> —For the purposes of this Act, each of the territories specified in sub-clauses (i) to (vi) shall be considered to be a separate Union territory	
2(9)			Union territory tax”	means the tax levied under this Act	
2(10)			Definitions	words and expressions used and not defined in this Act but defined in the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, the State Goods	



Sec (Sub-sec)	Clause	Title	Provision	Impact Analysis
			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	
CHAPTER II ADMINISTRATION				
3		Officers under this Act	The Administrator may, by notification, appoint Commissioners and such other class of officers as may be required for carrying out the purposes of this Act and such officers shall be deemed to be proper officers for such purposes as may be specified therein: Provided that the officers appointed under the existing law shall be deemed to be the officers appointed under the provisions of this Act.	Any officer appointed under the said act will be considered as “proper Officer”.
4		Authorisation of officers	The Administrator may, by order, authorise any officer to appoint officers of Union territory tax below the rank of Assistant Commissioner of Union territory tax for the administration of this Act	
5(1)		Powers of officers.	Subject to such conditions and limitations as the Commissioner may impose, an officer of the Union territory tax may exercise the powers and discharge the duties conferred or imposed on him under this Act	
5(2)		Powers of officers.	An officer of a Union territory tax may exercise the powers and discharge the duties conferred or imposed under this Act on any other officer of a Union territory tax who is subordinate to him	
5(3)		Powers of officers.	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 subordinate to him.	



Sec (Sub-sec)	Clause	Title	Provision	Impact Analysis
5(4)		Powers of officers.	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 Union territory tax.	
6(1)		Authorisation of officers of central tax as proper officer in certain circumstances	Without prejudice to the provisions of this Act, the officers appointed under the Central 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.	
6(2)		Authorisation of officers of central tax as proper officer in certain circumstances	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 Central Goods and Services Tax Act, as authorised by the said Act under intimation to the jurisdictional officer of central tax; (b) where a proper officer under the Central 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	Since, dual Jurisdictional control has been avoided now one jurisdictional officer will issue the order under the both act i.e. CGST or SGST or UGST Act.
6(3)		Authorisation of officers of central tax as proper officer in certain circumstances	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 Central Goods and Services Tax Act.	
CHAPTER III : LEVY AND COLLECTION OF TAX				
7(1)		Levy & Collection	Subject to the provisions of sub-section (2), there shall be levied a tax called the Union territory tax on all intra-State supplies of goods or services or both, except on the	Cap rated increased to 40% from existing 28%. It was mentioned that for change of



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			supply of alcoholic liquor for human consumption, on the value determined under section 15 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act and at such rates, not exceeding twenty percent., as may be notified by the Central Government on the recommendations of the Council and collected in such manner as may be prescribed and shall be paid by the taxable person	rates need not to go to the Parliament again. GST Council have been authorized. However, supply of alcoholic liquor for human consumption is specifically excluded.
7(2)		Levy and collection.	The Union territory 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 Central Government on the recommendations of the Council.	Provision added w.r.t. levy of tax petroleum crude, high speed diesel, motor spirit (commonly known as petrol), natural gas and aviation turbine fuel at future date on recommendation of GST Council.
7(3)		Levy and collection.	The Central 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.	Reverse charge will be applicable to UTGST also on the supply made by specific categories of goods or services or both.
7(4)		Levy and collection.	The Union territory 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	Reverse charge of UTGST will be applicable when goods or services received from unregistered person. It is pertinent to note that no exemption is available if there are inter-state supplies. Situation may arise when supplies are received from such person who has not quoted IGST Number on Tax Invoice, since any person who is involved in inter-state sale have to obtain the registration compulsorily.



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7(5)		Levy and collection.	The Central 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: 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 for the purpose of paying tax and such person shall be liable to pay tax	Any supplies made through E-Commerce operator, E-Commerce operator will be liable to pay UTGST on services as may be specified under the notification. E-Commerce will have to obtain compulsorily registration in India even though his physical presence may not be in taxable territory.
8(1)		Power to grant exemption from tax.	Where the Central 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.	Government is empowered to give the exemption wholly or partially.
8(2)		Power to grant exemption from tax.	Where the Central 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	The clause is made absolute and there is no scope of providing otherwise



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			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.	
8(3)		Power to grant exemption from tax.	The Central 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.	Government can issue the circular or insert explanation which will be retrospective. However this has to issue within one year of issue of original notification.
8(4)		Power to grant exemption from tax.	Any notification issued by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of section 11 or order issued under sub-section (2) of the said section of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act shall be deemed to be a notification or, as the case may be, an order issued under this Act. <i>Explanation.</i> —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	Government can issue the circular or insert explanation which will be retrospective. However this has to issue within one year of issue of original notification.
CHAPTER IV PAYMENT OF TAX				
9		Payment of tax	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	IGST balance to be utilized for payment of IGST liability and thereafter if balance is left then it may be utilised for CGST and later UTGST or SGST.



Sec (Sub-sec)	Clause	Title	Provision	Impact Analysis
			be utilised towards the payment of central tax and State tax, or as the case may be, Union territory tax, in that order; (c) 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; (d) the Union territory tax shall not be utilised towards payment of central Tax	However, UTGST balance to be utilised first for UTGST liability and then IGST liability.
10		Transfer of input tax credit.	On utilisation of input tax credit of Union territory tax 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 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, as reflected in the valid return furnished under sub-section (1) of section 39 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, the amount collected as Union territory 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 Union territory tax account to the integrated tax account in such manner and within such time as may be prescribed.	Credit of UTGST utilized for payment of IGST liability to be transferred by central government to such union territory in the manner and time as prescribed.
CHAPTER V : INSPECTION, SEARCH SEIZURE AND ARREST				
11(1)		Officers required to assist proper officers.	All officers of Police, Railways, Customs, and those officers engaged in the collection of land revenue, including village officers, and officers of central tax and officers of the State tax shall assist the proper officers in the implementation of this Act.	All Central Govt officers can be deputed for inspection, Search & Seizure to assist proper officer.
11(2)		Officers required to assist proper officers.	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.	



Sec (Sub-sec)	Clause	Title	Provision	Impact Analysis
CHAPTER VI DEMANDS AND RECOVERY				
12(1)		Tax wrongfully collected and paid to Central Government or Union territory Government.	(1) A registered person who has paid 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.	If UTGST has paid instead of IGST then refund application to be made for obtaining such wrong payment.
12(2)		Tax wrongfully collected and paid to Central Government or Union territory Government.	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 the central tax and the Union territory tax payable.	If IGST has been paid instead of UTGST then UTGST will be required to be paid without any interest.
13(1)		Recovery of tax.	(1) 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 central 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 central tax and credit the amount so recovered to the account of the Government under the appropriate head of Union territory tax	In case of recovery of UTGST the Central Govt. officers / Proper officer will recover all the taxes including that of CGST / UTGST / SGST and transferred to the appropriate authorities.
13(2)		Recovery of tax.	Where the amount recovered under sub-section (1) is less than the amount due to the Government under this Act and the Central Goods and Services Act, the amount to be credited to the account of the Government shall be in proportion to the amount due as Union territory tax and central tax.	If there is short recovery, then recovery will be in the proportion of total outstanding of CGST / SGST / UTGST, as the case may be.
CHAPTER VII : ADVANCE RULING				



Sec (Sub-sec)	Clause	Title	Provision	Impact Analysis
		Definitions	In this Chapter, unless the context otherwise requires	
14(a)		“advance ruling”	means a decision provided by the Authority or the 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 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, in relation to the supply of goods or services or both being undertaken or proposed to be undertaken by the applicant;	
14(b)		“Appellate Authority”	means the Appellate Authority for Advance Ruling constituted under section 16	
14(c)		“applicant”	means any person registered or desirous of obtaining registration under this Act	
14(d)		application”	means an application made to the Authority under sub-section (1) of section 97 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act;	
14(e)		“Authority”	means the Authority for Advance Ruling, constituted under section 15	
15(1)		Constitution of Authority for Advance Ruling	(1) The Central Government shall, by notification, constitute an Authority to be known as the name of the Union territory, Authority for Advance Ruling: Provided that the Central Government may, on the recommendations of the Council, notify any Authority located in any State or any other Union territory to act as the Authority for the purposes of this Act	Advance Ruling Authority will be notified in the name of UT Authority for Advance Ruling.
15(2)		Constitution of Authority for Advance Ruling	The Authority shall consist of— (i) one member from amongst the officers of central tax; and (ii) one member from amongst the officers of Union territory tax, to be appointed by the Central Government	



Sec (Sub-sec)	Clause	Title	Provision	Impact Analysis
15(3)		Constitution of Authority for Advance Ruling	The qualifications, the method of appointment of the members and the terms and conditions of their service shall be such as may be prescribed	
16(1)		Constitution of Appellate Authority for Advance Ruling	The Central Government shall, by notification, constitute an Appellate Authority to be known as (name of the Union territory) Appellate Authority for Advance Ruling for Goods and Services Tax for hearing appeals against the advance ruling pronounced by the Advance Ruling Authority	
16(2)		Constitution of Appellate Authority for Advance Ruling	The Appellate Authority shall consist of— (i) the Chief Commissioner of central tax as designated by the Board; and (ii) the Commissioner of Union territory tax having jurisdiction over the applicant.	
CHAPTER VIII TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS				
17(1)		Migration of existing tax payers.	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.	This is in line with CGST i.e. existing registered person will be issued a Certificate of Registration on Provisional basis and on fulfilling the conditions final certificate of registration will be issued or else provisional certificate will be cancelled. If a person not liable to registration under this CGST Act due to his aggregate turnover in the financial year is less than 20 lakhs on his application the registration will be cancelled.



Sec (Sub-sec)	Clause	Title	Provision	Impact Analysis
17(2)			The final certificate of registration shall be granted in such form and manner and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed	
17(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 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act.	
18(1)		Transitional arrangements For input tax credit.	A registered person, other than a person opting to pay tax under section 10 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, shall be entitled to take, in his electronic credit ledger, credit of the amount of Value Added Tax and Entry Tax, if any, 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, not later than ninety days after the said day, in such manner as may be prescribed:	A registered person other than a person paying tax under composition levy is entitled to take the credit of the amount of VAT & Entry Tax carried forward in the last return immediately preceding the implementation of GST date, credit to be taken not later 90 days. In other words, last return may be either monthly return or quarterly return and the amount shown as a carried forward in the last return will be carried forward in the UTGST electronic credit ledger.
18(2)			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 day; or	No carry forward of the Credit will be allowed under following circumstances. 1. Amount of Credit not admissible as input tax credit under UGST Act. 2. Where last six months returns under previous law (VAT & CST) has not been filed.



Sec (Sub-sec)	Clause	Title	Provision	Impact Analysis
			(iii) where the said amount of credit relates to goods sold under such exemption notifications as are notified by the Government: Provided further that so much of the said credit as is attributable to any claim related to section 3, sub-section (3) of section 5, section 6 or section 6A or sub-section (8) of section 8 of the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 that is not substantiated in the manner, and within the period, prescribed in rule 12 of the Central Sales Tax (Registration and Turnover) Rules, 1957 shall not be eligible to be credited to the electronic credit ledger: Provided also that an amount equivalent to the credit specified in the second proviso shall be refunded under the existing law when the said claims are substantiated in the manner prescribed in rule 12 of the Central Sales Tax (Registration and Turnover) Rules, 1957.	3. Credit relating to goods sold under exemption notifications. However, if forms (C Forms, H Forms, I Forms, F Forms) are not collected in prescribed period as specified in CST Act then such carry forward of VAT / Entry Tax, as the case may be will be reduced to the extent of such liabilities on this count.
18(3)			A registered person, other than a person opting to pay tax under section 10 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, shall be entitled to take, in his electronic credit ledger, credit of the un-availed input tax 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 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 input tax credit under the existing law and is also admissible as input tax credit under this Act. Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, the expression “un-availed input tax credit” means the	Un-availed portion of credit on capital goods, if allowed under existing law as well as UTGST Law, then only balance credit can be taken in electronic credit ledger.



Sec sec)	(Sub- sec)	Clause	Title	Provision	Impact Analysis
				amount that remains after subtracting the amount of input tax credit already availed in respect of capital goods by the taxable person under the existing law from the aggregate amount of input tax credit to which the said person was entitled in respect of the said capital goods under the existing law.	
				A registered person, who was not liable to be registered under the existing law or who was engaged in the sale of exempted goods or tax free goods or goods which have suffered tax at first point of their sale in the Union territory and the subsequent sales of which are not subject to tax in the Union territory under the existing law but which are liable to tax under this Act or where the person was entitled to the credit of input tax at the time of sale of goods, shall be entitled to take, in his electronic credit ledger, credit of the value added tax and entry tax, if any, in respect of inputs held in stock and inputs contained in semi-finished or finished goods held in stock on the appointed day subject to the following conditions, namely:— (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 tax under the existing law in respect of such inputs; and (iv) such invoices or other prescribed documents were issued not earlier than twelve months immediately preceding the appointed day: Provided that where a registered person, other than a manufacturer or a supplier of services, is not in possession of an invoice or	When exempted goods in existing law now becomes taxable in such case credit of VAT/Entry tax as the case maybe can be availed in electronic credit ledger on the stock of Inputs & Input contains in semi-finished & finished goods subject to this goods are to be utilized in the course of business or furtherance of business and having the duty payment documents evidencing duty payment and such invoices are not earlier than 12 months from the appointed day and such inputs are eligible for input tax credit in GST regime. However, if such duty paying documents are not available then such credit at reduced rate as may be prescribed only when such benefits is pass on to the consumer.



Sec sec)	(Sub- sec)	Clause	Title	Provision	Impact Analysis
				any other documents evidencing payment of tax 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.	
				A registered person, who was engaged in the sale of taxable goods as well as exempted goods or tax free goods under the existing law but which are liable to tax under this Act, shall be entitled to take, in his electronic credit ledger,— (a) the amount of credit of the value added tax and entry tax, if any, 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 credit of the value added tax and entry tax, if any, 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 tax free goods in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (3).	When exempted goods in existing law now becomes taxable in such case credit of VAT/Entry tax as the case may be can be availed in electronic credit ledger on the stock of Inputs & Input contains in semi-finished & finished goods subject to this goods are to be utilized in the course of business or furtherance of business and having the duty payment documents evidencing duty payment and such invoices are not earlier than 12 months from the appointed day and such inputs are eligible for input tax credit in GST regime. However, such credits will be allowed only when such benefits is pass on to the consumer.
				A registered person shall be entitled to take, in his electronic credit ledger, credit of value added tax and entry tax, if any, in respect of inputs received on or after the appointed day but the tax in respect of which has been paid by the supplier under the existing law, subject to the condition that the invoice or any other 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:	In case of goods in transit received after appointed day, VAT / Entry Tax paid under the earlier law will be allowed to be taken credit in electronic credit ledger provided such receipts are recorded within 30 days of the appointed day and subject to having duty paying document evidencing duty paid thereon and suitable statement will be submitted in the manner prescribed to the Commisioner.



Sec sec)	(Sub- sec)	Clause	Title	Provision	Impact Analysis
				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 the 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.	
				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 value added tax in respect of inputs held in stock and inputs contained in semi-finished or finished goods held in stock on the appointed day subject to the following conditions, namely:— (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 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act; (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 tax 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.	Any person, who was paying fixed amount / fixed tax irrespective of value of goods, such person will be entitled to take the electronic credit on inputs, input contained in semi-finished goods and finished goods subject to this goods are to be utilized in the course of business or furtherance of business and having the duty payment documents evidencing duty payment and such invoices are not earlier than 12 months from the appointed day and such inputs are eligible for input tax credit in GST regime. However, such credits will be allowed only when such benefits is pass on to the consumer.
				The amount of credit under sub-sections (3), (4) and (6) shall be calculated in such manner as may be prescribed	
19(1)			Transitional provisions relating to job work.	Where any inputs received at a place of business had been dispatched as such or dispatched after being partially processed to a job worker for further processing, testing, repair, reconditioning or any other purpose in	Any material sent on job work / testing, repair, reconditioning or any other purpose to the job worker, such material can be obtained without payment of duty



Sec sec)	(Sub- sec)	Clause	Title	Provision	Impact Analysis
				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: 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 a period of six months or the extended period from the appointed day, 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 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act.	within period of 6 months from the appointed day or the period which is extended max upto 2 months. If such goods are not returned in the above time then input credit will have to be recovered in terms of provisions of the law. (to be paid in cash but no credit can be taken of that amount)
19(2)				Where any semi-finished goods had been dispatched from any 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 (hereinafter 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 a period specified in this sub-section, the input tax credit shall be liable to be recovered in accordance with	Any material sent on job work / testing, repair, reconditioning or any other purpose to the job worker, such material can be obtained without payment of duty within period of 6 months from the appointed day or the period which is extended max upto 2 months. If such goods are not returned in the above time then input credit will have to be recovered in terms of provisions of the law. (to be paid in cash but no credit can be taken of that amount)



Sec (Sub-sec)	Clause	Title	Provision	Impact Analysis
			the provisions of clause (a) of sub-section (8) of section 142 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act: Provided also that the person dispatching the goods 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 therefrom on payment of tax in India or without payment of tax for exports within six months or the extended period, as the case may be, from the appointed day.	
19(3)			Where any goods had been dispatched from the place of business without payment of tax for carrying out tests or any other process 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 of business 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 such 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 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act: Provided also that the person dispatching the goods 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	Any material sent on job work / testing, repair, reconditioning or any other purpose to the job worker, such material can be obtained without payment of duty within period of 6 months from the appointed day or the period which is extended max upto 2 months. If such goods are not returned in the above time then input credit will have to be recovered in terms of provisions of the law. (to be paid in cash but no credit can be taken of that amount)



Sec (Sub-sec)	Clause	Title	Provision	Impact Analysis
			exports within six months or the extended period, as the case may be, from the appointed day.	
19(4)			The tax under sub-sections (1), (2) and (3) shall not be payable only if the person dispatching the goods and the job worker declare the details of the inputs or goods held in stock by the job worker on behalf of the said person on the appointed day in such form and manner and within such time as may be prescribed	Job Worker can return the goods without payment of tax within or after specified date provided job worker and the person who sent the goods on job work declares the stock in the prescribed manner.
20(1)		Miscellaneous transitional provisions.	Where any goods on which tax, if any, had been paid under the existing law at the time of sale 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 tax 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: Provided that if the said goods are returned by a registered person, the return of such goods shall be deemed to be a supply.	If goods have been supplied to unregistered person and tax has been paid thereon under the existing law can be return within the period of 6 months from the appointed day without payment of GST. However, if it is returned by the registered person it will be treated as fresh supply and GST will be payable.
20(2)			(a) Where, in pursuance of a contract entered into prior to the appointed day, the price of any goods is revised upwards on or after the appointed day, the registered person who had sold such goods 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.	In case of upward revision of the prices under the previous contract, debit note / supplementary invoice can be raised within period of 30 days of such revision and payment of GST will be applicable thereon.



Sec (Sub-sec)	Clause	Title	Provision	Impact Analysis
			(b) Where, in pursuance of a contract entered into prior to the appointed day, the price of any goods is revised downwards on or after the appointed day, the registered person who had sold such goods 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.	However, in case of downward revision, such taxable person will raise the credit note in the prescribed manner within 30 days of the revision and reduce the tax liability of GST subject to reducing the input tax credit to that extent.
20(3)			Every claim for refund filed by any person before, on or after the appointed day, for refund of any amount of input tax credit, 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 refunded to him in cash in accordance with the provisions of the said law: Provided that where any claim for refund of the amount of input tax credit is fully or partially rejected, the amount so rejected shall lapse: Provided further that no refund shall be allowed of any amount of input tax credit where the balance of the said amount as on the appointed day has been carried forward under this Act.	Any refund of claim filed under the earlier law will be dealt with provisions of earlier law and refund will be granted in cash. However, if partial refund is granted the balance refund will be lapsed. However, no such refund will be allowed if input tax credit has been carried forward of the amount of such refund claim.
20(4)			Every claim for refund filed after the appointed day for refund of any tax paid under the existing law in respect of	Any claim of refund filed after appointed day against exports under the earlier law



Sec (Sub-sec)	Clause	Title	Provision	Impact Analysis
			the goods exported before or after the appointed day shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of the existing law: Provided that where any for refund of input tax credit is fully or partially rejected, the amount so rejected shall lapse: Provided further that no refund shall be allowed of any amount of input tax credit where the balance of the said amount as on the appointed day has been carried forward under this Act.	will be dealt with provisions of earlier law and refund will be granted in cash. However, if partial refund is granted the balance refund will be lapsed. However, no such refund will be allowed if input tax credit has been carried forward of the amount of such refund claim.
20(5)			(a) Every proceeding of appeal, revision, review or reference relating to a claim for input tax credit 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 of credit found to be admissible to the claimant shall be refunded to him in cash in accordance with the provisions of the existing law 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 input tax 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, revision, review or reference relating to recovery of input tax credit 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 of credit becomes recoverable as a result of such appeal, revision,	Any favorable order in appeal, revision, review or reference w.r.t. input tax credit will be disposed of under the earlier law and it will be given in cash and if it is rejected, no such input tax credit will be allowed. Moreover, refund will not be granted in cash, if such amount is carried forward in electronic credit ledger. Any duty paid under earlier law as decided in the appeal proceedings, such amount will be recovered as arrears of tax and no credit is admissible under the GST regime, even if amount is recovered.



Sec (Sub-sec)	Clause	Title	Provision	Impact Analysis
			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.	
20(6)			(a) Every proceeding of appeal, revision, review or reference relating to any output 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, revision, review or reference, the same shall, unless recovered under the existing law, be recovered as an arrear of tax under this Act and amount so recovered shall not be admissible as input tax credit under this Act. (b) Every proceeding of appeal, revision, review or reference relating to any output 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 in accordance with the provisions of the existing law and the amount rejected, if any, shall not be admissible as input tax credit under this Act.	Any favorable order in appeal, revision, review or reference w.r.t. output tax will be disposed of under the earlier law and it will be given in cash and if it is rejected, no such output tax will be allowed. Moreover, refund will not be granted in cash, if such amount is carried forward in electronic credit ledger. Any duty paid under earlier law as decided in the appeal proceedings, such amount will be recovered as arrears of tax and no credit is admissible under the GST regime, even if amount is recovered.
20(7)			(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	Any favorable order in appeal, revision, review or reference w.r.t. output tax will be disposed of under the earlier law and it will be given in cash and if it is rejected, no such output tax will be allowed. Moreover, refund will not be granted in cash, if such amount is carried forward in electronic credit ledger.



Sec (Sub-sec)	Clause	Title	Provision	Impact Analysis
			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 and the amount rejected, if any, shall not be admissible as input tax credit under this Act.	Any duty paid under earlier law as decided in the appeal proceedings, such amount will be recovered as arrears of tax and no credit is admissible under the GST regime, even if amount is recovered.
20(8)			(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 input tax 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 input tax credit is found to be admissible to any taxable person, the same shall be refunded to him in cash under the existing law and the amount rejected, if any, shall not be admissible as input tax credit under this Act.	In case of revised return, any liability arising on account of input tax credit eligibility, in such case it will be recovered under the existing law and no such credit is allowed under the GST regime. However, if refund is from such revised return then it will be dealt with in accordance with existing law and will be granted in cash. And if it rejected, no input tax credit will be allowed under the GST regime.
20(9)			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.	Under the old contract, if goods or services / both supplied after appointed date, it will be in accordance with the GST law.
20(10)			(a) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 12 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, no tax shall be payable on goods under this Act to the extent the tax was leviable on the said goods under the existing law. (b) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 13 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, no tax shall be	In case of point of taxation, tax is paid under earlier law on goods or services or both in such case, no GST will be applicable, even if such supplies have been made thereafter on such amount on



Sec (Sub-sec)	Clause	Title	Provision	Impact Analysis
			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. (c) Where tax was paid on any supply, both under any existing law relating to sale of goods and under Chapter V of the Finance Act, 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.	which tax has been paid under the existing law.
20(11)			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 the 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 the period specified in this sub-section.	Any material sent on approval basis, such material can be obtained without payment of duty within period of 6 months from the appointed day or the period which is extended max upto 2 months. If such goods are not returned in the above time then input credit will have to be recovered in terms of provisions of the law. (to be paid in cash but no credit can be taken of that amount)
20(12)			Where a supplier has made any sale of goods in respect of which tax was required to be deducted at source under any existing law relating to sale of goods and has also issued an invoice for the same before the appointed day,	In case of TDS, TDS is paid under earlier law on goods or services or both in such case, no TDS will be applicable under the GST, even if such supplies have been



Sec sec)	(Sub- sec)	Clause	Title	Provision	Impact Analysis
				no deduction of tax at source under section 51 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, as made applicable to this Act, shall be made by the deductor 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 expression “capital goods” shall have the same meaning as assigned to it in any existing law relating to sale of goods.	made thereafter on such amount on which tax has been paid under the existing law.
CHAPTER IX MISCELLANEOUS					
21			Application of provisions of Central Goods and Services Tax Act.	Subject to the provisions of this Act and the rules made thereunder, the provisions of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, relating to,— (i) scope of supply; (ii) composition levy; (iii) composite supply and mixed supply; (iv) time and value of supply; (v) input tax credit; (vi) registration; (vii) tax invoice, credit and debit notes; (viii) accounts and records; (ix) returns; (x) payment of tax; (xi) tax deduction at source; (xii) collection of tax at source; (xiii) assessment; (xiv) refunds; (xv) audit; (xvi) inspection, search, seizure and arrest; (xvii) demands and recovery; (xviii) liability to pay in certain cases; (xix) advance ruling;	Now, additional provision w.r.t. transitional provision and misc. provision of CGST Law has been made applicable to UTGST.



Sec sec)	(Sub- sec)	Clause	Title	Provision	Impact Analysis
				(xx) appeals and revision; (xxi) presumption as to documents; (xxii) offences and penalties; (xxiii) job work; (xxiv) electronic commerce; (xxv) settlement of funds; (xxvi) transitional provisions; and (xxvii) miscellaneous provisions including the provisions relating to the imposition of interest and penalty, shall, mutatis mutandis, apply,— (a) so far as may be, in relation to Union territory tax as they apply in relation to central tax as if they were enacted under this Act; (b) subject to the following modifications and alterations which the Central Government considers necessary and desirable to adapt those provisions to the circumstances, namely:— (i) references to “this Act” shall be deemed to be references to “the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017”; (ii) references to “Commissioner” shall be deemed to be references to “Commissioner” of Union territory tax as defined in clause (2) of section 2 of this Act; (iii) references to “officers of central tax” shall be deemed to be references to “officers of Union territory tax”; (iv) references to “central tax” shall be deemed to be reference to “Union territory tax” and vice versa; (v) references to “Commissioner of State tax or Commissioner of Union territory tax” shall be deemed to be references to “Commissioner of central tax”; (vi) references to “State Goods and Services tax Act or Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act” shall be	



Sec sec)	(Sub- sec)	Clause	Title	Provision	Impact Analysis
				deemed to be references to “Central Goods and Services Tax Act”; (vii) references to “State tax or Union territory tax” shall be deemed to be references to “central tax”.	
22(1)			Power to make rules.	The Central Government may, on the recommendations of the Council, by notification, make rules for carrying out the provisions of this Act.	
				Without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of sub-section (1), the Central 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	
22(2)				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	
22(3)				Any rules made under sub-section (1) may provide that a contravention thereof shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten thousand rupees	
23			General power to make regulations	The Board may, by notification, make regulations consistent with this Act and the rules made thereunder to carry out the purposes of this Act.	
24			Laying of rules, regulations and notifications.	Every rule made by the Central Government, every regulation made by the Board and every notification issued by the Central 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	



Sec sec)	(Sub- sec)	Clause	Title	Provision	Impact Analysis
				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	
25			Power to issue instructions or directions	The Commissioner may, if he 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 Union territory tax officers as he 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.	
26			Removal of difficulties.	If any difficulty arises in giving effect to any provision of this Act, the Central 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 three years from the date of commencement of this Act.	
				Every order made under this section shall be laid, as soon as may be, after it is made, before each House of Parliament	



Sec sec)	(Sub-	Clause	Title	Provision	Impact Analysis