

UNION BUDGET 2022 – KEY CHANGES PROPOSED IN GOODS AND SERVICES TAX



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Clause No Finance Bill 2022	Section / Sub-section of CGST Act, 2017	Provision	Nature of Change suggested	Remarks
Input Tax Credit – Proposed changes - to read section 49(4), section 38 and section 16(2) together :				
109(b)	49(4)	<p>Existing provision:</p> <p>The amount available in the electronic credit ledger may be used for making any payment towards output tax under this Act or under the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act in such manner and subject to such conditions and within such time as may be prescribed.</p>	Inserted	<p>a. Prior to the proposal, government had the power to specify conditions for availment of input tax credit (ITC) which were mentioned in section 16(2). Conditions due to which ITC will not be available, popularly known as blocked credit, was specified under section 17(5) of the CGST Act, 2017 (herein after stated as Act, in short);</p>



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		<p>Proposed amendment: The amount available in the electronic credit ledger may be used for making any payment towards output tax under this Act or under the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act in such manner and subject to such conditions and restrictions and within such time as may be prescribed.</p>		<p>b. This amendment proposes to give power to government to bring restriction for availing of the benefit of input tax credit (ITC) in addition to specify the conditions.</p> <p>c. The restrictions, as proposed, are in addition to the existing restrictions brought in vide Rule 86A and Rule 86B.</p>
103	38	<p>Existing provision: Furnishing details of inward supplies – (1) Every registered person under sub-section (1) of section 37; (2) Every registered person as may be prescribed: Provided specified therein: Provided further notified by the Commissioner. (3) The details of supplies modified, as may be prescribed. (4) The details of supplies modified as may be prescribed. (5) Any registered person, to be furnished for such tax period; Provided that no rectification annual return, whichever earlier.</p> <p>Proposed amendment: Communication of details of inward supplies and input tax credit. “38. (1) The details of outward supplies furnished by the registered persons under sub-section (1) of section 37 and of such other supplies as may be prescribed, and an autogenerated statement containing the details of input tax credit shall be made available electronically to the recipients of such supplies in such form and manner, within such time, and subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be prescribed.</p>	Substitution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Section 38 has been completely substituted. ➤ Heading has been changed from Furnishing details of inward supplies to Communication of details of inward supplies and input tax credit. ➤ As there is no requirement to file details of inward supplies by a taxpayer, the sub-sections have been proposed to be omitted. ➤ An auto-generated statement of input tax credit based on the outward supplies furnished by the suppliers shall be made available electronically to the recipient taxpayers; ➤ To be prescribed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Form, ✓ manner, ✓ time period, ✓ conditions and restrictions; ➤ Auto-generated statement shall contain the following details:- ➤ details of available input tax credit based on inward supplies;

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		<p>(2) The auto-generated statement under sub-section (1) shall consist of—</p> <p>(a) details of inward supplies in respect of which credit of input tax may be available to the recipient; and</p> <p>(b) details of supplies in respect of which such credit cannot be availed, whether wholly or partly, by the recipient, on account of the details of the said supplies being furnished under sub-section (1) of section 37,—</p> <p>(i) by any registered person within such period of taking registration as may be prescribed; or</p> <p>(ii) by any registered person, who has defaulted in payment of tax and where such default has continued for such period as may be prescribed; or</p> <p>(iii) by any registered person, the output tax payable by whom in accordance with the statement of outward supplies furnished by him under the said sub-section during such period, as may be prescribed, exceeds the output tax paid by him during the said period by such limit as may be prescribed; or</p> <p>(iv) by any registered person who, during such period as may be prescribed, has availed credit of input tax of an amount that exceeds the credit that can be availed by him in accordance with clause (a), by such limit as may be prescribed; or</p> <p>(v) by any registered person, who has defaulted in discharging his tax liability in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (12) of section 49 subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be prescribed; or</p> <p>(vi) by such other class of persons as may be prescribed.”.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ details of non-available due to imposition of restrictions (not to be read as denial), input tax credit on account of the following reasons:- ✓ in case of taxpayers obtained new registration (clarity awaited) ✓ where the supplier dealer has defaulted in payment of tax, meaning thereby, liability of recovery has been shifted to the recipient taxpayer for default of payment by supplier. However, recipient has no control over the affairs/ activities of the supplier dealer; ✓ where the outward tax liability as per FORM GSTR-1 is greater than FORM GSTR - 3B of the supplier taxpayer; ✓ period to be specified; ✓ clarity awaited; ✓ taxpayers (supplier dealer) availed an amount of input tax more than what is available to him in accordance with clause (a); ✓ period to be specified; ✓ clarity awaited; ✓ where a taxpayer has been defaulted in accordance with the provision of sec 49(10); ✓ clarity awaited; ➤ The auto – generated statement appears to become the key document for determining available ITC. ➤ Menace of issuance of fake invoices / claim of fraudulent input tax credit by a section of scrupulous taxpayer has made the government to tighten the nose.



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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Seamless flow of credit in GST regime has been the backbone since promulgation, to avoid the cascading effect, has taken a back seat now. ➤ Quite a challenge is foreseen in implementing the proposed conditions as they are likely to be tested in the Court of law on the ground that the recipient taxpayer cannot be burdened with the responsibility for failure of the supplier dealers, if he (recipient) has otherwise complied with the conditions of claiming input tax credit.
99(a)(i)	Section 16(2)	<p>Proposed amendment:</p> <p>“(ba) the details of input tax credit in respect of the said supply communicated to such registered person under section 38 has not been restricted;”</p>	Inserted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The aspect of “restriction” in claiming the benefit of input tax credit (ITC) has been brought in the Act, as detailed in section 38 of the Act, based on the power given under section 49(4); ➤ Restricted ITC as per section 38 cannot be claimed; ➤ Recipient taxpayers are burdened on account of default and / or other non-compliance by the vendor taxpayer.

Background for bringing the above Amendment: [Refer to Agenda (Volume 2) of 43rd GST Council meeting, Sl. No. 1 of Table 1 of Annexure A and Sl. No 2 of Table - 1]

- ❖ Amendment has been proposed in section 38, which, inter-alia, provides that details of outward supplies furnished by the suppliers that are to be communicated to the recipients may be restricted in specified cases. Accordingly, it is proposed to provide in law that the recipient shall not be eligible for ITC corresponding to such details which have not been communicated for which clause (ba) is proposed to be added in section 16(2).
- ❖ The present sub-sections to be omitted in entirety as there is no requirement of furnishing details of inward supplies.
- ❖ The new section to provide that details of inward supplies shall be made available to the recipients in a prescribed manner. This is essentially an enabling provision to provide for GSTR-2B. the requirement that reversals are required to be carried out arises from Chapter V, and is therefore not required to be mentioned here.
- ❖ Further, provision to implement spike rule is incorporated in subsection (2)

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Changes in time limit:					
99(b)	16(4)	<p>Proposed Amendment for claiming input tax credit:</p> <p>A registered person shall not be entitled to take input tax credit in respect of any invoice or debit note for supply of goods or services or both after the due date of furnishing of the return under section 39 for the month of September thirtieth day of November following the end of financial year to which such invoice or debit note pertains or furnishing of the relevant annual return, whichever is earlier.</p>	Substituted	Earlier time limit	New time limit
				Can be claimed within due date of filing Form GSTR-3B of September in the next financial year.	Can be claimed within 30 th November of next financial year. Therefore, effectively the credit can be availed while filing Form GSTR-3B of October in the next financial year provided filed within 30 th of November.
101	34(2)	<p>Proposed Amendment for issuance of credit note:</p> <p>Any registered person who issues a credit note in relation to a supply of goods or services or both shall declare the details of such credit note in the return for the month during which such credit note has been issued but not later than September the thirtieth day of November following the end of the financial year in which such supply was made, or the date of furnishing of the relevant annual return, whichever is earlier, and the tax liability shall be adjusted in such manner as may be prescribed:</p>	Substituted	Earlier time limit	New time limit
				Can be issued within due date of filing Form GSTR-3B of September in the next financial year	Can be issued within 30 th November of next financial year.



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102(c)(ii)	First proviso to section 37(3)	Proposed Amendment for making amendment in Form GSTR-1: Provided that no rectification of error or omission in respect of the details furnished under sub-section (1) shall be allowed after furnishing of the return under section 39 for the month of September the thirtieth day of November following the end of the financial year to which such details pertain, or furnishing of the relevant annual return, whichever is earlier.	Substituted	Can be amended within due date of filing Form GSTR-3B of September in the next financial year. Can be issued within 30 th November of next financial year.
104(c)(ii)	Proviso to section 39(9)	Proposed Amendment for making amendment in Form GSTR-3B: Provided that no such rectification of any omission or incorrect particulars shall be allowed after the due date for furnishing of return for the month of September or second quarter the thirtieth day of November following the end of the financial year, or the actual date of furnishing of relevant annual return, whichever is earlier.	Substituted	Earlier time limit New time limit Can be amended within due date of filing Form GSTR-3B of September in the next financial year. Can be issued within 30 th November of next financial year.
<p>Background for bringing the above Amendment for extension of time line: [Refer to 43rd GST Council meeting] “Law Committee has recommended that a fixed date 30th November be fixed for the same as it serves two purposes: a. In the portal, after the cutoff date no amendment would be permitted. b. It provides one more month to taxpayer to amend their returns”</p>				
100(a)	Clause (b) of 29(2)	Proposed Amendment: a person paying tax under section 10 has not furnished returns for three consecutive tax periods the return for a financial year beyond three months from the due date of furnishing the said return;	Substituted	For person opted composition scheme, tax is payable quarterly but return is to be filed annually. Thus, the time limit has been restricted to three months from the due date.
100(b)	Clause (c) of 29(2)	Proposed Amendment: any registered person, other than a person specified in clause (b), has not furnished returns for a continuous period of six months such continuous tax period as may be prescribed;	Substituted	For other tax payers

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102(a) (i) & 102(a)(ii)	37(1)	Proposed Amendment: (1) Every registered person, other than an Input Service Distributor, a non-resident taxable person and a person paying tax under the provisions of section 10 or section 51 or section 52, shall furnish, electronically, subject to such conditions and restrictions and in such form and manner as may be prescribed, the details of outward supplies of goods or services or both effected during a tax period on or before the tenth day of the month succeeding the said tax period and such details shall be communicated to the recipient of the said supplies within such time and in such manner as may be prescribed shall, subject to such conditions and restrictions, within such time and in such manner as may be prescribed, be communicated to the recipient of the said supplies:	Inserted Substituted	Amendment in sub-section (1) has been proposed to bring in conditions and restrictions through rules.
102(a) (iii)	First proviso to section 37(1)	Proposed Amendment: Provided that the registered person shall not be allowed to furnish the details of outward supplies during the period from the eleventh day to the fifteenth day of the month succeeding the tax period:	Omitted	
102(a)(iv)	Second proviso to section 37(1)	Proposed Amendment: Provided further that the Commissioner may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, by notification, extend the time limit for furnishing such details for such class of taxable persons as may be specified therein:	Substituted	
102(a)(v)	Third proviso to section 37(1)	Proposed Amendment: Provided also further that any extension of time limit notified by the Commissioner of State tax or Commissioner of Union territory tax shall be deemed to be notified by the Commissioner.	Substituted	



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100(b)	37(2)	Proposed Amendment: (2) Every registered person who has been communicated the details under sub-section (3) of section 38 or the details pertaining to inward supplies of Input Service Distributor under sub-section (4) of section 38, shall either accept or reject the details so communicated, on or before the seventeenth day, but not before the fifteenth day, of the month succeeding the tax period and the details furnished by him under sub-section (1) shall stand amended accordingly.	Omitted	In the absence of originally perceived two way matching concept, this section in any way has become redundant and thus omitted.
100(c) (i) & 100(c)(ii)	37(3)	Proposed Amendment: (3) Any registered person, who has furnished the details under sub-section (1) for any tax period and which have remained unmatched under section 42 or section 43 , shall, upon discovery of any error or omission therein, rectify such error or omission in such manner as may be prescribed, and shall pay the tax and interest, if any, in case there is a short payment of tax on account of such error or omission, in the return to be furnished for such tax period:	Omitted	Section 42 and 43 has been proposed to be done away with and accordingly a parity has been brought in.
100(d)	37(4)	Proposed Amendment for insertion of a new sub-section: “(4) A registered person shall not be allowed to furnish the details of outward supplies under sub-section (1) for a tax period, if the details of outward supplies for any of the previous tax periods has not been furnished by him: Provided that the Government may, on the recommendations of the Council, by notification, subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be specified therein, allow a registered person or a class of registered persons to furnish the details of outward supplies under sub-section (1), even if he has not furnished the details of outward supplies for one or more previous tax periods.”.	Inserted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ It appears that Government is inclined to ensure sequential filing of Form GSTR-1 as the details of outward supplies cannot furnished for a later period without furnishing for earlier period; ➤ GSTN portal is in anyway blocking furnishing of details for the later period without any legal back up which has now been provided for; ➤ Sequential filing of Form GSTR-1 will help the recipient taxpayers to claim input tax credit.

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104(a)	39(5)	<p>Proposed Amendment: (5) Every registered non-resident taxable person shall, for every calendar month or part thereof, furnish, in such form and manner as may be prescribed, a return, electronically, within twenty thirteen days after the end of a calendar month or within seven days after the last day of the period of registration specified under sub-section (1) of section 27, whichever is earlier.</p>	Substituted	
104(b)	First proviso to section 39(7)	<p>Existing Provision: Provided that every registered person furnishing return under the proviso to sub-section (1) shall pay to the Government, the tax due taking into account inward and outward supplies of goods or services or both, input tax credit availed, tax payable and such other particulars during a month, in such form and manner, and within such time, as may be prescribed:</p> <p>Proposed Amendment: “Provided that every registered person furnishing return under the proviso to sub-section (1) shall pay to the Government, in such form and manner, and within such time, as may be prescribed,— (a) an amount equal to the tax due taking into account inward and outward supplies of goods or services or both, input tax credit availed, tax payable and such other particulars during a month; or (b) in lieu of the amount referred to in clause (a), an amount determined in such manner and subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be prescribed.”;</p>	Substituted	



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104(c)(i)	39(9)	<p>Proposed Amendment: (9) Subject to the provisions of sections 37 and 38, if Where any registered person after furnishing a return under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) or sub-section (3) or subsection (4) or sub-section (5) discovers any omission or incorrect particulars therein, other than as a result of scrutiny, audit, inspection or enforcement activity by the tax authorities, he shall rectify such omission or incorrect particulars in the return to be furnished for the month or quarter during which such omission or incorrect particulars are noticed, subject to payment of interest under this Act:</p>	Substituted	
104(d)	39(10)	<p>Proposed Amendment: (10) A registered person shall not be allowed to furnish a return for a tax period if the return for any of the previous tax periods has not been furnished by him or the details of outward supplies under sub-section (1) of section 37 for the said tax period has not been furnished by him:</p> <p>Provided that the Government may, on the recommendations of the Council, by notification, subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be specified therein, allow a registered person or a class of registered persons to furnish the return, even if he has not furnished the returns for one or more previous tax periods or has not furnished the details of outward supplies under sub-section (1) of section 37 for the said tax period.”.</p>	Substituted	If Form GSTR-1 has not been filed by a taxpayer, Form GSTR-3B cannot be filed.

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105	41	<p>Existing Provision:</p> <p>Claim of input tax credit and provisional acceptance thereof.— (1) Every registered person shall, subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be prescribed, be entitled to take the credit of eligible input tax, as self-assessed, in his return and such amount shall be credited on a provisional basis to his electronic credit ledger.</p> <p>(2) The credit referred to in sub-section (1) shall be utilised only for payment of self-assessed output tax as per the return referred to in the said sub-section.</p> <p>Proposed Amendment:</p> <p>Availment of input tax credit.</p> <p>(1) Every registered person shall, subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be prescribed, be entitled to avail the credit of eligible input tax, as self-assessed, in his return and such amount shall be credited to his electronic credit ledger.</p> <p>(2) The credit of input tax availed by a registered person under sub-section (1) in respect of such supplies of goods or services or both, the tax payable whereon has not been paid by the supplier, shall be reversed along with applicable interest, by the said person in such manner as may be prescribed:</p> <p>Provided that where the said supplier makes payment of the tax payable in respect of the aforesaid supplies, the said registered person may re-avail the amount of credit reversed by him in such manner as may be prescribed.”</p>	Substituted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Pending Form GSTR – 2 and Form GSTR – 3 becoming operational, matching of invoices as originally envisaged, input tax credit was claimed on a provisional basis. ➤ Filing of Form GSTR – 2 and Form GSTR – 3 has been proposed to be done away with. Hence, input tax credit will be claimed as self-assessed. ➤ Recipient taxpayer to reverse input tax credit (ITC) along with interest when the supplier taxpayer (vendor) has not paid tax. ➤ Input tax credit (ITC) may be re-availed when the unpaid tax in question has been paid by the supplier; ➤ No time limit has been prescribed to re-avail ITC.



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106	42, 43 and 43A	<p>Section 42: Matching, reversal and reclaim of input tax credit.—</p> <p>Section 43: Matching, reversal and reclaim of reduction in output tax liability.—</p> <p>Section 43A:-</p>	Omitted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Government has scrapped Form GSTR – 2 and Form GSTR - 3 even without implementing them; ➤ Consequent to the above, original concept of matching invoices through Form GSTR – 2 and Form GSTR – 3 has been proposed to be done away with; ➤ All the three sections have become redundant and thus, proposed to be omitted.
107 (a), (b) and (c)	47(1)	<p>Proposed Amendment:</p> <p>(1) Any registered person who fails to furnish the details of outward or inward supplies required under section 37 or section 38 or returns required under section 39 or section 45 or section 52 by the due date shall pay a late fee of one hundred rupees for every day during which such failure continues subject to a maximum amount of five thousand rupees.</p>	<p>Clause (a) omitted</p> <p>Clause (b) omitted, and</p> <p>Clause (c) inserted.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Changes proposed vide clause (a) or clause (b) are consequential, while late fees has been proposed for delayed filing of TCS return u/s 52.
109(a)	49(2)	<p>Proposed Amendment:</p> <p>(2) The input tax credit as self-assessed in the return of a registered person shall be credited to his electronic credit ledger, in accordance with section 41 or section 43A, to be maintained in such manner as may be prescribed.</p>	Omitted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Omission of section 43A is consequential effect.

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109(c)	49(10)	<p>Existing Provision: (10) A registered person may, on the common portal, transfer any amount of tax, interest, penalty, fee or any other amount available in the electronic cash ledger under this Act, to the electronic cash ledger for integrated tax, central tax, State tax, Union territory tax or cess, in such form and manner and subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be prescribed and such transfer shall be deemed to be a refund from the electronic cash ledger under this Act.</p> <p>Proposed Amendment: (10) A registered person may, on the common portal, transfer any amount of tax, interest, penalty, fee or any other amount available in the electronic cash ledger under this Act, to the electronic cash ledger for,—</p> <p>(a) integrated tax, central tax, State tax, Union territory tax or cess; or</p> <p>(b) integrated tax or central tax of a distinct person as specified in sub-section (4) or, as the case may be, sub-section (5) of section 25,</p> <p>in such form and manner and subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be prescribed and such transfer shall be deemed to be a refund from the electronic cash ledger under this Act:</p> <p>Provided that no such transfer under clause (b) shall be allowed if the said registered person has any unpaid liability in his electronic liability register.</p>	Substituted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Fund transfer from electronic cash ledger; ➤ Fund transfer to distinct person (within same PAN); ➤ Provided there is no liability outstanding in the electronic credit ledger; ➤ Form and manner to be specified.



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109(d)	49(12)	<p>Proposed Amendment:</p> <p>(12) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, the Government may, on the recommendations of the Council, subject to such conditions and restrictions, specify such maximum proportion of output tax liability under this Act or under the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 which may be discharged through the electronic credit ledger by a registered person or a class of registered persons, as may be prescribed.</p>	Inserted	<p>Existing Restrictions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The Commissioner has already the power to block debit to electronic credit ledger for conditions specified therein vide Rule 86A of the CGST Rules, 2017; ➤ Restriction to utilise balance available in electronic credit ledger (ECL) towards discharging output tax liability for more than 99% of such liability for the conditions specified in Rule 86B; <p>Proposed Restrictions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Government has been empowered to bring in more restrictions, specify conditions, for such proportion of outward tax liability to be discharged through electronic credit ledger for such specified class of registered persons.
110	50(3)	<p>Existing Provision:</p> <p>(3) A taxable person who makes an undue or excess claim of input tax credit under sub-section (10) of section 42 or undue or excess reduction in output tax liability under sub-section (10) of section 43, shall pay interest on such undue or excess claim or on such undue or excess reduction, as the case may be, at such rate not exceeding twenty-four per cent., as may be notified by the Government on the recommendations of the Council.</p>	Substituted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Retrospective amendment has been proposed w.e.f 01.07.2017; ➤ Recommendation of GST Council in its 45th meeting was accepted and change has been brought in accordingly which stated, interest to be charged only in respect of net cash liability, section 50(3) to be amended w.e.f 01.07.2017, at a rate of 18%, on “ineligible ITC availed and utilised” and not on “ineligible ITC availed”. ➤ A strict interpretation of section 73(1) and section 74(1), to be read with section 50(3), provides recovery of interest for “where input tax credit has been wrongly availed or utilised” at a rate of 24%.



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		<p>Proposed Amendment: (3) Where the input tax credit has been wrongly availed and utilised, the registered person shall pay interest on such input tax credit wrongly availed and utilised, at such rate not exceeding twenty-four per cent. as may be notified by the Government, on the recommendations of the Council, and the interest shall be calculated, in such manner as may be prescribed.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Changes in rate of interest under section 50(3) has also been proposed in clause no. 115, clause no. 118 and clause no. 121 of the Finance Bill 2022 as well. ➤ Going forward, interest will be paid at 18% on interest wrongly availed and utilised.
112(a)	Proviso to 54(1)	<p>Amendment Proposed: Provided that a registered person, claiming refund of any balance in the electronic cash ledger in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (6) of section 49, may claim such refund in the return furnished under section 39 in such such form and manner as may be prescribed.</p>	Substituted	Form to be notified.
112(b)	54(2)	<p>Amendment Proposed: (2) A specialised agency of the United Nations Organisation or any Multilateral Financial Institution and Organisation notified under the United Nations (Privileges and Immunities) Act, 1947, Consulate or Embassy of foreign countries or any other person or class of persons, as notified under section 55, entitled to a refund of tax paid by it on inward supplies of goods or services or both, may make an application for such refund, in such form and manner as may be prescribed, before the expiry of six months two years from the last day of the quarter in which such supply was received.</p>		Time limit has been extended to bring parity.



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114(1)	146	<p>Amendment Proposed:</p> <p>Notification No. 9/2018 – Central Tax dated 23rd January, 2018 which was deemed to come into force w.e.f 16.01.2018, has been proposed to be amended retrospectively vide Fifth Schedule to the Finance Bill, 2022, and shall be deemed to have amended effective from 22.06.2017.</p>	Amendment	<p>Impact of amendment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The followings have deemed to have been in force w.e.f 22.06.2017: ➤ www.gst.gov.in as the Common Goods and Services Tax Electronic Portal for different specified functions; ➤ www.ewaybillgst.gov.in as the Common Goods and Services Tax Electronic Portal for furnishing electronic way bill;
116(1) & (2)	9(1)	<p>Amendment Proposed:</p> <p>No central tax in respect of supply of unintended waste generated during production of fish meal (falling under heading 2301), except for fish oil, during the period 01.07.2017 to 30.09.2019;</p> <p>No refund of tax collected which otherwise should not have been collected, shall be made.</p>	Amendment	Original Notification is 01/2017 – Central Tax (Rate) dated 28.06.2017, and rate of tax prescribed was CGST 2.5% plus SGST 2.5%.
117(1) & (2)	7(2)	<p>Amendment Proposed:</p> <p>Retrospective amendment has been proposed for an entry which was notified vide Notification No. 25/2019 – Central Tax (Rate) dated 30.09.2019, such that, the entry shall be deemed to have, and always to have, for all purposes, come into force on and from the first day of July, 2017. The entry is as follows:</p> <p>Service by way of grant of alcoholic liquor licence, against consideration in the form of licence fee or application fee or by whatever name is called, shall be treated as neither supply of goods nor supply of services.</p>	Amendment	<p>Impact of amendment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The notification was issued to implement recommendation of the 26th GST Council meeting held on 10th March, 2018; <p>Query:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Whether the licence fee or application fee paid for liquor licence, is a no supply or exempt supply? ➤ The answer to the above will have an impact.

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