✓ TS GST SCN's, Assessment, Adjudication, Revision & Appeals.



CA Satish Saraf

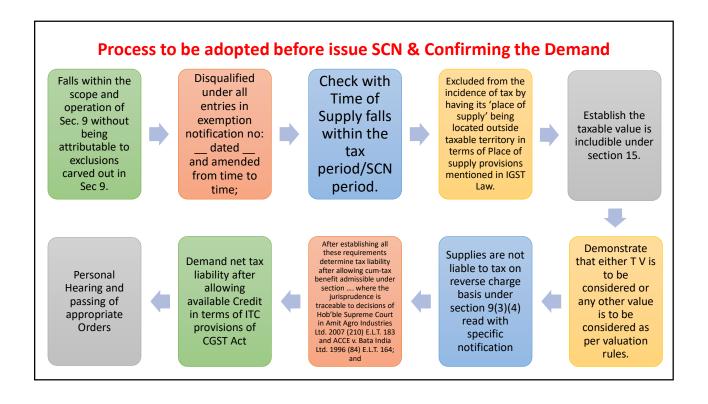
Partner
Saraf Satish & Co
Chartered Accountants

Director H S Tax Advisory (P) Ltd.

(Approved & Registered with ICAI & MCA)

Telangana State GST SCN

Process to be adopted before issue SCN & Confirming the Demand



Telangana State GST Notices – November, 2021

Four Documents

- 1. Show Cause Notice U/s. 73
- 2. Summary of Show Cause Notice U/s. 73
- 3. Attachment to Show Cause Notice in Form DRC-01
- 4. Annexure to Attachment to SCN in Form DRC-01

Typical content of Show Cause Notice U/s. 73 Heading - Office To whom of AC - Circle -Reference Number addressed – with Tax Period & GSTIN, Name & Division – State: & Date of SCN Financial Year Telangana **Address** Act / Rules Sub – Heading: **ARN of Voluntary** Standard phrases -Provision – Under **Show Cause** payment Section 73 of GST Notice under in few paragraphs intimation Act, 2017 Section 73 **Details of Personal Demand Details** Signature of AO Hearing

Typical content of Summary of Show Cause Notice

Heading - Form GST DRC - 01 (Rule under which issued)

Reference Number & Date of issue

To whom issued with GSTIN, Name & Address

Tax Period & Financial Year

SCN Reference No:

Section / Sub – section under which SCN is issued – 73

Act / Rules Provisions – U/s. 73 of GST Act'2017

Sub – Heading: Summary of Show Cause Notice

Brief Facts of the case

Grounds: U/s. 73 of GST Act' 2017

Tax & other dues – Table – with Rate of Tax "0" and Turnover "0"

Signature of AO

Typical content of Attachment to SCN in Form DRC-01

Heading – Govt. of Telangana, Commercial Taxes Department

DIN – GST/GSTIN/XX – 20 digit AO Details - Office, Designation, Unit & Division

Details of Tax Payer
– Name, Legal
Name & GSTIN

Financial Year

Matter Starts with

- You have filed
annual return in
GSTR-9 for FY

On Examination information furnished in TRAN-1, GSTR-01, GSTR-2A, GSTR-3B, EWB and other records comparison with GSTR-9 Summary of underdeclared tax is as flows: SGST- Rs., CGST – Rs. & Total Rs.

Further details in next slide

The details of the tax liability are as follows

Net Tax liability under declared on account of non-reconciliation of information

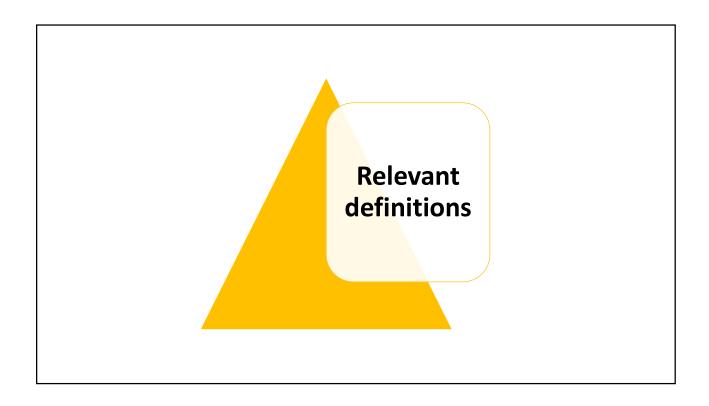
- The tax on outward supplies under declared or reconciliation of data in GSTR-9
- The excess ITC claimed on account of non-reconciliation of information declared in GSTR-09.

Excess Claim of ITC

- Excess claim of TRAN-1
- Under declaration of ineligible ITC

Annexure to Attachment of SCN in Form DRC-01 – contains Sec. 17(5) details – Basis ?

Assessment,
Adjudication,
Revision &
Appeals.



Adjudicating Authority – 2(4)

"adjudicating authority" means any authority, appointed or authorised to pass any order or decision under this Act,

but does not include

- the Central Board of Excise and Customs,
- the Revisional Authority,
- the Authority for Advance Ruling,
- the Appellate Authority for Advance Ruling,
- the Appellate Authority and
- the Appellate Tribunal;

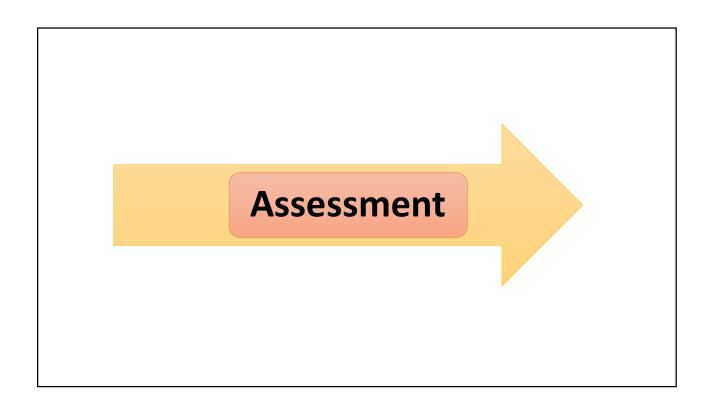
Assessment -2(11)

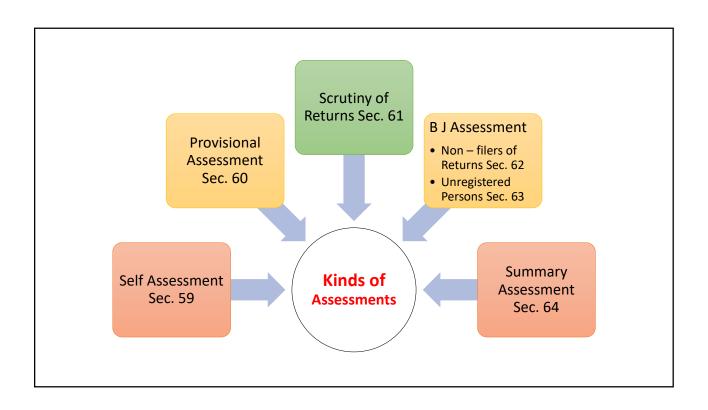
"assessment" means

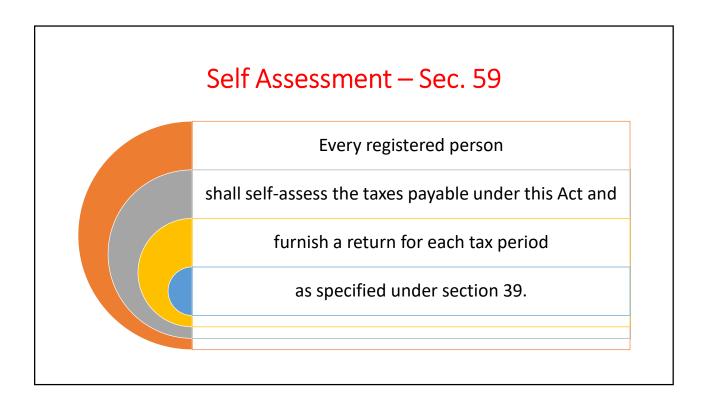
- determination of tax liability under this Act and
- includes self-assessment,
- re-assessment,
- provisional assessment,
- summary assessment and
- best judgment assessment;

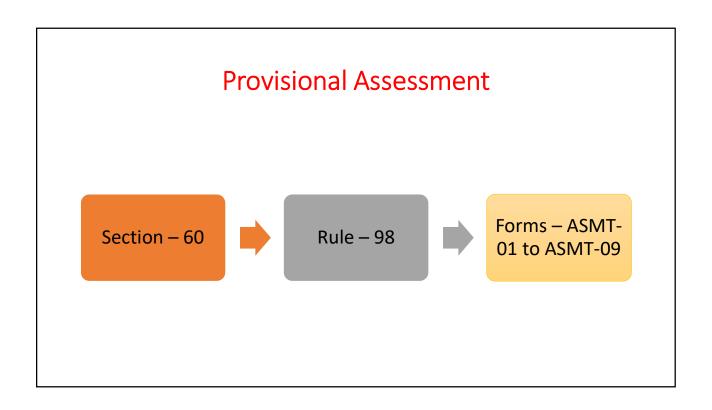
Proper Officer - 2(91)

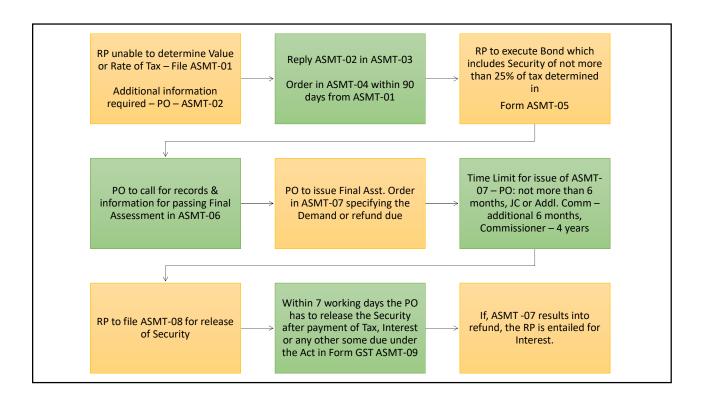
"Proper Officer" in relation to any function to be performed under this Act, means the Commissioner or the officer of the central tax who is assigned that function by the Commissioner in the Board.

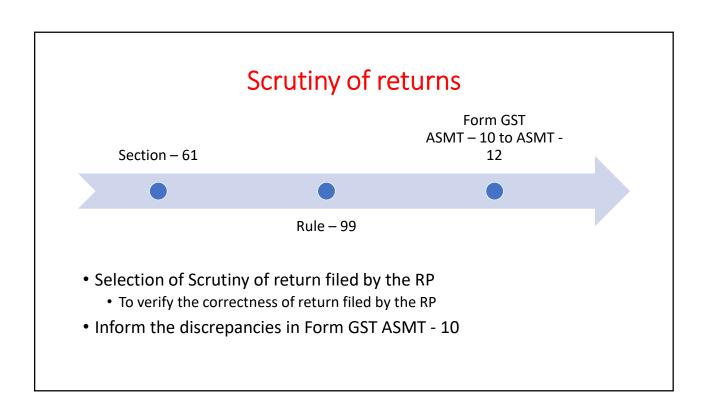


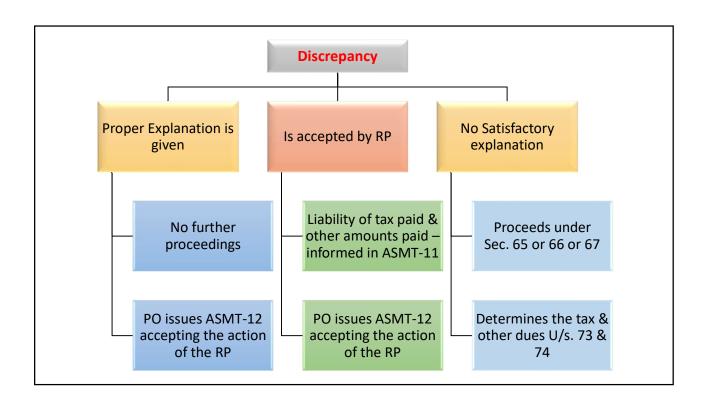


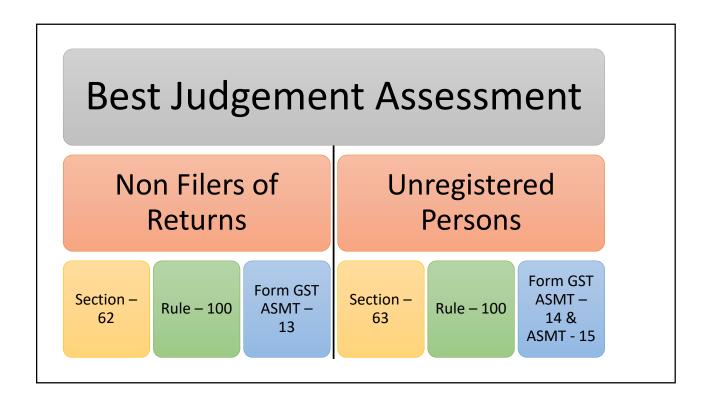












BJA - Non Filers of returns

The PO issues Notice in GSTR- 3A U/s. Sec. 46 to RP in case of default in furnishing the Return U/s. 39 or U/s. 44 or U/s. 45

15 days time is granted to the RP for filing the return

Based on the information available on record or gathered by PO

Issues an assessment order in Form GST ASMT – 13 to the best of his judgment

Time Limit – Five Years from the due date for filing return U/s. 44

• July, 2017 - 31-03-2019 - 31-03-2024

After issue of Asst. Order - RP Filed valid return

- With in 30 days of Asst. Order
- The Asst. Order is deemed to be withdrawn
- The liability for Interest & Late Filing Fee shall continue

BJA – Unregistered Persons

Applicable in case of

- Liable to registration has not taken registration
- Whose registration has been cancelled liable to tax

PO has to issue notice in Form GST ASMT- 14

- 15 days time is allowed to file reply to the notice
- Opportunity of being heard is given

PO proceed to pass Asst. Order in Form GST ASMT – 15

Time Limit – Five Years from the due date for filing return U/s. 44 July, 2017 – 31-03-2019 – 31-03-2024 Summary
Assessment
in Certain
Special
Cases

- •Section 64
- •Rule 100
- •Form GST ASMT- 16 to ASMT 18

Summary Assessment in Certain Special Cases

Applicable only if, two following conditions exists

- On any evidence showing a tax liability of a person coming to his notice
- He has sufficient ground to believe that any delay in doing so may adversely effect the interest of revenue

Prior Approvals required

• Joint Commissioner or Additional Commissioner

Issue Asst. Order in Form GST ASMT – 16

Withdrawal of Assessment Order

- RP within 30 days of Asst. Order file Form GST ASMT 17
- Joint Commissioner or Additional Commissioner
- Considers such order is erroneous
- The PO may withdraw such order or rejection of such application ASMT 18

Determination of tax

Sec. 73 – Determination of tax not paid or short paid or erroneously refunded or input tax credit wrongly availed or utilised for any reason other than fraud or any wilful misstatement or suppression of facts.

Sec. 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**.

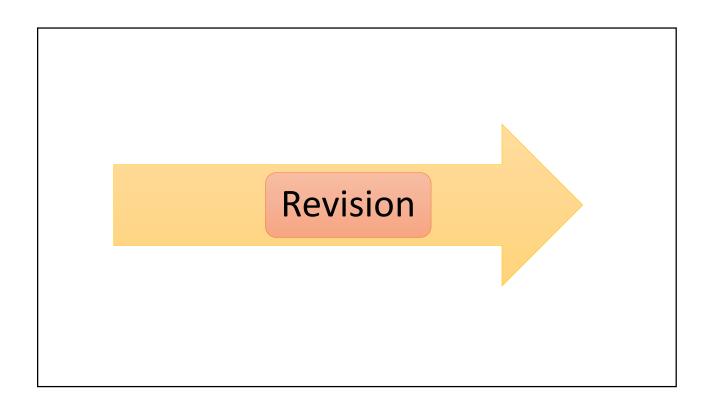
Section – 73 & 74

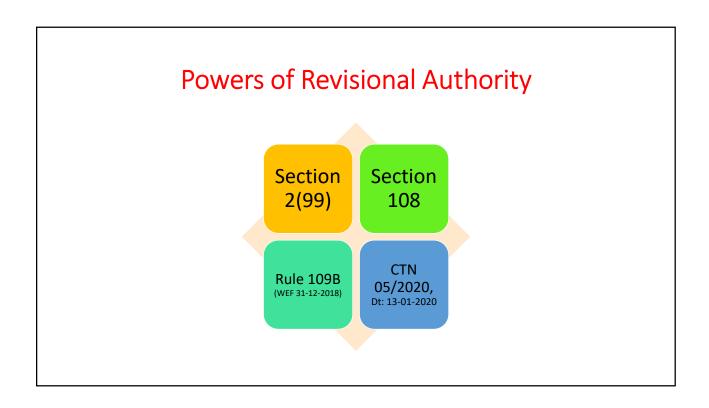
Form GST DRC-01 onwards

Rule – 142

Particulars	Section 73	Section 74
When to issue notice	PO 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.	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 thereor under section 50 and a penalty equivalent to the tax specified in the
fraud or any wilful misstatement or suppression of facts	NO	Yes

Particulars	Section 73	Section 74
Order to be passed	Determining the Tax, Interest & penalty @ 10% or Rs. 10,000/- whichever is higher	Determining the Tax, Interest & Penalty
Time limit for Show Cause Notice	Three months prior to last date of three years determined below	Six months prior to last date of five years determined below
Time limit for Order	Within three years from the due date for filing the Annual Return, or Within three years from the date of erroneous refund	Within five years from the due date for filing the Annual Return, or Within five years from the date of erroneous refund





Revision under GST

For the purpose of this section, the term -

- "Record" shall include all records relating to any proceedings under this Act available at the time of examination by the Revisional Authority.
- "Decision" shall include intimation given by any officer lower in rank than the Revisional Authority

Who is Revisional Authority

CTN 05/2020, Dt: 13-01-2020 issued in pursuance of Section 5 read with Section 2(99).

- (a) the Principal Commissioner or Commissioner of Central Tax for decisions or orders passed by the Additional or Joint Commissioner of Central Tax; and
- (b) the Additional or Joint Commissioner of Central Tax for decisions or orders passed by the Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner or Superintendent of Central Tax, are

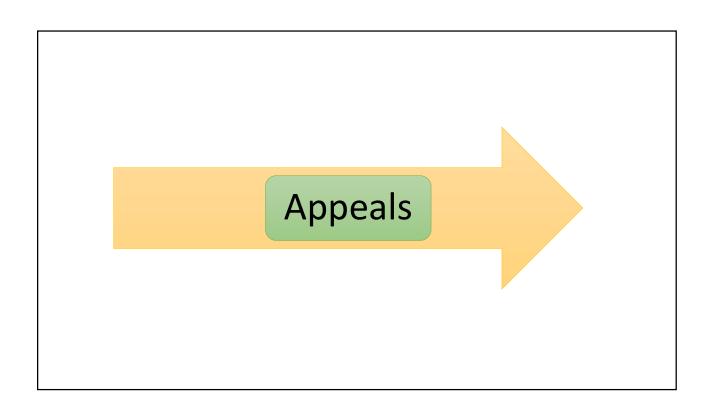
Revisional Authority under section 108 of the said Act.

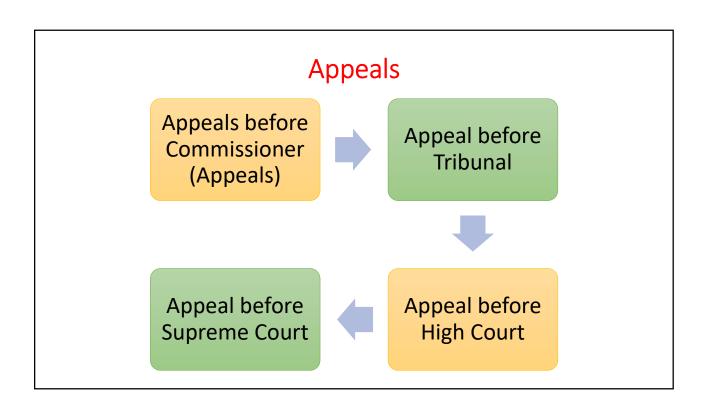
When revision can be initiated

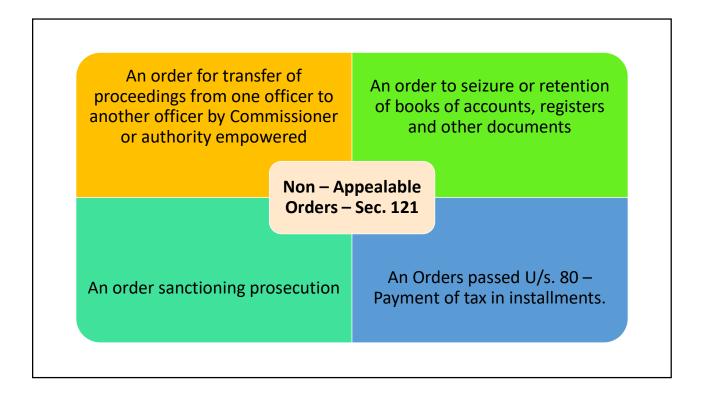
- Subject to Section 121
 - · On his own motion
 - Information or request received from
 - · State Commissioner
 - Union Territory Commissioner
- Orders or decisions are
 - Erroneous prejudicial to the interest of revenue, or
 - Illegal or improper or issue of order/decision without considering material on record or not, or
 - Observations by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India

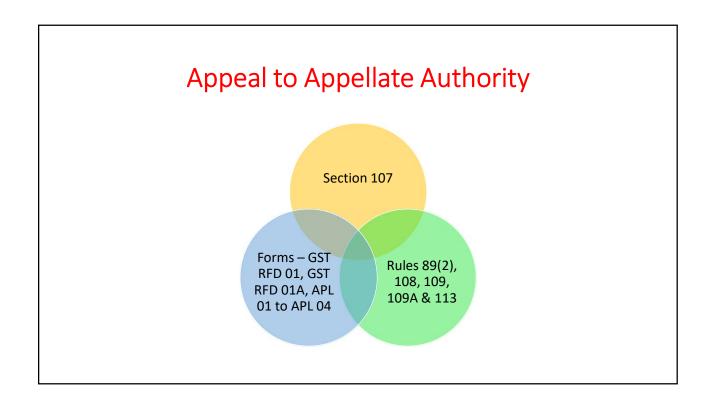
Limitation / Restriction on Revisional Powers

- Order which is subjected to First Appeal / Tribunal / High Court / Supreme Court
- Time limit for Department to apply for First Appeal 6 months from the date of order.
- Expiry of three years from the date of passing of order
- Revision taken at an early stage under this section.
- Order passed in exercise of powers under Sub-Section 1 of Sec. 108.
- Exception:
 - Any point which is not raised or decided in First Appeal / Tribunal / HC / SC.
- Every order U/s. 108 is subject to Appeal before Tribunal / HC / SC.









Appeal to Appellate Authority

Who is Appellate Authority

• CTN 02/2017, Dt: 19-06-2017, WEF 22-06-2017

Who can file appeal before Appellate Authority:

- Any person aggrieved by any decision / order
- Commissioner on behalf of Department

Time limit for filing appeal

- Any person within three months from the date of service of order
- Commissioner within six months from the date of service of order
- One month condonation is available to both – on sufficient ground

Appeal to Appellate Authority

Pre – deposit.

100% of undisputed Tax, Interest, Penalty, Fine, Fee & Etc.

10% of Disputed Tax – Max Rs. 25.00 Cr.

25% of Penalty in case of proceedings relating to Sec. 129(3).

Upon paying the above amounts, the balance is stayed automatically.

Opportunity of Personal Hearing – max 3 adjournments

Addition grounds permitted – omission is unwilful and unreasonable

Confirm – Modify – annul – no remand back to AO

Enhancement of demand not permitted without reasonable opportunity

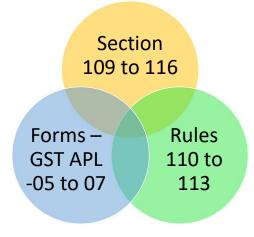
AA is of opinion – Tax not paid – Short Paid – Erroneous Refund – Availed ITC wrongly – Wrong utilization of ITC – SCN - Time limit as per Sec. 73 or 74 as the case may be.

AA has to pass speaking order specifying the reasons and ground for conclusions – with in one year

Orders of AA subject to appeal under Sec. 108, 113, 117 & 118 and are final & binding.

Procedure





Provisions relating to Appellate Tribunal

Section	Particulars	Rule/Form	Particulars
109	Constitution of Appellate Tribunal & Benches there of	110	Appeal to Appellate Tribunal
110	President & Members of Appellate Tribunal.	111	Application to Appellate Tribunal
111	Procedure before Appellate Tribunal	112	Production of Additional evidence before Appellate Authority or Appellate Tribunal
112	Appeals to Appellate Tribunal	113	Order of AA or AT
113	Orders of Appellate Tribunal	APL-05	Appeal to Appellate Tribunal
114	Financial & Admn. Powers to President	APL-06	Cross objections before Appellate Tribunal
115	Interest on refund of amount paid for admission of appeal	APL-07	Application to Appellate Tribunal under Section 112(3).
116	Appearance by Auth. Representative		

Citations relating to Appellate Tribunal

Torque Pharmaceuticals (P) Ltd. & Others Vs. UOI & Others – Allahabad High Court – 09-02-2021

Vision India Services Vs. UOI – Allahabad High Court 18-10-2021

Rajasthan Bar Federation Vs. UOI - Rajasthan High Court - 16-10-2019

V. Vasanth Kumar Vs. UOI – Madras High Court – 06-08-2018

Oudh Bar Association Vs. UOI – Allahabad High Court – 31-05-2019

Kay Pan Fragrance (P) Ltd. Vs. State of UP – Allahabad High Court – 17-07-2019

Jai Baba Amarnath Industries Vs. State of UP – Allahabad High Court – 08-01-2020 & 16-01-2020.

Revenue Bar Association Vs. UOI – Madras High Court – 17-08-2020

Appeal to Appellate Tribunal

Who can file appeal before Appellate Authority:

- Any person aggrieved by any decision / order passed under Section 107 or 108
- Commissioner on behalf of Department
- A T may not admit appeal below Rs. 50,000/-

Time limit for filing appeal

- Any person within three months from the date of service of order
- Commissioner within six months from the date of passing of order
- Three month condonation is available to both – on sufficient ground

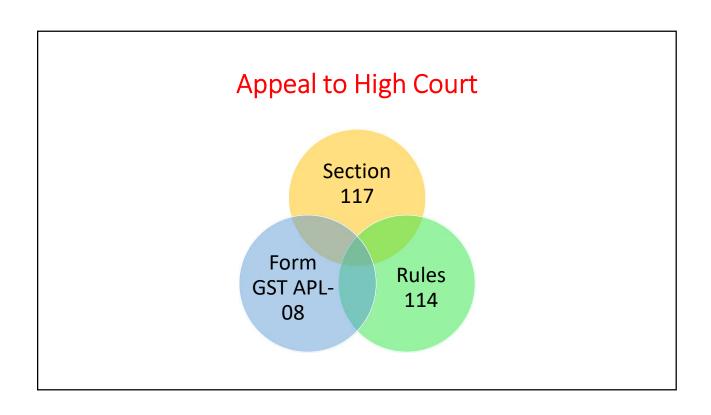
Appeal to Appellate Tribunal

Pre – deposit:

- 100% of undisputed Tax, Interest, Penalty, Fine, Fee & Etc.
- 30% of Disputed Tax Max Rs. 50.00 Cr.
- Upon paying the above amounts, the balance is stayed automatically

Memorandum of Cross
Objections

- Issue of Notice to other side
- Memorandum of Cross Objections to be filed with in 45 days
- Further 45 days condonation on sufficient cause.



Who can file Bench for GST Time Limit to file Admission by HC: Form appeal before HC Matters in HC • 180 days from Involvement of • Bench of not • Form GST APL -• Any person aggrieved by receipt of substantial less than two the orders of Tribunal Orders issue of Law Judges State Bench or • Condonation -• Judgment State Bench of **Sufficient Cause** basing on the Appellate - HC opinion of Tribunal Majority of empowered Judges.

