



Statutory Updates for Sep'25

Supply under GST

NEW

S.No.	Heading	Explanation
1	Clarifications regarding applicability of GST on penal charges being levied by the Regulated Entities (REs)	As per RBI instructions dated 18.08.2023, Regulated Entities (REs) like banks and NBFCs must replace penal interest with penal charges for borrower non-compliance, effective from 01.01.2024. The intent is to promote credit discipline. CBIC has clarified that such penal charges are not consideration for tolerating an act but to deter such contractual breaches. The essence of a contract is its 'performance' and not its 'breach'. Hence, no GST is payable on these charges.

Charge Under GST

S.No.	Heading	Explanation		
		Category of Services	Supplier	Recipient
1	Supply of services modified to be taxable under RCM <u>[In this entry, only green highlighted content is amendment part]</u>	<p>Sponsorship Services</p> <p>Services by way of renting of any immovable property other than residential dwelling.</p>	<p>Any person other than a body corporate</p> <p>Any unregd. person</p>	<p>Body Corporate/ Partnership Firm located in taxable territory</p> <p>Any regd. person other than a person who has opted to pay tax under composition levy</p>
2	Clarification for ITC availed by ECOs if services notified u/s 9(5) of CGST Act are supplied via their platform	ECO's liable to pay tax u/s 9(5) of the CGST Act are not required to reverse proportionate ITC on inputs/input services used to facilitate such notified Sec. 9(5) supplies. However, the tax liability u/s 9(5) must be discharged entirely in cash and ITC cannot be used for this purpose. The ITC can still be used for the ECO's own taxable supplies .		
3	Clarification whether DDA can be treated as local authority under GST law	Services by a local authority (LA) to a bus. entity are taxable under RCM. LA u/s 2(69) of CGST Act, 2017 <i>inter alia</i> means a Municipal Committee, a Zilla Parishad, a District Board, & any other authority legally entitled to/entrusted by CG/SG with the control or management of a municipal/local fund. However, it has been clarified that Delhi Development Authority (DDA) does not meet the requirement of "local authority" u/s 2(69) as it lacks characteristics of an elected self-governing body managing a municipal/local fund.		

Time of Supply

S.No.	Heading	Explanation		
1	Clarification on various issues pertaining to GST treatment of vouchers	Case	Scenario	Clarification / GST Treatment
		A	Voucher is covered as a Prepaid Instrument (PPI) recognized by RBI & used as consideration	Treated as "money" u/s 2(75); so it's neither supply of goods nor services; and hence not liable to GST
		B	Voucher is not a PPI recognized by RBI	In such cases, voucher cannot be treated as money. The voucher will be in nature of an obligation on supplier to receive it as consideration and thus here voucher will be considered as actionable claim (other than a specified actionable claim); covered under Sch. III ; so, not a supply .
		Issue	Scenario	Clarification / GST Treatment
		1	Whether "transaction in vouchers" is a supply of goods/services	Voucher only creates an obligation on supplier to accept it as consideration; so, "transaction in vouchers" is not a supply (of goods/services) in itself. But GST applies to the underlying goods/services for which voucher is used.
		2 (i)	Voucher distributed on Principal-to-Principal (P2P) basis (dealer purchases at discount, sells at margin)	As transaction in vouchers is neither supply of goods nor supply of services, hence, pure trading of vouchers would not constitute either supply of goods or supply of services. So, no GST payable on margin from such trading on P2P basis.
		2 (ii)	Voucher distributed on commission/fee basis (as agent of issuer)	In such cases, transactions b/w voucher issuer & distributors/sub-distributors/agents are on principal-agency basis. So, GST is applicable on commission/fee charged by agent/distributor to issuer as supply of service.
		3	Add'l services provided like advt., marketing, customization, co-branding, technology support, etc. by distributor to issuer	Such services are taxable ; GST is payable on service fee/ service charge/ affiliate charge or other charges for these services at the applicable rate in the hands of service provider.
		4	Unredeemed vouchers (breakage) after expiry	Value of such unredeemed vouchers accounted for in statement of income is called breakage. In case of breakage, there is no redemption of voucher & there is no supply of underlying goods and/or services. So, no GST is payable. If a voucher is not redeemed and there's

no express/implied agreement for the redeemer to pay the issuer in such a case, it does not amount to a supply of services under GST; there's no agreement or consideration for forbearance/ act.

Input Tax Credit

S.No.	Heading	Explanation
1	Clarification on ITC availability as per Sec. 16(2)(b) of CGST Act for goods which have been delivered by supplier at his PoB under EXW Contracts	In automobile sector, the contract between the automobile dealers and OEMs is generally an EX-Works (EXW) contract and as per the terms of the contract, the property in goods passes to dealer at OEM's factory gate when handed over to transporter. It is clarified that under such contracts, the dealer is deemed to have "received" the goods at that point itself, allowing them to avail ITC on billing & handover date, rather than physical receipt . This principle also applies to other EXW contracts. However, ITC is allowed only if goods are used for business purposes . If the goods are later found diverted for non-business use or are lost/destroyed/stolen, or given as gifts/free samples, ITC will be denied u/s 16(1) & 17(5) of CGST Act.

Exemptions under GST

S.No.	Heading	Explanation				
1	Amendments in the services exempted from GST [Effective from 16.01.2025] [In this entry, only green highlighted content is amendment part]	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; vertical-align: top;">25A</td> <td>Supply of services by way of providing metering equipment on rent, testing for meters/transformers/capacitors etc., releasing electricity connection, shifting of meters/service lines, issuing duplicate bills etc., which are incidental or ancillary to the supply of transmission and OR distribution of electricity provided by electricity transmission and OR distribution utilities to their consumers.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; vertical-align: top;">69</td> <td>Any services provided by - (a) National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) set up by GOI; (b) National Council for Vocational Education & Training (NCVET); (c) Awarding Body/ Assessment Agency/ Training Body recognized by NCVET; (d) a training partner approved by NSDC, in relation to- (i) National Skill Development Programme/ other scheme implemented by NSDC; or</td> </tr> </table>	25A	Supply of services by way of providing metering equipment on rent, testing for meters/transformers/capacitors etc., releasing electricity connection, shifting of meters/service lines, issuing duplicate bills etc., which are incidental or ancillary to the supply of transmission and OR distribution of electricity provided by electricity transmission and OR distribution utilities to their consumers.	69	Any services provided by - (a) National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) set up by GOI; (b) National Council for Vocational Education & Training (NCVET); (c) Awarding Body/ Assessment Agency/ Training Body recognized by NCVET; (d) a training partner approved by NSDC, in relation to- (i) National Skill Development Programme/ other scheme implemented by NSDC; or
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			(ii) Vocational Skill Development Course under National Skill Certification and Monetary Reward Scheme; or (iii) any National Skill Qualification Framework aligned qualification/skill in respect of which NCVET has approved a qualification package.
2	New exemption introduced [Effective from 16.01.2025]	36B	Services of insurance provided by Motor Vehicle Accident Fund, constituted u/s 164B of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, against contributions made by insurers out of the premiums collected for third party insurance of motor vehicles.
3	New definition introduced [Effective from 16.01.2025]		"Insurer" has the same meaning as assigned to it in Sec. 2(9) of the Insurance Act, 1938. As per Sec. 2(9) of the Insurance Act, 1938, "Insurer" means— (a) an Indian Insurance Company, or (b) a statutory body established by an Act of Parliament to carry on insurance business, or (c) an insurance co-operative society, or (d) a foreign company engaged in re-insurance business through a branch established in India. Explanation. — For the purposes of this sub clause, the expression "foreign company" shall mean a Co./body established or incorporated under a law of any country outside India & includes Lloyd's established under the Lloyd's Act, 1871 (United Kingdom) or any of its Members
4	Clarification on applicability of GST on facility mgt. services to MCD HQ		It has been clarified that facility management services like housekeeping and maintenance provided to Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) Headquarters are not exempt since these services are not linked to functions entrusted to a Municipality under Article 243W of the Constitution. So, GST applies at applicable rate on such services.
5	Clarification for exemption to PAs for settlement of an amount, up to ₹2,000 in a single transaction, transacted through cr./dr./charge card or other payment card services		Payment Aggregators (PAs) receive payments from customers in an escrow account and are obligated to do the final settlement with the merchant within time periods specified by RBI. It has been clarified that RBI-regulated PAs qualify as 'acquiring banks' under Entry 34 of Notification No. 12/2017 & are exempt from GST on settlement of transactions up to ₹2,000 made via cr./dr./charge cards. this exemption is limited to payment settlement function only, which involves handling of money, & does not cover Payment Gateway services E.g.: You buy a ₹1,500 charger via debit card, and Razorpay (a Payment Aggregator) collects money in escrow A/c and settles the payment to the seller. Since the amount is under ₹2,000 and Razorpay is RBI-regulated, its settlement service is GST-exempt. But if a Payment Gateway like PayU just routes the transaction without handling money, its service will not be covered by this exemption and will attract GST.

Tax Invoice, Credit and Debit Notes

S.No.	Heading	Explanation
1	Time limit for issuing tax invoice specified in cases where recipient is required to issue invoice [Rule 47A inserted] [Effective from 1.11.24]	<p>FA 2024 amended Sec. 31(3)(f) to empower the govt. to prescribe a time limit for issuance of invoices by recipients under RCM for supplies received from unregd. persons.</p> <p>Pursuant to this, Rule 47A was inserted via N. No. 20/2024 CT dated 08.10.2024, mandating that the recipient liable under RCM (u/s 9(3) or 9(4)) must issue an invoice within 30 days from date of receipt of goods /services.</p>

Accounts, Records and E-way Bill

S.No.	Heading	Explanation
1	Generation of unique enrolment number [Rule 138(3) amended] [Effective from 11.2.25]	<p>A fourth proviso has been inserted in Rule 138(3) via CGST Amendment Rules, 2024 and made effective through N. No. 09/2025 CT dated 11.02.2025. It mandates that the following unregd. persons, who are required to generate an e-way bill, must submit details electronically on portal to obtain a unique enrolment number:</p> <p>A. An unregd. person making inter-state transport of handicraft goods, exempted from obtaining compulsory registration but required to generate e-way bill irrespective of consignment value.</p> <p>B. Any other unregd. person voluntarily opting to generate an e-way bill.</p>

Payment of Tax

S.No.	Heading	Explanation
1	Reference of sec. 74A added in rule 88B [Effective from 1.11.24]	Rule 88B(1) (relating to interest calculation on delayed tax payment) has been amended to include reference to Section 74A . It clarifies that interest is payable on net tax liability (i.e., paid through ECL) for delay in return filing, unless proceedings u/s 73/74/ 74A have been initiated.

Returns under GST

S.No.	Heading	Explanation
1	Due date of filing Form GSTR-7 [Rule 66(1) amended] [Effective from 1.11.24]	<p>FA 2024 substituted Sec. 39(3) to mandate that every TDS deductor u/s 51 must file Form GSTR-7 every month, even if no tax has been deducted in that month [i.e. Nil GSTR-7]. Also, Rule 66(1) has been amended (via N. No. 20/2024 CT) to prescribe that GSTR-7 must be filed by 10th of succeeding month, electronically.</p> <p>This amendment ensures monthly compliance by all TDS deductors, regardless of actual deductions made.</p>
2	Late fees for Annual Return	Late fee u/s 47 of the CGST Act is applicable for delay in filing the complete annual return, i.e., both GSTR-9 & GSTR-9C where applicable. However, for FYs up to 2022-23, excess late fee for delayed GSTR-9C filing is waived if filed by 31st March 2025.

Refunds

S.No	Heading	Explanations
1	Reference of section 74A added in rule 96B [Effective from 1.11.24]	Reference to Sec. 74A has been added in Rule 96B(1), which mandates that if export sale proceeds are not realized within FEMA-prescribed period, the refund must be deposited with interest within 30 days; otherwise, recovery will be made u/s 73/74/74A, unless RBI waives the realization requirement.

Appeals & Revision

S.No.	Heading	Explanation
1	Change in time-limit to Appeal to GSTAT [Effective retrospectively from 01.08.2024]	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Appeal by Aggrieved Person (Taxpayer): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appeal must be filed within 3 months (+ 3 months) from date of communication of order OR date notified by Govt. whichever is later. 2. Departmental Appeal: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Departmental appeal must be filed within 6 months from date of order OR date notified by Govt. whichever is later.

Levy of & Exemptions from Customs Duty

S.No	Heading	Explanations								
1	Definition of 'Quarter' inserted in Rule 3(1)(ka)	Quarter: means a period comprising any 3 consecutive calendar months ending on the last day of March, June, September or December of a <u>calendar year</u> .								
2	Importer to maintain records [Rule 6 amended]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Importer must maintain records indicating following details: <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">qty. & value of goods imported</td> <td style="width: 50%;">qty. & date of receipt of goods imported in relevant premises</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">qty. of such goods consumed incl. qty. used domestically for mfr., qty. exported, if any, to fulfil intended purpose & qty. of goods sent to end use recipient</td> </tr> <tr> <td>qty. of goods sent for job work & nature of job work carried out</td> <td>qty. of goods re-exported, if any, u/R 10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>qty. of goods received after job work</td> <td>qty. remaining in stock, according to BOE</td> </tr> </table> • Records shall be made available to AC/DC when req. • Non-receipt/short receipt of imported goods must be reported immediately on common portal. • Importer shall submit a monthly quarterly statement by 10th of following month quarter on common portal in pres. form. 	qty. & value of goods imported	qty. & date of receipt of goods imported in relevant premises	qty. of such goods consumed incl. qty. used domestically for mfr., qty. exported, if any, to fulfil intended purpose & qty. of goods sent to end use recipient		qty. of goods sent for job work & nature of job work carried out	qty. of goods re-exported, if any, u/R 10	qty. of goods received after job work	qty. remaining in stock, according to BOE
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Importer may also submit consumption details anytime for immediate bond recredit, which will be included in next month's quarter's statement.
2	Procedure for allowing Imported Goods for Job Work [Rule 7 amended]	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Importer must record job work details & include them in monthly quarterly statement. Goods sent for job work must be accompanied by an invoice/e-way bill as per CGST Act, 2017. Max. pd. for job work is 6 months 1 year from invoice/e-way bill date. If goods are not used as per declared purpose, Customs Officer may take action u/R 11 & 12. Job worker's responsibilities: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain an account of receipt of goods, process done, & waste generated. Produce account details before jurisdictional Customs Officer when req. Send processed goods back to importer/another job worker with an invoice or e-way bill.
3	Procedure for allowing Imported Goods for Unit Transfer [Rule 8 amended]	<p>Same as Rule 7 except Point 3 & 4</p> <p>So, amendment is only that now here also quarterly statement required.</p>
4	Procedure for supplying Imported Goods to End Use Recipient [Rule 9 amended]	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Points 1, 2, 5(a), 5(b) of Rule 7 same for Rule 9 End-use recipient must furnish relevant details to importer for fulfilment of notification benefits. <p>So, amendment is only that now here also quarterly statement required.</p>
5	Re-Export or Clearance of Unutilised or Defective Goods [Rule 10 amended]	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Importer who has availed benefit of notification shall use goods imported as per conditions in concerned notification within specified pd. For imported unutilised/defective goods, importer can either re-export/clear same for HC, within- <ol style="list-style-type: none"> pd. specified in notification; within 6 months 1 year from date of import, where time pd. is not specified in notification (+3 months, by jurisdictional Commr. if sufficient reason shown that delays were beyond importer's control) Re-export of unutilised/defective goods must be reported in monthly quarterly statement with export document details. Re-export value cannot be lower than the original import value. Unutilised/defective goods cleared for home consumption require voluntary duty+ int. payment via portal, with details recorded in monthly quarterly stat. Importer has option to clear CG imported, after using for specified purpose, on paying duty+ int.

Duty = Duty leviable without exemption* - Duty already paid, if any,

*Duty leviable on value depreciated from CG import date to its clearance date (dep. in SLM as under)

- i. for every quarter or part in the **first** year @ 4%;
- ii. for every quarter or part in the **second** year @ 3%;
- iii. for every quarter or part in the **third** year @ 3%;
- iv. for every quarter or part in the **fourth** and **fifth** year @ 2.5%;
- v. and **thereafter** for every quarter or part @ 2%;

6. Importer shall have option of voluntary payment of duty + int., via common portal & its particulars shall be given by him in **monthly quarterly** statement.

FTP

S.No	Heading	Explanations
1	Trade facilitation measures introduced with an option available to the Central Government for consultation with relevant stakeholders to seek their views and also providing the mechanism on best endeavour basis, to inform reasons for not accepting views concerning the formulation or amendment of the Foreign Trade Policy.	<p>FTP 2023 has been amended by inclusion of Para 1.07A and Para 1.07B in Chapter 1 which provides as under:-</p> <p><u>Consultation with Stakeholders:</u> CG may seek views/ suggestions/ comments/ feedback from relevant stakeholders, including importers/exporters/industry experts during formulation, incorporation of specific provision(s) or amendments in FTP allowing 30 days' time-period for submission of their views. However, CG reserves the right to suo moto formulate/amend/incorporate any specific provisions, without seeking views/suggestions/comments/feedback.</p> <p><u>Soliciting of views, suggestions, comments or feedback:</u> If stakeholders' inputs are not incorporated in FTP, the CG may, if it deems reasonable, provide reasons for not considering their views. However, CG is not obliged or mandated to disclose reasons for not incorporating views etc., that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. has potential to/will adversely affect trade relations with any foreign country. b. would adversely affect food, economic or national security of India; c. is in conflict with any govt. policies/strategic programs/international obligations/long-term plans & would undermine objectives of such policies/programs; d. addresses matters unrelated to trade or serve narrow, private or special interests to detriment of or contrary to the broader public interest, good; or e. would require disclosure of confidential/classified information <p>No legal right shall be conferred on any person to seek reasons for his views, comments, opinions or feedback, not being incorporated in FTP thereof.</p>



Amendments for Sep'25

S.No.	Headings	Explanations								
1	Permanent Exclusions from GST	Un-denatured extra neutral alcohol or rectified spirit used for manufacture of alcoholic liquor for human consumption is also made out of GST purview								
2	Non-Supplies added in Schedule III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Services by insurer to reinsurer for which ceding/reinsurance commission is deducted from reinsurance prem., with condition that applicable taxes are paid on gross reinsurance prem. - Activity of apportionment of co-insurance prem. by lead insurer to co-insurers for insurance services jointly supplied, provided lead insurer pays appl. taxes. 								
3	TOS for Supply of Services under RCM	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%; text-align: center; vertical-align: middle;">Earlier of</td> <td style="text-align: center; color: green;"> If invoice is required to be issued by <u>supplier</u>, then 61st day from date of supplier's invoice; and if invoice is to be issued by <u>recipient</u>, then consider date of issue of invoice by recipient </td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">Date of recording Payment in Recipient's BOA</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">Date of debit of payment from Recipient's Bank A/c</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;"> If UNASCERTAINABLE from above TOS= Date of entry of Services in Recipient's BOA </td> </tr> </table>	Earlier of	If invoice is required to be issued by <u>supplier</u>, then 61st day from date of supplier's invoice; and if invoice is to be issued by <u>recipient</u>, then consider date of issue of invoice by recipient		Date of recording Payment in Recipient's BOA		Date of debit of payment from Recipient's Bank A/c		If UNASCERTAINABLE from above TOS= Date of entry of Services in Recipient's BOA
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	If UNASCERTAINABLE from above TOS= Date of entry of Services in Recipient's BOA									
4	Sec. 11A of CGST Act, 2017 or Sec. 6A of IGST Act, 2017 inserted	Govt. has power to waive recovery of GST if it is satisfied that a generally prevalent practice resulted in non-levy/short-levy of tax on certain supplies. This can be done by a notification in Official Gazette, based on GST Council's recommendation, ensuring that businesses are not unfairly penalized for following an established practice.								
5	Amendment in Sec. 17(5)-Blocked Credit	Section 17(5) of CGST Act has been amended, so as to restrict the non-availability of ITC for tax paid u/s 74 only for demands up to FY 2023-24. It also removes reference to sections 129 and 130 in said sub-section.								
6	Reference of Sec. 74A added	Reference of Sec. 74A has been added wherever Sec. 73/74 are currently referred.								
7	Return for TDS deductor mandatory	Filing of Nil GSTR-7 is made mandatory for every calender month even if no deductions during said month.								
8	Refund on ZRS	Refund of tax paid on Zero Rated Supply and export of goods and services can be claimed u/s 54 of CGST Act .								
9	Insertion of	Sec. 70(1A) inserted which says that all persons summoned u/s 70(1) shall be bound to attend, <u>either in person or by an authorised representative</u> , as such officer may								

	Sec. 70(1A)	direct, & person so appearing shall state truth during examination or make statements or produce such documents & other things as may be required.															
10	Change in Section 73/74	<p>The applicability of Sections 73 & 74 has been restricted for determining tax for period <u>up to Financial Year 2023-24.</u></p> <p>Explanation 2 to section 74, defining expression "suppression," has been omitted and is now defined in the newly inserted section 74A.</p>															
11	Insertion of Sec. 74A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PO has to issue SCN for unpaid, short-paid, erroneously refunded tax, or wrongly availed/utilized ITC <u>for any reason u/s 74A from FY 2024-25 onwards</u>, but no notice if tax involved < ₹1000. SCN must be issued within <u>42 months</u> from due date of annual return or erroneous refund date. Add'l statements can be issued for pds. other than in SCN if same grounds as of original notice Penalty: <table border="1" data-bbox="402 737 1555 1367"> <thead> <tr> <th>Aspect</th> <th>If no fraud/willful misstatement/suppression</th> <th>If fraud/willful misstatement/suppression</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Voluntary Pay. (Before SCN)</td> <td>Can pay tax & int. before SCN <u>without penalty</u> & no SCN is issued</td> <td>Can pay tax & int. before SCN. Penalty of <u>15% of tax</u> applies.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pay. within 60 Days of SCN</td> <td>Can pay tax & int. within 60 days of SCN <u>without penalty.</u></td> <td>Can pay tax & int. within 60 days of SCN with penalty of <u>25% of tax.</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pay. within 60 Days of Order</td> <td>Can pay tax & int. with penalty of <u>10% of tax or ₹10,000</u>, whichever is Higher</td> <td>Can pay tax & int. within 30 days of order with penalty of <u>50% of tax.</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pay. after 60 Days of Order</td> <td>Can pay tax & int. with penalty of <u>10% of tax or ₹10,000</u>, whichever is Higher</td> <td>Can pay tax & int. after 30 days of order with a penalty of <u>100% of tax.</u></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PO shall determine tax, int., & penalty after representation & shall then issue order. Order to be issued <u>within 12 months of SCN</u>, extendable by 6 months. If amt. paid is short, PO will issue notice for shortfall. Penalty of <u>10% of tax or ₹10,000</u>, whichever is Higher, applies if self-assessed tax or collected tax is unpaid for over 30 days. After payment of tax, all proceedings (other than Sec. 132) are deemed to be concluded. If main taxpayer's proceedings conclude, penalty proceedings for others (u/s 122, 125) also conclude. Suppression = Non-declaration of info. req. under GST law (e.g.: in returns/ stat./ reports/ specific written PO queries). It's not taxpayer's duty to disclose each material fact to Dept., if not asked for. 	Aspect	If no fraud/willful misstatement/suppression	If fraud/willful misstatement/suppression	Voluntary Pay. (Before SCN)	Can pay tax & int. before SCN <u>without penalty</u> & no SCN is issued	Can pay tax & int. before SCN. Penalty of <u>15% of tax</u> applies.	Pay. within 60 Days of SCN	Can pay tax & int. within 60 days of SCN <u>without penalty.</u>	Can pay tax & int. within 60 days of SCN with penalty of <u>25% of tax.</u>	Pay. within 60 Days of Order	Can pay tax & int. with penalty of <u>10% of tax or ₹10,000</u> , whichever is Higher	Can pay tax & int. within 30 days of order with penalty of <u>50% of tax.</u>	Pay. after 60 Days of Order	Can pay tax & int. with penalty of <u>10% of tax or ₹10,000</u> , whichever is Higher	Can pay tax & int. after 30 days of order with a penalty of <u>100% of tax.</u>
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Pay. after 60 Days of Order	Can pay tax & int. with penalty of <u>10% of tax or ₹10,000</u> , whichever is Higher	Can pay tax & int. after 30 days of order with a penalty of <u>100% of tax.</u>															

12	Insertion of Sec. 75(2A)	If AA/Tribunal/Court decides that higher penalty for fraud, willful misstatement, or suppression of facts is not justified because fraud charges were not proven, then the person will instead have to pay lower penalty u/s 74A as applicable for non-fraud cases.
13	Penalty of Section 122(1B)	Now, this penalty is applicable only on ECOs who are <u>required to collect TCS u/s 52</u> . [Penalty is HIGHER of: - ₹10,000 each (₹20,000 for IGST) or - tax amt. if supplied by a regd. Person other than composition supplier]
14	Change in Pre-Deposit	Max. amt. of pre-deposit for filing appeal before Appellate Authority has been reduced from ₹25 crores (₹50 crores IGST) to ₹20 crores (₹40 crores IGST). Max. pre-deposit for appeals before GSTAT is <u>reduced</u> from 20% to 10% of tax in dispute & max. amt. payable from ₹50 Cr. (₹100 Cr. IGST) to ₹20 Cr. (₹40 Cr. IGST)
15	Amended Sec. 112 of CGST Act, 2017	Sec. 112 has been amended to empower Govt. to provide a revised time-limit for filing appeals/application before GSTAT & then 6 months or such time-limit, whichever is later will be considered. Also, Sec. 112(6) has been amended so as to enable GSTAT to admit appeals filed by the Department within 3 months after expiry of specified time limit of 6 months
16	Amended Sec. 30(2) of CGST Act, 2017	Revocation of cancellation of registration shall be subject to such conditions and restrictions, as may be prescribed.