



CGST & SGST Analysis :

Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
CHAPTER I : PRELIMINARY : Definitions						
1(1)	Short title, extent & commencement	(1) This Act may be called the Central / State Goods and Services Tax Act, 2016. (2) It extends to the whole of India / State's name. (3) It shall come into force on such date as the Central or a State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint in this behalf: 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.	1(1)	Short title, extent & commencement	(1) This Act may be called the Central / State Goods and Services Tax Act, 2016. (2) It extends to the whole of India / State's name. (3) It shall come into force on such date as the Central or a State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint in this behalf: 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.	No Change
2(1)	Actionable claim	"actionable claim" shall have the meaning assigned to it in section 3 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882	2(1)	Actionable claim	shall have the meaning assigned to it in section 3 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 (4 of 1882).	No Change in the definition. First time, Actionable claim has been included in the definition of "Goods" and Tax Net.
2(2)	address of delivery	means the address of the recipient of goods and/or services indicated on the tax invoice issued by a	2(2)	address of delivery	means the address of the recipient of goods and/or services indicated on the tax invoice issued by a taxable person for delivery of	No Change.



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		taxable person for delivery of such goods and/or services			such goods and/or services	
2(3)	address on record	means the address of the recipient as available in the records of the supplier;	2(3)	address on record	means the address of the recipient as available in the records of the supplier;	No Change
2(4)	Adjudicating Authority	“adjudicating authority” means any authority competent to pass any order or decision under this Act, but does not include the Board, the First Appellate Authority and the Appellate Tribunal;	2(4)	Adjudicating Authority	means any authority competent to pass any order or (4) decision under this Act, but does not include the Board, the Revisional Authority, Authority for Advance Ruling, Appellate Authority for Advance Ruling, the First Appellate Authority and the Appellate Tribunal;	Adjudicating Authority exclusions extended to RA, AAR, Appellate Authority for AR. It means the Revisional Authority will not be quasi-judicial authority for adjudicating.
2(5)	Agent	“agent” means a person who carries on the business of supply or receipt of goods and/or services on behalf of another, whether disclosed or not and includes a factor, broker, commission agent, arhatia, del credere agent, intermediary or an auctioneer or any other mercantile agent, by whatever name called, and whether of the same description as hereinbefore mentioned or not;	2(5)	Agent	means a person, including a factor, broker, commission agent, <i>arhatia</i> , <i>del credere</i> agent, an auctioneer or any other mercantile agent, by whatever name called, who carries on the business of supply or receipt of goods or services on behalf of another, whether disclosed or not;	Agent will not include an intermediary.



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2(6)	Aggregate turnover	<p>“aggregate turnover” means the aggregate value of all taxable and non-taxable supplies, exempt supplies and exports of goods and/or services of a person having the same PAN, to be computed on all India basis and excludes taxes, if any, charged under the CGST Act, SGST Act and the IGST Act, as the case may be;</p> <p>Explanation.- Aggregate turnover does not include the value of supplies on which tax is levied on reverse charge basis and the value of inward supplies.</p>	2(6)	Aggregate turnover	<p>means the aggregate value of all taxable supplies, exempt supplies and exports of goods and/or services of a person having the same PAN, to be computed on all India basis and excludes taxes, if any, charged under the CGST Act, SGST Act and the IGST Act, as the case may be;</p> <p><i>Explanation.-</i> Aggregate turnover does not include the value of inward supplies on which tax is payable by a person on reverse charge basis under sub-section (3) of Section 8 and the value of inward supplies.</p>	Aggregate Turnover will not include non-taxable supplies and hence while computing the threshold limit turnover of non-taxable supplies.
2(7)	Agriculture	<p>agriculture means with all its grammatical variations and cognate expressions, includes floriculture, horticulture, sericulture, the raising of crops, grass or garden produce and also grazing, but does not include dairy farming, poultry farming, stock breeding, the mere cutting of wood or grass, gathering</p>	2(7)	Agriculture	<p>With all its grammatical variations and cognate expressions, includes floriculture, horticulture, sericulture, the raising of crops, grass or garden produce and also grazing, but does not include dairy farming, poultry farming, stock breeding, the mere cutting of wood or grass, gathering of fruit, raising of man-made forest or rearing of seedlings or plants;</p>	No Change



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Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		of fruit, raising of man-made forest or rearing of seedlings or plants; Explanation.– For the purpose of this clause, the expression ‘forest’ means the forest to which the Indian Forest Act, 1927 applies.			Explanation.– For the purpose of this clause, the expression ‘forest’ means the forest to which the Indian Forest Act, 1927 (XVI of 1927) applies.	
2(8)	Agriculturist	means a person who cultivates land personally, for the purpose of agriculture;	2(8)	Agriculturist	means a person who cultivates land personally, for the purpose of agriculture;	No Change
2(9)	Appellate Tribunal	means the National Goods and Services Tax Appellate Tribunal constituted under section 81	2(9)	Appellate Tribunal	means the National Goods and Services Tax Appellate Tribunal constituted under section 100 ;	No Change
2(10)	Appointed day	means the date on which section 1 of this Act comes into effect;	2(10)	Appointed day	means the date on which section 1 of this Act comes into effect;	No Change
2(11)	“appropriate Government	means the Central Government in case of the IGST and the CGST, and the State Government in case of the SGST	2(11)	“appropriate Government	means the Central Government in case of the IGST and the CGST, and the State Government in case of the SGST	No Change
2(12)	assessment”	means determination of tax liability under this Act and includes self-assessment, re-assessment, provisional assessment, summary assessment and best judgement assessment	2(12)	assessment”	means determination of tax liability under this Act and includes self-assessment, re-assessment, provisional assessment, summary assessment and best judgement assessment	No Change



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2(13)	Associated Enterprise	"associated enterprise" shall have the meaning assigned to it in section 92A of the Income Tax Act, 1961	2(13)	Associated Enterprise	shall have the meaning assigned to it in section 92A of the Income Tax Act, 1961(43 of 1961);	No Change
2(14)	Audit	"audit" means detailed examination of records, returns and other documents maintained or furnished by the taxable person under this Act or rules made thereunder or under any other law for the time being in force to verify, inter alia, the correctness of turnover declared, taxes paid, refund claimed and input tax credit availed, and to assess his compliance with the provisions of this Act or rules made thereunder;	2(14)	Audit	means examination of records, returns and other documents maintained or furnished by the taxable person under this Act or rules made thereunder or under any other law for the time being in force to verify, inter alia, the correctness of turnover declared, taxes paid, refund claimed and input tax credit availed, and to assess his compliance with the provisions of this Act or rules made thereunder;	The words "detailed" has been excluded from the definition of the Audit.
2(15)	Authorized Bank	"authorized bank" shall mean a bank or a branch of a bank authorised by the Government to collect the tax or any other amount payable to the appropriate government under this Act;"authorized bank" shall mean a bank or a branch of a bank authorised by the Government to collect the	2(15)	Authorized Bank	shall mean a bank or a branch of a bank authorized by the appropriate Government to collect the tax or any other amount payable to the appropriate government under this Act;	No Change



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		tax or any other amount payable to the appropriate government under this Act				
2(16)	Board	Board means the Central Board of Excise and Customs constituted under the Central Boards of Revenue Act, 1963	2(16)	Board	means the Central Board of Excise and Customs constituted under the Central Boards of Revenue Act, 1963 (54 of 1963);	No Change
2(17)	Business	(17) "business" includes – (a) any trade, commerce, manufacture, profession, vocation or any other similar activity, whether or not it is for a pecuniary benefit; (b) any transaction in connection with or incidental or ancillary to (a) above; (c) any transaction in the nature of (a) above, whether or not there is volume, frequency, continuity or regularity of such transaction; (d) supply or acquisition of goods including capital assets and services in connection with commencement or closure of business; (e) provision by a club, association, society, or any	2(17)	Business	includes – (a) any trade, commerce, manufacture, profession, vocation or any other similar activity, whether or not it is for a pecuniary benefit; (b) any activity or transaction in connection with or incidental or ancillary to (a) above; (c) any activity or transaction in the nature of (a) above, whether or not there is volume, frequency, continuity or regularity of such transaction; (d) supply or acquisition of goods including capital assets and services in connection with commencement or closure of business; (e) provision by a club, association, society, or any such body (for a subscription or any	Business will also include any activity ancillary to the business. Any activity or transaction undertaken by the Central Government, a State Government or any local authority in which they are engaged as public authorities shall be deemed to be business.



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		such body (for a subscription or any other consideration) of the facilities or benefits to its members, as the case may be; (f) admission, for a consideration, of persons to any premises; and (g) services supplied by a person as the holder of an office which has been accepted by him in the course or furtherance of his trade, profession or vocation;			other consideration) of the facilities or benefits to its members, as the case may be; (f) admission, for a consideration, of persons to any premises; and services supplied by a person as the holder of an office which has been accepted by him in the course or furtherance of his trade, profession or vocation; Explanation.- Any activity or transaction undertaken by the Central Government, a State Government or any local authority in which they are engaged as public authorities shall be deemed to be business.	
2(18)	Business Vertical	“business vertical” shall have the meaning assigned to a ‘business segment’ in Accounting Standard 17 issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India;	2(18)	Business Vertical	means a distinguishable component of an enterprise that is engaged in supplying an individual product or service or a group of related products or services and that is subject to risks and returns that are different from those of other business verticals; <i>Explanation:</i> Factors that should be considered in determining whether products or services are related include:	Provisions of AS 17 is incorporated in the definition itself as AS will be phased out after introduction of Ind AS. Therefore the provisions of GST law will not be affected even after phasing out the current AS's.



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					(a) the nature of the products or services; (b) the nature of the production processes; (c) the type or class of customers for the products or services; (d) the methods used to distribute the products or provide the services; and (e) if applicable, the nature of the regulatory environment, for example, banking, insurance, or public utilities.	
2(19)	Capital Assets	"capital assets' shall have the meaning as assigned to it in the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) but the said expression shall not include jewellery held for personal use or property not connected with the business		Deleted		Capital Asset definition has been removed so as to exclude from the definition of the business as well as applicability of GST in case of take over or use for personal use.
2(20)	Capital goods	"capital goods" means: - (A) the following goods, namely:- (i) all goods falling within Chapter 82, Chapter 84, Chapter 85, Chapter 90, heading 6805, grinding wheels and the like, and parts thereof falling under heading 6804 of the	2(19)	Capital goods	means goods, the value of which is capitalised in the books of accounts of the person claiming the credit and which are used or intended to be used in the course or furtherance of business;	Goods which are capitalized in the books of accounts of the person claiming the credit and which are used or intended to be used in the course or furtherance of business will be capital goods. Consequently no restriction of Chapter heading for availing ITC credit of capital goods



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		Schedule to this Act; (ii) pollution control equipment; (iii) components, spares and accessories of the goods specified at (i) and (ii); (iv) moulds and dies, jigs and fixtures; (v) refractories and refractory materials; (vi) tubes and pipes and fittings thereof; (vii) storage tank; and (viii) motor vehicles other than those falling under tariff headings 8702, 8703, 8704, 8711 and their chassis but including dumpers and tippers used- (1) at the place of business for supply of goods; or (2) outside the place of business for generation of electricity for captive use at the place of business; or (3) for supply of services, (B) motor vehicle designed for transportation of goods including their chassis registered in the name of the supplier of service,				



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		<p>when used for (i) supplying the service of renting of such motor vehicle; or (ii) transportation of inputs and capital goods used for supply of service; or (iii) supply of courier agency service; (B) motor vehicle designed for transportation of goods including their chassis registered in the name of the supplier of service, when used for (i) supplying the service of renting of such motor vehicle; or (ii) transportation of inputs and capital goods used for supply of service; or (iii) supply of courier agency service; (C) motor vehicle designed to carry passengers including their chassis, registered in the name of the supplier of service, when used for supplying the service of- (i) transportation of passengers; or (ii) renting of such motor vehicle; or</p>				



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		(iii) imparting motor driving skills; (D) Components, spares and accessories of motor vehicles which are capital goods for the taxable person.				
2(21)	casual taxable person	means a person who occasionally undertakes transactions involving supply of goods and/or services in the course or furtherance of business whether as principal, agent or in any other capacity, in a taxable territory where he has no fixed place of business		casual taxable person	means a person who occasionally undertakes transactions involving supply of goods and/or services in the course or furtherance of business whether as principal, agent or in any other capacity, in a taxable territory where he has no fixed place of business	No Change
2(22)	CGST	means the tax levied under the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2016	2(21)	CGST	means the tax levied under the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2016	No Change
2(23)	chartered Accountant	means a chartered accountant within the meaning of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949 (38 of 1949)	2(22)	chartered Accountant	means a chartered accountant within the meaning of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949 (38 of 1949)	No Change
2(24)	Commissioner	"Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Central Goods and Services Tax /Commissioner of State Goods and Services Tax appointed under section 4	2(23)	Commissioner	means the Commissioner of Central Goods and Services Tax / Commissioner of State Goods and Services Tax and includes Principal Commissioner of Central Goods and Services Tax / Principal	Commissioner will include Principal Commissioner of Central Goods and Services Tax /Chief Commissioner of State Goods and Services Tax.



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		of the Central/State Goods and Services Tax Act, 2016			Commissioner of State Goods and Services Tax / Chief Commissioner of State Goods and Services Tax appointed under section 4 of the Central/State Goods and Services Tax Act, 2016;	
2(25)	common portal	means the common GST electronic portal approved by the Central Government and State Governments, on the recommendation of the Council, for the specified purposes, as may be notified under this Act;		common portal	means the common GST electronic portal approved by the Central Government and State Governments, on the recommendation of the Council, for the specified purposes, as may be notified under this Act;	No Change
2(26)	company secretary	means a company secretary within the meaning of the Company Secretaries Act, 1980 (56 of 1980);		company secretary	means a company secretary within the meaning of the Company Secretaries Act, 1980 (56 of 1980);	No Change
		New Clause	2(25)	Common Working Days	in respect of a State shall mean such days in succession which are not declared as a gazetted holiday by the Central Government or the concerned State Government;	Common working days defined
2(27)	Composite Supply	Composite Supply means a supply consisting of - (a) two or more goods; (b) two or more services; or (c) a combination of goods and services provided in the course or	2(27)	Composite Supply	means a supply made by a taxable person to a recipient comprising two or more supplies of goods or services, or any combination thereof, which are naturally bundled and supplied in conjunction with each other in the	No GST will be payable by recipient when freight is charged separately but it would be paid by the supplier if it is covered under Reverse Charge.



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Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		furtherance of business, whether or not the same can be segregated;			ordinary course of business, one of which is a principal supply; Illustration: Where goods are packed and transported with insurance, the supply of goods, packing materials, transport and insurance is a composite supply and supply of goods is the principal supply.	
2(28)	consideration	"consideration" in relation to the supply of goods and/or services to any person, includes (a) any payment made or to be made, whether in money or otherwise, in respect of, in response to, or for the inducement of, the supply of goods and/or services, whether by the said person or by any other person; (b) the monetary value of any act or forbearance, whether or not voluntary, in respect of, in response to, or for the inducement of, the supply of goods and/or services, whether by the said person	2(28)	Consideration	in relation to the supply of goods or services includes (a) any payment made or to be made, whether in money or otherwise, in respect of, in response to, or for the inducement of, the supply of goods or services, whether by the recipient or by any other person but shall not include any subsidy given by the Central Government or a State Government; (b) the monetary value of any act or forbearance, whether or not voluntary, in respect of, in response to, or for the inducement of, the supply of goods or services, whether by the recipient or by any other person but shall not include any subsidy given by the Central Government or a State Government: PROVIDED that a deposit, whether	consideration shall not include any subsidy given by the Central Government or a State Government



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		or by any other person: Provided that a deposit, whether refundable or not, given in respect of the supply of goods and/or services shall not be considered as payment made			refundable or not, given in respect of the supply of goods or services shall not be considered as payment made for the supply unless the supplier applies the deposit as consideration for the supply;	
2(29)	continuous journey	means a journey for which a single or more than one ticket or invoice is issued at the same time, either by a single supplier of service or through an agent acting on behalf of more than one supplier of service, and which involves no stop over between any of the legs of the journey for which one or more separate tickets or invoices are issued; Explanation.- For the purposes of this clause, 'stopover' means a place where a passenger can disembark either to transfer to another conveyance or break his journey for a certain period in order to resume it at a later point of time		continuous journey	means a journey for which a single or more than one ticket or invoice is issued at the same time, either by a single supplier of service or through an agent acting on behalf of more than one supplier of service, and which involves no stop over between any of the legs of the journey for which one or more separate tickets or invoices are issued; Explanation.- For the purposes of this clause, 'stopover' means a place where a passenger can disembark either to transfer to another conveyance or break his journey for a certain period in order to resume it at a later point of time	No Change



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Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
2(30)	continuous supply of goods	means a supply of goods which is provided, or agreed to be provided, continuously or on recurrent basis, under a contract, whether or not by means of a wire, cable, pipeline or other conduit, and for which the supplier invoices the recipient on a regular or periodic basis		continuous supply of goods	means a supply of goods which is provided, or agreed to be provided, continuously or on recurrent basis, under a contract, whether or not by means of a wire, cable, pipeline or other conduit, and for which the supplier invoices the recipient on a regular or periodic basis	No Change
2(31)	continuous supply of services	means a supply of services which is provided, or agreed to be provided, continuously or on recurrent basis, under a contract, for a period exceeding three months with periodic payment obligations and includes supply of such service as the Central or a State Government may, whether or not subject to any condition, by notification, specify		continuous supply of services	means a supply of services which is provided, or agreed to be provided, continuously or on recurrent basis, under a contract, for a period exceeding three months with periodic payment obligations and includes supply of such service as the Central or a State Government may, whether or not subject to any condition, by notification, specify	No Change
2(32)	conveyance”	includes a vessel, aircraft and a vehicle		conveyance”	includes a vessel, aircraft and a vehicle	No Change
2(33)	cost accountant	means a cost accountant within the meaning of the Cost and Works Accountants Act, 1959 (23 of 1959);		cost accountant	means a cost accountant within the meaning of the Cost and Works Accountants Act, 1959 (23 of 1959);	No Change



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Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	Impact Analysis
2(34)	Council	means the Goods and Services Tax Council established under Article 279A of the Constitution		Council	means the Goods and Services Tax Council established under Article 279A of the Constitution	No Change
2(35)	credit note	“credit note” means a document issued by a taxable person as referred to in sub-section (1) of section 24;	2(35)	credit note	means a document issued by a taxable person as referred to in sub-section (1) of section 31;	No Change
2(36)	debit note	“debit note” means a document issued by a taxable person as referred to in sub-section (2) of section 24	2(36)	debit note	means a document issued by a taxable person as referred to in sub-section (3) of section 31;	No Change
2(37)	deemed exports	as notified by the Central Government/State Government on the recommendation of the Council, refer to those transactions in which the goods supplied do not leave India, and payment for such supplies is received either in Indian Rupees or in convertible foreign exchange;		deemed exports	as notified by the Central Government/State Government on the recommendation of the Council, refer to those transactions in which the goods supplied do not leave India, and payment for such supplies is received either in Indian Rupees or in convertible foreign exchange;	No Change
2(38)	document	includes written or printed record of any sort and electronic record as defined in the Information Technology		document	includes written or printed record of any sort and electronic record as defined in the Information Technology Act, 2000 [21 of 2000];	No Change



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		Act, 2000 [21 of 2000];				
2(39)	earlier law	means any of the following laws, that is to say, (a) . . . (b) . . . (c) . . . as amended from time to time and includes enactments which have validated anything done or omitted to be done under any of the above mentioned laws and also any law repealed by the earlier laws but continued in force under any provisions of the above enumerated laws;		earlier law	means any of the following laws, that is to say, (a) . . . (b) . . . (c) . . . as amended from time to time and includes enactments which have validated anything done or omitted to be done under any of the above mentioned laws and also any law repealed by the earlier laws but continued in force under any provisions of the above enumerated laws;	No Change
2(40)	Electronic cash ledger	“electronic cash ledger” means the cash ledger in electronic form maintained at the common portal for each registered taxable person in the manner as may be prescribed in this behalf	2(40)	Electronic cash ledger	means the electronic cash ledger referred to in sub-section (1) of section 44;	no change
		New Clause	2(41)	electronic commerce	means supply of goods and/or services including digital products over digital or electronic network;	newly introduced due to increase in ecommerce market



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		New Clause	2(42)	electronic commerce operator	means any person who owns, operates or manages digital or electronic facility or platform for electronic commerce	newly introduced
2(41)	Electronic credit ledger	“electronic credit ledger” means t0068e input tax credit ledger in electronic form maintained at the common portal for each registered taxable person in the manner as may be prescribed in this behalf;	2(43)	Electronic credit ledger	means the electronic credit ledger referred to in sub-section (2) of section 44;	NO Change
2(42)	exempt supply	"Exempt Supply" means supply of any goods and/or services which are not taxable under this Act and includes such supply of goods and/or services which are specified in Schedule . . . of the Act or which may be exempt from tax under section 10;	2(44)	exempt supply	means supply of any goods and/or services which are not taxable under this Act and includes such supply of goods and/or services which attract nil rate of tax or which may be exempt from tax under section 11 ;	NIL rate of tax will be exempt supplies for the purpose of this act.
2(43)	Export of Goods	“export of goods” with its grammatical variations and cognate expressions, means taking out of India to a place outside India				Transferred to IGST
2(43)	Export of Services	“Export of Service” : the supply of any service shall be treated as “export of service” when				Transferred to IGST



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		(a) the supplier of service is located in India, (b) the recipient of service is located outside India, (c) the place of supply of service is outside India, (d) the payment for such service has been received by the supplier of service in convertible foreign exchange, and (e) the supplier of service and recipient of service are not merely establishments of a distinct person; Explanation.- For the purposes of clause (e), an establishment of a person in India and any of his other establishment outside India shall be treated as establishments of distinct persons.				
2(45)	First Appellate Authority	“First Appellate Authority” means an authority referred to in section 79;	2(45)	First Appellate Authority	means an authority referred to in section 98 ;	No Change
		New Clause	2(46)	First Stage Dealer	means a dealer, who purchases the goods directly from,- (i) the manufacturer under the cover of an invoice issued in terms	first stage dealer defined for transitional provisions



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					of the provisions of Central Excise Rules, 2002 or from the depot of the said manufacturer, or from premises of the consignment agent of the said manufacturer or from where the goods are sold by or on behalf of the said manufacturer, under cover of an invoice; or (ii) an importer or from the depot of an importer or from the premises of the consignment agent of the importer, under cover of an invoice;	
2(46)	fixed establishment	means a place (other than the place of business) which is characterised by a sufficient degree of permanence and suitable structure in terms of human and technical resources to supply services, or to receive and use services for its own needs;		fixed establishment	means a place (other than the place of business) which is characterised by a sufficient degree of permanence and suitable structure in terms of human and technical resources to supply services, or to receive and use services for its own needs;	No Change
2(47)	fund	“fund” means the Consumer Welfare Fund established under section 40;	2(48)	fund	means the Consumer Welfare Fund established under section 51;	No Change



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Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	Impact Analysis
2(48)	goods	<p>“goods” means every kind of movable property other than actionable claim and money but includes securities, growing crops, grass and things attached to or forming part of the land which are agreed to be severed before supply or under the contract of supply;</p> <p>Explanation.– For the purpose of this clause, the term ‘moveable property’ shall not include any intangible property.</p>	2(49)	goods	<p>means every kind of movable property other than money and securities but includes actionable claim, growing crops, grass and things attached to or forming part of the land which are agreed to be severed before supply or under a contract of supply;</p>	<p>goods will now include actionable claim, intangible property and exclude securities in other words Shares / debenture / Mutual Funds etc has been excluded from GST and transaction in these will not be subjected to GST. Similarly actionable claim will be included in Goods instead of services earlier.</p> <p>Intangible property has been included in Goods since it has been specifically excluded from services.</p>
2(49)	“government	<p>means Central Government and its departments, a State Government and its departments and a Union territory and its departments, but shall not include any entity, whether created by a statute or otherwise, the accounts of which are not required to be kept in accordance with Article 150 of the Constitution or the rules</p>		“government	<p>means Central Government and its departments, a State Government and its departments and a Union territory and its departments, but shall not include any entity, whether created by a statute or otherwise, the accounts of which are not required to be kept in accordance with Article 150 of the Constitution or the rules made thereunder</p>	No Change



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		made thereunder				
2(50)	IGST”	means the tax levied under the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2016;		IGST”	means the tax levied under the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2016;	No Change
2(51)	Import of goods	“import of goods” with its grammatical variations and cognate expressions, means bringing into India from a place outside India;				Shifted to IGST Law
2(52)	Import of services	“import of service” the supply of any service shall be treated as an “import of service” if, (a) the supplier of service is located outside India, (b) the recipient of service is located in India, (c) the place of supply of service is in India, and (d) the supplier of service and the recipient of service are not merely establishments of a distinct person; Explanation 1.- An establishment of a person in India and any of his other establishment outside India shall be treated as establishments of distinct persons.				Shifted to IGST Law



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		Explanation 2.- A person carrying on a business through a branch or agency or representational office in any territory shall be treated as having an establishment in that territory.				
2(53)	India	means,- (a) the territory of the Union as referred to in clauses (2) and (3) of Article 1 of the Constitution; (b) its territorial waters, continental shelf, exclusive economic zone or any other maritime zone as defined in the Territorial Waters, Continental Shelf, Exclusive Economic Zone and other Maritime Zones Act, 1976 (80 of 1976); (c) the seabed and the subsoil underlying the territorial waters; (d) the air space above its territory and territorial waters; and (e) the installations, structures and vessels		India	means,- (a) the territory of the Union as referred to in clauses (2) and (3) of Article 1 of the Constitution; (b) its territorial waters, continental shelf, exclusive economic zone or any other maritime zone as defined in the Territorial Waters, Continental Shelf, Exclusive Economic Zone and other Maritime Zones Act, 1976 (80 of 1976); (c) the seabed and the subsoil underlying the territorial waters; (d) the air space above its territory and territorial waters; and (e) the installations, structures and vessels located in the continental shelf of India and the exclusive economic zone of India, for the purposes of prospecting or extraction or production of mineral oil and natural gas and supply thereof;	No Change



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	Impact Analysis
		located in the continental shelf of India and the exclusive economic zone of India, for the purposes of prospecting or extraction or production of mineral oil and natural gas and supply thereof;				
2(54)	Input	“input” means any goods other than capital goods, subject to exceptions as may be provided under this Act or the rules made thereunder, used or intended to be used by a supplier for making an outward supply in the course or furtherance of business;	2(52)	Input	means any goods other than capital goods used or intended to be used by a supplier in the course or furtherance of business;	Input used or intended to be used in the course or furtherance of business will be eligible for credit even if not used for outward supply. This will avoid litigation
2(55)	input service	“input service” means any service, subject to exceptions as may be provided under this Act or the rules made thereunder, used or intended to be used by a supplier for making an outward supply in the course or furtherance of business	2(53)	input service	means any service used or intended to be used by a supplier in the course or furtherance of business;	input service used or intended to be used in the course or furtherance of business will be eligible for credit even if not used for outward supply. This will avoid litigation.
2(56)	Input Service Distributor	"Input Service Distributor" means an office of the	2(54)	Input Service Distributor	means an office of the supplier of goods and	ISD will not be considered as supplier of service. This will avoid litigation.



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		supplier of goods and / or services which receives tax invoices issued under section 23 towards receipt of input services and issues tax invoice or such other document as prescribed for the purposes of distributing the credit of CGST (SGST in State Acts) and / or IGST paid on the said services to a supplier of taxable goods and / or services having same PAN as that of the office referred to above; Explanation.- For the purposes of distributing the credit of CGST (SGST in State Acts) and / or IGST, Input Service Distributor shall be deemed to be a supplier of services.			/ or services which receives tax invoices issued under section 28 towards receipt of input services and issues a prescribed document for the purposes of distributing the credit of CGST (SGST in State Acts) and / or IGST paid on the said services to a supplier of taxable goods and / or services having same PAN as that of the office referred to above;	
2(57)	input tax	in relation to a taxable person, means the {IGST and CGST}/{IGST and SGST} charged on any supply of goods and/or services to him which are used, or are intended to be	2(55)	input tax	in relation to a taxable person, means the IGST, including that on import of goods, CGST and SGST charged on any supply of goods or services to him and includes the tax payable under sub-section (3) of section 8, but does not include the	No Change



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	Impact Analysis
		used, in the course or furtherance of his business and includes the tax payable under sub-section (3) of section 7;			tax paid under section 9	
2(58)	input tax credit	"Input Tax Credit" means credit of 'input tax' as defined in section 2(56);	2(56)	input tax credit	means credit of 'input tax' as defined in sub-section (55);	Rectified with proper reference
2(59)	Intangible property	"intangible property" means any property other than tangible property;				Deleted Clause
			2(57)	intra-State supply of goods	means the supply of goods in the course of intra-State trade or commerce in terms of sub-section (1) of section 4 of IGST Act, 2016;	Newly Introduced
			2(58)	intra-State supply of services	means the supply of services in the course of intra-State trade or commerce in terms of sub-section (2) of section 4 of IGST Act, 2016;	Newly Introduced
2(60)	invoice	"invoice" shall have the meaning as assigned to it under section 23	2(59)	Invoice	invoice " shall have the meaning as assigned to it under section 28;	No Change
2(61)	inward supply	in relation to a person, shall mean receipt of goods and/or services whether by purchase, acquisition or any other means and whether or not for any consideration;		inward supply	in relation to a person, shall mean receipt of goods and/or services whether by purchase, acquisition or any other means and whether or not for any consideration;	No Change



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
2(62)	job work	means undertaking any treatment or process by a person on goods belonging to another registered taxable person and the expression “job worker” shall be construed accordingly;		job work	means undertaking any treatment or process by a person on goods belonging to another registered taxable person and the expression “job worker” shall be construed accordingly;	No Change
2(63)	local authority	<p>“local authority” means</p> <p>(a) a “Panchayat” as defined in clause (d) of Article 243 of the Constitution;</p> <p>(b) a “Municipality” as defined in clause (e) of Article 243P of the Constitution;</p> <p>(c) a Municipal Committee, a Zilla Parishad, a District Board, and any other authority legally entitled to, or entrusted by the Central or any State Government with the control or management of a municipal or local fund;</p> <p>(d) a Cantonment Board as defined in section 3 of the Cantonments Act, 2006;</p> <p>(e) a Regional Council or a District Council constituted under the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution;</p>	2(62)	local authority	<p>means</p> <p>(a) a —Panchayat as defined in clause (d) of Article 243 of the Constitution;</p> <p>(b) a —Municipality as defined in clause (e) of Article 243P of the Constitution;</p> <p>(c) a Municipal Committee, a Zilla Parishad, a District Board, and any other authority legally entitled to, or entrusted by the Central or any State Government with the control or management of a municipal or local fund;</p> <p>(d) a Cantonment Board as defined in section 3 of the Cantonments Act, 2006 (41 of 2006);</p> <p>(e) a Regional Council or a</p>	No Change



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		(f) a Development Board constituted under Article 371 of the Constitution; or (g) a Regional Council constituted under Article 371A of the Constitution;			District Council constituted under the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution; (f) a Development Board constituted under Article 371 of the Constitution; or (g) a Regional Council constituted under Article 371A of the Constitution;	
2(64)	Location of recipient of service	“location of recipient of service” means: (i) where a supply is received at a place of business for which registration has been obtained, the location of such place of business; (ii) where a supply is received at a place other than the place of business for which registration has been obtained, that is to say, a fixed establishment elsewhere, the location of such fixed establishment; (iii) where a supply is received at more than one		Deleted		No requirement of this definition in CSGT / SGST law and hence removed



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		establishment, whether the place of business or fixed establishment, the location of the establishment most directly concerned with the receipt of the supply; and (iv) in absence of such places, the location of the usual place of residence of the recipient;				
2(65)	Location of supplier of services	“location of supplier of service” means: (i) where a supply is made from a place of business for which registration has been obtained, the location of such place of business ; (ii) where a supply is made from a place other than the place of business for which registration has been obtained, that is to say, a fixed establishment elsewhere, the location of such fixed establishment; (iii) where a supply is made from more than one establishment, whether the place of business or fixed establishment, the location		Deleted		No requirement of this definition in CSGT / SGST law and hence removed



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		of the establishment most directly concerned with the provision of the supply; and (iv) in absence of such places, the location of the usual place of residence of the supplier;				
2(66)	manufacturer	shall have the meaning assigned to it by the Central Excise Act, 1944 (1 of 1944);		manufacturer	shall have the meaning assigned to it by the Central Excise Act, 1944 (1 of 1944);	No Change
2(67)	market value	shall mean the full amount which a recipient of a supply is required to pay in order to obtain the goods and/or services of like kind and quality at or about the same time and at the same commercial level where the recipient and the supplier are not related;		market value	shall mean the full amount which a recipient of a supply is required to pay in order to obtain the goods and/or services of like kind and quality at or about the same time and at the same commercial level where the recipient and the supplier are not related;	No Change
2(68)	money	“money” means Indian legal tender or any foreign currency, cheque, promissory note, bill of exchange, letter of credit, draft, pay order, traveller cheque, money order, postal or electronic remittance or any such similar instrument when used as consideration to settle an obligation or exchange with Indian legal	2(65)	money	means Indian legal tender or any foreign currency, cheque, promissory note, bill of exchange, letter of credit, draft, pay order, traveler cheque, money order, postal or electronic remittance or any other instrument recognized by the Reserve Bank of India when used as consideration to settle an obligation or exchange with Indian legal tender of another denomination but shall not include any currency that is held for its	Apart from mentioned list, instruments not recognized by RBI will not be considered as money.



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		tender of another denomination but shall not include any currency that is held for its numismatic value;			numismatic value;	
		New Clause	2(66)	Mixed Supply	means two or more individual supplies of goods or services, or any combination thereof, made in conjunction with each other by a taxable person for a single price where such supply does not constitute a composite supply; Illustration: A supply of a package consisting of canned foods, sweets, chocolates, cakes, dry fruits, aerated drink and fruit juices when supplied for a single price is a mixed supply. Each of these items can be supplied separately and is not dependent on any other. It shall not be a mixed supply if these items are supplied separately.	Newly introduced. Goods/Service combination not dependent on each other
		New Clause	2(67)	Motor Vehicle	has the meaning assigned to it in clause (28) of section 2 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 (59 of 1988);	newly introduced
2(69)	non-resident taxable person	means a taxable person who occasionally undertakes transactions involving supply of goods and/or services whether as		non-resident taxable person	means a taxable person who occasionally undertakes transactions involving supply of goods and/or services whether as principal or agent or in	No Change



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		principal or agent or in any other capacity but who has no fixed place of business in India			any other capacity but who has no fixed place of business in India	
2(70)	non-taxable territory	means the territory which is outside the taxable territory		non-taxable territory	means the territory which is outside the taxable territory	No Change
2(71)	notification”	means notification published in the Official Gazette and the expressions ‘notify’ and ‘notified’ shall be construed accordingly		notification”	means notification published in the Official Gazette and the expressions ‘notify’ and ‘notified’ shall be construed accordingly	No Change
2(72)	output tax	in relation to a taxable person, means the CGST/SGST chargeable under this Act on taxable supply of goods and/or services made by him or by his agent and excludes tax payable by him on reverse charge basis;		output tax	in relation to a taxable person, means the CGST/SGST chargeable under this Act on taxable supply of goods and/or services made by him or by his agent and excludes tax payable by him on reverse charge basis;	No Change
2(73)	outward supply	“outward supply” in relation to a person, shall mean supply of goods and/or services, whether by sale, transfer, barter, exchange, licence, rental, lease or disposal made or agreed to be made by such person in the course or furtherance of	2(72)	outward supply	in relation to a person, shall mean supply of goods or services, whether by sale, transfer, barter, exchange, licence, rental, lease or disposal or any other means made or agreed to be made by such person in the course or furtherance of business;	No Change



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		business except in case of such supplies where the tax is payable on reverse charge basis;				
2(74)	person”	includes— (a) an individual; (b) a Hindu undivided family; (c) a company; (d) a firm; (e) a Limited Liability Partnership; (f) an association of persons or a body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, in India or outside India; (g) any corporation established by or under any Central, State or Provincial Act or a Government company as defined in section 2(45) of the Companies Act, 2013 (18 of 2013); (h) any body corporate incorporated by or under the laws of a country outside India; (i) a co-operative society registered under any law		person”	includes— (a) an individual; (b) a Hindu undivided family; (c) a company; (d) a firm; (e) a Limited Liability Partnership; (f) an association of persons or a body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, in India or outside India; (g) any corporation established by or under any Central, State or Provincial Act or a Government company as defined in section 2(45) of the Companies Act, 2013 (18 of 2013); (h) any body corporate incorporated by or under the laws of a country outside India; (i) a co-operative society registered under any law relating to cooperative societies; (j) a local authority; (k) government; (l) society as defined under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 (21 of 1860);	No Change



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		relating to cooperative societies; (j) a local authority; (k) government; (l) society as defined under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 (21 of 1860); (m) trust; and (n) every artificial juridical person, not falling within any of the preceding sub-clauses;			(m) trust; and (n) every artificial juridical person, not falling within any of the preceding sub-clauses;	
2(75)	place of business	includes (a) a place from where the business is ordinarily carried on, and includes a warehouse, a godown or any other place where a taxable person stores his goods, provides or receives goods and/or services; or (b) a place where a taxable person maintains his books of account; or (c) a place where a taxable person is engaged in business through an agent, by whatever name called;		place of business	includes (a) a place from where the business is ordinarily carried on, and includes a warehouse, a godown or any other place where a taxable person stores his goods, provides or receives goods and/or services; or (b) a place where a taxable person maintains his books of account; or (c) a place where a taxable person is engaged in business through an agent, by whatever name called;	No Change
2(76)	prescribed''	means prescribed by the rules, regulations or by any notification issued under this Act;		prescribed''	means prescribed by the rules, regulations or by any notification issued under this Act;	No Change



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	Impact Analysis
2(77)	principal	means a person on whose behalf an agent carries on the business of supply or receipt of goods and/or services;		principal	means a person on whose behalf an agent carries on the business of supply or receipt of goods and/or services;	No Change
2(78)	principal place of business	“principal place of business” means the place of business specified as the principal place of business in the certificate of registration where the taxable person keeps and maintains the accounts and records as specified under section 42 ;	2(77)	principal place of business	means the place of business specified as the principal place of business in the certificate of registration;	principal place of the business will be the place mentioned in registration certificate irrespective of the location of books and accounts
		New Clause	2(78)	Principal supply	means the supply of goods or services which constitutes the predominant element of a composite supply and to which any other supply forming part of that composite supply is ancillary and does not constitute, for the recipient an aim in itself, but a means for better enjoyment of the principal supply;	newly introduced. Principal supply of goods and services in case of composite supply
2(79)	proper officer	“proper officer” in relation to any function to be performed under this Act, means the officer of goods and services tax who is assigned that function by the Board/Commissioner of SGST;	2(79)	proper officer	in relation to any function to be performed under this Act, means the officer of goods and services tax who is assigned that function by the Commissioner of CGST / SGST;	the authority to assign function to GST officers rest only with commissioners of SGST and not with CBEC, instructions issued by CBEC will no longer be binding on proper officers



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	Impact Analysis
		New Clause	2(80)	Quarter	shall mean a period comprising three consecutive calendar months, ending on the last day of March, June, September and December of a calendar year;	(Note :- Inserted by CBEC in view of left over notes)
2(80)	recipient	<p>“recipient” of supply of goods and/or services means-</p> <p>(a) where a consideration is payable for the supply of goods and/or services, the person who is liable to pay that consideration,</p> <p>(b) where no consideration is payable for the supply of goods, the person to whom the goods are delivered or made available, or to whom possession or use of the goods is given or made available, and</p> <p>(c) where no consideration is payable for the supply of a service, the person to whom the service is rendered, and any reference to a person to whom a supply is made shall be construed as a reference to the recipient of the supply;</p>	2(81)	recipient	<p>of supply of goods and/or services means-</p> <p>(a) where a consideration is payable for the supply of goods and/or services, the person who is liable to pay that consideration,</p> <p>(b) where no consideration is payable for the supply of goods, the person to whom the goods are delivered or made available, or to whom possession or use of the goods is given or made available, and</p> <p>(c) where no consideration is payable for the supply of a service, the person to whom the service is rendered,</p> <p>and any reference to a person to whom a supply is made shall be construed as a reference to the recipient of the supply;</p>	No Change



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	Impact Analysis
		Explanation.- The expression "recipient" shall also include an agent acting as such on behalf of the recipient in relation to the goods and/or services supplied.			Explanation.- The expression —recipient shall also include an agent acting as such on behalf of the recipient in relation to the goods and/or services supplied.	
		New Clause	2(82)	registered importer	means the importer registered in terms of the provisions of Central Excise Rules, 2002;	newly introduced
2(81)	regulations	regulations" means the regulations made by the Board/Commissioner under any provision of the Act on the recommendation of the Council;	2(83)	regulations	means the regulations made by the Commissioner under any provision of the Act on the recommendation of the Council;	the authority to issue circulars (regulations) now withdrawn from the Board
2(82)	related persons	"related persons" persons shall be deemed to be "related persons" if only - (a) they are officers or directors of one another's businesses; (b) they are legally recognized partners in business; (c) they are employer and employee; (d) any person directly or indirectly owns, controls or holds five per cent or more of	2(84)	related persons	Persons shall be deemed to be — related persons “ if only - (a) they are officers or directors of one another's businesses; (b) they are legally recognized partners in business; (c) they are employer and employee; (d) any person directly or	any person directly or indirectly owns, controls or holds twenty five per cent or more of the outstanding voting stock or shares of both of them; (limit increased from 5% to 25%)



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>the outstanding voting stock or shares of both of them;</p> <p>(e) one of them directly or indirectly controls the other;</p> <p>(f) both of them are directly or indirectly controlled by a third person;</p> <p>(g) together they directly or indirectly control a third person; or</p> <p>(h) they are members of the same family;</p> <p>Explanation I. - The term "person" also includes legal persons.</p> <p>Explanation II. - Persons who are associated in the business of one another in that one is the sole agent or sole distributor or sole concessionaire, howsoever described, of the other, shall be deemed to be related.</p>			<p>indirectly owns, controls or holds twenty five per cent or more of the outstanding voting stock or shares of both of them;</p> <p>(e) one of them directly or indirectly controls the other;</p> <p>(f) both of them are directly or indirectly controlled by a third person;</p> <p>(g) together they directly or indirectly control a third person; or</p> <p>(h) they are members of the same family;</p> <p>Explanation I. - The term "person" also includes legal persons</p> <p>Explanation II. - Persons who are associated in the business of one another in that one is the sole agent or sole distributor or sole concessionaire, howsoever described, of the other, shall be deemed to be related.</p>	
2(83)	removal” ,	<p>in relation to goods, means</p> <p>(a) dispatch of the goods for delivery by the supplier thereof or by any other</p>		removal” ,	<p>in relation to goods, means</p> <p>(a) dispatch of the goods for delivery by the supplier thereof or by any other person</p>	No Change



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		person acting on behalf of such supplier, or (b) collection of the goods by the recipient thereof or by any other person acting on behalf of such recipient;			acting on behalf of such supplier, or (b) collection of the goods by the recipient thereof or by any other person acting on behalf of such recipient;	
2(84)	return	means any return prescribed or otherwise required to be furnished by or under this Act or rules made thereunder		return	means any return prescribed or otherwise required to be furnished by or under this Act or rules made thereunder	No Change
2(85)	reverse charge	“reverse charge”, means the liability to pay tax by the person receiving goods and / or services instead of the person supplying the goods and / or services in respect of such categories of supplies as the Central or a State Government may, on the recommendation of the Council, by notification, specify;	2(87)	reverse charge	means the liability to pay tax by the recipient of supply of goods or services instead of the supplier of such goods or services in respect of such categories of supplies as notified under sub-section (3) of section 8;	no change
		New Clause	2(90)	Securities	shall have meaning assigned to it in sub-section (h) of section 2 of the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 (42 of 1956);	newly introduced. Securities as per SCRA,1956 will not be taxed under GST regime



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	Impact Analysis
		New Clause	2(91)	second stage dealer	means a dealer who purchases the goods from a first stage dealer as defined in sub-section (46);	For transition
2(86)	rules”	means the rules made by the Central/State Government under any provision of the Act on the recommendation of the Council		rules”	means the rules made by the Central/State Government under any provision of the Act on the recommendation of the Council	No Change
2(87)	schedule”	means a schedule appended to this Act;		schedule”	means a schedule appended to this Act;	No Change
2(88)	services	“services” means anything other than goods; Explanation: Services include intangible property and actionable claim but does not include money.	2(92)	services	means anything other than goods; <i>Explanation 1.-</i> Services include transactions in money but does not include money and securities; <i>Explanation 2.-</i> Services does not include transaction in money other than an activity relating to the use of money or its conversion by cash or by any other mode, from one form, currency or denomination, to another form, currency or denomination for which a separate consideration is charged.	Securities explicitly excluded from services definition. The service regarding transaction in money taxable under GST have been exclusively stated in the definition
2(89)	SGST	“SGST” means the tax levied under the State Goods and Services Tax Act;	2(93)	SGST	means the tax levied under the State Goods and Services Tax Act;	No Change



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	Impact Analysis
2(90)	Special economic zone	“Special Economic Zone” shall have the meaning assigned to it in clause (za) of section 2 of the Special Economic Zones Act, 2005 [28 of 2005];				Shifted to IGST Law
2(91)	supplier	in relation to any goods and/or services shall mean the person supplying the said goods and/or services and shall include an agent acting as such on behalf of such supplier in relation to the goods and/or services supplied;		supplier	in relation to any goods and/or services shall mean the person supplying the said goods and/or services and shall include an agent acting as such on behalf of such supplier in relation to the goods and/or services supplied;	No Change
2(92)	supply	“supply” shall have the meaning as assigned to it in section 3;	2(95)	supply	shall have the meaning as assigned to it in section 3 ;	
2(93)	Tangible property	“tangible property” means any property that can be touched or felt;		Deleted		Deleted
2(94)	Tax	“tax” means goods and services tax levied on the supply of goods and/or services under this Act and includes any amount payable under section 8;	2(96)	Tax	means goods and services tax levied on the supply of goods and/or services under this Act and includes any amount payable under section 9 or subsection (10) of section 18;	No Change
2(95)	tax period	“tax period” means the period for which the tax return is required to be filed;	2(97)	tax period	means the period for which the return is required to be filed;	No Change



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	Impact Analysis
2(96)	taxable person	“taxable person” shall have the meaning as assigned to it in section 9 of this Act;	2(98)	taxable person	shall have the meaning as assigned to it in section 10;	No Change
	New Clause		2(100)	non-taxable supply	means a supply of goods or services which is not chargeable to tax under this Act;	newly introduced
2(97)	taxable supply	means a supply of goods and/or services which is chargeable to tax under this Act;		taxable supply	means a supply of goods and/or services which is chargeable to tax under this Act;	No Change
2(98)	taxable territory	means the territory to which the provisions of this Act apply		taxable territory	means the territory to which the provisions of this Act apply	No Change
2(99)	Tax Return Preparer	“Tax Return Preparer” means any person who has been approved to act as a Tax Return Preparer under the scheme framed under section 34	2(102)	Tax Return Preparer	means any person who has been approved to act as a Tax Return Preparer under the scheme framed under section 43;	No Change
2(100)	telecommunication service	means service of any description (including electronic mail, voice mail, data services, audio text services, video text services, radio paging and cellular mobile telephone services) which is made available to users by means of any transmission		telecommunication service	means service of any description (including electronic mail, voice mail, data services, audio text services, video text services, radio paging and cellular mobile telephone services) which is made available to users by means of any transmission or reception of signs, signals, writing, images and sounds or	No Change



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		or reception of signs, signals, writing, images and sounds or intelligence of any nature, by wire, radio, visual or other electro-magnetic means			intelligence of any nature, by wire, radio, visual or other electro-magnetic means	
2(101)	time of supply of goods	shall have the meaning as assigned to it in section 12;		time of supply of goods	shall have the meaning as assigned to it in section 12;	No Change
2(102)	time of supply of services	shall have the meaning as assigned to it in section 13;		time of supply of services	shall have the meaning as assigned to it in section 13;	No Change
2(103)	to cultivate personally	means to carry on any agricultural operation on one's own account- (a) by one's own labour, or (b) by the labour of one's family, or (c) by servants on wages payable in cash or kind (but not in crop share) or by hired labour under one's personal supervision or the personal supervision of any member of one's family; Explanation 1. - A widow or a minor or a person who is subject to any physical or mental disability or is a serving		to cultivate personally	means to carry on any agricultural operation on one's own account- (a) by one's own labour, or (b) by the labour of one's family, or (c) by servants on wages payable in cash or kind (but not in crop share) or by hired labour under one's personal supervision or the personal supervision of any member of one's family; Explanation 1. - A widow or a minor or a person who is subject to any physical or mental disability or is a serving member of the armed forces of the Union, shall be deemed to cultivate land personally if it is cultivated by her or his servants or by hired labour.	No Change



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		member of the armed forces of the Union, shall be deemed to cultivate land personally if it is cultivated by her or his servants or by hired labour. Explanation 2. - In the case of a Hindu Undivided Family, land shall be deemed to be cultivated personally, if it is cultivated by any member of such family.			Explanation 2. - In the case of a Hindu Undivided Family, land shall be deemed to be cultivated personally, if it is cultivated by any member of such family.	
2(104)	turnover in a State	“turnover in a State” means the aggregate value of all taxable and non-taxable supplies, including exempt supplies and exports of goods and / or services made within a State by a taxable person and inter-state supplies of goods and / or services made from the State by the said taxable person excluding taxes, if any charged under the CGST Act, SGST Act and the IGST Act, as the case may be;	2(107)	turnover in a State	means the aggregate value of all taxable supplies, exempt supplies, exports of goods and / or services made within a State by a taxable person and inter-state supplies of goods and / or services made from the State by the said taxable person excluding taxes, if any charged under the CGST Act, SGST Act and the IGST Act, as the case may be; <i>Explanation.-</i> Aggregate turnover does not include the value of inward supplies on which tax is payable by a person on reverse charge basis under sub-section (3) of Section 8 and the value of inward supplies.;	turnover in a state will not include non-taxable supplies
2(105)	usual place of residence	means (a) in case of an individual,		usual place of residence	means (a) in case of an individual, the	No Change



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	Impact Analysis
		the place where he ordinarily resides; (b) in other cases, the place where the person, as defined in sub-section (74), is incorporated or otherwise legally constituted;			place where he ordinarily resides; (b) in other cases, the place where the person, as defined in sub-section (74), is incorporated or otherwise legally constituted;	
2(106)	valid return	“valid return” shall have the meaning assigned to it under sub-section (3) of section 27.	2(109)	valid return	means a return furnished under sub-section (1) of section 34 on which self-assessed tax has been paid in full;;	No Change
2(107)	works contract	“works contract” means an agreement for carrying out for cash, deferred payment or other valuable consideration, building, construction, fabrication, erection, installation, fitting out, improvement, modification, repair, renovation or commissioning of any moveable or immovable property;	2(110)	works contract	means a contract wherein transfer of property in goods is involved in the execution of such contract and includes contract for building, construction, fabrication, completion, erection, installation, fitting out, improvement, modification, repair, maintenance, renovation, alteration or commissioning of any immovable property;	definition made in line with present finance act
2(108)	Year	“year” means the financial year; and			Shifted in IGST Law	zero rated supply defined in IGST law
2(109)	zero-rated supply”	means a supply of any goods and/or services on which no tax is payable but	2(111)	zero-rated supply	means supply of any goods and/or services in terms of section 15 of the IGST Act 2016; and	No Change



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	Impact Analysis
		credit of the input tax related to that supply is admissible; Explanation.- Exports shall be treated as zero-rated supply.				
			2(112)		(112) Words and expressions not defined in this Act shall have the meaning assigned to them in the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2016	No Change
3(1)	Meaning and scope of supply	Meaning & Scope of Supply (1) Supply includes (a) all forms of supply of goods and/or services such as sale, transfer, barter, exchange, license, rental, lease or disposal made or agreed to be made for a consideration by a person in the course or furtherance of business, (b) importation of service, whether or not for a consideration and whether or not in the course or furtherance of business, and (c) a supply specified in Schedule I, made or agreed to be made without a consideration.	3(1)	Meaning and scope of supply	(1) Supply includes— (a) all forms of supply of goods and/or services such as sale, transfer, barter, exchange, license, rental, lease or disposal made or agreed to be made for a consideration by a person in the course or furtherance of business, (b) importation of services, for a consideration whether or not in the course or furtherance of business, and (c) a supply specified in Schedule I, made or agreed to be made without a consideration. (2) Schedule II, in respect of matters mentioned therein, shall apply for determining what is, or is to be treated as a supply of goods or a supply of	Importation of services without consideration removed from the definition of supply. Business Assets or services used for personal use or non-business use without consideration has been excluded from schedule I At the time of de-registration reversal of input tax on such assets to be made. Business assets on which ITC has been taken which disposed off without consideration then ITC will have to be reversed and no GST payable The Tax liability will be on the principle supply in case of composite supply and in case mixed supply, goods or service which is having highest rate of tax



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>(2) Schedule II, in respect of matters mentioned therein, shall apply for determining what is, or is to be treated as a supply of goods or a supply of services.</p> <p>(2A) Where a person acting as an agent who, for an agreed commission or brokerage, either supplies or receives any goods and/or services on behalf of any principal, the transaction between such principal and agent shall be deemed to be a supply.</p> <p>(3) Subject to sub-section (2), the Central or a State Government may, upon recommendation of the Council, specify, by notification, the transactions that are to be treated as—</p> <p>(i) a supply of goods and not as a supply of services; or</p> <p>(ii) a supply of services and not as a supply of goods; or</p> <p>(iii) neither a supply of goods nor a supply of services.</p>			<p>services.</p> <p>(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1),</p> <p>(a) activities or transactions specified in schedule III; or</p> <p>(b) activities or transactions undertaken by the Central Government, a State Government or any local authority in which they are engaged as public authorities as specified in Schedule IV, shall be treated neither as a supply of goods nor a supply of services.</p> <p>(4) Subject to sub-section (2) and sub-section (3), the Central or a State Government may, upon recommendation of the Council, specify, by notification, the transactions that are to be treated as—</p> <p>(a) a supply of goods and not as a supply of services; or</p> <p>(b) a supply of services and not as a supply of goods; or</p> <p>(c) neither a supply of goods nor a supply of services.</p> <p>(5) The tax liability on a composite or a mixed supply shall be determined in the following manner —</p> <p>(a) a composite supply comprising two or more supplies, one of which</p>	



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), the supply of any branded service by an aggregator, as defined in section 43B, under a brand name or trade name owned by him shall be deemed to be a supply of the said service by the said aggregator.			is a principal supply, shall be treated as a supply of such principal supply; (b) a mixed supply comprising two or more supplies shall be treated as supply of that particular supply which attracts the highest rate of tax.	
CHAPTER II : ADMINISTRATION						
4(1)	Classes of officers under the Central Goods and Services Tax Act	Classes of officers under the Central Goods and Services Tax Act 1) There shall be the following classes of officers under the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, namely; (a) Principal Chief Commissioners of CGST or Principal Directors General of CGST, (b) Chief Commissioners of CGST or Directors General of CGST, (c) Principal Commissioners of CGST or Principal Additional Directors General of CGST, (d) Commissioners of CGST or	4(1)	Classes of officers under the Central Goods and Services Tax Act	There shall be the following classes of officers under the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, namely; (a) Principal Chief Commissioners of CGST or Principal Directors General of CGST, (b) Chief Commissioners of CGST or Directors General of CGST, (c) Principal Commissioners of CGST or Principal Additional Directors General of CGST, (d) Commissioners of CGST or Additional Directors General of CGST, (e) Additional Commissioners	First Appellate authority has been removed from CGST Act.



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		Additional Directors General of CGST, (e) First Appellate Authority, (f) Additional Commissioners of CGST or Additional Directors of CGST, (g) Joint Commissioners of CGST or Joint Directors of CGST, (h) Deputy Commissioners of CGST or Deputy Directors of CGST, (i) Assistant Commissioners of CGST or Assistant Directors of CGST, and (j) such other class of officers as may be appointed for the purposes of this Act.			of CGST or Additional Directors of CGST, (f) Joint Commissioners of CGST or Joint Directors of CGST, (g) Deputy Commissioners of CGST or Deputy Directors of CGST, (h) Assistant Commissioners of CGST or Assistant Directors of CGST, and (i) such other class of officers as may be appointed for the purposes of this Act.	
4(1)	Classes of officers under the State Goods and Services Tax Act	Classes of officers under the State Goods and Services Tax Act (1) There shall be the following classes of officers and persons under the State Goods and Services Tax Act namely. a) Commissioner of SGST, b) Special Commissioners	4	Classes of officers under the State Goods and Services Tax Act	There shall be the following classes of officers and persons under the State Goods and Services Tax Act namely. (a) [Principal/Chief] Commissioner of SGST, (b) Special Commissioners of SGST,	Principal/Chief Commissioner has been added to the classes of officer.



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>of SGST, c) Additional Commissioners of SGST, d) Joint Commissioners of SGST, e) Deputy Commissioners of SGST, f) Assistant Commissioners of SGST, and g) such other class of officers and persons as may be appointed for the purposes of this Act. [List is indicative] (2) The Commissioner shall have jurisdiction over the whole of the State of (...). All other officers shall have jurisdiction over the whole of the State or over such areas as the Commissioner may, by notification, specify.</p>			<p>(c) Additional Commissioners of SGST, (d) Joint Commissioners of SGST, (e) Deputy Commissioners of SGST, (f) Assistant Commissioners of SGST, and (g) such other class of officers and persons as may be appointed for the purposes of this Act. (2) The Commissioner shall have jurisdiction over the whole of the State of (...). All other officers shall have jurisdiction over the whole of the State or over such areas as the Commissioner may, by notification, specify.</p>	
5	Appointment of officers under the Central Goods and Services Tax Act	Appointment of officers under the Central Goods and Services Tax Act (1) The Board may appoint such persons as it may think fit to be officers under the Central Goods and Services Tax Act.	5 CGST	Appointment of officers under the Central Goods and Services Tax Act	(1) The Board may appoint such persons as it may think fit to be officers under the Central Goods and Services Tax Act. PROVIDED that the persons appointed as officers under the State Goods and Services Tax Act of a State shall be deemed to be appointed as officers	It has been provided that officers appointed under SGST shall be deemed to be appointed under CGST Act for the purpose of section 7(powers of officers under the Act).



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		(2) Without prejudice to the provisions of sub-section (1), the Board may authorize a Principal Chief Commissioner/Chief Commissioner of Central Goods and Services Tax or a Principal Commissioner / Commissioner of Central Goods and Services Tax or an Additional/Joint or Deputy / Assistant Commissioner of Central Goods and Service Tax to appoint officers of Central Goods and Services Tax below the rank of Assistant Commissioner of Central Goods and Services Tax.			under this Act for the purposes of section 7 of this Act. (2) Without prejudice to the provisions of sub-section (1), the Board may authorize a Principal Chief Commissioner/Chief Commissioner of Central Goods and Services Tax or a Principal Commissioner/Commissioner of Central Goods and Services Tax or an Additional/Joint or Deputy/Assistant Commissioner of Central Goods and Service Tax to appoint officers of Central Goods and Services Tax below the rank of Assistant Commissioner of Central Goods and Services Tax.	
			5 SGST	Appointment of officers under the State Goods and Services Tax Act	(1) The Government may appoint such persons as it may think fit to be officers under the State Goods and Services Tax Act: PROVIDED that the persons appointed as officers under the Central Goods and Services Tax Act shall be deemed to be appointed as officers under this Act for the purposes of section 7 of this	Provision for appointment of officers under SGST Act has been made on the similar line of CGST Act and also the commissioner shall have the jurisdiction over the whole state or as may be directed by the state government



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
					Act. (2) The Commissioner shall have jurisdiction over the whole of the State, the Special Commissioner and an Additional Commissioner shall have jurisdiction over the whole of the State or where the State Government so directs, over any local area thereof, and all other officers shall, subject to such conditions as may be specified, have jurisdiction over the whole of the State or over such local areas as the State Government may specify.	
6	Powers of officers under the Central Goods and Services Tax Act	Powers of officers under the Central Goods and Services Tax Act (1) Subject to such conditions and limitations as the Board may impose, an officer of the Central Goods and Services Tax may exercise the powers and discharge the duties conferred or imposed on him under this Act. (2) An officer of Central Goods and Services Tax may exercise the powers and	6 CGST	Powers of officers under the Central Goods & Services Tax Act	(1) Subject to such conditions and limitations as the Board may impose, an officer of the Central Goods and Services Tax may exercise the powers and discharge the duties conferred or imposed on him under this Act. (2) An officer of Central Goods and Services Tax may exercise the powers and discharge the duties conferred or imposed under this Act on any other officer of Central Goods and Services Tax who is subordinate to him.	Commissioner will be empowered to delegate the powers which was earlier vested in the powers of Board.



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>discharge the duties conferred or imposed under this Act on any other officer of Central Goods and Services Tax who is subordinate to him.</p> <p>(3) The Board/Commissioner may, subject to such conditions and limitations as may be specified in this behalf by him, delegate its powers to any other officer subordinate to him.</p> <p>(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, a First Appellate Authority shall not exercise the powers and discharge the duties conferred or imposed on an officer of Central Goods and Services Tax other than those specified in section 79 of this Act.</p> <p>(Note: State laws may have similar provision)</p>			<p>(3) The Commissioner may, subject to such conditions and limitations as may be specified in this behalf by him, delegate its powers to any other officer subordinate to him.</p> <p>(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, a First Appellate Authority shall not exercise the powers and discharge the duties conferred or imposed on an officer of Central Goods and Services Tax other than those specified in section 98 of this Act</p>	
			7	Powers of SGST/CGST officers under the Act	(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, the proper officers for the purposes of any one or more sections (.....) of the	To avoid the dual control, the powers under CGST Law also vested in SGST officers and Powers under SGST Law is vested in CGST Officers.



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
					<p>{SGST/CGST Act}, shall be deemed to be the proper officers for the purposes of the corresponding section or sections, as the case may be, of this Act to such extent and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed in the rules made in this behalf.</p> <p>(2) Where any proper officer issues an order or acts under any one or more sections of this Act, he shall also issue an order or take action, as he may deem fit, under the corresponding section of the {SGST/CGST} Act as being the proper officer under sub-section Error! Reference source not found. of the SGST/CGST Act as a part of his order or action under this Act, under intimation to the jurisdictional SGST/CGST officer.</p> <p>(3) Any proceeding for rectification, appeal and revision, wherever applicable, of any order issued under sub-section (2) shall lie before the officer appointed under section 4 of this Act.</p> <p>(4) Where a proper officer under</p>	



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
					the SGST/CGST Act has initiated a proceeding on a subject matter under any one or more sections (.....) of this Act, no action under the relevant section shall be initiated under this Act on the same subject matter.	
CHAPTER III : LEVY OF, AND EXEMPTION FROM, TAX						
7	Levy and Collection of Central/State Goods and Services Tax	(1) There shall be levied a tax called the Central/State Goods and Services Tax (CGST/SGST) on all intra-State supplies of goods and/or services at the rate specified in the Schedule . . . to this Act and collected in such manner as may be prescribed. (2) The CGST/SGST shall be paid by every taxable person in accordance with the provisions of this Act. (3) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (2), the Central or a State Government may, on the recommendation of the Council, by notification,	8	Levy and Collection of Central/State Goods and Services Tax	(1) There shall be levied a tax called the Central/State Goods and Services Tax (CGST/SGST) on all intra-State supplies of goods and/or services on the value determined under section 15 and at such rates as may be notified by the Central/State Government in this behalf, but not exceeding fourteen percent, on the recommendation of the Council and collected in such manner as may be prescribed. (2) The CGST/SGST shall be paid by every taxable person in accordance with the provisions of this Act. (3) The Central or a State Government may, on the recommendation of the Council, by notification, specify categories of	Rates leviable under GST will be notified by CG/SG but not exceeding 14% for CGST/SGST. Reverse charge GST liability payment shifted to recipient of service and not



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		specify categories of supply of goods and/or services the tax on which is payable on reverse charge basis and the tax thereon shall be paid by the person receiving such goods and/or services and all the provisions of this Act shall apply to such person as if he is the person liable for paying the tax in relation to such goods and/or services.			supply of goods and/or services the tax on which is payable on reverse charge basis and the tax thereon shall be paid by the recipient of such goods and/or services and all the provisions of this Act shall apply to such person as if he is the person liable for paying the tax in relation to the supply of such goods and/or services. (4) The Central or a State Government may, on the recommendation of the Council, by notification, specify categories of services the tax on 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 person 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	the person actually receiving the goods and services levy in case of ecommerce operator introduced and such person will have to appoint representative and pay the tax



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
					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.	
8	Composition Levy	Composition Levy : (1) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the Act but subject to subsection (3) of section 7, on the recommendation of the Council, the proper officer of the Central or a State Government may, subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be prescribed, permit a registered taxable person, whose aggregate turnover in a financial year does not exceed [fifty lakh of rupees], to pay, in lieu of	9	Composition Levy	(1) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the Act but subject to subsection (3) of section 8, on the recommendation of the Council, the proper officer of the Central or a State Government may, subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be prescribed, permit a registered taxable person, whose aggregate turnover in the preceding financial year did not exceed fifty lakh rupees, to pay, in lieu of the tax payable by him, an amount calculated at such	Taxable turnover of Rs. 50,00,000 for the purpose of composition levy to be calculated with respect to turnover in a state. Composition levy is applicable only for traders who does not have any interstate outward supplies and those persons involved in supplying the goods through ecommerce operator .



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>the tax payable by him, an amount calculated at such rate as may be prescribed, but not less than one percent of the turnover during the year: Provided that no such permission shall be granted to a taxable person who effects any inter-State supplies of goods and/or services. Provided further that no such permission shall be granted to a taxable person unless all the registered taxable persons, having the same PAN as held by the said taxable person, also opt to pay tax under the provisions of this sub-section.</p> <p>(2) A taxable person to whom the provisions of sub-section (1) apply shall not collect any tax from the recipient on supplies made by him nor shall he be entitled to any credit of input tax.</p>			<p>rate as may be prescribed, but not less than two and a half percent in case of a manufacturer and one percent in any other case, of the turnover in a State during the year: PROVIDED that no such permission shall be granted to a taxable person-</p> <p>(a) who is engaged in the supply of services; or (b) who makes any supply of goods which are not leviable to tax under this Act; or (c) who makes any inter-State outward supplies of goods; or (d) who makes any supply of goods through an electronic commerce operator who is required to collect tax at source under section 56; or (e) who is a manufacturer of such goods as may be notified on the recommendation of the Council: PROVIDED FURTHER that no such permission shall be granted to a taxable person unless all the registered taxable persons, having the same PAN as held by the said taxable person, also opt to pay tax under the provisions of this sub-</p>	



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		(3) If the proper officer has reasons to believe that a taxable person was not eligible to pay tax under sub-section (1), such person shall, in addition to any tax that may be payable by him under other provisions of this Act, be liable to a penalty equivalent to the amount of tax payable as aforesaid: Provided that no penalty shall be imposed without giving a notice to show cause and without affording a reasonable opportunity of being heard to the person proceeded against.			<p>section.</p> <p>(2) The permission granted to a registered taxable person under sub-section (1) shall stand withdrawn from the day on which his aggregate turnover during a financial year exceeds fifty lakh rupees.</p> <p>(3) A taxable person to whom the provisions of sub-section (1) apply shall not collect any tax from the recipient on supplies made by him nor shall he be entitled to any credit of input tax.</p> <p>(4) If the proper officer has reasons to believe that a taxable person was not eligible to pay tax under sub-section (1), such person shall, in addition to any tax that may be payable by him under other provisions of this Act, be liable to a penalty and the provisions of section 66 or 67, as the case may be, shall apply <i>mutatis mutandis</i> for determination of tax and penalty.</p>	Permission stands withdrawn once the limit of Rs. 50 lakhs is crossed
9	Taxable person	Taxable person: (1) Taxable Person means a person who carries on any business at any place in India	10	Taxable person	(1) Taxable Person means a person who is registered or liable to be registered under Schedule V of this Act. (2) A person who has obtained or is	Taxable person will include only those persons who are liable to be registered under act.



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>/State of ____ and who is registered or required to be registered under Schedule III of this Act: Provided that an agriculturist shall not be considered as a taxable person.</p> <p>Provided further that a person who is required to be registered under paragraph 1 of Schedule III of this Act shall not be considered as a taxable person until his aggregate turnover in a financial year exceeds [Rs ten lakh]</p> <p>Provided further that a person who is required to be registered under paragraph 1 of Schedule III of this Act shall not be considered as a taxable person until his aggregate turnover in a financial year exceeds [Rs five lakh] [This threshold of 5 lacs will apply only if a taxable person conducts his business in any of the NE States including Sikkim.]</p> <p>(3) The following persons shall not be considered as taxable persons for the</p>			<p>required to obtain more than one registration, whether in one State or more than one State, shall, in respect of each such registration, be treated as distinct persons for the purposes of this Act.</p> <p>(3) An establishment of a person who has obtained or is required to obtain registration in a State, and any of his other establishments in another State shall be treated as establishments of distinct persons for the purposes of this Act.</p>	<p>Same person having separate registrations will be considered as distinct persons for the purpose of SGST/CGST.</p>



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		purposes of this Act – (a) any person who provides services as an employee to his employer in the course of, or in relation to his employment, or by any other legal ties creating the relationship of employer and employee as regards working conditions, remunerations and employer's liability; (b) any person engaged in the business of exclusively supplying goods and/or services that are not liable to tax under this Act; (c) any person, liable to pay tax under sub-section (3) of section 7, receiving services of value not exceeding _____ rupees in a year for personal use, other than for use in the course or furtherance of his business.				
10	Power to grant exemption from	Power to grant exemption from tax	11	Power to grant exemption from	(1) If the Central or a State Government is satisfied that it is	No Change



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
	tax	<p>(1) If the Central or a State Government is satisfied that it is necessary in the public interest so to do, it may, on the recommendation of the Council, by notification, exempt generally either absolutely or subject to such conditions as may be specified in the notification, goods and/or services of any specified description from the whole or any part of the tax leviable thereon.</p> <p>Explanation.- Where an exemption under sub-section (1) in respect of any goods and/or services from the whole of the tax leviable thereon has been granted absolutely, the taxable person providing such goods and/or services shall not pay the tax on such goods and/or services.</p> <p>(2) If the Central or a State Government is satisfied that it is necessary in the public interest so to do, it may, on the</p>		tax	<p>necessary in the public interest so to do, it may, on the recommendation of the Council, by notification, exempt generally either absolutely or subject to such conditions as may be specified in the notification, goods and/or services of any specified description from the whole or any part of the tax leviable thereon with effect from the date of issue of notification or any date subsequent thereto as may be specified in the said notification.</p> <p><i>Explanation.-</i> Where an exemption in respect of any goods and/or services from the whole of the tax leviable thereon has been granted absolutely, the taxable person providing such goods and/or services shall not pay the tax on such goods and/or services.</p> <p>(2) If the Central or a State Government is satisfied that it is necessary in the public interest so to do, it may, on the recommendation of the Council, by special order in each case, exempt from payment</p>	



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>recommendation of the Council, by special order in each case, exempt from payment of tax, under circumstances of an exceptional nature to be stated in such order, any goods and/or services on which tax is leviable.</p> <p>(3) The Central or a State 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.</p> <p>(4) Every notification issued under sub-section (1) or</p>			<p>of tax, under circumstances of an exceptional nature to be stated in such order, any goods and/or services on which tax is leviable.</p> <p>(3) The Central or a State 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.</p> <p>(4) Every notification issued under sub-section (1) or sub-section (3) and every order issued under sub-section (2) shall (a) unless otherwise provided, come into force on the date of its issue by the Central or a State Government for</p>	



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		sub-section (3)and every order issued under sub-section (2) shall (a) unless otherwise provided, come into force on the date of its issue by the Central or a State Government for publication in the Official Gazette; and (b) be made available on the official website of the department of the Central or a State Government.			publication in the Official Gazette or from any date subsequent to the date of its issue as may be specified therein; and (b) be made available on the official website of the department of the Central or a State Government.	
11	Remission of tax on supplies found deficient in quantity	(1) The Central or a State Government may, by rules made under this sub-section, provide for remission of tax on such supplies which are found to be deficient in quantity due to any natural causes. (2) Any rules made under sub-section (1) may, having regard to the nature of the supply, fix the limit or limits of percentage beyond which no such remission shall be allowed.		Remission of tax on supplies found deficient in quantity	(1) The Central or a State Government may, by rules made under this sub-section, provide for remission of tax on such supplies which are found to be deficient in quantity due to any natural causes. (2) Any rules made under sub-section (1) may, having regard to the nature of the supply, fix the limit or limits of percentage beyond which no such remission shall be allowed.	No Change



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
CHAPTER IV : TIME AND VALUE OF SUPPLY						
12	Time of supply of goods	<p>Time of supply of goods</p> <p>(1) The liability to pay CGST / SGST on the goods shall arise at the time of supply as determined in terms of the provisions of this section.</p> <p>(2) The time of supply of goods shall be the earliest of the following dates, namely,-</p> <p>(a) (i) the date on which the goods are removed by the supplier for supply to the recipient, in a case where the goods are required to be removed or</p> <p>(ii) the date on which the goods are made available to the recipient, in a case where the goods are not required to be removed; or</p> <p>(b) the date on which the supplier issues the invoice with respect to the supply; or</p> <p>(c) the date on which the supplier receives the payment with respect to the supply; or</p> <p>(d) the date on which the</p>	12	Time of supply of goods	<p>(1) The liability to pay CGST / SGST on the goods shall arise at the time of supply as determined in terms of the provisions of this section.</p> <p>(2) The time of supply of goods shall be the earlier of the following dates, namely,-</p> <p>(a) the date of issue of invoice by the supplier or the last date on which he is required, under section 28, to issue the invoice with respect to the supply; or</p> <p>(b) the date on which the supplier receives the payment with respect to the supply:</p> <p>PROVIDED that where the supplier of taxable goods receives an amount up to one thousand rupees in excess of the amount indicated in the tax invoice, the time of supply to the extent of such excess shall, at the option of the said supplier, be the date of issue of invoice.</p> <p><i>Explanation 1.</i>- For the purposes of clauses (a) and (b), the supply shall be deemed to have been made to the</p>	<p>Time of supply shall be earlier of the following:</p> <p>a) date of issue of invoice or the last date on which invoice is required to be issued or</p> <p>(b) Date of receipt of payment with respect to supply</p> <p>However advance amount less than Rs. 1000 GST will be payable on the date of Invoice at the option of the Supplier.</p> <p>Date of payment will be considered as the date on which it is recorded in the books of accounts or the date on which it is credited in bank account.</p>



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>recipient shows the receipt of the goods in his books of account.</p> <p>Explanation 1.- The provisions of sub-clause (ii) of clause (a) shall apply in cases where the goods</p> <p>(a) are physically not capable of being moved; or</p> <p>(b) are supplied in assembled or installed form; or</p> <p>(c) are supplied by the supplier to his agent or his principal.</p> <p>Explanation 2.- For the purposes of sub-clause (ii) of clause (a), the expression 'made available to the recipient' shall mean when the goods are placed at the disposal of the recipient.</p> <p>Explanation 3.- For the purposes of clauses (b) and (c) of sub-section (2), the supply shall be deemed to have been made to the extent it is covered by the invoice or, as the case may be, the payment.</p>			<p>extent it is covered by the invoice or, as the case may be, the payment.</p> <p><i>Explanation 2.-</i> For the purpose of clause (b), "the date on which the supplier receives the payment" shall be the date on which the payment is entered in his books of accounts or the date on which the payment is credited to his bank account, whichever is earlier.</p> <p>(3) In case of supplies in respect of which tax is paid or liable to be paid on reverse charge basis, the time of supply shall be the earliest of the following dates, namely—</p> <p>(a) the date of the receipt of goods, or</p> <p>(b) the date on which the payment is made, or</p> <p>(c) the date immediately following thirty days from the date of issue of invoice by the supplier:</p> <p>PROVIDED that where it is not possible to determine the time of supply under clause (a), (b) or (c), the time of supply shall be the date of entry in the books of account of the recipient of supply.</p>	<p>In case of reverse charge, time of supply earlier of the following : (a) Date of receipt of goods (b) the date on which payment is made (c) 30 days</p>



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Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	Impact Analysis
		<p>Explanation 4.- For the purpose of clause (c) of sub-section (2), "the date on which the supplier receives the payment" shall be the date on which the payment is entered in his books of accounts or the date on which the payment is credited to his bank account, whichever is earlier.</p> <p>(3) In case of continuous supply of goods, where successive statements of accounts or successive payments are involved, the time of supply shall be the date of expiry of the period to which such successive statements of accounts or successive payments relate.</p> <p>If there are no successive statements of account, the date of issue of the invoice (or any other document) or the date of receipt of payment, whichever is earlier, shall be the time of supply.</p>			<p><i>Explanation.-</i> For the purpose of clause (b), "the date on which the payment is made" shall be the date on which the payment is entered in the books of accounts of the recipient or the date on which the payment is debited in his bank account, whichever is earlier.</p> <p>(4) In case of supply of vouchers, by whatever name called, by a supplier, the time of supply shall be-</p> <p>(a) the date of issue of voucher, if the supply is identifiable at that point; or</p> <p>(b) the date of redemption of voucher, in all other cases;</p> <p>(5) In case it is not possible to determine the time of supply under the provisions of sub-section (2), (3) or (4) the time of supply shall</p> <p>(a) in a case where a periodical return has to be filed, be the date on which such return is to be filed, or</p> <p>(b) in any other case, be the date on which the CGST/SGST is paid.</p>	<p>after invoice</p> <p>In case it is difficult to determine above, then time of supply shall be when it is recorded in the books of accounts. Date of payment will be considered as the date on which it is recorded in the books of accounts or the date on which it is credited in bank account.</p> <p>In case of supply of vouchers, time of supply shall be earlier of</p> <p>(a) The date of issue of voucher or</p> <p>(b) the date of redemption of voucher</p>

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Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	Impact Analysis
		<p>(4) For the purposes of sub section (3) above, the Central or a State Government may, on the recommendation of the Council, specify, by notification, the supply of goods that shall be treated as continuous supply of goods;</p> <p>(5) In case of supplies in respect of which tax is paid or liable to be paid on reverse charge basis, the time of supply shall be the earliest of the following dates, namely—</p> <p>(a) the date of the receipt of goods, or</p> <p>Page 31 of 190</p> <p>(b) the date on which the payment is made, or</p> <p>(c) the date of receipt of invoice, or</p> <p>(d) the date of debit in the books of accounts.</p> <p>Explanation.- For the purpose of clause (b) of sub-section (5), “the date on which the payment is made” shall be the date on which the</p>				



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>payment is entered in the books of accounts of the recipient or the date on which the payment is debited in his bank account, whichever is earlier.</p> <p>(6) If the goods (being sent or taken on approval or sale or return or similar terms) are removed before it is known whether a supply will take place, the time of supply shall be at the time when it becomes known that the supply has taken place or six months from the date of removal, whichever is earlier.</p> <p>(7) In case it is not possible to determine the time of supply under the provisions of subsection (2), (3), (5) or (6), the time of supply shall</p> <p>(a) in a case where a periodical return has to be filed, be the date on which such return is to be filed, or</p> <p>(b) in any other case, be</p>				



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		the date on which the CGST/SGST is paid.				
13	Time of supply of services	<p>(1) The liability to pay CGST/SGST on services shall arise at the time of supply, as determined in terms of the provisions of this section.</p> <p>(2) The time of supply of services shall be:-</p> <p>(a) the date of issue of invoice or the date of receipt of payment, whichever is earlier, if the invoice is issued within the prescribed period;</p> <p>(b) the date of completion of the provision of service or the date of receipt of payment, whichever is earlier, if the invoice is not issued within the prescribed period;</p> <p>(3) In case of continuous supply of services, the time of supply shall be -</p> <p>(a) where the due date of payment is ascertainable from the contract, the date on which the payment is liable to be made by the recipient of service, whether or not any invoice has been issued or any</p>	13	Time of supply of services	<p>(1) The liability to pay CGST/SGST on services shall arise at the time of supply, as determined in terms of the provisions of this section.</p> <p>(2) The time of supply of services shall be the earlier of the following dates, namely:-</p> <p>(a) the date of issue of invoice by the supplier or the last date on which he is required, under section 28, to issue the invoice with respect to the supply; or</p> <p>(b) the date on which the supplier receives the payment with respect to the supply:</p> <p>PROVIDED that where the supplier of taxable service receives an amount up to one thousand rupees in excess of the amount indicated in the tax invoice, the time of supply to the extent of such excess shall, at the option of the said supplier, be the date of issue of invoice.</p> <p><i>Explanation 1.</i>- For the purposes of clauses (a) and (b), the supply shall be deemed to have been made to the extent it is covered by the invoice</p>	<p>Time of supply of services shall be earlier of the following:</p> <p>a) date of issue of invoice or the last date on which invoice is required to be issued</p> <p>b) or</p> <p>c) Date of receipt of payment with respect to supply.</p> <p>Date of payment will be considered as the date on which it is recorded in the books of accounts or the date on which it is credited in bank account.</p>



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>payment has been received by the supplier of service;</p> <p>(b) where the due date of payment is not ascertainable from the contract, each such time when the supplier of service receives the payment, or issues an invoice, whichever is earlier;</p> <p>(c) where the payment is linked to the completion of an event, the time of completion of that event;</p> <p>(4) For the purposes of sub section (3) above, the Central or a State Government may on the recommendation of the Council, specify, by notification, the supply of services that shall be treated as continuous supply of services;</p> <p>(5) In case of supplies in respect of which tax is paid or liable to be paid on reverse charge basis, the time of supply shall be the earliest of the following dates,</p>			<p>or, as the case may be, the payment.</p> <p><i>Explanation 2.-</i> For the purpose of clause (b), “the date on which the supplier receives the payment” shall be the date on which the payment is entered in his books of accounts or the date on which the payment is credited to his bank account, whichever is earlier.</p> <p>(3) In case of supplies in respect of which tax is paid or liable to be paid on reverse charge basis, the time of supply shall be the earlier of the following dates, namely-</p> <p>(a) the date on which the payment is made, or</p> <p>(b) the date immediately following sixty days from the date of issue of invoice by the supplier:</p> <p>PROVIDED that where it is not possible to determine the time of supply under clause (a) or (b), the time of supply shall be the date of entry in the books of account of the recipient of supply: PROVIDED FURTHER that in case of ‘associated enterprises’, where the</p>	



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>namely-</p> <p>(a) the date of receipt of services, or</p> <p>(b) the date on which the payment is made, or</p> <p>(c) the date of receipt of invoice, or</p> <p>(d) the date of debit in the books of accounts.</p> <p>Explanation.- For the purpose of clause (b) of sub-section (5), "the date on which the payment is made" shall be the date on which the payment is entered in the books of accounts of the recipient or the date on which the payment is debited in his bank account, whichever is earlier.</p> <p>(6) In a case where the supply of services ceases under a contract before the completion of the supply, such services shall be deemed to have been provided at the time when the supply ceases.</p> <p>(7) Where it is not possible to determine the time of</p>			<p>supplier of service is located outside India, the time of supply shall be the date of entry in the books of account of the recipient of supply or the date of payment, whichever is earlier.</p> <p><i>Explanation.-</i> For the purpose of clause (a), "the date on which the payment is made" shall be the date on which the payment is entered in the books of accounts of the recipient or the date on which the payment is debited in his bank account, whichever is earlier.</p> <p>(4) In case of supply of vouchers, by whatever name called, by a supplier, the time of supply shall be-</p> <p>(a) the date of issue of voucher, if the supply is identifiable at that point; or</p> <p>(b) the date of redemption of voucher, in all other cases;</p> <p>(5) Where it is not possible to determine the time of supply of services in the manner specified in sub-sections (2), (3) or (4), the time of supply shall</p> <p>(a) in a case where a periodical return has to be filed, be the date</p>	<p>In case of reverse charge, time of supply earlier of the following :</p> <p>(a) Date of receipt of goods</p> <p>(b) the date on which payment is made</p> <p>(c) 60 days after invoice.</p> <p>In case of Associated enterprises, whenever it is accounted in books of accounts or as per above. This is in line with current provisions.</p> <p>In case a voucher is issued, time of supply of service is also the same in line of supply of goods.</p>



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		supply of services in the manner specified in sub-sections (2), (3), (5) and (6), the time of supply shall (a) in a case where a periodical return has to be filed, be the date on which such return is to be filed; or (b) in any other case, be the date on which the CGST/SGST is paid.			on which such return is to be filed; or (b) in any other case, be the date on which the CGST/SGST is paid.	
14	Change in rate of tax in respect of supply of goods or services	(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 13, the time of supply, in cases where there is a change in the effective rate of tax in respect of services, shall be determined in the following manner, namely:- (a) in case the taxable service has been provided before the change in effective rate of tax – (i) where the invoice for the same has been issued and the payment is also received after the change in effective rate of tax, the time of supply shall be the	14	Change in rate of tax in respect of supply of goods or services	Notwithstanding anything contained in section 12 or section 13, the time of supply, in cases where there is a change in the rate of tax in respect of goods or services, shall be determined in the following manner, namely:- (a) in case the goods or services have been supplied before the change in rate of tax – (i) where the invoice for the same has been issued and the payment is also received after the change in rate of tax, the time of supply shall be the date of receipt of payment or the date of issue of invoice, whichever is earlier; or (ii) where the invoice has been issued prior to change in rate of tax	No change in provision other than rate of tax has been mentioned instead of effective rate of tax. Means, eventhough any item is exempted or taxable by way of notification then such provision will not be applicable.



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>date of receipt of payment or the date of issue of invoice, whichever is earlier; or</p> <p>(ii) where the invoice has been issued prior to change in effective rate of tax but the payment is received after the change in effective rate of tax, the time of supply shall be the date of issue of invoice; or</p> <p>(iii) where the payment is received before the change in effective rate of tax, but the invoice for the same has been issued after the change in effective rate of tax, the time of supply shall be the date of receipt of payment;</p> <p>(b) in case the taxable service has been provided after the change in effective rate of tax -</p> <p>(i) where the payment is received after the change in effective rate of tax but the invoice has been issued prior to the change in effective rate of tax, the</p>			<p>but the payment is received after the change in rate of tax, the time of supply shall be the date of issue of invoice; or</p> <p>(iii) where the payment is received before the change in rate of tax, but the invoice for the same has been issued after the change in rate of tax, the time of supply shall be the date of receipt of payment;</p> <p>(b) in case the goods or services have been supplied after the change in rate of tax -</p> <p>(i) where the payment is received after the change in rate of tax but the invoice has been issued prior to the change in rate of tax, the time of supply shall be the date of receipt of payment; or</p> <p>(ii) where the invoice has been issued and the payment is received before the change in rate of tax, the time of supply shall be the date of receipt of payment or date of issue of invoice, whichever is earlier; or</p> <p>(iii) where the invoice has been issued after the change in rate of tax but the payment is received before the change in rate of tax, the time of</p>	



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>time of supply shall be the date of receipt of payment; or</p> <p>(ii) where the invoice has been issued and the payment is received before the change in effective rate of tax, the time of supply shall be the date of receipt of payment or date of issue of invoice, whichever is earlier; or</p> <p>(iii) where the invoice has been issued after the change in effective rate of tax but the payment is received before the change in effective rate of tax, the time of supply shall be the date of issue of invoice.</p> <p>Explanation.- For the purpose of this section, “the date of receipt of payment” shall be the date on which the payment is entered in the books of accounts of the supplier or the date on which the payment is credited to his bank account, whichever is earlier:</p>			<p>supply shall be the date of issue of invoice:</p> <p>PROVIDED that the date of receipt of payment shall be the date of credit in the bank account when such credit in the bank account is after four working days from the date of change in the rate of tax.</p> <p><i>Explanation.-</i> For the purpose of this section, “the date of receipt of payment” shall be the date on which the payment is entered in the books of accounts of the supplier or the date on which the payment is credited to his bank account, whichever is earlier.</p>	



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		Provided that the date of receipt of payment shall be the date of credit in the bank account when such credit in the bank account is after four working days from the date of change in the effective rate of tax.				
15	Value of taxable supply	15. Value of taxable supply (1) The value of a supply of goods and/or services shall be the transaction value, that is the price actually paid or payable for the said supply of goods and/or services where the supplier and the recipient of the supply are not related and the price is the sole consideration for the supply. (2) The transaction value under sub-section(1) shall include: (a) any amount that the supplier is liable to pay in relation to such supply but which has been incurred by the recipient of the supply and not included in the price actually paid or payable for the goods and/or services; (b) the	15	Value of taxable supply	(1) The value of a supply of goods and/or services shall be the transaction value, that is the price actually paid or payable for the said supply of goods and/or services where the supplier and the recipient of the supply are not related and the price is the sole consideration for the supply. (2) The value of supply shall include: (a) any taxes, duties, cesses, fees and charges levied under any statute, other than the {SGST Act/the CGST Act} and the Goods and Services Tax (Compensation to the States for Loss of Revenue) Act, 2016, if charged separately by the supplier to the recipient; (b) any amount that the supplier is liable to pay in relation to such	Instead of transaction value, it has been stated that value of supply will include. It means valuation will have to be made considering the specified provisions read with transaction value. Free supplies will not be included in value of supply. Interest, late fee and penalty paid for delayed payment to be included in value of goods / services. Subsidy linked to price only is included in the price other than provided by government will not be included. Cess which is going to be levied, will be under GST (Compensation to states for loss of revenue), 2016 also will be included in transaction value.



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Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>value, apportioned as appropriate, of such goods and/or services as are supplied directly or indirectly by the recipient of the supply free of charge or at reduced cost for use in connection with the supply of goods and/or services being valued, to the extent that such value has not been included in the price actually paid or payable;</p> <p>(c) royalties and licence fees related to the supply of goods and/or services being valued that the recipient of supply must pay, either directly or indirectly, as a condition of the said supply, to the extent that such royalties and fees are not included in the price actually paid or payable;</p> <p>(d) any taxes, duties, fees and charges levied under any statute other than the SGST Act or the CGST Act or the IGST Act;</p> <p>(e) incidental expenses, such as, commission and packing, charged by the</p>			<p>supply but which has been incurred by the recipient of the supply and not included in the price actually paid or payable for the goods and/or services;</p> <p>(c) incidental expenses, such as, commission and packing, charged by the supplier to the recipient of a supply, including any amount charged for anything done by the supplier in respect of the supply of goods and/or services at the time of, or before delivery of the goods or, as the case may be, supply of the services;</p> <p>(d) interest or late fee or penalty for delayed payment of any consideration for any supply; and</p> <p>(e) subsidies directly linked to the price excluding subsidies provided by the Central and State governments;</p> <p><i>Explanation.-</i> The amount of subsidy shall be included in the value of supply of the supplier who receives the subsidy.</p> <p>(3) The value of the supply shall not include any discount that is given:</p> <p>(a) before or at the time of the</p>	



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Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>supplier to the recipient of a supply, including any amount charged for anything done by the supplier in respect of the supply of goods and/or services at the time of, or before delivery of the goods or, as the case may be, supply of the services;</p> <p>(f) subsidies provided in any form or manner, linked to the supply;</p> <p>(g) any reimbursable expenditure or cost incurred by or on behalf of the supplier and charged in relation to the supply of goods and/or services; (h) any discount or incentive that may be allowed after the supply has been effected:</p> <p>Provided that such post-supply discount which is established as per the agreement and is known at or before the time of supply and specifically linked to relevant invoices shall not be included in the transaction value.</p> <p>(3) The transaction value under sub-section (1) shall</p>			<p>supply provided such discount has been duly recorded in the invoice issued in respect of such supply; and</p> <p>(b) after the supply has been effected, provided that:</p> <p>(i) such discount is established in terms of an agreement entered into at or before the time of such supply and specifically linked to relevant invoices; and</p> <p>(ii) input tax credit has been reversed by the recipient of the supply as is attributable to the discount on the basis of document issued by the supplier.</p> <p>(4) Where the value of the supply of goods or services cannot be determined under sub-section (1), the same shall be determined in such manner as may be prescribed.</p> <p>(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1) or sub-section (4), the value of such supplies as may be notified by the Central or a State Government in this behalf on the recommendation of the Council shall be determined in such manner as may be prescribed.</p>	



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Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>not include any discount allowed before or at the time of supply provided such discount is allowed in the course of normal trade practice and has been duly recorded in the invoice issued in respect of the supply.</p> <p>(4) The value of the supply of goods and/or services in the following situations which cannot be valued under sub-section (1), shall be determined in such manner as may be prescribed in the rules.</p> <p>(i) the consideration, whether paid or payable, is not money, wholly or partly;</p> <p>(ii) the supplier and the recipient of the supply are related;</p> <p>(iii) there is reason to doubt the truth or accuracy of the transaction value declared by the supplier;</p> <p>(iv) business transactions undertaken by a pure agent, money changer, insurer, air travel agent and distributor or selling agent of lottery;</p>				



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Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		(v) such other supplies as may be notified by the Central or a State Government in this behalf on the recommendation of the Council.				

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Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
CHAPTER V : INPUT TAX CREDIT						
16	Manner of taking input tax credit		16	Eligibility and conditions for taking input tax credit		
		(1) Every registered taxable person shall, subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be prescribed and within the time and manner specified in section 35, be entitled to take credit of input tax admissible to him and the said amount shall be credited to the electronic credit ledger of such person. (2) A person who has applied for registration under the Act within thirty			(1) Every registered taxable person shall, subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be prescribed and within the time and manner specified in section 44, be entitled to take credit of input tax charged on any supply of goods or services to him which are used or intended to be used in the course or furtherance of his business and the said amount shall be credited to the electronic credit ledger of such person:	The concept of admissibility of input tax credit is elaborated and mentioned in the provision itself (intended to be used or used in the furtherance of business) Capital goods will be entitled for 100% credit immediately except for pipelines and telecommunication tower fixed to earth by foundation or structural support which is as follows :- Maximum upto 1/3rd of total ITC in the first financial year and maximum upto 2/3rd till the end of second financial year. Person supplying goods and services , where tax is payable under reverse charge is not eligible for input tax credit, which is in line with service tax provisions



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Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>days from the date on which he becomes liable to registration and has been granted such registration shall, subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be prescribed, be entitled to take credit of input tax in respect of inputs held in stock and inputs contained in semifinished or finished goods held in stock on the day immediately preceding the date from which he becomes liable to pay tax under the provisions of this Act.</p> <p>(2A) A person, who takes registration under sub-section (3) of section 19, shall, subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be prescribed, be entitled to take credit of input tax in respect of inputs held in stock and inputs contained in semi-finished or finished goods held in stock on the day immediately</p>			<p>PROVIDED that credit of input tax in respect of pipelines and telecommunication tower fixed to earth by foundation or structural support including foundation and structural support thereto shall not exceed—</p> <p>(a) one-third of the total input tax in the financial year in which the said goods are received,</p> <p>(b) two-third of the total input tax, including the credit availed in the first financial year, in the financial year immediately succeeding the year referred to in clause (a) in which the said goods are received, and</p> <p>(c) the balance of the amount of credit in any subsequent financial year.</p> <p>(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, but subject to the provisions of section 36, no registered taxable person shall be entitled to the credit of any input tax in respect of any supply of goods and/or services to him unless,-</p> <p>(a) he is in possession of a tax invoice or debit note issued by a supplier</p>	<p>ITC not available on the basis of supplementary invoices since debit note is required to be issued in lie of supplementary invoice.</p> <p>ITC needs to be reversed in case of non payment towards value of supply of services within three months of the invoice date, however at present there is no information which is captured for payment to the supplier in the various returns. Therefore format of return to be changed. This provision unjust enriching the Government.</p> <p>Last day of availing credit is 12 months from the date invoice (in accordance with section 18) or 30 September of subsequent year or date of filing annual return whichever is earlier.</p>



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>preceding the date of registration.</p> <p>(3) Where any registered taxable person ceases to pay tax under section 8, he shall, subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be prescribed, be entitled to take credit of input tax in respect of inputs held in stock and inputs contained in semi-finished or finished goods held in stock on the day immediately preceding the date from which he becomes liable to pay tax under section 7.</p> <p>(3A) A taxable person shall not be entitled to take input tax credit under sub-section (2), (2A) or sub-section (3) in respect of any supply of goods and / or services to him after the expiry of one year from the date of issue of tax invoice relating to such supply.</p> <p>(4) The amount of credit under sub-section (2), (2A)</p>			<p>registered under this Act, or such other taxpaying document(s) as may be prescribed;</p> <p>(b) he has received the goods and/or services;</p> <p>(c) the tax charged in respect of such supply has been actually paid to the account of the appropriate Government, either in cash or through utilization of input tax credit admissible in respect of the said supply; and</p> <p>(d) he has furnished the return under section 34:</p> <p>PROVIDED that where the goods against an invoice are received in lots or instalments, the registered taxable person shall be entitled to take credit upon receipt of the last lot or installment:</p> <p>PROVIDED FURTHER that where a recipient fails to pay to the supplier of services, the amount towards the value of supply of services along with tax payable thereon within a period of three months from the date of issue of invoice by the supplier, an amount equal to the input tax</p>	



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>or sub-section (3) shall be calculated in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in such manner as may be prescribed.</p> <p>(5) Where the goods and/or services are used by the registered taxable person partly for the purpose of any business and partly for other purposes, the amount of credit shall be restricted to so much of the input tax as is attributable to the purposes of his business.</p> <p>(6) Where the goods and / or services are used by the registered taxable person partly for effecting taxable supplies and partly for effecting non-taxable supplies, including exempt supplies but excluding zero-rated supplies, the amount of credit shall be restricted to so much of the input tax as is attributable to the taxable supplies including</p>			<p>credit availed by the recipient shall be added to his output tax liability, along with interest thereon, in the manner as may be prescribed.</p> <p><i>Explanation.</i>—For the purpose of clause (b), it shall be deemed that the taxable person has received the goods where the goods are delivered by the supplier to a recipient or any other person on the direction of such taxable person, whether acting as an agent or otherwise, before or during movement of goods, either by way of transfer of documents of title to goods or otherwise.</p> <p>(3) Where the registered taxable person has claimed depreciation on the tax component of the cost of capital goods under the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961(43 of 1961), the input tax credit shall not be allowed on the said tax component.</p> <p>(4) A taxable person shall not be entitled to take input tax credit in respect of any invoice or debit note for supply of goods or services after furnishing of the</p>	



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>zero-rated supplies.</p> <p>(7) The Central or a State Government may, by notification issued in this behalf, prescribe the manner in which the credit referred to in sub-sections (5) and (6) above may be attributed.</p> <p>(8) Where there is a change in the constitution of a registered taxable person on account of sale, merger, demerger, amalgamation, lease or transfer of the business with the specific provision for transfer of liabilities, the said registered taxable person shall be allowed to transfer the input tax credit that remains unutilized in its books of accounts to such sold, merged, demerged, amalgamated, leased or transferred business in the manner prescribed.</p> <p>(9) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), (2), (2A) or (3) input tax</p>			<p>return</p> <p>under section 34 for the month of September following the end of financial year to which such invoice or invoice relating to such debit note pertains or furnishing of the relevant annual return, whichever is earlier.</p>	



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		credit shall not be available in respect of the following: (a) motor vehicles, except when they are supplied in the usual course of business or are used for providing the following taxable services— (i) transportation of passengers, or (ii) transportation of goods, or (iii) imparting training on motor driving skills; (b) goods and / or services provided in relation to food and beverages, outdoor catering, beauty treatment, health services, cosmetic and plastic surgery, membership of a club, health and fitness centre, life insurance, health insurance and travel benefits extended to employees on vacation such as leave or home travel concession, when such goods and/or services are used primarily for personal use or consumption of any employee;				



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>(c) goods and/or services acquired by the principal in the execution of works contract when such contract results in construction of immovable property, other than plant and machinery;</p> <p>(d) goods acquired by a principal, the property in which is not transferred (whether as goods or in some other form) to any other person, which are used in the construction of immovable property, other than plant and machinery;</p> <p>(e) goods and/or services on which tax has been paid under section 8; and</p> <p>(f) goods and/or services used for private or personal consumption, to the extent they are so consumed.</p> <p>(10) Where the registered taxable person has claimed depreciation on the tax component of the cost of capital goods under the provisions of the Income Tax Act,</p>				



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Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>1961, the input tax credit shall not be allowed on the said tax component.</p> <p>(11) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, but subject to the provisions of section 28, no registered taxable person shall be entitled to the credit of any input tax in respect of any supply of goods and/or services to him unless</p> <p>(a) he is in possession of a tax invoice, debit note, supplementary invoice or such other taxpaying document as may be prescribed, issued by a supplier registered under this Act or the IGST Act;</p> <p>(b) he has received the goods and/or services;</p> <p>(c) the tax charged in respect of such supply has been actually paid to the credit of the appropriate Government, either in cash or through utilization of input tax credit</p> <p>admissible in respect of the</p>				



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>said supply; and (d) he has furnished the return under section 27: Provided that where the goods against an invoice are received in lots or instalments, the registered taxable person shall be entitled to the credit upon receipt of the last lot or instalment. Explanation.—For the purpose of clause (b), it shall be deemed that the taxable person has received the goods where the goods are delivered by the supplier to a recipient or any other person on the direction of such taxable person, whether acting as an agent or otherwise, before or during movement of goods, either by way of transfer of documents of title to goods or otherwise. (12) Where any registered taxable person who has availed of input tax credit switches over as a taxable person for</p>				



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>paying tax under section 8 or, where the goods and / or services supplied by him become exempt absolutely under section 10, he shall pay an amount, by way of debit in the electronic credit or cash ledger, equivalent to the credit of input tax in respect of inputs held in stock and inputs contained in semi-finished or finished goods held in stock on the day immediately preceding the date of such switch over or, as the case may be, the date of such exemption: Provided that after payment of such amount, the balance of input tax credit, if any, lying in his electronic credit ledger shall lapse.</p> <p>(13) The amount payable under sub-section (12) shall be calculated in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in such manner as may be</p>				



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>prescribed.</p> <p>(14) In case of supply of capital goods on which input tax credit has been taken, the registered taxable person shall pay an amount equal to the input tax credit taken on the said capital goods reduced by the percentage points as may be specified in this behalf or the tax on the transaction value of such capital goods under sub-section (1) of section 15, whichever is higher.</p> <p>(15) A taxable person shall not be entitled to take input tax credit in respect of any invoice for supply of goods and/or services, after the filing of the return under section 27 for the month of September following the end of financial year to which such invoice pertains or filing of the relevant annual return, whichever is earlier.</p> <p>(16) Where credit has been taken wrongly, the same</p>				



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		shall be recovered from the registered taxable person in the manner as may be prescribed in this behalf.				
17	Manner of distribution of credit by Input Service Distributor	<p>(1) The Input Service Distributor may distribute, in such manner as may be prescribed, the credit of CGST as IGST and IGST as IGST, by way of issue of a prescribed document containing, inter alia, the amount of input tax credit being distributed or being reduced thereafter, where the Distributor and the recipient of credit are located in different States.</p> <p>(CGST ACT)</p> <p>(1) The Input Service Distributor may distribute, in such manner as may be prescribed, the credit of SGST as IGST, by way of issue of a prescribed document containing, inter alia, the amount of input tax credit being distributed or being reduced thereafter, where</p>	17	Apportionment of credit and blocked credits	<p>(1) Where the goods and/or services are used by the registered taxable person partly for the purpose of any business and partly for other purposes, the amount of credit shall be restricted to so much of the input tax as is attributable to the purposes of his business.</p> <p>(2) Where the goods and / or services are used by the registered taxable person partly for effecting taxable supplies including zero-rated supplies under this Act or under the IGST Act, 2016 and partly for effecting exempt supplies under the said Acts, the amount of credit shall be restricted to so much of the input tax as is attributable to the said taxable supplies including zero-rated supplies.</p> <p>Explanation.- For the purposes of this sub-section, exempt supplies shall include supplies on which recipient is liable to pay tax on reverse charge basis under subsection (3) of section 8.</p>	<p>ITC Restricted to Other conveyances alongwith motor vehicles. Further, Imparting Training on flying and navigating such vehicles and conveyances are now eligible for ITC.C commissioner will notify the services which are obligatory for an employer to provide to its employees for which credit will be admissible.</p> <p>Input Tax credit of the services mentioned herein received will be allowed if the outward service is of the same category.</p> <p>Input Tax credit of works contract services received will be allowed only if the outward service is of the same category</p> <p>any goods or services used for construction of immovable property other than plant and machinery Construction even for reconstruction, renovation, addition, alteration, repairs of immovable property when capitalized will not be entitled. In other words, if reconstruction, renovation, alteration, repairs if not capitalized input credit will be allowed. P&M includes apparatus, equipment, pipeline, telecommunication, foundation and structural support etc on which credit will be</p>



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Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>the Distributor and the recipient of credit are located in different States.</p> <p>(SGST Act) (2) The Input Service Distributor may distribute, in such manner as may be prescribed, the credit of CGST and IGST as CGST, by way of issue of a prescribed document containing, inter alia, the amount of input tax credit being distributed or being reduced thereafter, where the Distributor and the recipient of credit, being a business vertical, are located in the same State.</p> <p>(CGST Act) (2) The Input Service Distributor may distribute, in such manner as may be prescribed, the credit of SGST and IGST as SGST, by way of issue of a prescribed document containing, inter alia, the amount of input tax credit being distributed or being reduced thereafter, where the</p>			<p>(3) A banking company or a financial institution including a non-banking financial company, engaged in supplying services by way of accepting deposits, extending loans or advances shall have the option to either comply with the provisions of sub-section (2), or avail of, every month, an amount equal to fifty per cent of the eligible input tax credit on inputs, capital goods and input services in that month.</p> <p><i>Explanation.-</i> The option once exercised shall not be withdrawn during the remaining part of the financial year.</p> <p>(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1) of section 16 and subsection (1), (2), (3) and (4) of section 18, input tax credit shall not be available in respect of the following: (a) motor vehicles and other conveyances except when they are used (i) for making the following taxable supplies, namely (A) further supply of such vehicles or conveyances ; or</p>	<p>allowed.</p> <p>Credit is not allowed on services namely, food and beverages for consumption, outdoor catering, beauty treatment, health services, cosmetic and plastic surgery, membership of a club, health and fitness center, rent-a-cab, life insurance, health insurance and travel benefits extended to employees on vacation such as leave or home travel concession</p> <p>goods lost, stolen, destroyed, written off or disposed of by way of gift or free samples are not eligible for ITC No ITC for taxable person who obtain composition scheme No ITC on goods and services used for personal consumption No ITC will be allowed short credit, erroneous refund, wrong deduction of tax liability, wrong availment / utilisation of ITC detected by the Department with suppression of fact etc. or goods are detained or confiscated. When registered person is providing taxable supplies (including zero rated), non taxable supplies and exempt supplies including the services on which tax is paid by recipient on reverse charge basis. In case ITC will be reversed proportionately to the extent of exempt supplies including the services. No input credit will be required to be reversed on non taxable supplies. Banking Companies and NBFCs will have the option to avail 50% credit on input, Capital</p>



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Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>Distributor and the recipient of credit, being a business vertical, are located in the same State.</p> <p>(SGST Act)</p> <p>(3) The Input Service Distributor may distribute the credit subject to the following conditions, namely:</p> <p>(a) the credit can be distributed against a prescribed document issued to each of the recipients of the credit so distributed, and such invoice or other document shall contain such details as may be prescribed;</p> <p>(b) the amount of the credit distributed shall not exceed the amount of credit available for distribution;</p> <p>(c) the credit of tax paid on input services attributable to a supplier shall be distributed only to that supplier;</p> <p>(d) the credit of tax paid on input services attributable to more than one supplier</p>			<p>(B) transportation of passengers; or</p> <p>(C) imparting training on driving, flying, navigating such vehicles or conveyances;</p> <p>(ii) for transportation of goods.</p> <p>(b) supply of goods and services, namely,</p> <p>(i) food and beverages, outdoor catering, beauty treatment, health services, cosmetic and plastic surgery except where such inward supply of goods or services of a particular category is used by a registered taxable person for making an outward taxable supply of the same category of goods or services;</p> <p>(ii) membership of a club, health and fitness centre,</p> <p>(iii) rent-a-cab, life insurance, health insurance except where the Government notifies the services which are obligatory for an employer to provide to its employees under any law for the time being in force; and</p> <p>(iv) travel benefits extended to employees on vacation such as</p>	<p>goods and input services or restrict credit to the extent of income earned from deposit, loans and advances.</p>



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		shall be distributed only amongst such supplier(s) to whom the input service is attributable and such distribution shall be <i>pro rata</i> on the basis of the turnover in a State of such supplier, during the relevant period, to the aggregate of the turnover of all such suppliers to whom such input service is attributable and which are operational in the current year, during the said relevant period.			leave or home travel concession. (c) works contract services when supplied for construction of immovable property, other than plant and machinery, except where it is an input service for further supply of works contract service; (d) goods or services received by a taxable person for construction of an immovable property on his own account, other than plant and machinery, even when used in course or furtherance of business; <i>Explanation 1.</i> - For the purpose of this clause, the word "construction" includes re-construction, renovation, additions or alterations or repairs, to the extent of capitalization, to the said immovable property. <i>Explanation 2.</i> - 'Plant and Machinery' means apparatus, equipment, machinery, pipelines, telecommunication tower fixed to earth by foundation or structural support that are used for making outward supply and includes such foundation and structural supports but excludes	



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Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
					land, building or any other civil structures. (e) goods and/or services on which tax has been paid under section 9; (f) goods and/or services used for personal consumption; (g) goods lost, stolen, destroyed, written off or disposed of by way of gift or free samples; and (h) any tax paid in terms of sections 67, 89 or 90. (5) The Central or a State Government may, by notification issued in this behalf, prescribe the manner in which the credit referred to in sub-sections (1) and (2) above may be attributed.	
		New Clause	18	Availability of credit in special circumstance	(1) A person who has applied for registration under the Act within thirty days from the date on which he becomes liable to registration and has been granted such registration shall, subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be prescribed, be entitled to take credit of input tax in respect of inputs held in stock and inputs contained in semi-finished or finished goods held in stock on the day	The ITC on inputs and capital goods lying in stock on the day person ceases to pay tax under composition levy will be eligible for credit, provided that the credit on capital goods will be reduced by prescribed percentages The ITC on inputs (semi finished and finished goods) and capital goods lying in stock on the day the output goods/services becomes taxable (which was earlier non taxable) will be eligible for credit, provided that the credit on capital goods will be reduced by prescribed percentages ; vice versa in case the goods/services ceases to be taxable



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Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
					<p>immediately preceding the date from which he becomes liable to pay tax under the provisions of this Act.</p> <p>(2) A person, who takes registration under sub-section (3) of section 23 shall, subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be prescribed, be entitled to take credit of input tax in respect of inputs held in stock and inputs contained in semi-finished or finished goods held in stock on the day immediately preceding the date of grant of registration.</p> <p>(3) Where any registered taxable person ceases to pay tax under section 9, he shall, subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be prescribed, be entitled to take credit of input tax in respect of inputs held in stock, inputs contained in semi-finished or finished goods held in stock and on capital goods on the day immediately preceding the date from which he becomes liable to pay tax under section 8: PROVIDED that the credit on capital goods shall be reduced</p>	<p>In case the person switches over to pay tax under composition levy, ITC on capital goods needs to be paid on reduced percentages as prescribed in addition to pay duty on input stock and input contained in finished and semi finished goods.</p> <p>In case where refractory bricks, moulds and dies, jigs and fixtures are supplied as scrap, the taxable person may pay tax on the transaction value of such goods and not by reduced percentage method.</p>



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Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
					<p>by such percentage points as may be prescribed in this behalf</p> <p>(4) Where an exempt supply of goods or services by a registered taxable person becomes a taxable supply, such person shall, subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be prescribed, be entitled to take credit of input tax in respect of inputs held in stock and inputs contained in semi-finished or finished goods held in stock relatable to such exempt supply and on capital goods exclusively used for such exempt supply on the day immediately preceding the date from which such supply becomes taxable: PROVIDED that the credit on capital goods shall be reduced by such percentage points as may be prescribed in this behalf.</p> <p>(5) A taxable person shall not be entitled to take input tax credit under sub-section (1), (2), (3) or (4), as the case may be, in respect of any supply of goods and / or services to him after the</p>	



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Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
					<p>expiry of one year from the date of issue of tax invoice relating to such supply.</p> <p>(6) Where there is a change in the constitution of a registered taxable person on account of sale, merger, demerger, amalgamation, lease or transfer of the business with the specific provision for transfer of liabilities, the said registered taxable person shall be allowed to transfer the input tax credit that remains unutilized in its books of accounts to such sold, merged, demerged, amalgamated, leased or transferred business in the manner prescribed.</p> <p>(7) Where any registered taxable person who has availed of input tax credit switches over as a taxable person for paying tax under section 9 or, where the goods and / or services supplied by him become exempt absolutely under section 11, he shall pay an amount, by way of debit in the electronic credit or cash ledger, equivalent to the credit of input tax in respect of inputs held in stock and inputs</p>	



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
					<p>contained in semi-finished or finished goods held in stock and on capital goods, reduced by such percentage points as may be prescribed, on the day immediately preceding the date of such switch over or, as the case may be, the date of such exemption:</p> <p>PROVIDED that after payment of such amount, the balance of input tax credit, if any, lying in his electronic credit ledger shall lapse.</p> <p>(8) The amount payable under sub-section (7) shall be calculated in such manner as may be prescribed.</p> <p>(9) The amount of credit under sub-section (1), (2), (3) and (4) shall be calculated in such manner as may be prescribed.</p> <p>(10) In case of supply of capital goods or plant and machinery, on which input tax credit has been taken, the registered taxable person shall pay an amount equal to the input tax credit taken on the said capital goods or plant and machinery reduced by the</p>	



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Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
					percentage points as may be specified in this behalf or the tax on the transaction value of such capital goods or plant and machinery under sub-section (1) of section 15, whichever is higher: PROVIDED FURTHER that where refractory bricks, moulds and dies, jigs and fixtures are supplied as scrap, the taxable person may pay tax on the transaction value of such goods under sub-section (1) of section 15..	
	New Clause		19	Recovery of Input Tax Credit and Interest thereon	Where credit has been taken wrongly, the same shall be recovered from the registered taxable person in accordance with the provisions of this Act.	ITC needs to be reversed in case of non payment towards value of supply of services within three months of the invoice date, however at present there is no information which is captured for payment to the supplier in the various returns. Therefore format of return to be changed. This provision unjust enriching the Government
16A	Taking input tax credit in respect of inputs sent for job work	Taking input tax credit in respect of inputs sent for job work (1) The "principal" referred to in section 43 A shall, subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be prescribed, be entitled to take credit of input tax on inputs sent to	20	Taking input tax credit in respect of inputs sent for job work	(1) The "principal" referred to in section 55 shall, subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be prescribed, be allowed input tax credit on inputs sent to a job worker for job work. (2) Notwithstanding anything contained in clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 16, the "principal" shall be entitled	The ITC in case of inputs sent for job work will be allowed provided the goods are received back within one year instead of 180 days. The ITC of capital goods sent to job worker shall be disallowed if not received back within 3 years.



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		<p>a job-worker for job-work if the said inputs, after completion of job-work, are received back by him within one hundred and eighty days of their being sent out: Provided that the “principal” shall be entitled to take credit of input tax on inputs even if the inputs are directly sent to a job worker for job-work without their being first brought to his place of business, and in such a case, the period of one hundred and eighty days shall be counted from the date of receipt of the inputs by the job worker.</p> <p>(2) The “principal” shall, subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be prescribed, be entitled to take credit of input tax on capital goods sent to a job-worker for job-work if the said capital goods, after completion of job-work, are received back by him within two years of their being sent out: Provided that the</p>			<p>to take credit of input tax on inputs even if the inputs are directly sent to a job worker for job-work without their being first brought to his place of business.</p> <p>(3) Where the inputs sent for job-work are not received back by the “principal” after completion of job-work or otherwise or are not supplied from the place of business of the job worker in accordance with clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 55 within a period of one year of their being sent out, it shall be deemed that such inputs had been supplied by the principal to the job-worker on the day when the said inputs were sent out: PROVIDED that where the inputs are sent directly to a job worker, the period of one year shall be counted from the date of receipt of inputs by the job worker.</p> <p>(4) The “principal” shall, subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be prescribed, be allowed input tax credit on capital goods sent to a job-worker for job-work.</p>	



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Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>“principal” shall be entitled to take credit of input tax on capital goods even if the capital goods are directly sent to a job worker for job-work without their being first brought to his place of business, and in such a case, the period of two years shall be counted from the date of receipt of the capital goods by the job worker.</p> <p>(3) Where the inputs or capital goods, as the case may be, are not received back by the “principal” within the time specified under sub-section (1) or under sub-section (2), as the case may be, he shall pay an amount equivalent to the input tax credit availed of on the said inputs or capital goods, as the case may be, along with interest specified under sub-section (1) of section 36:</p> <p>Provided that the said “principal” may reclaim the input tax credit and interest</p>			<p>(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 16, the “principal” shall be entitled to take credit of input tax on capital goods even if the capital goods are directly sent to a job worker for job-work without their being first brought to his place of business.</p> <p>(6) Where the capital goods sent for job-work are not received back by the “principal” within a period of three years of their being sent out, it shall be deemed that such capital goods had been supplied by the principal to the jobworker on the day when the said capital goods were sent out: PROVIDED that where the capital goods are sent directly to a job worker, the period of three years shall be counted from the date of receipt of capital goods by the job worker.</p> <p>(7) Nothing contained in sub-section (3) or sub-section (6) shall apply to moulds and dies, jigs and fixtures, or tools sent out to a job-worker for job-work.</p>	



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		paid earlier when the inputs or capital goods, as the case may be, are received back by him at his place of business.				
17(1)	Manner of distribution of credit by Input Service Distributor	<p>(1) The Input Service Distributor may distribute, in such manner as may be prescribed, the credit of CGST as IGST and IGST as IGST, by way of issue of a prescribed document containing, inter alia, the amount of input tax credit being distributed or being reduced thereafter, where the Distributor and the recipient of credit are located in different States. (CGST ACT)</p> <p>(1) The Input Service Distributor may distribute, in such manner as may be prescribed, the credit of SGST as IGST, by way of issue of a prescribed document containing, inter alia, the amount of input tax credit being distributed or being reduced thereafter, where the Distributor and the recipient of credit are</p>	21	Manner of distribution of credit by Input Service Distributor	<p>(1) The Input Service Distributor shall distribute, in such manner as may be prescribed, the credit of CGST as CGST or IGST and IGST as IGST or CGST, by way of issue of a prescribed document containing, inter alia, the amount of input tax credit being distributed or being reduced thereafter, where the Distributor and the recipient of credit are located in different States.</p> <p>(CGST ACT)</p> <p>(1) The Input Service Distributor shall distribute, in such manner as may be prescribed, the credit of SGST as SGST or IGST, by way of issue of a prescribed document containing, inter alia, the amount of input tax credit being distributed or being reduced thereafter, where the Distributor and the recipient of credit are located in different States.</p> <p>(SGST Act)</p> <p>(2) The Input Service Distributor</p>	<p>CGST shall be distributed as CGST and IGST should be distributed as IGST or CGST but SGST should be distributed as SGST or IGST. Methodology of distribution remain the same as per prevailing Rule 7 of CENVAT credit rules, 2004 however it has to be distributed only to own units having the same PAN (No distribution to job worker)</p>



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		<p>located in different States. (SGST Act)</p> <p>(2) The Input Service Distributor may distribute, in such manner as may be prescribed, the credit of CGST and IGST as CGST, by way of issue of a prescribed document containing, inter alia, the amount of input tax credit being distributed or being reduced thereafter, where the Distributor and the recipient of credit, being a business vertical, are located in the same State. (CGST Act)</p> <p>(2) The Input Service Distributor may distribute, in such manner as may be prescribed, the credit of SGST and IGST as SGST, by way of issue of a prescribed document containing, inter alia, the amount of input tax credit being distributed or being reduced thereafter, where the Distributor and the recipient of credit, being a business vertical,</p>			<p>shall distribute, in such manner as may be prescribed, the credit of CGST and IGST as CGST, by way of issue of a prescribed document containing, inter alia, the amount of input tax credit being distributed or being reduced thereafter, where the Distributor and the recipient of credit, being a business vertical, are located in the same State. (CGST Act)</p> <p>(2) The Input Service Distributor shall distribute, in such manner as may be prescribed, the credit of SGST and IGST as SGST, by way of issue of a prescribed document containing, inter alia, the amount of input tax credit being distributed or being reduced thereafter, where the Distributor and the recipient of credit, being a business vertical, are located in the same State. (SGST Act)</p> <p>(3) The Input Service Distributor may distribute the credit subject to the following conditions, namely: (a) the credit can be distributed against a prescribed document issued to each of the recipients of the credit so</p>	



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		<p>are located in the same State.</p> <p>(SGST Act)</p> <p>(3) The Input Service Distributor may distribute the credit subject to the following conditions, namely:</p> <p>(a) the credit can be distributed against a prescribed document issued to each of the recipients of the credit so distributed, and such invoice or other document shall contain such details as may be prescribed;</p> <p>(b) the amount of the credit distributed shall not exceed the amount of credit available for distribution;</p> <p>(c) the credit of tax paid on input services attributable to a supplier shall be distributed only to that supplier;</p> <p>(d) the credit of tax paid on input services attributable to more than one supplier shall be distributed only amongst such supplier(s) to whom</p>			<p>distributed, and such document shall contain details as may be prescribed;</p> <p>(b) the amount of the credit distributed shall not exceed the amount of credit available for distribution;</p> <p>(c) the credit of tax paid on input services attributable to a recipient of credit shall be distributed only to that recipient;</p> <p>(d) the credit of tax paid on input services attributable to more than one recipient of credit shall be distributed only amongst such recipient(s) to whom the input service is attributable and such distribution shall be <i>pro rata</i> on the basis of the turnover in a State of such recipient, during the relevant period, to the aggregate of the turnover of all such recipients to whom such input service is attributable and which are operational in the current year, during the said relevant period;</p> <p>(e) the credit of tax paid on input services attributable to all recipients of credit shall be distributed amongst such recipients and such distribution</p>	



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		<p>the input service is attributable and such distribution shall be pro rata on the basis of the turnover in a State of such supplier, during the relevant period, to the aggregate of the turnover of all such suppliers to whom such input service is attributable and which are operational in the current year, during the said relevant period.</p>			<p>shall be pro rata on the basis of the turnover in a State of such recipient, during the relevant period, to the aggregate of the turnover of all recipients and which are operational in the current year, during the said relevant period.</p> <p><i>Explanation 1.</i> For the purposes of this section, the “relevant period” shall be</p> <p>(a) if the recipients of the credit have turnover in their States in the financial year preceding the year during which credit is to be distributed, the said financial year; or</p> <p>(b) if some or all recipients of the credit do not have any turnover in their States in the financial year preceding the year during which the credit is to be distributed, the last quarter for which details of such turnover of all the recipients are available, previous to the month during which credit is to be distributed.</p> <p><i>Explanation 2.</i> - For the purposes of this section, ‘rerecipient of credit’ means the supplier of goods and / or services having the same PAN as that of Input Service Distributor.</p>	



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		<p>Explanation. –For the purposes of section 17 and this section, the relevant period shall</p> <p>be- (a) if the recipients of the credit have turnover in their States in the financial year preceding the year during which credit is to be distributed, the said financial year; or</p> <p>b) if some or all recipients of the credit do not have any turnover in their States in the financial year preceding the year during which the credit is to be distributed, the last quarter for which details of such turnover of all the recipients are available, previous to the month during which credit is to be distributed.</p>				
CHAPTER – VI REGISTRATION						
19	Registration :	(1) Every person who is liable to be registered under Schedule III of this Act shall apply for registration in every such State in which he is so liable within thirty days from the	23	Registration	(1) Every person who is liable to be registered under Schedule V of this Act shall apply for registration in every such State in which he is so liable within thirty days from the date on which he	Any Person who is having turnover exclusively of non-taxable goods and exempted supplies and agriculturist will not be required to obtain registration. (Schedule V)



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Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
19(2)		<p>date on which he becomes liable to registration, in such manner and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed:</p> <p>Provided that if the person, other than an Input Service Distributor, is registered under an earlier law, it shall not be necessary for him to apply for fresh registration under this section and he shall follow the procedure as may be prescribed in this behalf.</p> <p>(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), a person having multiple business verticals in a State may obtain a separate registration for each business vertical, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed.</p>			<p>becomes liable to registration, in such manner and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed:</p> <p>PROVIDED that a casual taxable person or a non-resident taxable person shall apply for registration at least five days prior to the commencement of business.</p> <p>(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), a person having multiple business verticals in a State may obtain a separate registration for each business vertical, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed.</p> <p>(3) A person, though not liable to be registered under Schedule V, may get himself registered voluntarily, and all provisions of this Act, as are applicable to a registered taxable person, shall apply to such person.</p> <p>(4) Every person shall have</p>	<p>Casual Taxable Person and Non Resident Taxable person have to apply for registration before min 5 days before start of the business and Non Resident will not be required to submit PAN.</p>
19(3)				<p>(3) A person, though not liable to be registered under Schedule III, may get himself registered voluntarily, and all provisions of this Act, as are applicable to a registered taxable person, shall apply to such person.</p>		
19(4)		<p>(4) Every person shall have</p>			<p>(4) Every person shall have a Permanent Account Number issued under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) in order to be eligible for grant of registration under sub-section (1), (2) or (3):</p> <p>PROVIDED that a person required to deduct tax under</p>	



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Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
19(5)		a Permanent Account Number issued under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) in order to be eligible for grant of registration under subsection (1), (2) or (3).			section 46 shall have, in lieu of a Permanent Account Number, a Tax Deduction and Collection Account	Deductors u/s 46 may get registration on basis of TAN in lieu of PAN.
19(6)		(4A) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (4), a non-resident taxable person may be granted registration under sub-section (1) on the basis of any other document as may be prescribed. (5) Where a person who is liable to be registered under this Act fails to obtain registration, the proper officer may, without prejudice to any action that is, or may be taken under this Act, or under any other law for the time being in force, proceed to register such person in the manner as may be prescribed. (6) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), any specialized agency of the United Nations			(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (4), a non-resident taxable person may be granted registration under sub-section (1) on the basis of any other document as may be prescribed. (6) Where a person who is liable to be registered under this Act fails to obtain registration, the proper officer may, without prejudice to any action that is, or may be taken under this Act, or under any other law for the time being in force, proceed to register such person in the manner as may be prescribed. (7) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), (a) any specialized agency of the United Nations Organization or any Multilateral Financial Institution and Organization notified under the United Nations (Privileges and Immunities) Act,	



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Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>Organization or any Multilateral Financial Institution and Organization notified under the United Nations (Privileges and Immunities) Act, 1947 (46 of 1947), Consulate or Embassy of foreign countries and any other person or class of persons as may be notified by the Board / Commissioner, shall obtain a Unique Identity Number, in the manner prescribed, for the purpose(s) notified, including refund of taxes on the notified supplies of goods and/or services received by them.</p> <p>(7) The registration or the Unique Identity Number, shall be granted or, as the case may be, rejected after due verification in the manner and within such period as may be Prescribed.</p> <p>(8) The proper officer shall not reject the application for registration or the Unique</p>			<p>1947 (46 of 1947), Consulate or Embassy of foreign countries shall be granted a Unique Identity Number; and</p> <p>(b) any other person or class of persons, as may be notified by the Commissioner, shall obtain a Unique Identity Number, in the manner prescribed, for the purpose(s) notified, including refund of taxes on the notified supplies of goods and/or services received by them.</p> <p>(8) The registration or the Unique Identity Number, shall be granted or, as the case may be, rejected after due verification in the manner and within such period as may be prescribed.</p> <p>(9) A certificate of registration shall be issued in the prescribed form, with effective date as may be prescribed.</p> <p>(10) A registration or an Unique Identity Number shall be deemed to have been granted after the period prescribed under sub-section (8), if no deficiency has been communicated to the applicant by the proper officer within that period.</p> <p>(11) Notwithstanding anything</p>	<p>Without giving the show cause notice, a proper officer can reject the application for registration.</p>



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Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>Identity Number without giving a notice to show cause and without giving the person a reasonable opportunity of being heard.</p> <p>(8A) A certificate of registration shall be issued in the prescribed form, with effective date as may be prescribed.</p> <p>(9) A registration or an Unique Identity Number shall be deemed to have been granted after the period prescribed under sub-section (7), if no deficiency has been communicated to the applicant by the proper officer within that period.</p> <p>(10) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (7), any rejection of application for registration or the Unique Identity Number under the CGST Act / SGST Act shall be deemed to be a rejection of application for registration under the SGST Act / CGST Act.</p> <p>(11) The grant of registration or the Unique</p>			<p>contained in sub-section (8), any rejection of application for registration or the Unique Identity Number under the CGST Act / SGST Act shall be deemed to be a rejection of application for registration under the SGST Act / CGST Act.</p> <p>(12) The grant of registration or the Unique Identity Number under the CGST Act / SGST Act shall be deemed to be a grant of registration or the Unique Identity Number under the SGST/CGST Act provided that the application for registration or the Unique Identity Number has not been rejected under SGST/CGST Act within the time specified in sub-section (8).</p> <p>(13) The Central or a State Government may, on the recommendation of the Council, by notification, specify the category of persons who may be exempted from obtaining registration under this Act.</p>	



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Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		Identity Number under the CGST Act / SGST Act shall be deemed to be a grant of registration or the Unique Identity Number under the SGST/CGST Act provided that the application for registration or the Unique Identity Number has not been rejected under SGST/CGST Act within the time specified in sub section (7). (12) The Central or a State Government may, on the recommendation of the Council, by notification, specify the category of persons who may be exempted from obtaining registration under this Act.				
19(A)	Special Provisions related casual taxable person and non-resident taxable person	(1) The certificate of registration issued to a casual taxable person or a non-resident taxable person shall be valid for a period of ninety days from the effective date of registration. Provided that the proper officer may, at the request of the said taxable person,	24	Special provisions relating to casual taxable person and non-resident taxable person	(1) The certificate of registration issued to a casual taxable person or a non-resident taxable person shall be valid for a period specified in the application for registration or ninety days from the effective date of registration, whichever is earlier and such person shall make taxable supplies only after the issuance of the certificate of registration:	Casual Taxable Person can make taxable supplies only after obtaining the registration, which will be valid for 90 days.



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Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>extend the aforesaid period of ninety days by a further period not exceeding ninety days.</p> <p>(2) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this Act, a casual taxable person or a non-resident taxable person shall, at the time of submission of application for registration under sub-section (1) of section 19, make an advance deposit of tax in an amount equivalent to the estimated tax liability of such person for the period for which the registration is sought:</p> <p>Provided that where any extension of time is sought under sub-section (1), such taxable person shall deposit an additional amount of tax equivalent to the estimated tax liability of such person for the period for which the extension is sought.</p> <p>(3) The amount deposited under sub-section (2) shall</p>			<p>PROVIDED that the proper officer may, at the request of the said taxable person, extend the aforesaid period of ninety days by a further period not exceeding ninety days.</p> <p>(2) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this Act, a casual taxable person or a non-resident taxable person shall, at the time of submission of application for registration under sub-section (1) of section 23, make an advance deposit of tax in an amount equivalent to the estimated tax liability of such person for the period for which the registration is sought: PROVIDED that where any extension of time is sought under sub-section (1), such taxable person shall deposit an additional amount of tax equivalent to the estimated tax liability of such person for the period for which the extension is sought.</p> <p>(3) The amount deposited under sub-section (2) shall be credited to the electronic cash ledger of such person and shall be utilized in the manner provided u/s 44.</p>	



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		be credited to the electronic cash ledger of such person and shall be utilized in the manner provided under section 35.				
20	Amendment of registration	<p>(1) Every registered taxable person shall inform the proper officer of any changes in the information furnished at the time of registration, or that furnished subsequently, in the manner and within such period as may be prescribed.</p> <p>(2) The proper officer may, on the basis of information furnished under sub-section (1) or as ascertained by him, approve or reject amendments in the registration particulars in the manner and within such period as may be prescribed: Provided that approval of the proper officer shall not be required in respect of amendment of such particulars as may be prescribed.</p> <p>(3) The proper officer shall not reject the request for</p>	25	Amendment of registration	<p>(1) Every registered taxable person and a person to whom a unique identity number has been assigned shall inform the proper officer of any changes in the information furnished at the time of registration, or that furnished subsequently, in the manner and within such period as may be prescribed.</p> <p>(2) The proper officer may, on the basis of information furnished under sub-section (1) or as ascertained by him, approve or reject amendments in the registration particulars in the manner and within such period as may be prescribed: PROVIDED that approval of the proper officer shall not be required in respect of amendment of such particulars as may be prescribed.</p> <p>(3) The proper officer shall not reject the request for amendment in the registration particulars without giving a notice to show cause and</p>	Now the person having Unique Identification Number shall also inform the proper officer for any changes for amendment in the registration



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		<p>amendment in the registration particulars without giving a notice to show cause and without giving the person a reasonable opportunity of being heard.</p> <p>4) Any rejection or, as the case may be, approval of amendments under the CGST.</p>			<p>without giving the person a reasonable opportunity of being heard.</p> <p>(4) Any rejection or, as the case may be, approval of amendments under the CGST Act/ SGST Act shall be deemed to be a rejection or approval of amendments under the SGST Act/CGST Act.</p>	
21	Cancellation of Registration:	<p>1) The proper officer may, either on his own motion or on an application filed, in the prescribed manner, by the registered taxable person or by his legal heirs, in case of death of such person, cancel the registration, in such manner and within such period as may be prescribed, having regard to the circumstances where, -</p> <p>(a) the business has been discontinued, transferred fully for any reason including death of the proprietor, amalgamated with other legal entity, demerged or otherwise</p>	26	Cancellation of registration	<p>(1) The proper officer may, either on his own motion or on an application filed, in the prescribed manner, by the registered taxable person or by his legal heirs, in case of death of such person, cancel the registration, in such manner and within such period as may be prescribed, having regard to the circumstances where, -</p> <p>(a) the business has been discontinued, transferred fully for any reason including death of the proprietor, amalgamated with other legal entity, demerged or otherwise disposed of; or</p> <p>(b) there is any change in the constitution of the business; or</p> <p>(c) the taxable person, other</p>	



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		<p>disposed of; or (b) there is any change in the constitution of the business; or (c) the taxable person, other than the person registered under sub-section (3) of section 19, is no longer liable to be registered under Schedule III. (2) The proper officer may, in the manner as may be prescribed, cancel the registration of taxable person from such date, including any anterior date, as he may deem fit, where, (a) the registered taxable person has contravened such provisions of the Act or the rules made thereunder as may be prescribed; or (b) a person paying tax under section 8 has not furnished returns for three consecutive tax periods; or (c) any taxable person, other than a person specified in clause (b), has not furnished returns for a continuous period of six months; or</p>			<p>than the person registered under sub-section (3) of section 23, is no longer liable to be registered under Schedule V . (2) The proper officer may, in the manner as may be prescribed, cancel the registration of taxable person from such date, including any anterior date, as he may deem fit, where, - (a) the registered taxable person has contravened such provisions of the Act or the rules made thereunder as may be prescribed; or (b) a person paying tax under section 9 has not furnished returns for three consecutive tax periods; or (c) any taxable person, other than a person specified in clause (b), has not furnished returns for a continuous period of six months; or (d) any person who has taken voluntary registration under sub-section (3) of section 23 has not commenced business within six months from the date of registration. (3) Where any registration has been obtained by means of fraud, wilful misstatement</p>	



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		<p>(d) any person who has taken voluntary registration under sub-section (3) of section 19 has not commenced business within six months from the date of registration.</p> <p>(3) Where any registration has been obtained by means of fraud, wilful misstatement or suppression of facts, the proper officer may cancel the registration with retrospective effect, subject to the provisions of section 29</p> <p>(4) The proper officer shall not cancel the registration without giving a notice to show cause and without giving the person a reasonable opportunity of being heard.</p> <p>(5) The cancellation of registration under this section shall not affect the liability of the taxable person to pay tax and other dues under the Act for any period prior to the date of cancellation whether or not such tax and other dues are determined before or after</p>			<p>or suppression of facts, the proper officer may cancel the registration with retrospective effect, subject to the provisions of section 37.</p> <p>(4) The proper officer shall not cancel the registration without giving a notice to show cause and without giving the person a reasonable opportunity of being heard: PROVIDED that such notice may not be issued where an application is filed by the registered taxable person or his legal heirs, in the case of death of such person, for cancellation of registration.</p> <p>(5) The cancellation of registration under this section shall not affect the liability of the taxable person to pay tax and other dues under the Act or to discharge any obligation under the Act or the rules made thereunder for any period prior to the date of cancellation whether or not such tax and other dues are determined before or after the date of cancellation.</p> <p>(6) The cancellation of registration under the CGST</p>	<p>If the application for cancellation of registration has been filed by registered taxable person or his legal heir in case of death of such person, the proper officers may cancel the registration without giving proper show cause notice.</p>



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Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>the date of cancellation.</p> <p>(6) The cancellation of registration under the CGST Act/SGST Act shall be deemed to be a cancellation of registration under the SGST Act/CGST Act.</p> <p>(7) Every registered taxable person whose registration is cancelled shall pay an amount, by way of debit in the electronic credit or cash ledger, equivalent to the credit of input tax in respect of inputs held in stock and inputs contained in semi-finished or finished goods held in stock on the day immediately preceding the date of such cancellation or the output tax payable on such goods, whichever is higher, calculated in such manner as may be prescribed:</p> <p>Provided that in case of capital goods, the taxable person shall pay an amount equal to the input tax credit taken on the said capital goods reduced by the</p>			<p>Act/SGST Act shall be deemed to be a cancellation of registration under the SGST Act/CGST Act.</p> <p>(7) Every registered taxable person whose registration is cancelled shall pay an amount, by way of debit in the electronic credit or cash ledger, equivalent to the credit of input tax in respect of inputs held in stock and inputs contained in semifinished or finished goods held in stock on the day immediately preceding the date of such cancellation or the output tax payable on such goods, whichever is higher, calculated in such manner as may be prescribed: PROVIDED that in case of capital goods, the taxable person shall pay an amount equal to the input tax credit taken on the said capital goods reduced by the percentage points as may be prescribed in this behalf or the tax on the transaction value of such capital goods under sub-section (1) of section 15, whichever is higher.</p> <p>(8) The amount payable under sub-section (7) shall be calculated in such manner as</p>	<p>It has been provided that despite of cancellation of registration, the taxable person has to discharge all the due obligations under the Act.</p>



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Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		percentage points as may be prescribed in this behalf or the tax on the transaction value of such capital goods under sub-section (1) of section 15, whichever is higher. (8) The amount payable under sub-section (7) shall be calculated in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in such manner as may be prescribed			may be prescribed.	
22	Revocation of cancellation of registration	(1) Subject to such conditions and in such circumstances as may be prescribed, any registered taxable person, whose registration is cancelled by the proper officer on his own motion, may apply to such officer for revocation of cancellation of the registration in the prescribed manner within thirty days from the date of service of the cancellation Order. (2) The proper officer may, in the manner and within such period as may be prescribed in this behalf, by	27	Revocation of cancellation of registration	(1) Subject to such conditions and in such manner as may be prescribed, any registered taxable person, whose registration is cancelled by the proper officer on his own motion, may apply to such officer for revocation of cancellation of the registration in the prescribed manner within thirty days from the date of service of the cancellation order. (2) The proper officer may, in the manner and within such period as may be prescribed in this behalf, by way of an order, either revoke cancellation of the registration or reject the application for revocation for	No Change



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>way of an order, either revoke cancellation of the registration or reject the application for revocation for good and sufficient reasons.</p> <p>(3) The proper officer shall not reject the application for revocation of cancellation of registration without giving a notice to show cause and without giving the person a reasonable opportunity of being heard.</p> <p>(4) Revocation of cancellation of registration under the CGST Act / SGST Act shall be deemed to be a revocation of cancellation of registration under the SGST Act / CGST Act.</p>			<p>good and sufficient reasons.</p> <p>(3) The proper officer shall not reject the application for revocation of cancellation of registration without giving a notice to show cause and without giving the person a reasonable opportunity of being heard.</p> <p>(4) Revocation of cancellation of registration under the CGST Act / SGST Act shall be deemed to be a revocation of cancellation of registration under the SGST Act / CGST Act.</p>	
CHAPTER- VII : TAX INVOICE, CREDIT AND DEBIT NOTES						
23	Tax Invoice	Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or any other law for the time being in force, where any supply is made for a consideration, every person who is liable to pay tax for such supply shall prominently indicate in all documents relating to assessment, tax invoice and	28	Tax invoice	<p>(1) A registered taxable person supplying taxable goods shall, before or at the time of,- removal of goods for supply to the recipient, where the supply</p> <p>(a) involves movement of goods, or</p> <p>(b) delivery of goods or making available thereof to the recipient, in any other case,</p>	<p>Taxable Invoice to be issued before or at the time of removal of goods where supply involves movement of goods or delivery of the goods or making available thereof to the recipient alongwith description, quantity, value and tax. Invoice to be issued within specified time, to be notified in the rules.</p> <p>Taxable Invoice to be issued for provision of service, before or after within specified days, showing description, value, the tax payable</p>



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Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		other like documents, the amount of tax which will form part of the price at which such supply is made.			<p>issue a tax invoice showing the description, quantity and value of goods, the tax charged thereon and such other particulars as may be prescribed:</p> <p>PROVIDED that the Central / State Government may, on the recommendation of the Council, by notification, specify the categories of goods and/or supplies in respect of which the tax invoice shall be issued within such time as may be prescribed.</p> <p>(2) A registered taxable person supplying taxable services shall, before or after the provision of service but within a period prescribed in this behalf, issue a tax invoice, showing the description, value, the tax payable thereon and such other particulars as may be prescribed:</p> <p>PROVIDED that the Central/State Government may, on the recommendation of the Council, by notification, specify the categories of services in respect of which any other document issued in relation to the supply shall be deemed to be a tax invoice, subject to such conditions and limitations as</p>	<p>thereon and such other particulars as may be prescribed.</p> <p>Those who have obtained the registration and invoice was raised prior to the registration, they need to issue the revised invoice within one month from the date of registration.</p> <p>Registered Taxable person will issue bill of supply when non-taxable supplies / exempted supplies are made. However, if supplies are less than Rs. 100, then Bill of supplies may not be required until insisted by recipient</p> <p>On receipt of advance against supplies, receipt voucher or any other document can be issued evidencing the payment received</p> <p>Whenever, recipient is liable to pay tax on reverse charge basis on receipt of goods and services, from non registered person, then such recipient will have to prepare the invoice in respect of goods & service received by him</p> <p>In case of continuous supply of goods were successive statement of accounts of invoice to be issued before or at the time of such statement or receipt of such payment.</p> <p>In case of continuous supply of service existing service tax provision w.r.t. Point of taxation has been retained.</p> <p>If a contract of a service ceases to exist before completion of service, invoice should be issued at the time of such contract ceases.</p> <p>The State/Central Government may notify goods/service for which supply shall be treated as continuous supply of service</p> <p>In case of sale on approval basis, invoice to be issued on the date on which approval is</p>



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
					<p>may be prescribed.</p> <p>(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-sections (1) and (2):</p> <p>(a) a registered taxable person may, within one month from the date of issuance of certificate of registration and in such manner as may be prescribed, issue a revised invoice against the invoice already issued during the period starting from the effective date of registration till the date of issuance of certificate of registration to him;</p> <p>(b) a registered taxable person supplying exempted goods and/or services or paying tax under the provisions of section 9 shall issue, instead of a tax invoice, a bill of supply containing such particulars and in such manner as may be prescribed: PROVIDED that the registered taxable person may not issue a bill of supply if the value of the goods or services supplied is less than one hundred rupees except where the recipient of the goods or services requires such bill.</p> <p>(c) a registered taxable person</p>	<p>known or within 6 months from the date of removal of goods, whichever is earlier.</p>



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
					<p>shall, on receipt of advance payment with respect to any supply of goods or services by him, issue a receipt voucher or any other document, including therein such particulars as may be prescribed, evidencing receipt of such payment;</p> <p>(d) a registered taxable person who is liable to pay tax under sub-section (3) of section 8 shall issue an invoice in respect of goods or services received by him on</p> <p>the date of receipt of goods or services from a person who is not registered under the Act.</p> <p>(4) In case of continuous supply of goods, where successive statements of accounts or successive payments are involved, the invoice shall be issued before or at the time each such statement is issued or, as the case may be, each such payment is received.</p> <p>(5) In case of continuous supply of services,</p> <p>(a) where the due date of payment is ascertainable from the contract, the invoice shall be issued before or after</p>	



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
					<p>the payment is liable to be made by the recipient but within a period prescribed in this behalf whether or not any payment has been received by the supplier of the service;</p> <p>(b) where the due date of payment is not ascertainable from the contract, the invoice shall be issued before or after each such time when the supplier of service receives the payment but within a period prescribed in this behalf;</p> <p>(c) where the payment is linked to the completion of an event, the invoice shall be issued before or after the time of completion of that event but within a period prescribed in this behalf.</p> <p>(6) In a case where the supply of services ceases under a contract before the completion of the supply, the invoice shall be issued at the time when the supply ceases and such invoice shall be issued to the extent of the supply effected before such cessation.</p> <p>(7) For the purposes of sub</p>	



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
					<p>section (4) and (5), the Central or a State Government may on the recommendation of the Council, specify, by notification, the supply of goods or services that shall be treated as continuous supply of goods or services.</p> <p>(8) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), where the goods (being sent or taken on approval or sale or return or similar terms) are removed before it is known whether a supply will take place, the invoice shall be issued before or at the time when it becomes known that the supply has taken place or six months from the date of removal, whichever is earlier.</p> <p><i>Explanation.</i>- The expression "tax invoice" shall be deemed to include a document issued by an Input Service Distributor under section 21, and shall also include any revised invoice issued by the supplier in respect of a supply made earlier.</p>	
	New Clause		29.	Tax not to be collected by unregistered taxable person.	A person who is not a registered taxable person shall not collect in respect of any supply of goods and/or services any	Non-registered taxable person should not collect the Tax under this act.



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
					amount by way of tax under the CGST/SGST Act and no registered taxable person shall make any such collection except in accordance with the provisions of this Act and the rules made thereunder..	
	Amount of tax to be indicated in tax invoice and other documents	Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or any other law for the time being in force, where any supply is made for a consideration, every person who is liable to pay tax for such supply shall prominently indicate in all documents relating to assessment, tax invoice and other like documents, the amount of tax which will form part of the price at which such supply is made.	30	Amount of tax to be indicated in tax invoice and other documents	Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or any other law for the time being in force, where any supply is made for a consideration, every person who is liable to pay tax for such supply shall prominently indicate in all documents relating to assessment, tax invoice and other like documents, the amount of tax which will form part of the price at which such supply is made.	No Change
24	Credit and debit notes	(1) Where a tax invoice has been issued for supply of any goods and/or services and the taxable value and/or tax charged in that tax invoice is found to exceed the taxable value and/or tax payable in respect of such supply, the	31	Credit and debit notes	(1) Where a tax invoice has been issued for supply of any goods and/or services and the taxable value and/or tax charged in that tax invoice is found to exceed the taxable value and/or tax payable in respect of such supply, or where the goods supplied are returned by the recipient, or where	Circumstances when debit note / credit note has been given. However, no reduction in output tax liability will be permitted if such debit note / credit notes are issued after 30th Sept or subsequent year pertaining to invoices issued in earlier year. Debit note / credit note will have to be related with original invoice number.



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>taxable person, who has supplied such goods and/or services, may issue to the recipient a credit note containing such particulars as may be prescribed on or before the thirtieth day of September following the end of the financial year in which such supply was made, or the date of filing of the relevant annual return, whichever is earlier: Provided that no credit note shall be issued by the said person if the incidence of tax and interest on such supply has been passed by him to any other person. (2) Where a tax invoice has been issued for supply of any goods and/or services and the taxable value and/or tax charged in that tax invoice is found to be less than the taxable value and/or tax payable in respect of such supply, the taxable person, who has supplied such goods and/or services, shall issue to the recipient a debit note</p>			<p>services supplied are found to be deficient, the registered taxable person, who has supplied such goods and/or services, may issue to the recipient a credit note containing such particulars as may be prescribed. (2) Any registered taxable person who issues a credit note in relation to a supply of goods and/or services 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 following the end of the year in which such supply was made, or the date of filing of the relevant annual return, whichever is earlier, and the tax liability shall be adjusted in the manner specified in this Act: PROVIDED that no reduction in output tax liability of the supplier shall be permitted if the incidence of tax and interest on such supply has been passed on to any other person. (3) Where a tax invoice has been issued for supply of any goods and/or services and the taxable value and/or tax</p>	



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Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		containing such particulars as may be prescribed on or before the thirtieth day of September following the end of the financial year in which such supply was made, or the date of filing of the relevant annual return, whichever is earlier. (3) Any registered taxable person who issues or receives a credit or debit note in relation to a supply of goods and/or services shall declare the details of such credit or debit note, as the case may be, in the return for the month during which such credit or debit note has been issued or received or in the return for any subsequent month but not later than September following the end of financial year in which such supply was made, or the date of filing of the relevant annual return, whichever is earlier, and the tax liability shall be adjusted in the manner specified in this Act.			charged in that tax invoice is found to be less than the taxable value and/or tax payable in respect of such supply, the taxable person, who has supplied such goods and/or services, shall issue to the recipient a debit note containing such particulars as may be prescribed. <i>Explanation:</i> - 'Debit Note' shall include a supplementary invoice. (4) Any registered taxable person who issues a debit note in relation to a supply of goods and/or services shall declare the details of such debit note, in the return for the month during which such debit note has been issued and the tax liability shall be adjusted in the manner specified in this Act.	

CHAPTER- VIII : RETURNS



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
25	Furnishing details of outward supplies	(1) Every registered taxable person, other than an input service distributor and a person paying tax under the provisions of section 8 or section 37, shall furnish, electronically, in such form and manner as may be prescribed, the details of outward supplies of goods and/or services 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 the time and in the manner as may be prescribed: Provided that the Board / Commissioner may, for valid and sufficient reasons, by notification, extend the time limit for furnishing such details: Provided further that any extension of time limit by the Board/Commissioner of State	32	Furnishing details of outward supplies	(1) Every registered taxable person, other than an input service distributor, a nonresident taxable person and a person paying tax under the provisions of section 9, section 46 or section 56, shall furnish, electronically, in such form and manner as may be prescribed, the details of outward supplies of goods or services 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 the time and in the manner as may be prescribed: PROVIDED that the Commissioner may, for valid and sufficient reasons, by notification, for such class of taxable persons as may be specified therein, extend the time limit for furnishing such details: PROVIDED FURTHER that any extension of time limit approved by the Commissioner of [Central / State] Goods and Services Tax	<p>Non resident taxable person, ISD & registered person opting composition scheme is not required to file return of outward supplies. (GSTR1) Other taxable person will have to file outward supplies, credit note & debit note, inward supplies and debit/credit notes which has not been reported by the supplier.</p> <p>The registered taxable person who has been communicated details of inward supplies and ISD must either accept or reject the details communicated by 17th of subsequent month.</p> <p>Commissioner may notify class of taxable persons, for whom time limit for filling the return may be extended.</p> <p>Time limit approved by commissioner of the state/central shall be deemed to be approved by the commissioner of central/state</p>



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>Goods and Services Tax shall be deemed to be approved by the Commissioner of State Goods and Services Tax/Board:</p> <p>Explanation.- For the purposes of this section, the expression “details of outward supplies” shall include details relating to zero-rated supplies, inter-state supplies, return of goods received in relation to/ in pursuance of an inward supply, exports, debit notes, credit notes and supplementary invoices issued during the said tax period.</p> <p>(2) Any registered taxable person, who has furnished the details under sub-section (1) for any tax period and which have remained unmatched under section 29, shall, upon discovery of any error or omission therein, rectify such error or omission in the tax period during which such</p>			<p>shall be deemed to be approved by the Commissioner of [State/Central] Goods and Services Tax.</p> <p><i>Explanation.-</i> For the purposes of this section, the expression “details of outward supplies” shall include details of invoices, debit notes, credit notes and revised invoices issued in relation to outward supplies made during any tax period.</p> <p>(2) Every registered taxable person who has been communicated the details under sub-section (3) of section 33 or the details pertaining to inward supplies of input service distributor under sub-section (4) of section 333, shall either accept or reject the details so communicated, on or before the seventeenth day of the month succeeding the tax period and the details furnished by him under subsection (1) shall stand amended accordingly.</p> <p>(3) Any registered taxable person, who has furnished the details under sub-section (1) for any tax period and which have remained unmatched</p>	<p>Note:- Amendments are to be made in the return rules so that HSN codes are not required to be filled initially for two years at invoice level instead, it will be captured from summary.</p>



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		error or omission is noticed 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: Provided that no rectification of error or omission in respect of the details furnished under sub-section (1) shall be allowed after filing of the return under section 27 for the month of September following the end of the financial year to which such details pertain, or filing of the relevant annual return, whichever is earlier.			under section 37 or section 38, shall, upon discovery of any error or omission therein, rectify such error or omission in the tax period during which such error or omission is noticed 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: 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 34 for the month of September following the end of the financial year to which such details pertain, or furnishing of the relevant annual return, whichever is earlier.	
26	Furnishing details of inward supplies - GSTR-2 and Reverse Charge	(1) Every registered taxable person, other than an input service distributor and a person paying tax under the provisions of section 8 or section 37, shall verify, validate, modify or, if required,	33	Furnishing details of inward supplies	(1) Every registered taxable person, other than an input service distributor or a nonresident taxable person or a person paying tax under section 9, section 46 or section 56, shall verify, validate, modify or, if required, delete the details	Non resident taxable person, ISD & registered person opting composition scheme is not required to file return of Inward Supplies Other taxable person will have to file outward supplies, credit note & debit note, inward supplies and debit/credit notes which has not been reported by the supplier.



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>delete the details relating to outward supplies and credit or debit notes communicated under sub-section (1) of section 25 to prepare the details of his inward supplies and credit or debit notes and may include therein, the details of inward supplies and credit or debit notes received by him in respect of such supplies that have not been declared by the supplier under sub-section (1) of section 25.</p> <p>(2) Every registered taxable person shall furnish, electronically, the details of inward supplies of taxable goods and/or services, including inward supplies of services on which the tax is payable on reverse charge basis under this Act and inward supplies of goods and/or services taxable under the IGST Act, and credit or debit notes received in respect of such supplies during a tax period</p>			<p>relating to outward supplies and credit or debit notes communicated under sub-section (1) of section 32 to prepare the details of his inward supplies and credit or debit notes and may include therein, the details of inward supplies and credit or debit notes received by him in respect of such supplies that have not been declared by the supplier under sub-section (1) of section 32.</p> <p>(2) Every registered taxable person, other than an input service distributor or a nonresident taxable person or a person paying tax under the provisions of section 9, section 46 or section 56 , shall furnish, electronically, the details of inward supplies of taxable goods and/or services, including inward supplies of goods or services on which the tax is payable on reverse charge basis under this Act and inward supplies of goods and/or services taxable under the IGST Act, and credit or debit notes received in respect of such supplies during a tax period after the tenth but on</p>	<p>Non resident taxable person, input service distributor, person paying tax under composite levy scheme, deducting TDS/collecting TCS are not required to furnish the details regarding of input supply of goods & services.</p> <p>Further return is also to be filed after tenth but on or before fifteenth day of the succeeding month</p> <p>The commissioner may notify classes of person, for whom time limit for filing return may be extended.</p>



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Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>on or before the fifteenth day of the month succeeding the tax period in such form and manner as may be prescribed: Provided that the Board/Commissioner may, for valid and sufficient reasons, by notification, extend the time limit for furnishing such details: Provided further that any extension of time limit by the Board/Commissioner of State Goods and Services Tax shall be deemed to be approved by the Commissioner of State Goods and Services Tax/Board.</p> <p>(3) Any registered taxable person, who has furnished the details under sub-section (2) for any tax period and which have remained unmatched under section 29, shall, upon discovery of any error or omission therein, rectify such error or omission in</p>			<p>or before the fifteenth day of the month succeeding the tax period in such form and manner as may be prescribed: PROVIDED that the Commissioner may, for valid and sufficient reasons, by notification, for such class of taxable persons as may be specified therein, extend the time limit for furnishing such details: PROVIDED FURTHER that any extension of time limit approved by the Commissioner of [Central/State] Goods and Services Tax shall be deemed to be approved by the Commissioner of [State/Central] Goods and Services Tax. (3) The details of supplies modified, deleted or included by the recipient and furnished under sub-section (2) shall be communicated to the supplier concerned in the manner and within the time as may be prescribed. (4) The details of supplies modified, deleted or included by the recipient in the return furnished under sub-sections (2) or (4) of section 34 shall be communicated to the supplier</p>	<p>It is deemed that if limit for filing the return is extended by the Central/State Commissioner is also extended by the State/ Central Commissioner</p> <p>If any recipient have changed any details of the invoice in the return of inward supplies, he has to inform the same to the supplier of goods/service.</p> <p>If any recipient have changed any details of the invoice in the monthly return as per section 34 , he has to inform the same to the supplier of goods/service.</p> <p>Note:- Amendments are to be made in the return rules so that HSN codes are not required to be filled initially for two years at invoice level instead, it will be captured from summary.</p>



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Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>the tax period during which such error or omission is noticed 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: Provided that no rectification of error or omission in respect of the details furnished under sub-section (2) shall be allowed after filing of the return under section 27 for the month of September following the end of the financial year to which such details pertain, or filing of the relevant annual return, whichever is earlier.</p>			<p>concerned in the manner and within the time as may be prescribed. (5) Any registered taxable person, who has furnished the details under sub-section (2) for any tax period and which have remained unmatched under section 37 or section 38, shall, upon discovery of any error or omission therein, rectify such error or omission in the tax period during which such error or omission is noticed 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: PROVIDED that no rectification of error or omission in respect of the details furnished under sub-section (2) shall be allowed after furnishing of the return under section 34 for the month of September following the end of the financial year to which such details pertain, or furnishing of the relevant annual return, whichever is earlier.</p>	



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Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
27 '1 to 6 (GSTR-3, GSTR-4, GSTR - 7)	Returns	<p>1) Every registered taxable person shall, for every calendar month or part thereof, furnish, in such form and in such manner as may be prescribed, a return, electronically, of inward and outward supplies of goods and/or services, input tax credit availed, tax payable, tax paid and other particulars as may be prescribed within twenty days after the end of such month:</p> <p>Provided that a registered taxable person paying tax under the provisions of section 8 of this Act shall furnish a return for each quarter or part thereof, electronically, in such form and in such manner as may be prescribed, within eighteen days after the end of such quarter:</p> <p>Provided further that a registered taxable person shall not be allowed to furnish return for a tax period if valid</p>	34	Returns	<p>(1) Every registered taxable person, other than an input service distributor or a nonresident taxable person or a person paying tax under the provisions of section 9, section 46 or section 56 shall, for every calendar month or part thereof, furnish, in such form and in such manner as may be prescribed, a return, electronically, of inward and outward supplies of goods and/or services, input tax credit availed, tax payable, tax paid and other particulars as may be prescribed on or before the twentieth day of the month succeeding such calendar month or part thereof.</p> <p>(2) A registered taxable person paying tax under the provisions of section 9 shall, for each quarter or part thereof, furnish, in such form and in such manner as may be prescribed, a return, electronically, of inward supplies of goods or services, tax payable and tax paid within eighteen days after the end of such quarter.</p> <p>(3) Every registered taxable person required to deduct tax at source under the provisions of</p>	<p>Non resident taxable person, input service distributor, person paying tax under composite levy scheme, deducting TDS/collecting TCS are not required to furnish the details regarding inward /outward supply of goods & services, credit availed, tax paid. Return is to be filed on or before 20th day of the succeeding month.</p> <p>Registered taxable person paying tax under composite levy scheme has to file the return on or before 18th day of the succeeding quarter.</p> <p>Taxable person who required to deduct TDS have to furnish a return within 10 days of subsequent month.</p> <p>ISD holder will have to furnish a return within 13 days of subsequent month</p> <p>Registered non resident taxable person has to file return within 20th day of after the end of the month or within 7 days after the last day of validity of the registration whichever is earlier.</p> <p>Commissioner may notify class of taxable persons, for whom time limit for filling the return may be extended.</p> <p>The registered taxable person who has been communicated details of outward supplies must either accept or reject the details communicated by 18th of subsequent month.</p> <p>It is deemed that if limit for filing the return is</p>



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>return for any previous tax period has not been furnished by him.</p> <p>(2) Every registered taxable person, who is required to furnish a return under subsection (1), shall pay to the credit of the appropriate Government the tax due as per such return not later than the last date on which he is required to furnish such return.</p> <p>(3) A return furnished under sub-section (1) by a registered taxable person without payment of full tax due as per such return shall not be treated as a valid return for allowing input tax credit in respect of supplies made by such person.</p> <p>(4) Every registered taxable person shall furnish a return for every tax period under sub-section (1), whether or not any supplies of goods and/or services have been effected during such tax period.</p> <p>(5) Every registered taxable</p>			<p>section 46 shall furnish, in such form and in such manner as may be prescribed, a return, electronically, for the month in which such deductions have been made along with the payment of tax so deducted within ten days after the end of such month.</p> <p>(4) Every taxable person registered as an Input Service Distributor shall, for every calendar month or part thereof, furnish, in such form and in such manner as may be prescribed, a return, electronically, within thirteen days after the end of such month.</p> <p>(5) Every registered non-resident taxable person shall, for every calendar month or part thereof, furnish, in such form and in such manner as may be prescribed, a return, electronically, within twenty days after the end of a calendar month or within seven days after the last day of the validity period of registration, whichever is earlier.</p> <p>(6) The Commissioner of [CGST/SGST] may, for valid and sufficient reasons, by</p>	<p>extended by the Central/State Commissioner is also extended by the State/ Central Commissioner.</p> <p>Payment of taxes due will have to be paid by 20th of subsequent month along with return</p> <p>Even though there are no transactions every taxable person will have to file a return</p> <p>When taxpayer discover omission/incorrect particulars should rectify the errors in the subsequent return when such error would be noticed along with payment of taxes & interest</p> <p>However, no rectification can be made after furnishing the return for the month of September of subsequent year or Annual Return whichever is earlier.</p>



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Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>person required to deduct tax at source shall furnish a return, electronically, in such form and in such manner as may be prescribed, for the Page 48 of 190 month in which such deductions have been made along with the payment of tax so deducted, within ten days after the end of such month.</p> <p>(6) Every Input Service Distributor shall, for every calendar month or part thereof, furnish a return, electronically, in such form and in such manner as may be prescribed, within thirteen days after the end of such month.</p> <p>(7) Subject to the provisions of sections 25 and 26, if any taxable person after furnishing a return under sub-section (1) 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</p>			<p>notification, for such class of taxable persons as may be specified therein, extend the time limit for furnishing the returns under sub-section (1), (2), (3), (4) or, as the case may be, under sub-section (5): PROVIDED that any extension of time limit approved by the Commissioner of [CGST / SGST] shall be deemed to be approved by the Commissioner of [SGST/ CGST].</p> <p>(7)Every registered taxable person, who is required to furnish a return under subsection (1), (2), (3) or, as the case may be, under sub-section (5) shall pay to the account of the appropriate Government the tax due as per such return not later than the last date on which he is required to furnish such return.</p> <p>(8) Every registered taxable person who is required to furnish a return under subsection (1), or as the case may be, under sub-section (2), shall furnish a return for every tax period whether or not any supplies of goods or services have been</p>	



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>rectify such omission or incorrect particulars in the return to be filed for the month or quarter, as the case may be, during which such omission or incorrect particulars are noticed, subject to payment of interest, where applicable and as specified in the Act: Provided that no such rectification of any omission or incorrect particulars shall be allowed after the due date for filing of return for the month of September or second quarter, as the case may be, following the end of the financial year, or the actual date of filing of relevant annual return, whichever is earlier.</p>			<p>effected during such tax period. (9)Subject to the provisions of sections 32 and 33, if any taxable person after furnishing a return under sub-section (1), (2) or, as the case may be, under subsection (4) 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, as the case may be, during which such omission or incorrect particulars are noticed, subject to payment of interest, where applicable and as specified in the Act: 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, as the case may be, following the end of the financial year, or the actual date of furnishing of relevant annual return, whichever is earlier.</p>	



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
27(A)	First Return	<p>(1) Every registered taxable person paying tax under the provisions of section 7 shall furnish the first return containing the details of:</p> <p>(a) outward supplies under section 25 from the date on which he became liable to registration till the end of the month in which the registration has been granted;</p> <p>(b) inward supplies under section 26 from the effective date of registration till the end of the month in which the registration has been granted:</p> <p>Provided that a registered taxable person paying tax under the provisions of section 8 shall furnish the first return for the period starting from the date on which he becomes a registered taxable person till the end of the quarter in which the registration has been Granted.</p> <p>(2) Provisions of section 25, 26 and 27, other than the provision pertaining to tax</p>	35	First Return	<p>Every registered taxable person who has made outward supplies in the period between the date on which he became liable to registration till the date on which registration has been granted shall declare the same in the first return filed by him after grant of registration.</p>	<p>First return of taxable person should be filed covering all outward supplies from the period tax liability arises and inward supplies from the date of registration.</p> <p>Similarly person opting for composition scheme after registration will have to file first return in the quarter in which he has taken the registration</p>



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Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		period, shall apply mutatis mutandis to the said person furnishing return under subsection (1).				
28	Claim of input tax credit and provisional acceptance thereof	Every taxable person shall, subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be prescribed in this behalf, be entitled to take credit of input tax, as self-assessed, in his return and such amount shall be credited, on a provisional basis, to his electronic credit ledger to be maintained in the manner as may be prescribed: Provided that a taxable person who has not furnished a valid return under section 27 of the Act shall not be allowed to utilize such credit till he discharges his self-assessed tax liability	36	Claim of input tax credit and provisional acceptance thereof	(1) Every registered taxable person shall, subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be prescribed in this behalf, be entitled to take credit of input tax, as self assessed in his return and such amount shall be credited, on a provisional basis, to his electronic credit ledger to be maintained in the manner as may be prescribed. (2) The credit referred to in subsection (1) shall be utilised only for payment of self assessed output tax liability as per the return referred to in sub-section (1).	The word valid return has been removed from this rule. Proviso has been deleted thereby even if payment of taxes has not been made still every person who have furnished the return can utilized the credit .
29	Matching, reversal and reclaim of input tax credit	(1) The details of every inward supply furnished by a taxable person (hereinafter referred to in this section as the 'recipient') for a tax period shall, in the manner and within the time prescribed,	37	Matching, reversal and reclaim of input tax credit	(1) The details of every inward supply furnished by a registered taxable person (hereinafter referred to in this section as the 'recipient') for a tax period shall, in the manner and within the time prescribed, be matched- (a) with the corresponding	



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>be matched:</p> <p>(a) with the corresponding details of outward supply furnished by the corresponding taxable person (hereinafter referred to in this section as the 'supplier') in his valid return for the same tax period or any preceding tax period,</p> <p>(b) with the additional duty of customs paid under section 3 of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975) in respect of goods imported by him, and</p> <p>(c) for duplication of claims of input tax credit.</p> <p>(2) The claim of input tax credit in respect of invoices and/or debit notes relating to inward supply that match with the details of corresponding outward supply or with the additional duty of customs paid shall, subject to the provisions of section 16, be finally accepted and such</p>			<p>details of outward supply furnished by the corresponding taxable person (hereinafter referred to in this section as the 'supplier') in his valid return for the same tax period or any preceding tax period,</p> <p>(b) with the additional duty of customs paid under section 3 of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975) in respect of goods imported by him, and (c) for duplication of claims of input tax credit.</p> <p>(2) The claim of input tax credit in respect of invoices and/or debit notes relating to inward supply that match with the details of corresponding outward supply or with the additional duty of customs paid shall, subject to the provisions of section 16 or 17, as the case may be, be finally accepted and such acceptance shall be communicated, in the manner as may be prescribed, to the recipient.</p> <p>(3) Where the input tax credit claimed by a recipient in respect of an inward supply is in excess of the tax declared by the supplier for the same supply or the outward supply is not</p>	



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>acceptance shall be communicated, in the manner as may be prescribed, to the recipient.</p> <p>(3) Where the input tax credit claimed by a recipient in respect of an inward supply is in excess of the tax declared by the supplier for the same supply or the outward supply is not declared by the supplier in his valid returns, the discrepancy shall be communicated to both such persons in the manner as may be prescribed.</p> <p>(4) The duplication of claims of input tax credit shall be communicated to the recipient in the manner as may be prescribed.</p> <p>(5) The amount in respect of which any discrepancy is communicated under subsection (3) and which is not rectified by the supplier in his valid return for the month in which discrepancy is communicated shall be added to the output tax</p>			<p>declared by the supplier in his valid returns, the discrepancy shall be communicated to both such persons in the manner as may be prescribed.</p> <p>(4) The duplication of claims of input tax credit shall be communicated to the recipient in the manner as may be prescribed.</p> <p>(5) The amount in respect of which any discrepancy is communicated under subsection (3) and which is not rectified by the supplier in his valid return for the month in which discrepancy is communicated shall be added to the output tax liability of the recipient, in the manner as may be prescribed, in his return for the month succeeding the month in which the discrepancy is communicated.</p> <p>(6) The amount claimed as input tax credit that is found to be in excess on account of duplication of claims shall be added to the output tax liability of the recipient in his return for the month in which the duplication is communicated.</p>	



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Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>liability of the recipient, in the manner as may be prescribed, in his return for the month succeeding the month in which the discrepancy is communicated.</p> <p>6) The amount claimed as input tax credit that is found to be in excess on account of duplication of claims shall be added to the output tax liability of the recipient in his return for the month in which the duplication is communicated.</p> <p>(7) The recipient shall be eligible to reduce, from his output tax liability, the amount added under sub-section (5) if the supplier declares the details of the invoice and/or debit note in his valid return within the time specified in sub-section (7) of section 27.</p> <p>(8) A recipient in whose output tax liability any amount has been added under subsection (5) or, as the case may be, under sub-section (6), shall be liable to pay interest</p>			<p>(7) The recipient shall be eligible to reduce, from his output tax liability, the amount added under sub-section (5) if the supplier declares the details of the invoice and/or debit note in his valid return within the time specified in sub-section (9) of section 34.</p> <p>(8) A recipient in whose output tax liability any amount has been added under subsection (5) or, as the case may be, under sub-section (6), shall be liable to pay interest at the rate specified under sub-section (1) of section 45 on the amount so added from the date of availing of credit till the corresponding additions are made under the said sub-sections.</p> <p>(9) Where any reduction in output tax liability is accepted under sub-section (7), the interest paid under sub-section (8) shall be refunded to the recipient by crediting the amount in the corresponding head of his electronic cash ledger in the manner as may be prescribed: PROVIDED that the amount of interest to be credited in any</p>	



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Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>at the rate specified under sub-section (1) of section 36 on the amount so added from the date of availing of credit till the corresponding additions are made under the said sub-sections.</p> <p>(9) Where any reduction in output tax liability is accepted under sub-section (7), the interest paid under sub-section (8) shall be refunded to the recipient by crediting the Page 50 of 190 amount in the corresponding head of his electronic cash ledger in the manner as may be prescribed:</p> <p>Provided that the amount of interest to be credited in any case shall not exceed the amount of interest paid by the supplier.</p> <p>(10) The amount reduced from the output tax liability in contravention of the provisions of sub-section (7) shall be added to the output tax liability of the recipient in his return for the month in which such contravention takes place</p>			<p>case shall not exceed the amount of interest paid by the supplier.</p> <p>(10) The amount reduced from the output tax liability in contravention of the provisions of sub-section (7) shall be added to the output tax liability of the recipient in his return for the month in which such contravention takes place and such recipient shall be liable to pay interest on the amount so added at the rate specified in sub-section (3) of section 45.</p>	



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Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		and such recipient shall be liable to pay interest on the amount so added at the rate specified in sub-section (3) of section 36.				
29(A)	Matching, reversal and reclaim of reduction in output tax liability	<p>(1) The details of every credit note relating to outward supply furnished by a taxable person (hereinafter referred to in this section as the 'supplier') for a tax period shall, in the manner and within the time prescribed, be matched -</p> <p>(a) with the corresponding reduction in the claim for input tax credit by the corresponding taxable person (hereinafter referred to in this section as the 'recipient') in his valid return for the same tax period or any subsequent tax period, and</p> <p>(b) for duplication of claims for reduction in output tax liability.</p> <p>(2) The claim for reduction in output tax liability by the supplier that matches with the</p>	38	Matching, reversal and reclaim of reduction in output tax liability	<p>(1) The details of every credit note relating to outward supply furnished by a registered taxable person (hereinafter referred to in this section as the 'supplier') for a tax period shall, in the manner and within the time prescribed, be matched -</p> <p>(a) with the corresponding reduction in the claim for input tax credit by the corresponding taxable person (hereinafter referred to in this section as the 'recipient') in his valid return for the same tax period or any subsequent tax period, and</p> <p>(b) for duplication of claims for reduction in output tax liability.</p> <p>(2) The claim for reduction in output tax liability by the supplier that matches with the corresponding reduction in the claim for input tax credit by the recipient shall be finally accepted and communicated, in the manner as may be prescribed, to the supplier.</p>	No Change



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Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>corresponding reduction in the claim for input tax credit by the recipient shall be finally accepted and communicated, in the manner as may be prescribed, to the supplier.g</p> <p>(3) Where the reduction of output tax liability in respect of outward supplies exceeds the corresponding reduction in the claim for input tax credit or the corresponding credit note is not declared by the recipient in his valid returns, the discrepancy shall be communicated to both such persons in the manner as may be prescribed.</p> <p>(4) The duplication of claims for reduction in output tax liability shall be communicated to the supplier in the manner as may be prescribed.</p> <p>(5) The amount in respect of which any discrepancy is</p>			<p>(3) Where the reduction of output tax liability in respect of outward supplies exceeds the corresponding reduction in the claim for input tax credit or the corresponding credit note is not declared by the recipient in his valid returns, the discrepancy shall be communicated to both such persons in the manner as may be prescribed.</p> <p>(4) The duplication of claims for reduction in output tax liability shall be communicated to the supplier in the manner as may be prescribed.</p> <p>(5) The amount in respect of which any discrepancy is communicated under subsection (3) and which is not rectified by the recipient in his valid return for the month in which discrepancy is communicated shall be added to the output tax liability of the supplier, in the manner as may be prescribed, in his return for the month succeeding the month in which the discrepancy is communicated.</p>	



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Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>communicated under sub-section (3) and which is not rectified by the recipient in his valid return for the month in which discrepancy is communicated shall be added to the output tax liability of the supplier, in the manner as may be prescribed, in his return for the month succeeding the month in which the discrepancy is communicated.</p> <p>(6) The amount in respect of any reduction in output tax liability that is found to be on account of duplication of claims shall be added to the output tax liability of the supplier in his return for the month in which such duplication is communicated.</p> <p>(7) The supplier shall be eligible to reduce, from his output tax liability, the amount added under sub-section (5)</p>			<p>(6) The amount in respect of any reduction in output tax liability that is found to be on account of duplication of claims shall be added to the output tax liability of the supplier in his return for the month in which such duplication is communicated.</p> <p>(7) The supplier shall be eligible to reduce, from his output tax liability, the amount added under sub-section (5) if the recipient declares the details of the credit note in his valid return within the time specified in sub-section (9) of section 34.</p> <p>(8) A supplier in whose output tax liability any amount has been added under subsection (5) or, as the case may be, under sub-section (6), shall be liable to pay interest at the rate specified under sub-section (1) of section 45 in respect of the amount so added from the date of such claim for reduction in the output tax liability till the corresponding additions are made under the said sub-sections.</p> <p>(9) Where any reduction in output tax liability is accepted under sub-section (7), the</p>	



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		<p>if the recipient declares the details of the credit note in his valid return within the time specified in sub-section (7) of section 27.</p> <p>(8) A supplier in whose output tax liability any amount has been added under subsection (5) or, as the case may be, under sub-section (6), shall be liable to pay interest at the rate specified under sub-section (1) of section 36 in respect of the amount so added from the date of such claim for reduction in the output tax liability till the corresponding additions are made under the said sub-sections.</p> <p>(9) Where any reduction in output tax liability is accepted under sub-section (7), the interest paid under sub-section (8) shall be refunded to the supplier by crediting the amount in the corresponding head of his</p>			<p>interest paid under sub-section (8) shall be refunded to the supplier by crediting the amount in the corresponding head of his electronic cash ledger in the manner as may be prescribed: PROVIDED that the amount of interest to be credited in any case shall not exceed the amount of interest paid by the recipient.</p> <p>(10) The amount reduced from output tax liability in contravention of the provision of sub-section (7) shall be added to the output tax liability of the supplier in his return for the month in which such contravention takes place and such supplier shall be liable to pay interest on the amount so added at the rate specified in sub-section (3) of section 45 .</p>	



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		<p>electronic cash ledger in the manner as may be prescribed: Provided that the amount of interest to be credited in any case shall not exceed the amount of interest paid by the recipient. (10) The amount reduced from output tax liability in contravention of the provision of sub-section (7) shall be added to the output tax liability of the supplier in his return for the month in which such contravention takes place and such supplier shall be liable to pay interest on the amount so added at the rate specified in sub-section (3) of section 36.</p>				
30	Annual Return	<p>(1) Every registered taxable person, other than an input service distributor, a deductor under section 37, a casual taxable person and a non-resident taxable person, shall furnish an annual return for every financial year electronically in such form</p>	39	Annual return	<p>(1) Every registered taxable person, other than an input service distributor, a person paying tax under section 46 or section 56, a casual taxable person and a nonresident taxable person, shall furnish an annual return for every financial year electronically in such form and in such manner as may be</p>	Registered taxable person other than ISD holder and person liable to deduct TDS and casual taxable person and non-resident taxable person will have to file annual return duly reconciled with audited financial account



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		and in such manner as may be prescribed on or before the thirty first day of December following the end of such financial year. (2) Every taxable person who is required to get his accounts audited under subsection (4) of section 42 shall furnish, electronically, the annual return along with the audited copy of the annual accounts and a reconciliation statement, reconciling the value of supplies declared in the return furnished for the year with the audited annual financial statement, and such other particulars as may be prescribed.			prescribed on or before the thirty first day of December following the end of such financial year. (2) Every registered taxable person who is required to get his accounts audited under sub-section (4) of section 53 shall furnish, electronically, the annual return under sub-section (1) along with the audited copy of the annual accounts and a reconciliation statement, reconciling the value of supplies declared in the return furnished for the year with the audited annual financial statement, and such other particulars as may be prescribed..	
31	Final return	Every registered taxable person who applies for cancellation of registration shall furnish a final return within three months of the date of cancellation or date of cancellation order, whichever is later, in such form and in such manner as	40	Final return	Every registered taxable person who applies for cancellation of registration shall furnish a final return within three months of the date of cancellation or date of cancellation order, whichever is later, in such form and in such manner as may be prescribed.	Number of day within which the notice is to be issued for non filing of annual return have been provided as 15 days.



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		may be prescribed.				
32	Notice to return defaulters	Where a registered taxable person fails to furnish a return under section 27 or section 31, a notice shall be issued requiring him to furnish such return within such time and in such form and manner as may be prescribed	41	Notice to return defaulters	Where a registered taxable person fails to furnish a return under section 34, section 39 or section 40, a notice shall be issued requiring him to furnish such return within fifteen days in such form and manner as may be prescribed.	Turnover for payment of late fees is defined as turnover of the state.
33	Levy of late fee	(1) Any registered taxable person who fails to furnish the details of outward or inward supplies required under section 25 or section 26, as the case may be, or returns required under section 27 or section 31 by the due date shall be liable to a late fee of rupees one hundred for every day during which such failure continues subject to a maximum of rupees five thousand. (2) Any registered taxable person who fails to furnish the return required under section 30 by the due date shall be liable to a late fee of rupees one hundred for every day during which such failure continues subject to	42	Levy of late fee	(1) Any registered taxable person who fails to furnish the details of outward or inward supplies required under section 32 or section 33, as the case may be, or returns required under section 34 or section 40 by the due date shall be liable to pay late fee of one hundred rupees for every day during which such failure continues subject to a maximum of five thousand rupees. (2) Any registered taxable	



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		a maximum of an amount calculated at a quarter percent of his aggregate turnover.			person who fails to furnish the return required under section 39 by the due date shall be liable to a late fee of one hundred rupees for every day during which such failure continues subject to a maximum of an amount calculated at a quarter percent of his turnover in the State.	
34	Tax Return Preparers	(1) The appropriate Government may, by rules, prescribe the manner of approval of Tax Return Preparers, their eligibility conditions, duties and obligations, manner of removal and such other conditions as may be relevant for their functioning as a Tax Return Preparer. (2) A registered taxable person may, in the manner prescribed, authorise an approved Tax Return Preparer to furnish the details of outward supplies under section 25, the details of inward supplies under section 26 and the return under section 27, 30	43	Tax Return Preparers	(1) The appropriate Government may, by rules, prescribe the manner of approval of Tax Return Preparers, their eligibility conditions, duties and obligations, manner of removal and such other conditions as may be relevant for their functioning as a Tax Return Preparer. (2) A registered taxable person may, in the manner prescribed, authorise an approved Tax Return Preparer to furnish the details of outward supplies under section 32, the details of inward supplies under section 33 and the return under section 34, 39 or section 40, as the case may be, and such other tasks as may be prescribed.	No Change



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		or section 31, as the case may be, and such other tasks as may be prescribed. (3) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (2), the responsibility for correctness of any particulars furnished in the return and/or other details filed by the Tax Return Preparer shall continue to rest with the registered taxable person on whose behalf such return and details are filed.			(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (2), the responsibility for correctness of any particulars furnished in the return and/or other details filed by the Tax Return Preparer shall continue to rest with the registered taxable person on whose behalf such return and details are filed.	
CHAPTER-IX : PAYMENT OF TAX						
35	Payment of tax, penalty, interest and other amounts	(1) Every deposit made towards tax, interest, penalty, fee or any other amount by a taxable person by internet banking or by using credit/debit cards or National Electronic Fund Transfer or Real Time Gross Settlement or by any other mode, subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be prescribed in this behalf, shall be credited to	44	Payment of tax, interest, penalty and other amounts	(1) Every deposit made towards tax, interest, penalty, fee or any other amount by a taxable person by internet banking or by using credit/debit cards or National Electronic Fund Transfer or Real Time Gross Settlement or by any other mode, subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be prescribed in this behalf, shall be credited to the electronic cash ledger of such	Date of credit in the account of appropriate government shall be date of deposit in the electronic cash ledger.



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		<p>the electronic cash ledger of such person to be maintained in the manner as may be prescribed.</p> <p>Explanation.- The date of credit to the account of the appropriate Government in the authorized bank shall be deemed to be the date of deposit.</p> <p>(2) The input tax credit as self-assessed in the return of a taxable person shall be credited to his electronic credit ledger to be maintained in the manner as may be Prescribed.</p> <p>(3) The amount available in the electronic cash ledger may be used for making any payment towards tax, interest, penalty, fees or any other amount payable under the provisions of the Act or the rules made thereunder in such manner and subject to such conditions and within such time as may be prescribed.</p> <p>4) The amount available in the electronic credit ledger</p>			<p>person to be maintained in the manner as may be prescribed.</p> <p><i>Explanation.-</i> The date of credit to the account of the appropriate Government in the authorized bank shall be deemed to be the date of deposit in the electronic cash ledger.</p> <p>(2) The input tax credit as self-assessed in the return of a taxable person shall be credited to his electronic credit ledger, in accordance with section 36, to be maintained in the manner as may be prescribed.</p> <p>(3) The amount available in the electronic cash ledger may be used for making any payment towards tax, interest, penalty, fees or any other amount payable under the provisions of the Act or the rules made thereunder in such manner and subject to such conditions and within such time as may be prescribed.</p> <p>(4) The amount available in the electronic credit ledger may be used for making any payment towards output tax</p>	



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		<p>may be used for making any payment towards tax payable under the provisions of the Act or the rules made thereunder in such manner and subject to such conditions and within such time as may be prescribed.</p> <p>(5)(a) The amount of input tax credit on account of IGST available in the electronic credit ledger shall first be utilized towards payment of IGST and the amount remaining, if any, may be utilized towards the payment of CGST and SGST, in that order.</p> <p>(b) The amount of input tax credit on account of CGST available in the electronic credit ledger shall first be utilized towards payment of CGST and the amount remaining, if any, may be utilized towards the payment of IGST.</p> <p>(c) The input tax credit on account of CGST shall not be utilized towards</p>			<p>payable under the provisions of the Act or the rules made thereunder in such manner and subject to such conditions and within such time as may be prescribed.</p> <p>(5) (a) The amount of input tax credit on account of IGST available in the electronic credit ledger shall first be utilized towards payment of IGST and the amount remaining, if any, may be utilized towards the payment of CGST and SGST, in that order.</p> <p>(b) The amount of input tax credit on account of CGST available in the electronic credit ledger shall first be utilized towards payment of CGST and the amount remaining, if any, may be utilized towards the payment of IGST.</p> <p>(c) The input tax credit on account of CGST shall not be utilized towards payment of SGST.</p> <p>{CGST Act}</p> <p>(b) The amount of input tax credit on account of SGST available in the electronic credit ledger shall first be</p>	



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		<p>payment of SGST.</p> <p>Note: This provision is to be incorporated in CGST Act.</p> <p>(b) The amount of input tax credit on account of SGST available in the electronic credit ledger shall first be utilized towards payment of SGST and the amount remaining, if any, may be utilized towards the payment of IGST.</p> <p>(c) The input tax credit on account of SGST shall not be utilized towards payment of CGST.</p> <p>Note: This provision is to be incorporated in SGST Act.</p> <p>(6) The balance in the cash or credit ledger after payment of tax, interest, penalty, fee or any other amount payable under the Act or the rules made thereunder may be refunded in accordance with the provisions of section 38 and the amount collected as CGST/SGST shall stand reduced to that extent.</p> <p>(7) All liabilities of a taxable</p>			<p>utilized towards payment of SGST and the amount remaining, if any, may be utilized towards the payment of IGST.</p> <p>(c) The input tax credit on account of SGST shall not be utilized towards payment of CGST.</p> <p>{SGST Act}</p> <p>(6) The balance in the cash or credit ledger after payment of tax, interest, penalty, fee or any other amount payable under the Act or the rules made thereunder may be refunded in accordance with the provisions of section 48 and the amount collected as CGST/SGST shall stand reduced to that extent.</p> <p>Page 54 of 163</p> <p>(7) All liabilities of a taxable person under this Act shall be recorded and maintained in an electronic liability register as may be prescribed.</p> <p>(8) Every taxable person shall discharge his tax and other dues under this Act or the rules made thereunder in the following order:</p> <p>(a) self-assessed tax, and other dues related to returns of</p>	<p>Amount/Tax/ Other dues to be paid in the order of penalty, interest, tax and fees.</p>



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		<p>person under this Act shall be recorded and maintained in an electronic register as may be prescribed.</p> <p>(8) Every taxable person shall discharge his tax and other dues under this Act or the rules made thereunder in the following order:</p> <p>(a) self-assessed tax, and other dues related to returns of previous tax periods;</p> <p>(b) self-assessed tax, and other dues related to return of current tax period;</p> <p>(c) any other amount payable under the Act or the rules made thereunder including the demand determined under section 51.</p> <p>(9) Every person who has paid the tax on goods and/or services under this Act shall, unless the contrary is proved by him, be deemed to have passed on the full incidence of such tax to the recipient of such goods and/or services.</p> <p>Explanation.— For the</p>			<p>previous tax periods;</p> <p>(b) self-assessed tax, and other dues related to return of current tax period;</p> <p>(c) any other amount payable under the Act or the rules made thereunder including the demand determined under section 66 or 67.</p> <p>(9) Every person who has paid the tax on goods and/or services under this Act shall, unless the contrary is proved by him, be deemed to have passed on the full incidence of such tax to the recipient of such goods and/or services.</p> <p><i>Explanation. 1—</i> For the purposes of this section, the expression “tax dues” means the tax payable under this Act and does not include interest, fee and penalty.</p> <p><i>Explanation. 2-</i> For the purposes of this section, the expression “other dues” means interest, penalty, fee or any other amount payable under the Act or the rules made thereunder.</p>	



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		purposes of this section, the expression "tax dues" means the tax payable under this Act and does not include interest, fee and penalty.				
36	Interest on delayed payment of tax	<p>(1) Every person liable to pay tax in accordance with the provisions of the Act or rules made thereunder, who fails to pay the tax or any part thereof to the account of the Central or a State Government within the period prescribed, shall, on his own, for the period for which the tax or any part thereof remains unpaid, pay interest at such rate as may be notified, on the recommendation of the Council, by the Central or a State Government.</p> <p>(2) The interest under sub-section (1) shall be calculated from the first day such tax was due to be paid.</p> <p>(3) In case a taxable person makes an undue or excess claim of input tax credit under sub-section (10) of section 29, he shall be liable to pay</p>	45	Interest on delayed payment of tax	<p>(1) Every person liable to pay tax in accordance with the provisions of the Act or rules made thereunder, who fails to pay the tax or any part thereof to the account of the Central or a State Government within the period prescribed, shall, on his own, for the period for which the tax or any part thereof remains unpaid, pay interest at such rate as may be notified, on the recommendation of the Council, by the Central or a State Government.</p> <p>(2) The interest under sub-section (1) shall be calculated from the first day on which such tax was due to be paid.</p> <p>(3) In case a taxable person makes an undue or excess claim of input tax credit under sub-section (10) of section 37 or undue or excess reduction in output tax liability under sub-section (10)</p>	<p>(1) In case a taxable person makes an undue or excess claim of input tax credit under sub-section (10) (10) of section 37 29 or undue or excess reduction in output tax liability under sub-section (10) (10) of section 38 29A, he shall be liable to pay interest on such undue or excess claim or on such undue or excess reduction, as the case may be, at the prescribed rate for the period computed in the manner prescribed.</p>



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		interest on such undue or excess claim at the prescribed rate for the period computed in the manner prescribed.			of section 38, he shall be liable to pay interest on such undue or excess claim or on such undue or excess reduction, as the case may be, at the prescribed rate for the period computed in the manner prescribed.	
37	Tax deduction at source	Notwithstanding anything contained to the contrary in this Act, the Central or a State Government may mandate, - (a) a department or establishment of the Central or State Government, or (b) Local authority, or (c) Governmental agencies, or (d) such persons or category of persons as may be notified, by the Central or a State Government on the recommendations of the Council, [hereinafter referred to in this section as "the deductor"], to deduct tax at the rate of one percent from the payment made or credited to the supplier [hereinafter referred to in this section as "the deductee"] of taxable	46	Tax deduction at source	(1) Notwithstanding anything contained to the contrary in this Act, the Central or a State Government may mandate, - (a) a department or establishment of the Central or State Government, or (b) Local authority, or (c) Governmental agencies, or (d) such persons or category of persons as may be notified, by the Central or a State Government on the recommendations of the Council, [hereinafter referred to in this section as "the deductor"], to deduct tax at the rate of one percent from the payment made or credited to the supplier [hereinafter referred to in this section as "the deductee"] of taxable goods and/or services, notified by the Central or a State Government on the recommendations of the Council, where the total value of	



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		<p>goods and/or services, notified by the Central or a State Government on the recommendations of the Council, where the total value of such supply, under a contract, exceeds rupees ten lakh.</p> <p>Explanation. – For the purpose of deduction of tax specified above, the value of supply shall be taken as the amount excluding the tax indicated in the invoice.</p> <p>(2) The amount deducted as tax under this section shall be paid to the credit of the appropriate Government by the deductor within ten days after the end of the month in which such deduction is made, in the manner prescribed (3) The deductor shall, in the manner prescribed, furnish to the deductee a certificate mentioning therein the contract value, rate of deduction, amount deducted, amount paid to the appropriate Government and such</p>			<p>such supply, under a contract, exceeds five lakh rupees.</p> <p><i>Explanation.</i> – For the purpose of deduction of tax specified above, the value of supply shall be taken as the amount excluding the tax indicated in the invoice.</p> <p>(2) The amount deducted as tax under this section shall be paid to the account of the appropriate Government by the deductor within ten days after the end of the month in which such deduction is made, in the manner prescribed.</p> <p>(3) The deductor shall, in the manner prescribed, furnish to the deductee a certificate mentioning therein the contract value, rate of deduction, amount deducted, amount paid to the appropriate Government and such particulars as may be prescribed in this behalf.</p> <p>(4) If any deductor fails to furnish to the deductee the certificate, after deducting the tax at source, within five days of crediting the amount so deducted to the appropriate Government, the deductor shall</p>	



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		<p>particulars as may be prescribed in this behalf.</p> <p>(4) If any deductor fails to furnish to the deductee the certificate, after deducting the tax at source, within five days of crediting the amount so deducted to the appropriate Government, the deductor shall be liable to pay, by way of a late fee, a sum of rupees one hundred per day from the day after the expiry of the five day period until the failure is rectified:</p> <p>Provided that the amount of fee payable under this sub-section shall not exceed rupees five thousand.</p> <p>(5) The deductee shall claim credit, in his electronic cash ledger, of the tax deducted and reflected in the return of the deductor filed under sub-section (5) of section 27, in the manner prescribed.</p> <p>(6) If any deductor fails to pay to the credit of the</p>			<p>be liable to pay, by way of a late fee,</p> <p>a sum of one hundred rupees per day from the day after the expiry of the five day period until the failure is rectified:</p> <p>PROVIDED that the amount of fee payable under this sub-section shall not exceed five thousand rupees.</p> <p>(5) The deductee shall claim credit, in his electronic cash ledger, of the tax deducted and reflected in the return of the deductor furnished under sub-section (3) of section 34, in the manner prescribed.</p> <p>(6) If any deductor fails to pay to the account of the appropriate Government the amount deducted as tax under sub-section (1), he shall be liable to pay interest in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 45, in addition to the amount of tax deducted.</p> <p>(7) Determination of the amount in default under this section shall be made in the manner specified in section 66 or 67, as the case may be.</p> <p>(8) Refund to the deductor or</p>	



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		<p>appropriate Government the amount deducted as tax under sub-section (1), he shall be liable to pay interest in accordance with the provisions of section 36, in addition to the amount of tax deducted.</p> <p>(7) Determination of the amount in default under this section shall be made in the manner specified in section 51.</p> <p>(8) Refund to the deductor or the deductee, as the case may be, arising on account of excess or erroneous deduction shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of section 38: Provided that no refund to deductor shall be granted if the amount deducted has been credited to the electronic cash ledger of the deductee.</p>			<p>the deductee, as the case may be, arising on account of excess or erroneous deduction shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of section 48:</p> <p>PROVIDED that no refund to deductor shall be granted if the amount deducted has been credited to the electronic cash ledger of the deductee.</p>	
CHAPTER-X : TRANSFER OF INPUT TAX CREDIT						
37A	Transfer of input tax credit	On utilization of input tax credit availed under the CGST Act for payment of tax dues under the IGST Act as per sub-section (5) of section 35, the amount	47	Transfer of input tax credit	On utilization of input tax credit availed under the CGST Act for payment of tax dues under the IGST Act as per sub-section Error! Reference source not found. of section	When SGST is utilized for the payment of IGST, State Government will transfer such amount to Central Government as an internal adjustment.



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		<p>collected as CGST shall stand reduced by an amount equal to the credit so utilized and the Central Government shall transfer an amount equal to the amount so reduced from the CGST account to the IGST account in the manner and time as may be prescribed.</p> <p>Note: This provision is to be incorporated in the CGST Act.</p> <p>On utilization of input tax credit availed under the SGST Act for payment of tax dues under the IGST Act as per sub-section (5) of section 35, the amount collected as SGST shall stand reduced by an amount equal to the credit so utilized and the State Government shall transfer an amount equal to the amount so reduced from the SGST account to the IGST account in the manner and time as may be prescribed.</p> <p>Note. This provision is to be</p>			<p>44, the amount collected as CGST shall stand reduced by an amount equal to the credit so utilized and the Central Government shall transfer an amount equal to the amount so reduced from the CGST account to the IGST account in the manner and time as may be prescribed.</p> <p>CGST Act</p> <p>On utilization of input tax credit availed under the SGST Act for payment of tax dues under the IGST Act as per sub-section Error! Reference source not found. of section 44, the amount collected as SGST shall stand reduced by an amount equal to the credit so utilized and shall be apportioned to the Central Government and the State Government shall transfer an amount equal to the amount so apportioned to the IGST account in the manner and time as may be prescribed.</p> <p>SGST Act.</p>	



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Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		incorporated in SGST Act.				
CHAPTER-XI : REFUNDS						
38	Refund of Tax	'1) Any person claiming refund of any tax and interest, if any, paid on such tax or any other amount paid by him, may make an application in that regard to the proper officer of IGST/CGST/SGST before the expiry of two years from the relevant date in such form and in such manner as may be prescribed: Provided that the limitation of two years shall not apply where such tax or interest or the amount referred to above has been paid under protest. '(2) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (8), a taxable person may claim refund of any unutilized input tax credit at the end of any tax period: Provided that no refund of unutilized input tax credit shall be allowed in cases other than exports or in cases where the credit has	48	Refund of tax	(1) Any person claiming refund of any tax and interest, if any, paid on such tax or any other amount paid by him, may make an application in that regard to the proper officer of IGST/CGST/SGST before the expiry of two years from the relevant date in such form and in such manner as may be prescribed: PROVIDED that a registered taxable person, claiming refund of any balance in the electronic cash ledger as per sub-section (6) of section 44, may claim such refund in the return furnished under section 34 in such manner as may be prescribed. (2) A specialized agency of the United Nations Organization or any Multilateral Financial Institution and Organization notified under the United Nations (Privileges and Immunities) Act, 1947 (46 of 1947), Consulate or	Time limit of claiming refund as prescribed of 2 years however the same will not be applicable for claiming refund of any balance in electronic cash ledger Specialized agency of UNO or to whom UIN is granted will have to apply refund of tax paid on inward supplies within before the expiry of 6 months from the date of inward supply



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		<p>accumulated on account of rate of tax on inputs being higher than the rate of tax on outputs: Provided further that no refund of unutilized input tax credit shall be allowed in cases where the goods exported out of India are subjected to export duty.</p> <p>(3) The application shall be accompanied by— (a) such documentary evidence as may be prescribed to establish that a refund is due to the applicant, and (b) such documentary or other evidence (including the documents referred to in section 23A) as the applicant may furnish to establish that the amount of tax and interest, if any, paid on such tax or any other amount paid in relation to which such refund is claimed was collected from, or paid by, him and the incidence of such tax and interest had not been passed on by him to any other person:</p>			<p>Embassy of foreign countries or any other person or class of persons as notified under section 49, entitled to a refund of IGST/CGST/SGST paid by it/him on inward supplies of goods and/or services, may make an application for such refund to the proper officer, in the form and manner prescribed, before the expiry of six months from the last day of the month in which such supply was received.</p> <p>(3) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (10), a taxable person may claim refund of any unutilized input tax credit at the end of any tax period: PROVIDED that no refund of unutilized input tax credit shall be allowed in cases other than exports including zero rated supplies or in cases where the credit has accumulated on account of rate of tax on inputs being higher than the rate of tax on output supplies, other than nil rated or fully exempt supplies: PROVIDED FURTHER that no refund of unutilized input tax</p>	<p>No refund will allowed except for exports or zero rated supplies and inverted duty subject in other words refund of accumulated ITC credit against exports zero rated supplies and supplies having inverted duty structure however no refund will be allowed on such exports which attracts export duties and where refund of duty paid on export supplies have been obtained</p>



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		<p>Provided that where the amount claimed as refund is less than five lac rupees, it shall not be necessary for the applicant to furnish any documentary and other evidences and instead, he may file a declaration, based on the documentary or other evidences with him, certifying that the incidence of such tax and interest had not been passed on by him to any other person.</p> <p>(4) If, on receipt of any such application, the proper officer is satisfied that the whole or part of the amount claimed as refund is refundable, he may make an order accordingly and the amount so determined shall be credited to the Fund.</p> <p>4A) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (4), the proper officer may, in the case of any claim for refund on account of export of goods and/or services made by such category of registered taxable persons as may be</p>			<p>credit shall be allowed in cases where the goods exported out of India are subjected to export duty:</p> <p>PROVIDED ALSO that no refund of input tax credit shall be allowed if the supplier of goods or services claims refund of output tax paid under the IGST Act, 2016.</p> <p>(4) The application shall be accompanied by—</p> <p>(a) such documentary evidence as may be prescribed to establish that a refund is due to the applicant, and</p> <p>(b) such documentary or other evidence (including the documents referred to in section 30) as the applicant may furnish to establish that the amount of tax and interest, if any, paid on such tax or any other amount paid in relation to which such refund is claimed was collected from, or paid by, him and the incidence of such tax and interest had not been passed on to any other person:</p> <p>PROVIDED that where the amount claimed as refund is less than five lac rupees, it</p>	



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		<p>notified in this behalf, refund eighty percent of the total amount so claimed, excluding the amount of input tax credit provisionally accepted, on a provisional basis, in the manner and subject to such conditions, limitations and safeguards as may be prescribed and the remaining twenty percent may be refunded after due verification of documents furnished by the applicant</p> <p>5) The proper officer shall issue the order under sub-section (4) within ninety days from the date of receipt of application.</p> <p>Explanation.- The “application” for the purpose of this sub-section shall mean complete application containing all information as may be prescribed.</p> <p>(6) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (4) or sub-section (4A), the refundable amount shall, instead of being credited to the Fund, be paid to the applicant, if</p>			<p>shall not be necessary for the applicant to furnish any documentary and other evidences and instead, he may file a declaration, based on the documentary or other evidences available with him, certifying that the incidence of such tax and interest had not been passed on to any other person.</p> <p>Page 58 of 163</p> <p>(5) If, on receipt of any such application, the proper officer is satisfied that the whole or part of the amount claimed as refund is refundable, he may make an order accordingly and the amount so determined shall be credited to the Fund.</p> <p>(6) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (5), the proper officer may, in the case of any claim for refund on account of export of goods and/or services made by registered taxable persons, other than such category of registered taxable persons as may be notified in this behalf, refund on a provisional basis, ninety percent. of the total</p>	<p>On receipt of refund application and on receipt of all documents 90% provisional refund will be granted</p>



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		<p>such amount is relatable to –</p> <p>(a) refund of tax on goods and/or services exported out of India or on inputs used in the goods and/or services which are exported out of India;</p> <p>(b) refund of unutilized input tax credit under sub-section (2);</p> <p>(c) the tax and interest, if any, or any other amount paid by the applicant, if he had not passed on the incidence of such tax and interest to any other person; or</p> <p>(d) the tax or interest borne by such other class of applicants as the Central or a State Government may, on the recommendation of the Council, by notification, specify.</p> <p>(7) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any judgment, decree, order or direction of the Appellate Tribunal or any Court or in any other provision of this Act or the rules made thereunder or in any other law for the time</p>			<p>amount so claimed, excluding the amount of input tax credit provisionally accepted, in the manner and subject to such conditions, limitations and safeguards as may be prescribed and thereafter make an order under sub-section (5) for final settlement of the refund claim after due verification of documents furnished by the applicant.</p> <p>(7) The proper officer shall issue the order under sub-section (5) within sixty days from the date of receipt of application.</p> <p><i>Explanation.-</i> The “application” for the purpose of this sub-section shall mean complete application containing all information as may be prescribed.</p> <p>(8) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (5) or sub-section (6), the refundable amount shall, instead of being credited to the Fund, be paid to the applicant, if such amount is relatable to –</p> <p>(a) refund of tax on goods and/or services exported out of</p>	<p>And balance 10 % amount will be granted within 60 days from the date of application</p> <p>Refund will be given to the tax payer subject to providing evidence of no unjust enrichment for</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Output duty refund or input duty refund for outward supplies exports 2. Refund to the UIN on tax paid on inward supplies 3. Refund of duty on advances when but supplies has not has been effected 4. Wrong tax paid on misunderstanding of inter state supply or Intrastate supply



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		<p>being in force, no refund shall be made except as provided in sub-section (6). (8) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (2), where any refund is due under the said sub-section to a registered taxable person who has defaulted in furnishing any return or who is required to pay any tax, interest or penalty, which has not been stayed by any Court, Tribunal or Appellate Authority by the specified date, the proper officer may— (a) withhold payment of refund due until the said person has submitted the return or paid the tax, interest or penalty, as the case may be; (b) deduct from the refund due, any tax, interest or penalty which the taxable person is liable to pay but which remains unpaid. Explanation.- For the purposes of this sub-section the expression “specified date” shall mean— (a) the last date for filing an</p>			<p>India or on inputs or input services used in the goods and/or services which are exported out of India; (b) refund of unutilized input tax credit under sub-section (3); (c) refund of tax paid on a supply which is not provided, either wholly or partially, and for which invoice has not been issued; (d) refund of tax in pursuance of section 70 ; (e) the tax and interest, if any, or any other amount paid by the applicant, if he had not passed on the incidence of such tax and interest to any other person; or (f) the tax or interest borne by such other class of applicants as the Central or a State Government may, on the recommendation of the Council, by notification, specify. (9) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any judgment, decree, order or direction of the Appellate Tribunal or any Court or in any other provision of this Act or the rules made thereunder or in any</p>	<p>refund will be withhold till the time return is filled and paid all taxes, interest and penalty dues. Further refund will be adjusted against any dues of taxes, interest , penalties, fees of existing tax regime and GST tax regime.</p>



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		<p>appeal under this Act, in a case where no appeal has been filed (b) thirty days after the last date for filing an appeal under this Act, in a case where an appeal has been filed. (9) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (4) or sub-section (4A), where an order giving rise to a refund is the subject matter of an appeal or further proceeding or where any other proceeding under this Act is pending and the Commissioner / Board is of the opinion that grant of such refund is likely to adversely affect the revenue, he may, after giving the taxpayer an opportunity of being heard, withhold the refund till such time as he may determine. (10) Where a refund is withheld under sub-section (9), the taxable person shall be entitled to interest as provided under section 39, if as a result of the appeal or further proceeding he</p>			<p>other law for the time being in force, no refund shall be made except as provided in sub-section (8). (10) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (3), where any refund is due under the said sub-section to a registered taxable person who has defaulted in furnishing any return or who is required to pay any tax, interest or penalty, which has not been stayed by any Court, Tribunal or Appellate Authority by the specified date, the proper officer may— (a) withhold payment of refund due until the said person has furnished the return or paid the tax, interest or penalty, as the case may be; (b) deduct from the refund due, any tax, interest, penalty, fee or any other amount which the taxable person is liable to pay but which remains unpaid under the Act or under any earlier law. Page 59 of 163 <i>Explanation.-</i> For the purposes of this sub-section, the expression “specified date”</p>	<p>Refund will be on hold if Commisioner is of the opinion that grant of refund will adversely affect on revenue in case appeal is filled by either party however opportunity of hearing will be granted.</p> <p>No refund of advance tax paid by casual tax payer or non resident tax payer till the time all returns have been furnished till the date of cancellation of registration</p>



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		<p>becomes entitled to refund.</p> <p>(11) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, no refund under sub-section (4) or sub-section (4A) shall be paid to an applicant if the amount is less than rupees one thousand.</p> <p>Explanation. — For the purposes of this section -</p> <p>(A) “refund” includes refund of tax on goods and/or services exported out of India or on inputs or input services used in the goods and/or services which are exported out of India, or refund of tax on the supply of goods regarded as deemed exports, or refund of unutilized input tax credit as provided under sub-section (2).</p> <p>(B) “relevant date” means –</p> <p>(a) in the case of goods exported out of India where a refund of tax paid is available in respect of the goods themselves or, as the case may be, the inputs or input services used in such goods, -</p>			<p>shall mean—</p> <p>(a) the last date for filing an appeal under this Act, in a case where no appeal has been filed; or</p> <p>(b) thirty days from the date of filing an appeal under this Act, in a case where an appeal has been filed.</p> <p>(11) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (5) or sub-section (6), where an order giving rise to a refund is the subject matter of an appeal or further proceeding or where any other proceeding under this Act is pending and the Commissioner is of the opinion that grant of such refund is likely to adversely affect the revenue in the said appeal or other proceeding on account of malfeasance or fraud committed, he may, after giving the taxable person an opportunity of being heard, withhold the refund till such time as he may determine.</p> <p>(12) Where a refund is withheld under sub-section (11), the taxable person</p>	



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		<p>(i) if the goods are exported by sea or air, the date on which the ship or the aircraft in which such goods are loaded, leaves India, or</p> <p>(ii) if the goods are exported by land, the date on which such goods pass the frontier, or</p> <p>(iii) if the goods are exported by post, the date of dispatch of goods by Post Office concerned to a place outside India;</p> <p>(b) in the case of supply of goods regarded as deemed exports where a refund of tax paid is available in respect of the goods, the date on which the return relating to such deemed exports is filed;</p> <p>(c) in the case of goods returned for being remade, refined, reconditioned, or subjected to any other similar process in any place of business, the date of entry into the place of business for the purposes</p>			<p>shall be entitled to interest as provided under section 50, if as a result of the appeal or further proceeding he becomes entitled to refund.</p> <p>(13) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this section, the amount of advance tax deposited by a casual taxable person or a non-resident taxable person under sub-section (2) of section 24 shall not be refunded unless such person has, in respect of the entire period for which the certificate of registration granted to him had remained in force, furnished all the returns required under section 34.</p> <p>(14) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, no refund under subsection (5) or sub-section (6) shall be paid to an applicant if the amount is less than one thousand rupees.</p> <p><i>Explanation.</i> — For the purposes of this section -</p> <p>1. “refund” includes refund of tax on goods and/or services exported out of India or on inputs or input services used</p>	



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		<p>aforesaid; (d) in the case of services exported out of India where a refund of tax paid is available in respect of services themselves or, as the case may be, the inputs or input services used in such services, the date of - (i) receipt of payment in convertible foreign exchange, where the supply of service had been completed prior to the receipt of such payment; or (ii) issue of invoice, where payment for the service had been received in advance prior to the date of issue of the invoice; (e) in case where the tax becomes refundable as a consequence of judgment, decree, order or direction of Appellate Authority, Appellate Tribunal or any Court, the date of communication of such judgment, decree, order or direction;</p>			<p>in the goods and/or services which are exported out of India, or refund of tax on the supply of goods regarded as deemed exports, or refund of unutilized input tax credit as provided under sub-section (3) 2. "relevant date" means – (a) in the case of goods exported out of India where a refund of tax paid is available in respect of the goods themselves or, as the case may be, the inputs or input services used in such goods, - (i) if the goods are exported by sea or air, the date on which the ship or the aircraft in which such goods are loaded, leaves India, or (ii) if the goods are exported by land, the date on which such goods pass the frontier, or (iii) if the goods are exported by post, the date of despatch of goods by the Post Office concerned to a place outside India; (b) in the case of supply of goods regarded as deemed exports where a refund of tax paid is available in respect of the</p>	



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		<p>(f) in the case of refund of unutilized input tax credit under sub-section (2), the end of the financial year in which such claim for refund arises; and</p> <p>(g) in the case where tax is paid provisionally under this Act or the rules made thereunder, the date of adjustment of tax after the final assessment thereof.</p>			<p>goods, the date on which the return relating to such deemed exports is filed;</p> <p>(c) in the case of services exported out of India where a refund of tax paid is available in respect of services themselves or, as the case may be, the inputs or input services used in such services, the date of -</p> <p>(i) receipt of payment in convertible foreign exchange, where the supply of service had been completed prior to the receipt of such payment; or</p> <p>(ii) issue of invoice, where payment for the service had been received in advance prior to the date of issue of the invoice;</p> <p>(d) in case where the tax becomes refundable as a consequence of judgment, decree, order or direction of the Appellate Authority, Appellate Tribunal or any Court, the date of communication of such judgment, decree, order or direction;</p> <p>(e) in the case of refund of unutilized input tax credit under</p>	



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					sub-section (3) , the end of the financial year in which such claim for refund arises; (f) in the case where tax is paid provisionally under this Act or the rules made thereunder, the date of adjustment of tax after the final assessment thereof; (g) in the case of a person, other than the supplier, the date of receipt of goods or services by such person; and (h) in any other case, the date of payment of tax.	
			49.	Refund in certain cases	The Central/State Government may, on the recommendation of the Council, by notification, specify any specialized agency of the United Nations Organization or any Multilateral Financial Institution and Organization notified under the United Nations (Privileges and Immunities) Act, 1947 (46 of 1947), Consulate or Embassy of foreign countries and any other person or class of persons as may be specified in this behalf, who shall, subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be prescribed, be entitled to claim a refund of taxes paid	Specified inward goods and services will only be eligible for refund to a taxable person who has been granted UIN.



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Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
					on the notified supplies of goods or services received by them.	
39	Interest on delayed refund	If any tax refundable under section 38 to any applicant is not refunded within three months from the date of receipt of application under sub-section (1) of that section, interest at such rate as may be specified in the notification issued by the Central or a State Government on the recommendation of the Council shall be payable in respect of such refund from the date immediately after the expiry of the due date for sanction of refund under section 38 till the date of refund of such tax. Explanation.- Where any order of refund is made by an Appellate Authority, Tribunal or any Court against an order of the proper officer under sub-section (4) or sub-section (4A) of section 38, the order	50	Interest on delayed refunds	If any tax ordered to be refunded under section 48 to any applicant is not refunded within sixty days from the date of receipt of application under sub-section (1) of that section, interest at such rate as may be specified in the notification issued by the Central or a State Government on the recommendation of the Council shall be payable in respect of such refund from the date immediately after the expiry of sixty days from the date of receipt of application under the said sub-section till the date of refund of such tax. <i>Explanation.-</i> Where any order of refund is made by an Appellate Authority, Tribunal or any Court against an order of the proper officer under sub-section (5) of section 48, the order passed by the Appellate Authority, Tribunal or, as the case may be, by the Court shall be deemed to be an order passed under the said	Mandatory Interest will be payable if refund is not granted within 60 days



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Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		passed by the Appellate Authority, Tribunal or, as the case may be, by the Court shall be deemed to be an order passed under the said sub-section (4) or sub-section (4A) for the purposes of this section.			sub-section (5) for the purposes of this section.	
40	Consumer Welfare Fund	(1) There shall be established by the Central or a State Government a fund, to be called the Consumer Welfare Fund. (2) There shall be credited to the Fund, in such manner as may be prescribed, - (a) the amount of tax referred to in sub-section (4) or sub-section (4A) of section 38; and (b) any income from investment of the amount credited to the Fund and any other monies received by the Central or a State Government for the purposes of this Fund.	51	Consumer Welfare Fund	(1) There shall be established by the Central or a State Government a fund, to be called the Consumer Welfare Fund. (2) There shall be credited to the Fund, in such manner as may be prescribed, - (a) the amount of tax referred to in sub-section (4) or sub-section (6) (4A) of section 48; and any income from investment of the amount credited to the Fund and any other monies received by the Central or a State Government for the purposes of this Fund.	No Change
41	Utilization of the Fund	(1) Any money credited to the Fund shall be utilized by the Central/State	52	Utilization of the Fund	(1) Any money credited to the Fund shall be utilized by the Central/State Government for	No Change



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Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		Government for the welfare of the consumers in accordance with such rules as that Government may make in this behalf. (2) The Central/State Government shall maintain or, if it thinks fit, specify the authority which shall maintain, proper and separate account and other relevant records in relation to the Fund in such form as may be prescribed in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India.			the welfare of the consumers in accordance with such rules as that Government may make in this behalf. (2) The Central/State Government shall maintain or, if it thinks fit, specify the authority which shall maintain, proper and separate account and other relevant records in relation to the Fund in such form as may be prescribed in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India.	

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Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
CHAPTER- XII ACCOUNTS AND RECORDS						
42.(1)	Accounts and other records	1) Every registered person shall keep and maintain, at his principal place of business, as mentioned in the certificate of registration, a true and correct account of	53	Accounts and other records	1. very registered taxable person shall keep and maintain, at his principal place of business, as mentioned in the certificate of registration, a true and correct account of production or	No Change



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Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>production or manufacture of goods, of inward or outward supply of goods and/or services, of stock of goods, of input tax credit availed, of output tax payable and paid, and such other particulars as may be prescribed in this behalf: Provided that where more than one place of business is specified in the certificate of registration, the accounts relating to each place of business shall be kept at such places of business concerned: Provided further that the registered person may keep and maintain such accounts and other particulars in the electronic form in the manner as may be prescribed. (2) The [Commissioner/Chief Commissioner] may notify a class of taxable persons to maintain additional accounts or documents for such purpose as may be</p>			<p>manufacture of goods, of inward or outward supply of goods and/or services, of stock of goods, of input tax credit availed, of output tax payable and paid, and such other particulars as may be prescribed in this behalf: Provided that where more than one place of business is specified in the certificate of registration, the accounts relating to each place of business shall be kept at such places of business concerned: Provided further that the registered taxable person may keep and maintain such accounts and other particulars in the electronic form in the manner as may be prescribed. (2) The [Commissioner/Chief Commissioner] may notify a class of taxable persons to maintain additional accounts or documents for such purpose as may be specified.</p>	



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Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>specified.</p> <p>(3) Where the [Commissioner/ Chief Commissioner] considers that any class of taxable persons is not in a position to keep and maintain accounts in accordance with the provisions of this section, he may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, permit such class of taxable persons to maintain accounts in such manner as may be prescribed.</p>			<p>(3) Where the [Commissioner/ Chief Commissioner] considers that any class of taxable persons is not in a position to keep and maintain accounts in accordance with the provisions of this section, he may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, permit such class of taxable persons to maintain accounts in such manner as may be prescribed</p>	
42.4	Accounts and other records	<p>4. Every registered taxable person whose turnover during a financial year exceeds the prescribed limit shall get his accounts audited by a chartered accountant or a cost accountant and shall submit to the proper officer a copy of the audited statement of accounts, the reconciliation statement under sub-section (2) of section 30 and such other documents in the form and</p>	53(4)	Accounts and other records	<p>4. Every registered taxable person whose turnover during a financial year exceeds the prescribed limit shall get his accounts audited by a chartered accountant or a cost accountant and shall submit to the proper officer a copy of the audited annual accounts, the reconciliation statement under sub-section (2) of section 39 and such other documents in the form and manner as may be prescribed in this behalf.</p>	No Change



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Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		manner as may be prescribed in this behalf.				
		NEW CLAUSE	53(5)	Accounts and other records	Subject to the provisions of clause (g) of sub-section (4) of section 17, where the registered taxable person fails to account for the goods and/or services in accordance with sub-section (1), the proper officer shall determine the amount of tax payable on the goods and/or services that are not accounted for, as if such goods and/or services had been supplied by such person and in this regard, the provisions of section 66 or 67, as the case may be, shall apply, <i>mutatis mutandis</i> , for determination of such tax. (6) Every owner or operator of warehouse or godown or any other place used for storage of goods irrespective of whether he is a registered taxable person or not shall maintain records of consigner, consignee and other relevant details of the goods as may be prescribed.	New Clause
43	Period of retention of accounts	(1) Every registered taxable person required to keep and maintain books of account	54.	Period of retention of accounts	Every registered taxable person required to keep and maintain books of account or other records under sub-section (1) of	



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		or other records under sub-section (1) of section 42 shall retain them until the expiry of sixty months from the last date of filing of Annual Return for the year pertaining to such accounts and records: Provided that a taxable person, who is a party to an appeal or revision or any other proceeding before any Appellate Authority or Tribunal or Court, whether filed by him or by the department, shall retain the books of account and other records pertaining to the subject matter of such appeal or revision or proceeding for a period of one year after final disposal of such appeal or revision or proceeding, or for the period specified under sub-section (1), whichever is later.			section 53 shall retain them until the expiry of sixty months from the due date of filing of Annual Return for the year pertaining to such accounts and records: PROVIDED that a taxable person, who is a party to an appeal or revision or any other proceeding before any Appellate Authority or Revisional Authority or Tribunal or Court, whether filed by him or by the department, or is under investigation for an offence under Chapter XIX, shall retain the books of account and other records pertaining to the subject matter of such appeal or revision or proceeding or investigation for a period of one year after final disposal of such appeal or revision or proceeding or investigation, or for the period specified above, whichever is later.	
CHAPTER –XIII JOB WORK						



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Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
43.A	Special procedure for removal of goods for certain purposes	The Commissioner may, by special order and subject to conditions as may be specified by him, permit a registered taxable person (hereinafter referred to in this section as the “principal”) to send taxable goods, without payment of tax, to a job worker for job-work and from there subsequently send to another job worker and likewise, and may, after completion of job-work, allow to- (a) bring back such goods to any of his place of business, without payment of tax, for supply therefrom on payment of tax within India, or with or without payment of tax for export, as the case may be, or (b) supply such goods from the place of business of a job-worker on payment of tax within India, or with or without payment of tax for export, as the case may be: Provided that the goods shall not be permitted to be	55.	Special procedure for removal of goods for certain purposes	(1) A registered taxable person (hereinafter referred to in this section as the “principal”) may, under intimation and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed, send any inputs and/or capital goods, without payment of tax, to a job worker for job-work and from there subsequently send to another job worker and likewise, and shall - (a) bring back inputs, after completion of job-work or otherwise, and/or capital goods, other than moulds and dies, jigs and fixtures, or tools, within one year and three years, respectively, of their being sent out, to any of his place of business, without payment of tax; (b) supply such inputs, after completion of job-work or otherwise, and/or capital goods, other than moulds and dies, jigs and fixtures, or tools, within one year and three years, respectively, of their being sent out from the place of business of a job-worker on payment of	Now no permission will be required to be taken for sending goods to job worker. Only intimation will be required. Times limit for bringing goods back is 1 year for inputs and 3 years for capital goods other than moulds, dies , jigs and tools.



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		<p>supplied from the place of business of a job worker in terms of clause (b) unless the “principal” declares the place of business of the job-worker as his additional place of business except in a case-</p> <p>(i) where the job worker is registered under section 19; or</p> <p>(ii) where the “principal” is engaged in the supply of such goods as may be notified in this behalf.</p> <p>(2) The responsibility for accountability of the goods including payment of tax thereon shall lie with the “principal”.</p>			<p>tax within India, or with or without payment of tax for export, as the case may be:</p> <p>PROVIDED that the “principal” shall not supply the goods from the place of business of a job worker in terms of clause (b) unless the said “principal” declares the place of business of the job-worker as his additional place of business except in a case-</p> <p>(i) where the job worker is registered under section 23 ; or</p> <p>(ii) where the “principal” is engaged in the supply of such goods as may be notified by the Commissioner in this behalf.</p> <p>(2) The responsibility for accountability of the inputs and/or capital goods shall lie with the “principal”.</p> <p>(3) Where the inputs sent for job-work are not received back by the “principal” after completion of job-work or otherwise in accordance with clause(a) of sub-section (1) or are not supplied from the place of business of the job worker in accordance</p>	



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					<p>with clause (b) of sub-section (1) within a period of one year of their being sent out, it shall be deemed that such inputs had been supplied by the principal to the job-worker on the day when the said inputs were sent out.</p> <p>(4) Where the capital goods, other than moulds and dies, jigs and fixtures, or tools, sent for job-work are not received back by the “principal” in accordance with clause(a) of sub-section (1) or are not supplied from the place of business of the job worker in accordance with clause (b) of sub-section (1) within a period of three years of their being sent out, it shall be deemed that such capital goods had been supplied by the principal to the job-worker on the day when the said capital goods were sent out.</p> <p>(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-sections (1) and (2), any waste and scrap generated during the job work may be supplied by the job worker directly from his place of business on</p>	



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					payment of tax if such job worker is registered, or by the principal, if the job worker is not registered.	
CHAPTER – XIV ELECTRONIC COMMERCE						
43B	Definitions	In this Chapter, unless the context otherwise requires, - (a) 'aggregator' means a person, who owns and manages an electronic platform, and by means of the application and a communication device, enables a potential customer to connect with the persons providing service of a particular kind under the brand name or trade name of the said aggregator; (b) 'brand name or trade name' means, a brand name or a trade name, whether registered or not, that is to say, a name or a mark, such as an invented word or writing, or a symbol, monogram, logo, label, signature, which			Deleted	



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		<p>is used for the purpose of indicating, or so as to indicate a connection, in the course of trade, between a service and some other person using the name or mark with or without any indication of the identity of that person;</p> <p>(c) 'branded Services' means services which are supplied by an electronic commerce operator under its own brand name or trade name, whether registered or not;</p> <p>(d) 'electronic commerce' shall mean the supply or receipt of goods and / or services, or transmitting of funds or data, over an electronic network, primarily the internet, by using any of the applications that rely on the internet, like but not limited to e-mail, instant messaging, shopping carts, Web services, Universal Description, Discovery and Integration (UDDI), File Transfer Protocol (FTP), and Electronic Data Interchange</p>				



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		(EDI), whether or not the payment is conducted online and whether or not the ultimate delivery of the goods and/or services is done by the operator; (e) ' electronic commerce operator ' shall include every person who, directly or indirectly, owns, operates or manages an electronic platform that is engaged in facilitating the supply of any goods and/or services or in providing any information or any other services incidental to or in connection there with but shall not include persons engaged in supply of such goods and/or services on their own behalf.				
43C	Collection of tax at source	(1) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the Act or in any contract, arrangement or memorandum of understanding, every electronic commerce operator (hereinafter	56.	Collection of tax at source	(1) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the Act or in any contract, arrangement or memorandum of understanding, every electronic commerce operator (hereinafter referred to in this section as the "operator") shall, at the time of credit of	No Change



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		<p>referred to in this section as the “operator”) shall, at the time of credit of any amount to the account of the supplier of goods and/or services or at the time of payment of any amount in cash or by any other mode, whichever is earlier, collect an amount, out of the amount payable or paid to the supplier, representing consideration towards the supply of goods and /or services made through it, calculated at such rate as may be notified in this behalf by the Central/State Government on the recommendation of the Council.</p> <p>(2) The power to collect the amount specified in sub-section (1) shall be without prejudice to any other mode of recovery from the operator.</p> <p>(3) The amount collected under sub-section (1) shall be paid to the credit of the appropriate Government by the operator within ten days after the end of the month in</p>			<p>any amount to the account of the supplier of goods and/or services or at the time of payment of any amount in cash or by any other mode, whichever is earlier, collect an amount, out of the amount payable or paid to the supplier, representing consideration towards the supply of goods and /or services made through it, calculated at such rate as may be notified in this behalf by the Central/State Government on the recommendation of the Council.</p> <p>(2) The power to collect the amount specified in sub-section (1) shall be without prejudice to any other mode of recovery from the operator.</p> <p>The amount collected under sub-section (1) shall be paid to the account of the appropriate Government by the operator within ten days after the end of the month in which such collection is made in the manner as may be prescribed.</p> <p>(3) Every operator who collects the amount specified in sub-section (1) shall furnish</p>	



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		<p>which such collection is made, in the manner prescribed.</p> <p>(4)(a) Every operator shall, furnish a statement, electronically, of all amounts collected under sub-section (1), towards outward supplies of goods and/or services effected through it, during a calendar month, in such form and manner as may be prescribed, within ten days after the end of such calendar month.</p> <p>(b) The statement under clause (a) shall contain, <i>inter alia</i>, the details of the amount collected on behalf of each supplier in respect of all supplies of goods and/or services effected through the operator and the details of such supplies during the said calendar month.</p> <p>(5) Any amount collected in accordance with the provisions of this section</p>			<p>a statement, electronically, containing the details of outward supplies of goods or services effected through it, including the supplies of goods or services returned through it, and the amount collected under sub-section (1) during a month, in such form and manner as may be prescribed, within ten days after the end of such month.</p> <p>(4) The supplier who has supplied the goods or services through the operator shall claim credit, in his electronic cash ledger, of the amount collected and reflected in the statement of the operator furnished under sub-section (4), in the manner prescribed.</p> <p>(5) The details of supplies furnished by every operator under sub-section (4), shall, in the manner and within the period prescribed, be matched with the corresponding details of outward supplies furnished by the concerned supplier registered under the Act.</p> <p>(6) Where the details of</p>	



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		<p>and paid to the credit of the appropriate Government shall be deemed to be a payment of tax on behalf of the concerned supplier and the supplier shall claim credit, in his electronic cash ledger, of the tax collected and reflected in the statement of the operator filed under sub-section (4), in the manner prescribed.</p> <p>(6) The details of supplies and the amount collected under sub-section (1) during a calendar month, and furnished by every operator under sub-section (4), shall, in the manner and within the period prescribed, be matched with the corresponding details of outward supplies furnished by the concerned supplier in his valid return for the same calendar month or any preceding calendar month.</p> <p>(7) Where the details of</p>			<p>outward supplies furnished by the operator under subsection (4) do not match with the corresponding details furnished by the supplier under section 32, the discrepancy shall be communicated to both persons in the manner and within the time as may be prescribed.</p> <p>(7) The amount in respect of which any discrepancy is communicated under subsection (7) and which is not rectified by the supplier in his valid return or the operator in his statement for the month in which discrepancy is communicated, shall be added to the output tax liability of the said supplier, where the value of outward supplies furnished by the operator is more than the value of outward supplies furnished by the supplier, in the manner as may be prescribed, in his return for the month succeeding the month in which the discrepancy is communicated.</p>	



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		<p>outward supply, on which the tax has been collected, as declared by the operator under sub-section (4) do not match with the corresponding details declared by the supplier under section 25, the discrepancy shall be communicated to both persons in the manner and within the time as may be prescribed.</p> <p>(8) The value of a supply relating to any payment in respect of which any discrepancy is communicated under sub-section (7) and which is not rectified by the supplier in his valid return for the month in which discrepancy is communicated shall be added to the output liability of the said supplier, in the manner as may be prescribed, for the calendar month succeeding the calendar month in which the discrepancy is communicated.</p>			<p>(8) The concerned supplier shall, in whose output tax liability any amount has been added under sub-section (8), be liable to pay the tax payable in respect of such supply along with interest, at the rate specified under sub-section (1) of section 45 on the amount so added from the date such tax was due till the date of its payment.</p> <p>(9) Any authority not below the rank of Joint Commissioner may serve a notice, either before or during the course of any proceeding under this Act, requiring the operator to furnish such details relating to—</p> <p>(a) supplies of goods or services effected through such operator during any period, or</p> <p>(b) stock of goods held by the suppliers making supplies through such operator in the godowns or warehouses, by whatever name called, managed by such operators and declared as additional places of business</p>	



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		<p>(9) The concerned supplier shall, in whose output tax liability any amount has been added under sub-section (8), be liable to pay the tax payable in respect of such supply along with interest, at the rate specified under sub-section (1) of section 36 on the amount so added from the date such tax was due till the date of its payment.</p> <p>(10) Any authority not below the rank of Joint Commissioner may, by notice, either before or during the course of any proceeding under this Act, require the operator to furnish such details relating to—</p> <p>(a) supplies of goods and/or services effected through such operator during any period, or</p> <p>(b) stock of goods held by the suppliers making supplies through such operator in the godowns or</p>			<p>by such suppliers - as may be specified in the notice.</p> <p>(10) Every operator on whom a notice has been served under sub-section (10) shall furnish the required information within fifteen working days of the date of service of such notice.</p> <p>(11) Any person who fails to furnish the information required by the notice served under sub-section (10) shall, without prejudice to any action that is or may be taken under section 85 , be liable to a penalty which may extend to twenty-five thousand rupees.</p> <p><i>Explanation.</i>— For the purposes of this section, the expression 'concerned supplier' shall mean the supplier of goods and/or services making supplies through the operator.</p>	



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		<p>warehouses, by whatever name called, managed by such operators and declared as additional places of business by such suppliers - as may be specified in the notice.</p> <p>(11) Every operator on whom a notice has been served under sub-section (10) shall furnish the required information within five working days of the date of service of such notice.</p> <p>(12) Any person who fails to furnish the information required by the notice served under sub-section (10) shall, without prejudice to any action that is or may be taken under section 66, be liable to a penalty which may extend to rupees twenty-five thousand.</p> <p>Explanation— For the purposes of this section, the expression 'concerned supplier' shall</p>				



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		mean the supplier of goods and/or services making supplies through the operator.”				
CHAPTER–XV ASSESSMENT						
44	Self-Assessment	Every registered taxable person shall himself assess the taxes payable under this Act and furnish a return for each tax period as specified under section 27. Explanation.— For the purposes of this section, where goods received in pursuance of an inward supply are returned by the recipient to the supplier within a period of six months from the date of the relevant invoice, the tax payable on such return supply shall be equal to the input tax credit availed of earlier in respect of such inward supply.	57.	Self-Assessment	Every registered taxable person shall himself assess the taxes payable under this Act and furnish a return for each tax period as specified under section 34.	No Change
44A.	Provisional Assessment	(1) Where the taxable person is unable to determine the value of goods and/or services or determine the rate of tax applicable thereto, he may request the proper officer	58.	Provisional Assessment	(1) Where the taxable person is unable to determine the value of goods and/or services or determine the rate of tax applicable thereto, he may request the proper officer in writing giving	No Significant change

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in writing giving reasons for payment of tax on a provisional basis and the proper officer may pass an order allowing payment of tax on provisional basis at such rate or on such value as may be specified by him.
(2) The payment of tax on provisional basis may be allowed, if the taxable person executes a bond in such form as may be prescribed in this behalf, and with such surety or security as the proper officer may deem fit, binding the taxable person for payment of the difference between the amount of tax as may be finally assessed and the amount of tax provisionally assessed.
(3) The proper officer shall, within a period not exceeding six months from the date of the communication of the order issued under sub-section (1), pass the final

reasons for payment of tax on a provisional basis and the proper officer may pass an order allowing payment of tax on provisional basis at such rate or on such value as may be specified by him.
(2) The payment of tax on provisional basis may be allowed, if the taxable person executes a bond in such form as may be prescribed in this behalf, and with such surety or security as the proper officer may deem fit, binding the taxable person for payment of the difference between the amount of tax as may be finally assessed and the amount of tax provisionally assessed.
(3) The proper officer shall, within a period not exceeding six months from the date of the communication of the order issued under sub-section (1), pass the final assessment order after taking into account such information as may be required for finalizing the assessment: PROVIDED that the period specified in this sub-section



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		<p>assessment order after taking into account such information as may be required for finalizing the assessment: Provided that the period specified in this sub-section may, on sufficient cause being shown and for reasons to be recorded in writing, be extended by the Joint/Additional Commissioner for a further period not exceeding six months and by the Commissioner for such further period as he may deem fit. (4) The taxable person shall be liable to pay interest on any amount payable to the Central/State Government, consequent to the order for final assessment under subsection (3), at the rate specified under sub-section (1) of section 36, from the first day after the due date of payment of tax in respect of the said goods and/or</p>			<p>may, on sufficient cause being shown and for reasons to be recorded in writing, be extended by the Joint/Additional Commissioner for a further period not exceeding six months and by the Commissioner for such further period as he may deem fit. (4) The taxable person shall be liable to pay interest on any tax payable on the supply under provisional assessment but not paid on the due date specified under sub-section (7) of section 34 or the rules made thereunder at the rate specified under sub-section (1) of section 45, from the first day after the due date of payment of tax in respect of the said goods and/or services till the date of actual payment, whether such amount is paid before or after the issue of order for final assessment. Where the taxable person is entitled to a refund consequent to the order for final assessment under sub-section (3), subject to sub-section (8) of section 48,</p>	



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		services till the date of actual payment, whether such amount is paid before or after the issue of order for final assessment. (5) Where the taxable person is entitled to a refund consequent to the order for final assessment under sub-section (3), subject to sub-section (6) of section 38, interest shall be paid on such refund as provided in section 39.			interest shall be paid on such refund as provided in section 50.	
45(1)(2)(3)	Scrutiny of returns	(1) The proper officer may scrutinize the return and related particulars furnished by the taxable person to verify the correctness of the return in such manner as may be prescribed. (2) The proper officer shall inform the taxable person of the discrepancies noticed, if any, after such scrutiny in such manner as may be prescribed and seek his explanation thereto. (3) In case the explanation is found acceptable, the taxable person shall be	59	Scrutiny of returns	(1) The proper officer may scrutinize the return and related particulars furnished by the taxable person to verify the correctness of the return in such manner as may be prescribed. (2) The proper officer shall inform the taxable person of the discrepancies noticed, if any, after such scrutiny in such manner as may be prescribed and seek his explanation thereto. (3) In case the explanation is found acceptable, the taxable person shall be informed accordingly and no further	No Significant change



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		informed accordingly and no further action shall be taken in this regard. In case no satisfactory explanation is furnished within a period of thirty days of being informed by the proper officer or such further period as may be permitted by him or where the taxable person, after accepting the discrepancies, fails to take the corrective measure within a reasonable period, the proper officer may initiate appropriate action including those under section 49, 50 or section 60, or proceed to determine the tax and other dues under sub-section (6) of section 51 A or under subsection (6) of section 51 B.			action shall be taken in this regard. (4) In case no satisfactory explanation is furnished within a period of thirty days of being informed by the proper officer or such further period as may be permitted by him or where the taxable person, after accepting the discrepancies, fails to take the corrective measure in his return for the month in which the discrepancy is accepted, the proper officer may initiate appropriate action including those under section 63, 64 or section 79, or proceed to determine the tax and other dues under sub-section (7) of section 66 or under sub-section (7) of section 67.	
46. 1	Assessment of non-filers of returns	Where a registered taxable person fails to furnish the return required under section 27 or section 31, even after the service of a notice under section 32, the proper officer may, after allowing a period of fifteen days from the	60. (1)	Assessment of non-filers of returns	(1) Where a registered taxable person fails to furnish the return required under section 34 or section 40, even after the service of a notice under section 41, the proper officer may proceed to assess the tax liability of the said person to the best of his judgement taking	No Significant change



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		date of service of the notice, proceed to assess the tax liability of the said person to the best of his judgement taking into account all the relevant material which is available or which he has gathered and issue an assessment order within the time limit specified in sub-section (7) of section 51A or sub-section (7) of section 51B, as the case may be.			into account all the relevant material which is available or which he has gathered and issue an assessment order within the time limit specified in sub-section (8) of section 67.	
46.2	Assessment of non-filers of returns	(2) Where the taxable person furnishes a valid return within thirty days of the service of the assessment order under sub-section (1), the said assessment order shall be deemed to have been withdrawn. Explanation.— For removal of doubts it is clarified that nothing in this section shall preclude the payment of interest under section 36 or payment of late fee under section 33.	60. (2)	Assessment of non-filers of returns	(2) Where the taxable person furnishes a valid return within thirty days of the service of the assessment order under sub-section (1), the said assessment order shall be deemed to have been withdrawn. <i>Explanation.</i> — Nothing in this section shall preclude the liability for payment of interest under section 45 and/or for payment of late fee under section 42.	No Significant change



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Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
47.	Assessment of unregistered persons	Where a taxable person fails to obtain registration even though liable to do so, the proper officer may proceed to assess the tax liability of such taxable person to the best of his judgement for the relevant tax periods and issue an assessment order within a period of five years from the due date for filing of the annual return for the year to which the tax not paid relates: Provided that no such assessment order shall be passed without giving a notice to show cause and without giving the person a reasonable opportunity of being heard.	61.	Assessment of unregistered persons	Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in section 66 or section 67 , where a taxable person fails to obtain registration even though liable to do so, the proper officer may proceed to assess the tax liability of such taxable person to the best of his judgement for the relevant tax periods and issue an assessment order within a period of five years from the due date for filing of the annual return for the year to which the tax not paid relates: PROVIDED that no such assessment order shall be passed without giving a notice to show cause and without giving the person a reasonable opportunity of being heard.	No Significant change
48 .1	Summary assessment in certain special cases	(1) The proper officer may, on any evidence showing a tax liability of a person coming to his notice, with the previous permission of [Additional/Joint Commissioner], proceed to assess the tax liability of	62(1)	Summary assessment in certain special cases	(1) The proper officer may, on any evidence showing a tax liability of a person coming to his notice, with the previous permission of [Additional/Joint Commissioner], proceed to assess the tax liability of such person to protect the interest of revenue and issue an	No Change



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		such person to protect the interest of revenue and issue an assessment order, if he has sufficient grounds to believe that any delay in doing so will adversely affect the interest of revenue: Provided that where the taxable person to whom the liability pertains is not ascertainable and such liability pertains to supply of goods, the person in charge of such goods shall be deemed to be the taxable person liable to be assessed and pay tax and amount due under this section.			assessment order, if he has sufficient grounds to believe that any delay in doing so will adversely affect the interest of revenue: Provided that where the taxable person to whom the liability pertains is not ascertainable and such liability pertains to supply of goods, the person in charge of such goods shall be deemed to be the taxable person liable to be assessed and pay tax and amount due under this section.	
48 .2	Summary assessment in certain special cases	On any application made within thirty days from the date of receipt of order passed under sub-section (1) by the taxable person or on his own motion, if the Additional/Joint Commissioner considers that such order is erroneous, he may withdraw such order and follow the procedure laid down in section 51.	62. (2)	Summary assessment in certain special cases	On any application made within thirty days from the date of receipt of order passed under sub-section (1) by the taxable person or on his own motion, if the Additional/Joint Commissioner considers that such order is erroneous, he may withdraw such order and follow the procedure laid down in section 66 or 67.	No Significant change



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CHAPTER -XVI AUDIT						
49.	Audit by tax authorities	The [Commissioner of CGST/Commissioner of SGST] or any officer authorised by him, by way of a general or a specific order, may undertake audit of the business transactions of any taxable person for such period, at such frequency and in such manner as may be prescribed. (2) The tax authorities referred to in sub-section (1) may conduct audit at the place of business of the taxable person and/or in their office. (3) The taxable person shall be informed, by way of a notice, sufficiently in advance, not less than fifteen working days, prior to the conduct of audit in the manner prescribed.	63.	Audit by tax authorities	(1) The [Commissioner of CGST/Commissioner of SGST] or any officer authorised by him, by way of a general or a specific order, may undertake audit of any taxable person for such period, at such frequency and in such manner as may be prescribed. (2) The tax authorities referred to in sub-section (1) may conduct audit at the place of business of the taxable person and/or in their office. (3) The taxable person shall be informed, by way of a notice, sufficiently in advance, not less than fifteen working days, prior to the conduct of audit in the manner prescribed.	On conclusion of audit, audit observations have to be informed to taxpayer with in 30 days and also record taxable persons rights and obligations and reasons for the findings.
49.4.	Audit by tax authorities	The audit under sub-section (1) shall be carried out in a transparent manner and completed within a period of three months from the date of commencement of	63.(4)	Audit by tax authorities	The audit under sub-section (1) shall be completed within a period of three months from the date of commencement of audit:	No Significant change



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		<p>audit: Provided that where the [Commissioner] is satisfied that audit in respect of such taxable person cannot be completed within three months from the date of commencement of audit, he may, for the reasons to be recorded in writing, extend the period by a further period not exceeding six months.</p> <p>Explanation.- For the purposes of this sub-section, 'commencement of audit' shall mean the date on which the records and other documents, called for by the tax authorities, are made available by the taxable person or the actual institution of audit at the place of business, whichever is later.</p>			<p>Provided that where the [Commissioner] is satisfied that audit in respect of such taxable person cannot be completed within three months from the date of commencement of audit, he may, for the reasons to be recorded in writing, extend the period by a further period not exceeding six months.</p> <p>Explanation.- For the purposes of this sub-section, 'commencement of audit' shall mean the date on which the records and other documents, called for by the tax authorities, are made available by the taxable person or the actual institution of audit at the place of business, whichever is later.</p>	
49.5	Audit by tax authorities	(5) During the course of audit, the authorised officer may require the taxable person, (i) to afford him the	63(5)	Audit by tax authorities	(5) During the course of audit, the authorised officer may require the taxable person, (i) to afford him the necessary facility to verify the books of	No Change



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		necessary facility to verify the books of account or other documents as he may require and which may be available at such place, (ii) to furnish such information as he may require and render assistance for timely completion of the audit.			account or other documents as he may require and which may be available at such place, (ii) to furnish such information as he may require and render assistance for timely completion of the audit.	
49.6	Audit by tax authorities	On conclusion of audit, the proper officer shall without delay inform the taxable person, whose records are audited, of the findings, the taxable person's rights and obligations and the reasons for the findings.	63. (6)	Audit by tax authorities	On conclusion of audit, the proper officer shall within thirty days, inform the taxable person, whose records are audited, of the findings, the taxable person's rights and obligations and the reasons for the findings.	No Change
49.7	Audit by tax authorities	Where the audit conducted under sub-section (1) results in detection of tax not paid or short paid or erroneously refunded, or input tax credit erroneously availed, the proper officer may initiate action under section 51.	63. (7)	Audit by tax authorities	Where the audit conducted under sub-section (1) results in detection of tax not paid or short paid or erroneously refunded, or input tax credit wrongly availed or utilised, the proper officer may initiate action under section 66 or 67.	No Change
50(1)	Special audit	(1) If at any stage of scrutiny, enquiry, investigation or any other proceedings before him, any officer not below the rank of	64. (1)	Special audit	If at any stage of scrutiny, enquiry, investigation or any other proceedings before him, any officer not below the rank of [Deputy/Assistant Commissioner] having	



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		[Deputy/Assistant Commissioner] having regard to the nature and complexity of the case and the interest of revenue, is of the opinion that the value has not been correctly declared or the credit availed is not within the normal limits, he may, with the prior approval of the [Commissioner], direct such taxable person by notice in writing to get his records including books of account examined and audited BY a chartered accountant or a cost accountant as may be nominated by the [Commissioner] in this behalf.			regard to the nature and complexity of the case and the interest of revenue, is of the opinion that the value has not been correctly declared or the credit availed is not within the normal limits, he may, with the prior approval of the {Commissioner}, direct such taxable person by a communication in writing to get his records including books of account examined and audited by a chartered accountant or a cost accountant as may be nominated by the {Commissioner} in this behalf.	
50(2)(3) (4)(5)	Special audit	(2) The chartered accountant or cost accountant so nominated shall, within the period of ninety days, submit a report of such audit duly signed and certified by him to the said [Deputy/Assistant Commissioner] mentioning therein such other particulars as may be specified:		Special audit	(2) The chartered accountant or cost accountant so nominated shall, within the period of ninety days, submit a report of such audit duly signed and certified by him to the said [Deputy/Assistant Commissioner] mentioning therein such other particulars as may be specified: Provided that the proper officer may, on an application made to him in this behalf by the	No Change



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Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>Provided that the proper officer may, on an application made to him in this behalf by the taxable person or the chartered accountant or cost accountant or for any material and sufficient reason, extend the said period by another ninety days.</p> <p>(3) The provision of sub-section (1) shall have effect notwithstanding that the accounts of the taxable person have been audited under any other provision of this Act or any other law for the time being in force or otherwise.</p> <p>(4) The taxable person shall be given an opportunity of being heard in respect of any material gathered on the basis of special audit under sub-section (1) which is proposed to be used in any proceedings under this Act or rules made thereunder.</p> <p>(5) The expenses of, and incidental to, the</p>			<p>taxable person or the chartered accountant or cost accountant or for any material and sufficient reason, extend the said period by another ninety days.</p> <p>(3) The provision of sub-section (1) shall have effect notwithstanding that the accounts of the taxable person have been audited under any other provision of this Act or any other law for the time being in force or otherwise.</p> <p>(4) The taxable person shall be given an opportunity of being heard in respect of any material gathered on the basis of special audit under sub-section (1) which is proposed to be used in any proceedings under this Act or rules made thereunder.</p> <p>(5) The expenses of, and incidental to, the examination and audit of records under sub-section (1), including the remuneration of such chartered accountant or cost accountant, shall be determined and paid by the [Commissioner] and that such determination shall be final.</p>	



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		examination and audit of records under sub-section (1), including the remuneration of such chartered accountant or cost accountant, shall be determined and paid by the [Commissioner] and that such determination shall be final.				
50(6)	Special audit	Where the special audit conducted under sub-section (1) results in detection of tax not paid or short paid or erroneously refunded, or input tax credit erroneously availed, the proper officer may initiate action under section 51.	64 (6)	Special audit	Where the special audit conducted under sub-section (1) results in detection of tax not paid or short paid or erroneously refunded, or input tax credit wrongly availed or utilised, the proper officer may initiate action under section 66 or 67 , as the case may be.	No Change
		New Clause	65.	Power of CAG to call for information	The proper officer shall, upon request made in this behalf, make available to the Comptroller and Auditor General of India or an officer authorised by him, information, records and returns furnished under the Act, required for conduct of audit as required under the Comptroller and Auditor General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act (56 of	New section has been inserted so as to call the information records and returns from proper officer and not the taxpayer. Further, officers of CAG has been excluded as officers as CGST/SGST/IGST.



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					1971).	
CHAPTER – XVII DEMANDS AND RECOVERY						
51 A	Determination of tax not paid or short paid or erroneously refunded	<i>Determination of tax not paid or short paid or erroneously refunded or input tax credit wrongly availed or utilized for any reason other than fraud or any willful misstatement or suppression of facts</i>		Deleted		
CHAPTER – XIV : DEMANDS AND RECOVERY						
51A(1)	Determination of tax not paid or short paid or erroneously refunded	(1) Where any tax has not been paid or short paid or erroneously refunded, or where input tax credit has been wrongly availed or utilized for any reason, other than the reason of fraud or any willful-misstatement or suppression of facts to evade tax, the proper officer 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	66. 1	Determination of tax not paid or short paid or erroneously refunded	(1) Where any tax has not been paid or short paid or erroneously refunded, or where input tax credit has been wrongly availed or utilized for any reason, other than the reason of fraud or any willful-misstatement or suppression of facts to evade tax, the proper officer 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 utilized input tax credit, requiring him to	



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		been made, or who has wrongly availed or utilized input tax credit, requiring him to show cause why he should not pay the amount specified in the notice along with interest payable thereon under section 36 and penalty leviable under the provisions of this Act or the rules made thereunder.			show cause why he should not pay the amount specified in the notice along with interest payable thereon under section 45 and penalty leviable under the provisions of this Act or the rules made thereunder.	
51. A(2)	Determination of tax not paid or short paid or erroneously refunded	(2) Where a notice has been issued for any period under sub-section (1), the proper officer may serve a statement, containing the details of tax not paid or short paid or erroneously refunded or input tax credit wrongly availed or utilized for such periods other than those covered under subsection(1), on the person chargeable with tax. The service of such statement shall be deemed to be service of notice on such person under the aforesaid sub-section (1), subject to the condition that the grounds relied upon for		Determination of tax not paid or short paid or erroneously refunded	(2) Where a notice has been issued for any period under sub-section (1), the proper officer may serve a statement, containing the details of tax not paid or short paid or erroneously refunded or input tax credit wrongly availed or utilized for such periods other than those covered under subsection(1), on the person chargeable with tax. The service of such statement shall be deemed to be service of notice on such person under the aforesaid sub-section (1), subject to the condition that the grounds relied upon for such tax periods other than those covered under sub-section (1) are the same as are mentioned in the earlier notice.	No Change



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		such tax periods other than those covered under sub-section (1) are the same as are mentioned in the earlier notice.				
		New Clause	66	Determination of tax not paid or short paid or erroneously refunded	The proper officer shall issue the notice under sub-section (1) at least three months prior to the time limit specified in sub-section (8) for issuance of order.	It is a very welcome provision. Proper officer will have to issue Show cause notice atleast 3 months prior to the period prescribed of issuance of order i.e. 3 years from the date covering the period on which demand has been issued. In case of demand without having any allegation of suppression of fact etc. Though intention is good, it will put pressure on the tax payer to file immediate reply and attend hearing.
51. A(3)	Determination of tax not paid or short paid or erroneously refunded	The person chargeable with tax may, before service of notice under sub-section (1) or, as the case may be, the statement under sub-section (2), pay the amount of tax along with interest payable under section 36 and a penalty equivalent to fifteen per cent of such tax on the basis of his own ascertainment of such tax or the tax as ascertained by the proper officer and inform the proper officer in writing of such payment. The proper officer, on receipt of such information,	66	Determination of tax not paid or short paid or erroneously refunded	The person chargeable with tax may, before service of notice under sub-section (1) or, as the case may be, the statement under sub-section (3), pay the amount of tax along with interest payable thereon under section 45 on the basis of his own ascertainment of such tax or the tax as ascertained by the proper officer and inform the proper officer in writing of such payment. The proper officer, on receipt of such information, shall not serve any notice under sub-section (1) or,	



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		shall not serve any notice under subsection (1) or, as the case may be, the statement under sub-section (2), in respect of the tax so paid or any penalty leviable under the provisions of this Act or the rules made there under.			as the case may be, the statement under sub-section (3), in respect of the tax so paid or any penalty leviable under the provisions of this Act or the rules made there under.	
51. B. 4	Determination of tax not paid or short paid or erroneously refunded	(4) Where the proper officer is of the opinion that the amount paid under sub-section (3) falls short of the amount actually payable, he shall proceed to issue the notice as provided for in sub-section (1) in respect of such amount which falls short of the amount actually payable.	66. 4	Determination of tax not paid or short paid or erroneously refunded	Where the proper officer is of the opinion that the amount paid under sub-section (4) falls short of the amount actually payable, he shall proceed to issue the notice as provided for in sub-section (1) in respect of such amount which falls short of the amount actually payable.	
51.B 5	Determination of tax not paid or short paid or erroneously refunded	Where any person chargeable with tax under sub-section (1) or under sub-section (2) pays the said tax along with interest payable under section 36 and a penalty equivalent to twenty five per cent of such tax within thirty days of communication of the notice, all proceedings in respect of the said tax shall be deemed to be concluded.	66.	Determination of tax not paid or short paid or erroneously refunded	Where any person chargeable with tax under sub-section (1) or under sub-section (3) pays the said tax along with interest payable under section 45 within thirty days of issue of show cause notice, no penalty shall be payable and all proceedings in respect of the said notice shall be deemed to be concluded.	



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
51 .B. 6	Determination of tax not paid or short paid or erroneously refunded	The proper officer shall, after considering the representation, if any, made by the person chargeable with tax, determine the amount of tax, interest and penalty due from such person and issue an order.	66. 6	Determination of tax not paid or short paid or erroneously refunded	The proper officer shall, after considering the representation, if any, made by person chargeable with tax, determine the amount of tax, interest and a penalty equivalent to ten percent of tax or ten thousand rupees, whichever is higher, due from such person and issue an order.	
51.B 7	Determination of tax not paid or short paid or erroneously refunded	The proper officer shall issue the order under subsection (6) within a period of five years from the due date or the actual date, whichever is earlier, for filing of annual return for the year to which the tax not paid or short paid or input tax credit wrongly availed or utilized relates or, as the case may be, within five years from the date of erroneous refund.	66.. 8	Determination of tax not paid or short paid or erroneously refunded	(7) (7) The proper officer shall issue the order under subsection (7) within three years from the due date for filing of annual return for the year to which the tax not paid or short paid or input tax credit wrongly availed or utilized relates or, as the case may be, within three years from the date of erroneous refund.	
51.B	Determination of tax not paid or short paid or erroneously refunded	Determination of tax not paid or short paid or erroneously refunded or input tax credit wrongly availed or utilized by reason of fraud or any willful-misstatement or suppression of facts	67.	Determination of tax not paid or short paid or erroneously refunded	DELETED	



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
51. B.1	Determination of tax not paid or short paid or erroneously refunded	Where any tax has not been paid or short paid or erroneously refunded or where input tax credit has been wrongly availed or utilized by reason of fraud, or any willful misstatement or suppression of facts to evade tax, the proper officer 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 utilized input tax credit requiring him to show cause why he should not pay the amount specified in the notice along with interest payable thereon under section 36 and a penalty equivalent to the tax specified in the notice.	67.	Determination of tax not paid or short paid or erroneously refunded or input tax credit wrongly availed or utilized by reason of fraud or any willful misstatement or suppression of facts	(1) Where any tax has not been paid or short paid or erroneously refunded or where input tax credit has been wrongly availed or utilized by reason of fraud, or any willful-misstatement or suppression of facts to evade tax, the proper officer 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 utilized input tax credit requiring him to show cause why he should not pay the amount specified in the notice along with interest payable thereon under section 45 and a penalty equivalent to the tax specified in the notice.	It is a very welcome provision. Proper officer will have to issue Show cause notice atleast 6 months prior to the period prescribed of issuance of order i.e. 3 years from the date covering the period on which demand has been issued. In case of demand having allegation of suppression of fact etc.
		NEW CLAUSE	67.2	Determination of tax not paid or short paid or erroneously	The proper officer shall issue the notice under sub-section (1) at least six months prior to the time limit specified in sub-	



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
				refunded or input tax credit wrongly availed or utilized by reason of fraud or any willful misstatement or suppression of facts	section (8) for issuance of order.	
51.B .2	Determination of tax not paid or short paid or erroneously refunded	(2) Where a notice has been issued for any period under sub-section (1), the proper officer may serve a statement, containing the details of tax not paid or short paid or erroneously refunded or input tax credit wrongly availed or utilized for such periods other than those covered under sub-section (1), on the person chargeable with tax. The service of such statement shall be deemed to be service of notice on such person under the aforesaid sub-section (1), subject to the condition that the grounds relied upon for such periods other than those covered under sub-	67.3	Determination of tax not paid or short paid or erroneously refunded or input tax credit wrongly availed or utilized by reason of fraud or any willful misstatement or suppression of facts	(3) Where a notice has been issued for any period under sub-section (1), the proper officer may serve a statement, containing the details of tax not paid or short paid or erroneously refunded or input tax credit wrongly availed or utilized for such periods other than those covered under sub-section (1), on the person chargeable with tax. The service of such statement shall be deemed to be service of notice on such person under the sub-section (1), subject to the condition that the grounds relied upon for such periods other than those covered under sub-section (1) are the same as are mentioned in the earlier notice.	No Change



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		section(1) are the same as are mentioned in the earlier notice.				
51.B.3	Determination of tax not paid or short paid or erroneously refunded	The person chargeable with tax may, before service of notice under sub-section (1) or, as the case may be, the statement under sub-section (2), pay the amount of tax along with interest payable under section 36 and a penalty equivalent to fifteen per cent of such tax on the basis of his own ascertainment of such tax or the tax as ascertained by the proper officer and inform the proper officer in writing of such payment. The proper officer, on receipt of such information, shall not serve any notice under subsection (1) or, as the case may be, the statement under sub-section (2), in respect of the tax so paid or any penalty leviable under the provisions of this Act or the rules made	67.4	Determination of tax not paid or short paid or erroneously refunded or input tax credit wrongly availed or utilized by reason of fraud or any willful misstatement or suppression of facts	(4) The person chargeable with tax may, before service of notice under sub-section (1) or, as the case may be, the statement under sub-section (3) , pay the amount of tax along with interest payable under section 45 and a penalty equivalent to fifteen per cent of such tax on the basis of his own ascertainment of such tax or the tax as ascertained by the proper officer and inform the proper officer in writing of such payment. The proper officer, on receipt of such information, shall not serve any notice under sub-section (1) or, as the case may be, the statement under sub-section (3) , in respect of the tax so paid or any penalty leviable under the provisions of this Act or the rules made there under.	No Change



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		there under.				
51 B 4	Determination of tax not paid or short paid or erroneously refunded	Where the proper officer is of the opinion that the amount paid under sub-section (3) falls short of the amount actually payable, he shall proceed to issue the notice as provided for in sub-section (1) in respect of such amount which falls short of the amount actually payable.	67.5	Determination of tax not paid or short paid or erroneously refunded or input tax credit wrongly availed or utilized by reason of fraud or any willful misstatement or suppression of facts	Where the proper officer is of the opinion that the amount paid under sub-section (4) falls short of the amount actually payable, he shall proceed to issue the notice as provided for in sub-section (1) in respect of such amount which falls short of the amount actually payable.	
51. B.5	Determination of tax not paid or short paid or erroneously refunded	Where any person chargeable with tax under sub-section (1) or under sub-section (2) pays the said tax along with interest payable under section 36 and a penalty equivalent to twenty five per cent of such tax within thirty days of communication of the notice, all proceedings in respect of the said tax shall be deemed to be concluded.	67.6	Determination of tax not paid or short paid or erroneously refunded or input tax credit wrongly availed or utilized by reason of fraud or any willful misstatement or suppression of facts	Where any person chargeable with tax under sub-section (1) or under subsection (3) pays the said tax along with interest payable under section 45 and a penalty equivalent to twenty five per cent of such tax within thirty days of issue of the notice, all proceedings in respect of the said notice shall be deemed to be concluded.	For payment of penalty at reduced rate of 25% 30 days will be counted from the date of issue of order (to be confirmed from outward register or sending of email) rather than the date of communication.
51. B.6	Determination of tax not paid or short	The proper officer shall, after considering the representation, if any,	67.7	Determination of tax not paid or short paid or	(7) The proper officer shall, after considering the representation, if any, made by the	No Change



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
	paid or erroneously refunded	made by the person chargeable with tax, determine the amount of tax, interest and penalty due from such person and issue an order.		erroneously refunded or input tax credit wrongly availed or utilized by reason of fraud or any willful misstatement or suppression of facts	person chargeable with tax, determine the amount of tax, interest and penalty due from such person and issue an order.	
51 B 8	Determination of tax not paid or short paid or erroneously refunded	Where any person served with an order issued under sub-section (6) pays the tax along with interest payable thereon under section 36 and a penalty equivalent to fifty percent of such tax within thirty days of the communication of order, all proceedings in respect of the said tax shall be deemed to be concluded.	67.8	Determination of tax not paid or short paid or erroneously refunded	(8) Where any person served with an order issued under sub-section (7) pays the tax along with interest payable thereon under section 45 and a penalty equivalent to fifty percent of such tax within thirty days of the communication of order, all proceedings in respect of the said tax shall be deemed to be concluded. Explanation. - The expression —suppression shall mean non-declaration of facts or information which a taxable person is statutorily required to declare in the return, statement, report or any other document furnished under the Act or the rules made thereunder, or failure to furnish any information on being asked for, in writing, by	No Change



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
					the proper officer.	
51 B 8	Determination of tax not paid or short paid or erroneously refunded	Where any person served with an order issued under sub-section (6) pays the tax along with interest payable thereon under section 36 and a penalty equivalent to fifty percent of such tax within thirty days of the communication of order, all proceedings in respect of the said tax shall be deemed to be concluded.	67.9	Determination of tax not paid or short paid or erroneously refunded	(9) Where any person served with an order issued under sub-section (7) pays the tax along with interest payable thereon under section 45 and a penalty equivalent to fifty percent of such tax within thirty days of the communication of order, all proceedings in respect of the said tax shall be deemed to be concluded. <i>Explanation.</i> - The expression "suppression" shall mean non-declaration of facts or information which a taxable person is statutorily required to declare in the return, statement, report or any other document furnished under the Act or the rules made thereunder, or failure to furnish any information on being asked for, in writing, by the proper officer.	No Change
51 C 2	Determination of tax not paid or short paid or erroneously	Where any Appellate Authority or Tribunal or Court concludes that the notice issued under sub-section B	68. 2	General provisions relating to determination of tax	Where any Appellate Authority or Tribunal or Court concludes that the notice issued under sub-section (1) or (3) of section 67 is not sustainable for the	No Change



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
	refunded	(1) or B (2) is not sustainable for the reason that the charges of fraud or any willful mis-statement or suppression of facts to evade tax has not been established against the person to whom the notice was issued, the proper officer shall determine the tax payable by such person for the period of three years, deeming as if the notice were issued under sub-section A (1) or A (2).			reason that the charges of fraud or any wilful mis-statement or suppression of facts to evade tax has not been established against the person to whom the notice was issued, the proper officer shall determine the tax payable by such person for the period of three years, deeming as if the notice were issued under sub-section (1) or (3) of section 66..	
51 C 3	Determination of tax not paid or short paid or erroneously refunded	An opportunity of personal hearing shall be granted where a request is received in writing from the person chargeable with tax or penalty, or where any adverse decision is contemplated against such person.	68. 3	General provisions relating to determination of tax	Where any order is required to be issued in pursuance of the direction of the Tribunal or a Court, such order shall be issued within two years from the date of communication of the said direction.	This is very welcome provision when matter is remanded by tribunal or court such order has to be issued with 2 years.
51 C 9	Determination of tax not paid or short paid or erroneously refunded	(9) The adjudication proceedings shall be deemed to be concluded if the order is not issued within three years as provided for in sub-section	68. 10	General provisions relating to determination of tax	The adjudication proceedings shall be deemed to be concluded if the order is not issued within three years as provided for in sub-section (8) of section 66 or within five years as	No Change



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		A (7) or within five years as provided for in sub-section B (7).			provided for in sub-section (8) of section 67.	
51 C 10	Determination of tax not paid or short paid or erroneously refunded	(10) An issue on which the First Appellate Authority or the Appellate Tribunal or the High Court has given its decision which is prejudicial to the interest of revenue in some other proceedings and an appeal to the Appellate Tribunal or the High Court or the Supreme Court against such decision of the First Appellate Authority or the Appellate Tribunal or as the case may be, the High Court is pending, the period spent between the date of the decision of the First Appellate Authority and the date of decision of the Appellate Tribunal or the date of decision of the Appellate Tribunal and the date of the decision of the High Court or as the case may be, the date of the decision of the High Court and the	68. 11	General provisions relating to determination of tax	(10) An issue on which the First Appellate Authority or the Appellate Tribunal or the High Court has given its decision which is prejudicial to the interest of revenue in some other proceedings and an appeal to the Appellate Tribunal or the High Court or the Supreme Court against such decision of the First Appellate Authority or the Appellate Tribunal or as the case may be, the High Court is pending, the period spent between the date of the decision of the First Appellate Authority and the date of decision of the Appellate Tribunal or the date of decision of the Appellate Tribunal and the date of the decision of the High Court or as the case may be, the date of the decision of the High Court and the date of the decision of the Supreme Court shall be excluded in computing the period referred to in sub-section (8) of section 66 or sub-section (8) of section 67, as the case may be, where	No Change



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		date of the decision of the Supreme Court shall be excluded in computing the period referred to in sub-section A (7) or sub-section B (7), as the case may be, where proceedings are initiated by way of issue of a show cause notice under this section.			proceedings are initiated by way of issue of a show cause notice under this section.	
		NEW CLAUSE	68. 12	General provisions relating to determination of tax	Notwithstanding anything contained in section 66 or 67, where any amount of self-assessed tax in accordance with a return furnished under section 34 remains unpaid, either wholly or partly, or any amount of interest payable on such tax remains unpaid, the same shall be recovered under the provisions of section 72.	New Clause
52(1) to (10)	Tax collected but not deposited with the Central or a State Government	(1) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any order or direction of any Appellate Authority or Tribunal or Court or in any other provision of this Act or the rules made thereunder or any other law, every person who has collected from any other person any amount as representing the tax under	69	Tax collected but not deposited with the Central or a State Government	(1) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any order or direction of any Appellate Authority or Tribunal or Court or in any other provision of this Act or the rules made thereunder or any other law, every person who has collected from any other person any amount as representing the tax under this Act, and has not paid the said	No Change



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>this Act, and has not paid the said amount to the Central or a State Government, shall forthwith deposit the said amount to the credit of the Central or a State Government, regardless of whether the supplies in respect of which such amount was collected are taxable or not.</p> <p>(2) Where any amount is required to be paid to the credit of the Central or a State Government under sub-section (1), and which has not been so paid, the proper officer may serve on the person liable to pay such amount a notice requiring him to show cause why the said amount as specified in the notice, should not be paid by him to the credit of the Central or a State Government and why a penalty equivalent to the amount specified in the notice should not be</p>			<p>amount to the Central or a State Government, shall forthwith deposit the said amount to the credit of the Central or a State Government, regardless of whether the supplies in respect of which such amount was collected are taxable or not.</p> <p>(2) Where any amount is required to be paid to the credit of the Central or a State Government under sub-section (1), and which has not been so paid, the proper officer may serve on the person liable to pay such amount a notice requiring him to show cause why the said amount as specified in the notice, should not be paid by him to the credit of the Central or a State Government and why a penalty equivalent to the amount specified in the notice should not be imposed on him under the provisions of this Act.</p> <p>(3) The proper officer shall, after considering the representation, if any, made by the person on whom the notice is served under sub-section (2), determine the amount due</p>	



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>imposed on him under the provisions of this Act.</p> <p>(3) The proper officer shall, after considering the representation, if any, made by the person on whom the notice is served under sub-section (2), determine the amount due from such person and thereupon such person shall pay the amount so determined.</p> <p>(4) The person referred to in sub-section (1) shall in addition to paying the amount referred to in sub-section (1) or (3), as the case may be, also be liable to pay interest thereon at the rate specified under section 36 from the date such amount was collected by him to the date such amount is paid by him to the credit of the Central or a State Government.</p> <p>(5) An opportunity for personal hearing shall be granted where a request is received in writing from the</p>			<p>from such person and thereupon such person shall pay the amount so determined.</p> <p>(4) The person referred to in sub-section (1) shall in addition to paying the amount referred to in sub-section (1) or (3), as the case may be, also be liable to pay interest thereon at the rate specified under section 36 from the date such amount was collected by him to the date such amount is paid by him to the credit of the Central or a State Government.</p> <p>(5) An opportunity for personal hearing shall be granted where a request is received in writing from the person to whom the notice was issued to show cause.</p> <p>(6) The proper officer shall issue an order within one year from the date of issue of the notice.</p> <p>(7) Where the issuance of order is stayed by an order of the Court or Tribunal, the period of such stay shall be excluded in computing the period of one year.</p> <p>(8) The proper officer, in his order, shall set out the relevant</p>	



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>person to whom the notice was issued to show cause.</p> <p>(6) The proper officer shall issue an order within one year from the date of issue of the notice.</p> <p>(7) Where the issuance of order is stayed by an order of the Court or Tribunal, the period of such stay shall be excluded in computing the period of one year.</p> <p>(8) The proper officer, in his order, shall set out the relevant facts and the basis of his decision.</p> <p>(9) The amount paid to the credit of the Central Government or a State Government under sub-section (1) or sub-section (3) shall be adjusted against the tax payable, if any by the person in relation to the supplies referred to in sub-section (1).</p> <p>(10) Where any surplus is left after the adjustment under sub-section (9), the amount of such surplus shall either be credited to the Fund or, as</p>			<p>facts and the basis of his decision.</p> <p>(9) The amount paid to the credit of the Central Government or a State Government under sub-section (1) or sub-section (3) shall be adjusted against the tax payable, if any by the person in relation to the supplies referred to in sub-section (1).</p> <p>(10) Where any surplus is left after the adjustment under sub-section (9), the amount of such surplus shall either be credited to the Fund or, as the case may be, refunded to the person who has borne the incidence of such amount.</p>	



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		the case may be, refunded to the person who has borne the incidence of such amount.				
52	Tax collected but not deposited with the Central or a State Government	(1) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any order or direction of any Appellate Authority or Tribunal or Court or in any other provision of this Act or the rules made thereunder or any other law, every person who has collected from any other person any amount as representing the tax under this Act, and has not paid the said amount to the Central or a State Government, shall forthwith deposit the said amount to the credit of the Central or a State Government, regardless of whether the supplies in respect of which such amount was collected are taxable or not. (2) Where any amount is required to be paid to the credit of the Central or a	69.	Tax collected but not deposited with the Central or a State Government	(1) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any order or direction of any Appellate Authority or Tribunal or Court or in any other provision of this Act or the rules made thereunder or any other law, every person who has collected from any other person any amount as representing the tax under this Act, and has not paid the said amount to the Central or a State Government, shall forthwith deposit the said amount to the credit of the Central or a State Government, regardless of whether the supplies in respect of which such amount was collected are taxable or not. (2) Where any amount is required to be paid to the credit of the Central or a State Government under sub-section (1), and which has not been so paid, the proper officer may serve on the person liable to pay such amount a	Even the recipient or any person who has borne the incidence of tax can apply for the refund with 6 months from the issue of order.



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>State Government under sub-section (1), and which has not been so paid, the proper officer may serve on the person liable to pay such amount a notice requiring him to show cause why the said amount as specified in the notice, should not be paid by him to the credit of the Central or a State Government and why a penalty equivalent to the amount specified in the notice should not be imposed on him under the provisions of this Act.</p> <p>(3) The proper officer shall, after considering the representation, if any, made by the person on whom the notice is served under sub-section (2), determine the amount due from such person and thereupon such person shall pay the amount so determined.</p> <p>(4) The person referred to in sub-section (1) shall in</p>			<p>notice requiring him to show cause why the said amount as specified in the notice, should not be paid by him to the credit of the Central or a State Government and why a penalty equivalent to the amount specified in the notice should not be imposed on him under the provisions of this Act.</p> <p>(3) The proper officer shall, after considering the representation, if any, made by the person on whom the notice is served under sub-section (2), determine the amount due from such person and thereupon such person shall pay the amount so determined.</p> <p>(4) The person referred to in sub-section (1) shall, in addition to paying the amount referred to in sub-section (1) or (3), as the case may be, also be liable to pay interest thereon at the rate specified under section 45 from the date such amount was collected by him to the date such amount is paid by him to the credit of the Central or a State Government.</p>	



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>addition to paying the amount referred to in sub-section (1) or (3), as the case may be, also be liable to pay interest thereon at the rate specified under section 36 from the date such amount was collected by him to the date such amount is paid by him to the credit of the Central or a State Government.</p> <p>(5) An opportunity for personal hearing shall be granted where a request is received in writing from the person to whom the notice was issued to show cause.</p> <p>(6) The proper officer shall issue an order within one year from the date of issue of the notice.</p> <p>(7) Where the issuance of order is stayed by an order of the Court or Tribunal, the period of such stay shall be excluded in computing the period of one year.</p> <p>(8) The proper officer, in his</p>			<p>(5) An opportunity for personal hearing shall be granted where a request is received in writing from the person to whom the notice was issued to show cause.</p> <p>(6) The proper officer shall issue an order within one year from the date of issue of the notice.</p> <p>(7) Where the issuance of order is stayed by an order of the Court or Tribunal, the period of such stay shall be excluded in computing the period of one year.</p> <p>(8) The proper officer, in his order, shall set out the relevant facts and the basis of his decision.</p> <p>(9) The amount paid to the credit of the Central Government or a State Government under sub-section (1) or sub-section (3) shall be adjusted against the tax payable, if any by the person in relation to the supplies referred to in sub-section (1).</p> <p>(10) Where any surplus is left after the adjustment under sub-section (9) the</p>	



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>order, shall set out the relevant facts and the basis of his decision.</p> <p>(9) The amount paid to the credit of the Central Government or a State Government under sub-section (1) or sub-section (3) shall be adjusted against the tax payable, if any by the person in relation to the supplies referred to in sub-section (1).</p> <p>(10) Where any surplus is left after the adjustment under sub-section (9), the amount of such surplus shall either be credited to the Fund or, as the case may be, refunded to the person who has borne the incidence of such amount.</p> <p>(11) The person who has borne the incidence of the amount referred to in sub-section (10), may apply for the refund of the same and for such refund, the provisions of section 38 shall apply <i>mutatis</i></p>			<p>amount of such surplus shall either be credited to the Fund or, as the case may be, refunded to the person who has borne the incidence of such amount.</p> <p>(11) The person who has borne the incidence of the amount referred to in subsection (10) may apply for the refund of the same in accordance with the provisions of section 48 within six months of the date of issue of public notice.</p>	



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		<i>mutandis.</i>				
53	Tax wrongfully collected and deposited with the Central or a State Government (CGST Act)	(1) A taxable person who has paid CGST/SGST (in SGST Act) on a transaction considered by him to be an intra-state supply, but which is subsequently held to be an inter-state supply, shall, upon payment of IGST, be allowed to take the amount of CGST /SGST (in SGST Act) so paid as refund subject to the provisions of section 38 and subject to such other conditions as may be prescribed.	70. 1	Tax wrongfully collected and deposited with the Central or a State Government	(1) A taxable person who has paid CGST/SGST (in SGST Act) on a transaction considered by him to be an intra-state supply, but which is subsequently held to be an inter-state supply, be granted refund of the amount of CGST /SGST (in SGST Act) so paid in such manner and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed.	When any person who has wrongly paid the tax under CGST or SGST instead if IGST he will be required to pay CGST/ SGST but no interest will be payable.
		NEW CLAUSE	70. 2	Tax wrongfully collected and deposited with the Central or a State Government	A taxable person who has paid IGST 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 CGST/SGST payable.	
		NEW CLAUSE	71.	Initiation of recovery proceedings	Any amount payable by a taxable person in pursuance of an order passed under the Act shall be paid by such person within a period of ninety days from the date of service of such order:	The recover processdings may be initiated of confirmed demand or pending dues with 30 days from the service of such order or shorter period of time for the reasons to be recorded in writing.



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Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
					PROVIDED that where the proper officer considers it expedient in the interest of revenue, he may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, require the said taxable person, to make such payment within such shorter period as may be specified by him.	
		NEW CLAUSE	72. 4	Initiation of recovery proceedings	Where any amount payable by a person to the credit of the Central or a State Government under any of the provisions of this Act or of the rules made thereunder is not paid, the proper officer shall proceed to recover the amount by one or more of the modes mentioned.	On recover proceedings amount recovered to be given to the respective state and central government in the proportion of dues.
		NEW CLAUSE	73. 2	Bar on recovery proceedings	(1) Where a person has filed an appeal under section 98 or section 101, as the case may be, against the order of demand, the proper officer may not enforce the payment of demand until the appeal is resolved. (2) Nothing in this section shall stay any proceedings by the proper officer for the recovery of any amount due under this Act which is not under appeal before First Appellate Authority or Tribunal.	It is a welcome provision. No recovery proceedings to be initiated against the order of demand against which appeal is filed. However when appeal is not filed, recovery proceedings will be initiated.



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Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
54	Recovery of tax	<p>(1) Where any amount payable by a person to the credit of the Central or a State Government under any of the provisions of this Act or of the rules made thereunder is not paid, the proper officer shall proceed to recover the amount by one or more of the modes mentioned below: -</p> <p>(a) the proper officer may deduct or may require any other specified officer to deduct the amount so payable from any money owing to such person which may be under the control of the proper officer or such other specified officer.</p> <p>(b) the proper officer may recover or may require any other specified officer to recover the amount so payable by detaining and selling any goods belonging to such person which are under the control of the proper officer or such other specified officer.</p> <p>(c) (i) the proper officer may, by a notice in writing, require any other person from whom money is due</p>		Recovery of tax	<p>(1) Where any amount payable by a person to the credit of the Central or a State Government under any of the provisions of this Act or of the rules made thereunder is not paid, the proper officer shall proceed to recover the amount by one or more of the modes mentioned below: -</p> <p>(a) the proper officer may deduct or may require any other specified officer to deduct the amount so payable from any money owing to such person which may be under the control of the proper officer or such other specified officer.</p> <p>(b) the proper officer may recover or may require any other specified officer to recover the amount so payable by detaining and selling any goods belonging to such person which are under the control of the proper officer or such other specified officer.</p> <p>(c) (i) the proper officer may, by a notice in writing, require any other person from whom money is due or may become due to such person or who holds or may subsequently hold money for or</p>	No Change



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Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>or may become due to such person or who holds or may subsequently hold money for or on account of such person, to pay to the credit of the Central or a State Government either forthwith upon the money becoming due or being held, or at or within the time specified in the notice not being before the money becomes due or is held, so much of the money as is sufficient to pay the amount due from such person or the whole of the money when it is equal to or less than that amount;</p> <p>(ii) every person to whom the notice is issued under this section shall be bound to comply with such notice, and in particular, where any such notice is issued to a post office, banking company or an insurer, it shall not be necessary to produce any pass book, deposit receipt, policy or any other document for the purpose of any entry, endorsement or the like being made</p>			<p>on account of such person, to pay to the credit of the Central or a State Government either forthwith upon the money becoming due or being held, or at or within the time specified in the notice not being before the money becomes due or is held, so much of the money as is sufficient to pay the amount due from such person or the whole of the money when it is equal to or less than that amount;</p> <p>(ii) every person to whom the notice is issued under this section shall be bound to comply with such notice, and in particular, where any such notice is issued to a post office, banking company or an insurer, it shall not be necessary to produce any pass book, deposit receipt, policy or any other document for the purpose of any entry, endorsement or the like being made before payment is made, notwithstanding any rule, practice or requirement to the contrary;</p> <p>(iii) in case the person to whom a notice under this section has been issued, fails to</p>	



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		<p>before payment is made, notwithstanding any rule, practice or requirement to the contrary;</p> <p>(iii) in case the person to whom a notice under this section has been issued, fails to make the payment in pursuance thereof to the Central or a State Government, he shall be deemed to be a defaulter in respect of the amount specified in the notice and all the consequences of this Act or the rules made thereunder shall follow;</p> <p>(iv) the officer issuing a notice under sub-clause (i) may, at any time or from time to time, amend or revoke such notice or extend the time for making any payment in pursuance of the notice;</p> <p>(v) any person making any payment in compliance with a notice issued under sub-clause (i) shall be deemed to have made the payment under the authority of the person</p>			<p>make the payment in pursuance thereof to the Central or a State Government, he shall be deemed to be a defaulter in respect of the amount specified in the notice and all the consequences of this Act or the rules made thereunder shall follow;</p> <p>(iv) the officer issuing a notice under sub-clause (i) may, at any time or from time to time, amend or revoke such notice or extend the time for making any payment in pursuance of the notice;</p> <p>(v) any person making any payment in compliance with a notice issued under sub-clause (i) shall be deemed to have made the payment under the authority of the person in default and such payment being credited to the appropriate Government shall be deemed to constitute a good and sufficient discharge of the liability of such person to the person in default to the extent of the amount specified in the receipt;</p> <p>(vi) any person discharging any liability to the person in default after service on him of</p>	



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Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>in default and such payment being credited to the appropriate Government shall be deemed to constitute a good and sufficient discharge of the liability of such person to the person in default to the extent of the amount specified in the receipt;</p> <p>(vi) any person discharging any liability to the person in default after service on him of the notice issued under sub-clause (i) shall be personally liable to the Central or a State Government to the extent of the liability discharged or to the extent of the liability of the person in default for tax, interest and penalty, whichever is less.</p> <p>(vii) where a person on whom a notice is served under sub-clause (i) proves to the satisfaction of the officer issuing the notice that the money demanded or any</p>			<p>the notice issued under sub-clause (i) shall be personally liable to the Central or a State Government to the extent of the liability discharged or to the extent of the liability of the person in default for tax, interest and penalty, whichever is less.</p> <p>(vii) where a person on whom a notice is served under sub-clause (i) proves to the satisfaction of the officer issuing the notice that the money demanded or any part thereof was not due to the person in default or that he did not hold any money for or on account of the person in default, at the time the notice was served on him, nor is the money demanded or any part thereof, likely to become due to the said person or be held for or on account of such person, nothing contained in this section shall be deemed to require the person on whom the notice has been served to pay to the credit of the appropriate Government any such money or part thereof, as the case may be.</p> <p>(d) the proper officer may, on an</p>	



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		<p>part thereof was not due to the person in default or that he did not hold any money for or on account of the person in default, at the time the notice was served on him, nor is the money demanded or any part thereof, likely to become due to the said person or be held for or on account of such person, nothing contained in this section shall be deemed to require the person on whom the notice has been served to pay to the credit of the appropriate Government any such money or part thereof, as the case may be.</p> <p>(d) the proper officer may, on an authorisation by the competent authority and in accordance with the rules made in this behalf, distrain any movable or immovable property belonging to or under the control of such person, and detain the same until the</p>			<p>authorisation by the competent authority and in accordance with the rules made in this behalf, distrain any movable or immovable property belonging to or under the control of such person, and detain the same until the amount payable is paid; and in case, any part of the said amount payable or of the cost of the distress or keeping of the property, remains unpaid for a period of thirty days next after any such distress, may cause the said property to be sold and with the proceeds of such sale, may satisfy the amount payable and the costs including cost of sale remaining unpaid and shall render the surplus amount, if any, to such person;</p> <p>(e) the proper officer may prepare a certificate signed by him specifying the amount due from such person and send it to the Collector of the district in which such person owns any property or resides or carries on his business and the said Collector, on receipt of such certificate, shall proceed to recover from such person the</p>	



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		<p>amount payable is paid; and in case, any part of the said amount payable or of the cost of the distress or keeping of the property, remains unpaid for a period of thirty days next after any such distress, may cause the said property to be sold and with the proceeds of such sale, may satisfy the amount payable and the costs including cost of sale remaining unpaid and shall render the surplus amount, if any, to such person;</p> <p>(e) the proper officer may prepare a certificate signed by him specifying the amount due from such person and send it to the Collector of the district in which such person owns any property or resides or carries on his business and the said Collector, on receipt of such certificate, shall proceed to recover from such person the amount</p>			<p>amount specified there under as if it were an arrear of land revenue;</p> <p>(f) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (Act 2 of 1974), the proper officer may file an application to the appropriate Magistrate and such Magistrate shall proceed to recover from such person the amount specified thereunder as if it were a fine imposed by him.</p> <p>(2) Where the terms of any bond or other instrument executed under this Act or any rules or regulations made thereunder provide that any amount due under such instrument may be recovered in the manner laid down in subsection (1), the amount may, without prejudice to any other mode of recovery, be recovered in accordance with the provisions of that subsection.</p> <p>(3) Where any amount of tax, interest or penalty is payable by a person to the credit of the Central Government under any of the provisions of this Act or the rules made</p>	



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Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>specified there under as if it were an arrear of land revenue;</p> <p>(f) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (Act 2 of 1974), the proper officer may file an application to the appropriate Magistrate and such Magistrate shall proceed to recover from such person the amount specified thereunder as if it were a fine imposed by him.</p> <p>(2) Where the terms of any bond or other instrument executed under this Act or any rules or regulations made thereunder provide that any amount due under such instrument may be recovered in the manner laid down in sub-section (1), the amount may, without prejudice to any other mode of recovery, be recovered in accordance with the provisions of that sub-section.</p> <p>(3) Where any amount of tax, interest or penalty is payable by a person to the</p>			<p>thereunder and which remains unpaid, the proper officer of SGST, during the course of recovery of SGST arrears, may recover the amount from the said person as if it were an arrear of SGST and credit the amount so recovered to the account of the Central Government.</p> <p>(CGST ACT)</p> <p>(3) Where any amount of tax, interest or penalty is payable by a person to the credit of the State Government under any of the provisions of this Act or the rules made thereunder and which remains unpaid, the proper officer of CGST, during the course of recovery of CGST arrears, may recover the amount from the said person as if it were an arrear of CGST and credit the amount so recovered to the account of the State Government.</p> <p>(SGST ACT)</p>	

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Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>credit of the Central Government under any of the provisions of this Act or the rules made thereunder and which remains unpaid, the proper officer of SGST, during the course of recovery of SGST arrears, may recover the amount from the said person as if it were an arrear of SGST and credit the amount so recovered to the account of the Central Government.</p> <p>(CGST ACT)</p> <p>(3) Where any amount of tax, interest or penalty is payable by a person to the credit of the State Government under any of the provisions of this Act or the rules made thereunder and which remains unpaid, the proper officer of CGST, during the course of recovery of CGST arrears, may recover the amount from the said person as if it were an arrear of CGST and credit the amount so recovered to the account of</p>				



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Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		the State Government. (SGST ACT)				
55	Payment of tax and other amount in installments.	On an application filed by a taxable person, the [Commissioner/Chief Commissioner] may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, extend the time for payment or allow payment of any amount due under the Act, other than the amount due as per the liability self-assessed in any return, by such person in monthly installments not exceeding twenty four, subject to payment of interest under section 36 with such restrictions and conditions as may be prescribed: Provided that where there is default in payment of any one installment on its due date, the whole outstanding balance payable on such date shall become due and payable forthwith and shall, without any further notice being served on the person, be liable for recovery.	74.	Payment of tax and other amount in installments.	On an application filed by a taxable person, the [Commissioner/Chief Commissioner] may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, extend the time for payment or allow payment of any amount due under the Act, other than the amount due as per the liability self-assessed in any return, by such person in monthly installments not exceeding twenty four, subject to payment of interest under section 45 with such restrictions and conditions as may be prescribed: Provided that where there is default in payment of any one installment on its due date, the whole outstanding balance payable on such date shall become due and payable forthwith and shall, without any further notice being served on the person, be liable for recovery.	No Significant Changes
56	Transfer of property to	Where a person, after any tax has become due from	75.	Transfer of property to be	Where a person, after any amount has become due from	Any charge or transfer of property by any mode will be void while any amount due is not



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Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
	be void in certain cases	him, creates a charge on or parts with the property belonging to him or in his possession by way of sale, mortgage, exchange, or any other mode of transfer whatsoever of any of his properties in favour of any other person with the intention of defrauding the Government revenue, such charge or transfer shall be void as against any claim in respect of any tax or any other sum payable by the said person: Provided that, such charge or transfer shall not be void if it is made for adequate consideration and without notice of the pendency of such proceeding under this Act or, as the case may be, without notice of such tax or other sum payable by the said person, or with the previous permission of the proper officer.		void in certain cases	him, creates a charge on or parts with the property belonging to him or in his possession by way of sale, mortgage, exchange, or any other mode of transfer whatsoever of any of his properties in favour of any other person with the intention of defrauding the Government revenue, such charge or transfer shall be void as against any claim in respect of any tax or any other sum payable by the said person: Provided that, such charge or transfer shall not be void if it is made for adequate consideration and without notice of the pendency of such proceeding under this Act or, as the case may be, without notice of such tax or other sum payable by the said person, or with the previous permission of the proper officer.	being paid. Amount due includes tax, interest, penalty, late fees etc.
57	Tax to be first charge on property	Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any law for the time being in force, any amount payable by a taxable person or any other person on		Tax to be first charge on property	Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any law for the time being in force, any amount payable by a taxable person or any other person on account of tax, interest or	No Significant Changes



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Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		account of tax, interest or penalty which he is liable to pay to the Central or a State Government shall be a first charge on the property of such taxable person, or as the case may be, such person.			penalty which he is liable to pay to the Central or a State Government shall be a first charge on the property of such taxable person, or as the case may be, such person.	
58	Provisional attachment to protect revenue in certain cases	Where during the pendency of any proceedings under section 46, section 47, section 48 or section 51, the Commissioner is of the opinion that for the purpose of protecting the interest of the Government revenue, it is necessary so to do, he may by order in writing attach provisionally any property belonging to the taxable person in such a manner as may be prescribed.	77. 1	Provisional attachment to protect revenue in certain cases	(1) Where during the pendency of any proceedings under section 60, 61, 62 , 66, 67 or 79 the Commissioner is of the opinion that for the purpose of protecting the interest of the Government revenue, it is necessary so to do, he may by order in writing attach provisionally any property, including bank account, belonging to the taxable person in such a manner as may be prescribed. (2) Every such provisional attachment shall cease to have effect after the expiry of a period of one year from the date of the order made under sub-section (1).	This is a very harsh provision. Even the demand which is disputable or when return is not filed or assessment of unregistered person or during the search provisional attachment of property including bank account can be made. However attachment will cease after 1 year from the date of attachment.
59	Continuation of certain recovery proceedings	(1) Where any notice of demand in respect of any tax, penalty, interest or any other amount payable under this Act, (hereinafter in this section referred to as		Continuation of certain recovery proceedings	(1) Where any notice of demand in respect of any tax, penalty, interest or any other amount payable under this Act, (hereinafter in this section referred to as "Government	No Change



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		<p>“Government dues”), is served upon any taxable person and any appeal, revision application is filed or other proceedings is initiated in respect of such Government dues, then -</p> <p>(a) Where such Government dues are enhanced in such appeal, revision or other proceeding, the Commissioner shall serve upon the taxable person another notice of demand only in respect of the amount by which such Government dues are enhanced and any recovery proceeding in relation to such Government dues as are covered by the notice of demand served upon him before the disposal of such appeal, revision application or proceeding may, without the service of any fresh notice of demand, be continued from the stage at which such proceedings stood immediately before such disposal.</p> <p>(b) Where such Government dues are</p>			<p>dues”), is served upon any taxable person and any appeal, revision application is filed or other proceedings is initiated in respect of such Government dues, then -</p> <p>(a) Where such Government dues are enhanced in such appeal, revision or other proceeding, the Commissioner shall serve upon the taxable person another notice of demand only in respect of the amount by which such Government dues are enhanced and any recovery proceeding in relation to such Government dues as are covered by the notice of demand served upon him before the disposal of such appeal, revision application or proceeding may, without the service of any fresh notice of demand, be continued from the stage at which such proceedings stood immediately before such disposal.</p> <p>(b) Where such Government dues are reduced in such appeal, revision or in other proceeding –</p> <p>(i) It shall not be necessary for the Commissioner to serve upon</p>	



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		<p>reduced in such appeal, revision or in other proceeding –</p> <p>(i) It shall not be necessary for the Commissioner to serve upon the taxable person a fresh notice of demand;</p> <p>(ii) The Commissioner shall give intimation of such reduction to him and to the appropriate authority with whom recovery proceeding is pending;</p> <p>(iii) Any recovery proceedings initiated on the basis of the demand served upon him prior to the disposal of such appeal, revision application or other proceeding may be continued in relation to the amount so reduced from the stage at which such proceedings stood immediately before such disposal.</p>			<p>the taxable person a fresh notice of demand;</p> <p>(ii) The Commissioner shall give intimation of such reduction to him and to the appropriate authority with whom recovery proceeding is pending;</p> <p>(iii) Any recovery proceedings initiated on the basis of the demand served upon him prior to the disposal of such appeal, revision application or other proceeding may be continued in relation to the amount so reduced from the stage at which such proceedings stood immediately before such disposal.</p>	
CHAPTER-XV INSPECTION, SEARCH, SEIZURE AND ARREST						
60 .1	Power of inspection, search and seizure	(1) Where the CGST/SGST officer, not below the rank of Joint Commissioner, has reasons to believe that -		Power of inspection, search and seizure	(1) Where the CGST/SGST officer, not below the rank of Joint Commissioner, has reasons to believe that -	No Change

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(a) a taxable person has suppressed any transaction relating to supply of goods and/or services or the stock of goods in hand, or has claimed input tax credit in excess of his entitlement under the Act or has indulged in contravention of any of the provisions of this Act or rules made thereunder to evade tax under this Act; or
(b) any person engaged in the business of transporting goods or an owner or operator of a warehouse or a godown or any other place is keeping goods which have escaped payment of tax or has kept his accounts or goods in such a manner as is likely to cause evasion of tax payable under this Act, he may authorize in writing any other officer of CGST/SGST to inspect any places of business of the taxable person or the persons engaged in the business of transporting goods or the owner or the operator of warehouse or

(a) a taxable person has suppressed any transaction relating to supply of goods and/or services or the stock of goods in hand, or has claimed input tax credit in excess of his entitlement under the Act or has indulged in contravention of any of the provisions of this Act or rules made thereunder to evade tax under this Act; or
(b) any person engaged in the business of transporting goods or an owner or operator of a warehouse or a godown or any other place is keeping goods which have escaped payment of tax or has kept his accounts or goods in such a manner as is likely to cause evasion of tax payable under this Act, he may authorize in writing any other officer of CGST/SGST to inspect any places of business of the taxable person or the persons engaged in the business of transporting goods or the owner or the operator of warehouse or godown or any other place.



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		godown or any other place.				
60 .2	Power of inspection, search and seizure	Where the CGST/SGST officer, not below the rank of Joint Commissioner, either pursuant to an inspection carried out under sub-section (1) or otherwise, has reasons to believe that any goods liable to confiscation or any documents or books or things, which in his opinion shall be useful for or relevant to any proceedings under this Act, are secreted in any place, he may authorize in writing any other CGST/SGST officer to search and seize or may himself search and seize such goods, documents or books or things: Provided that the goods, documents or books or things so seized shall be retained by such officer only for so long as may be necessary for their examination and for any inquiry or proceeding under this Act.	79. 2	Power of inspection, search and seizure	(2) Where the CGST/SGST officer, not below the rank of Joint Commissioner, either pursuant to an inspection carried out under sub-section (1) or otherwise, has reasons to believe that any goods liable to confiscation or any documents or books or things, which in his opinion shall be useful for or relevant to any proceedings under this Act, are secreted in any place, he may authorize in writing any other CGST/SGST officer to search and seize or may himself search and seize such goods, documents or books or things: Provided that where it is not practicable to seize any such goods, the proper officer may serve on the owner or the custodian of the goods an order that he shall not remove, part with, or otherwise deal with the goods except with the previous permission of such officer: Provided further that the,	Where it is not practicable to seize any goods, the proper officer may serve on the owner or the custodian of the goods an order that he shall not remove, part with, or otherwise deal with the goods except with the previous permission of such officer. It means they will keep the material through supartnama



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					documents or books or things so seized shall be retained by such officer only for so long as may be necessary for their examination and for any inquiry or proceeding under this Act.	
		New Clause	79. 3	Power of inspection, search and seizure	(3) The documents, books or things referred to in sub-section (2) or any other documents, books or things produced by a taxable person or any other person, which have not been relied on for the issue of notice under the Act or rules made thereunder, shall be returned to such person within a period not exceeding thirty days of the issue of the said notice.	Unrelated upon documents in the show cause notice to be returned to the Noticee within 30 days from the date of issue of notice
		NEW CLAUSE	79. 6	Power of inspection, search and seizure	The goods so seized under sub-section (2) shall be released, on a provisional basis, upon execution of a bond and furnishing of a security, in such manner and of such quantum, respectively, as may be prescribed or on payment of applicable tax, interest and penalty payable, as the case may be.	Goods seized shall be released on provisional basis by execution of a bond and furnishing of a security as prescribed or payment of taxes, interest and penalty; this in line with current tax regime



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60.(3)(4)	Power of inspection, search and seizure	(3) The officer authorised under sub-section (2) shall have the power to seal or break open the door of any premises or to break open any <i>almirah</i> , box, receptacle in which any goods, accounts, registers or documents of the person are suspected to be concealed, where access to such premises, <i>almirah</i> , box or receptacle is denied. (4) The person from whose custody any documents are seized under sub-section (2) shall be entitled to make copies thereof or take extracts therefrom in the presence of an officer of CGST/SGST.	79 4 & 5	Power of inspection, search and seizure	(4) The officer authorised under sub-section (2) shall have the power to seal or break open the door of any premises or to break open any <i>almirah</i> , box, receptacle in which any goods, accounts, registers or documents of the person are suspected to be concealed, where access to such premises, <i>almirah</i> , box or receptacle is denied. (5) The person from whose custody any documents are seized under sub-section (2) shall be entitled to make copies thereof or take extracts therefrom in the presence of an officer of CGST/SGST.	No Change
60.5	Power of inspection, search and seizure	Where any goods are seized under sub-section (2) and no notice in respect thereof is given within sixty days of the seizure of the goods, the goods shall be returned to the person from whose possession they were seized: Provided that the aforesaid period of sixty days may, on	79. 7	Power of inspection, search and seizure	(7) Where any goods are seized under sub-section (2) and no notice in respect thereof is given within six months of the seizure of the goods, the goods shall be returned to the person from whose possession they were seized: Provided that the aforesaid period of six months may, on sufficient cause being shown, be	The time limit of furnishing notice after seizing the goods increased from sixty days to six months, provided it can be extended for another six months on sufficient cause being shown; this in line with current tax regime.



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Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		sufficient cause being shown, be extended by the [competent authority] for a further period not exceeding sixty days at a time subject to a maximum of six months.			extended by the proper officer for a further period not exceeding six months.	
60. (6, 7, 8)	Power of inspection, search and seizure	<p>(6) The Central or a State Government may, having regard to the perishable or hazardous nature of any goods, depreciation in the value of the goods with the passage of time, constraints of storage space for the goods or any other relevant considerations, by notification, specify the goods or class of goods which shall, as soon as may be after its seizure under sub-section (2), be disposed of by the proper officer in such manner as the Central or a State Government may prescribe.</p> <p>(7) Where any goods, being goods specified under sub-section (6), have been seized by a proper officer under sub-section (2), he shall prepare an inventory of such goods in the manner as may be</p>		Power of inspection, search and seizure	<p>(6) The Central or a State Government may, having regard to the perishable or hazardous nature of any goods, depreciation in the value of the goods with the passage of time, constraints of storage space for the goods or any other relevant considerations, by notification, specify the goods or class of goods which shall, as soon as may be after its seizure under sub-section (2), be disposed of by the proper officer in such manner as the Central or a State Government may prescribe.</p> <p>(7) Where any goods, being goods specified under sub-section (6), have been seized by a proper officer under sub-section (2), he shall prepare an inventory of such goods in the manner as may be prescribed in this behalf.</p> <p>(8) The provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (2 of</p>	No Change



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		prescribed in this behalf. (8) The provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (2 of 1974), relating to search and seizure, shall, so far as may be, apply to search and seizure under this section subject to the modification that sub-section (5) of section 165 of the said Code shall have effect as if for the word "Magistrate", wherever it occurs, the words [Principal Commissioner/Commissioner of CGST/Commissioner of SGST] were substituted.			1974), relating to search and seizure, shall, so far as may be, apply to search and seizure under this section subject to the modification that sub-section (5) of section 165 of the said Code shall have effect as if for the word "Magistrate", wherever it occurs, the words [Principal Commissioner/Commissioner of CGST/Commissioner of SGST] were substituted.	
61	Inspection of goods in movement	The Central or a State Government may require the person in charge of a conveyance carrying any consignment of goods of value exceeding fifty thousand rupees to carry with him such documents as may be prescribed in this behalf.	80. 1	Inspection of goods in movement	(1) The Central or a State Government may require the person in charge of a conveyance carrying any consignment of goods of value exceeding a specified amount to carry with him such documents as may be prescribed and also to carry with him such devices in such manner as may be prescribed in this behalf.	For the purpose of inspection, the limit has been changed from 50,000 to amount as may be prescribed.
		New Clause	80. 2	Inspection of goods in movement	(2) The details in documents required to be carried under sub-section (1) shall be validated in the manner as may be prescribed.	New Clause



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Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
61.2	Inspection of goods in movement	Where any vehicle referred to in sub-section (1) is intercepted by the proper officer at any place, he may require the person in charge of the said vehicle to produce such documents for verification and the said person shall be liable to produce the documents.	80. 3	Inspection of goods in movement	(2) Where any conveyance referred to in sub-section (1) is intercepted by the proper officer at any place, he may require the person in charge of the said conveyance to produce the aforesaid documents and devices for verification, and the said person shall be liable to produce the documents and devices and also allow inspection of goods.	Any conveyance (previously only vehicle) may be intercepted by the proper officer and he may inspect the goods.
62	Power to arrest	If the [Commissioner of CGST or the Commissioner of SGST] has reason to believe that any person has committed an offence punishable under clause (i) or (ii) of sub-section (1) or under sub-section (2) of section 73, he may, by order, authorise any CGST/SGST officer to arrest such person.	81. 1	Power to arrest	(1) (1) If the [Commissioner of CGST or the Commissioner of SGST] has reason to believe that any person has committed an offence specified in clause (a),(b) ,(c), (d) or clause (e) of sub-section (1) and punishable under clause (i) or (ii) of sub-section (1) or under sub-section (2) (2) of section 92 73, he may, by order, authorise any CGST/SGST officer to arrest such person.	No Significant Change
63	Power to summon persons to give evidence and produce documents	(1) Any [CGST/SGST officer], duly authorised by the competent authority in this behalf, shall have power to summon any person whose attendance he considers necessary either to give	82	Power to summon persons to give evidence and produce documents	(1) Any [CGST/SGST officer], duly authorised by the competent authority in this behalf, shall have power to summon any person whose attendance he considers necessary either to give	NO Change



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Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>evidence or to produce a document or any other thing in any inquiry which such officer is making for any of the purposes of this Act.</p> <p>(2) A summons to produce documents or other things may be for the production of certain specified documents or things or for the production of all documents or things of a certain description in the possession or under the control of the person summoned.</p> <p>(3) All persons so summoned shall be bound to attend, either in person or by an authorised representative, as such officer may direct; and all persons so summoned shall be bound to state the truth upon any subject respecting which they are examined or make statements and produce such documents and other things as may be required: Provided that the exemptions under sections 132 and 133 of the Code of</p>			<p>evidence or to produce a document or any other thing in any inquiry which such officer is making for any of the purposes of this Act.</p> <p>(2) A summons to produce documents or other things may be for the production of certain specified documents or things or for the production of all documents or things of a certain description in the possession or under the control of the person summoned.</p> <p>(3) All persons so summoned shall be bound to attend, either in person or by an authorised representative, as such officer may direct; and all persons so summoned shall be bound to state the truth upon any subject respecting which they are examined or make statements and produce such documents and other things as may be required: Provided that the exemptions under sections 132 and 133 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (5 of 1908) shall be applicable to requisitions for attendance under this section.</p> <p>(4) Every such inquiry as aforesaid shall be deemed to be</p>	



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		Civil Procedure, 1908 (5 of 1908) shall be applicable to requisitions for attendance under this section. (4) Every such inquiry as aforesaid shall be deemed to be a “judicial proceeding” within the meaning of section 193 and section 228 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (45 of 1860).			a “judicial proceeding” within the meaning of section 193 and section 228 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (45 of 1860).	
64 . 1	Access to business premises	Any CGST/SGST officer authorized by the [Additional/Joint Commissioner of CGST or SGST] shall have access to any business premises to inspect books of account, documents, computers, computer programs, computer software (whether installed in a computer or otherwise) and such other things as he may require and which may be available at such premises, for the purposes of carrying out any audit, scrutiny, verification and checks as may be necessary to safeguard the interest of revenue.	83.	Access to business premises	(1) Any CGST/SGST officer authorized by the [Additional/Joint Commissioner of CGST or SGST] shall have access to any place of business of a registered taxable person to inspect books of account, documents, computers, computer programs, computer software (whether installed in a computer or otherwise) and such other things as he may require and which may be available at such place, for the purposes of carrying out any audit, scrutiny, verification and checks as may be necessary to safeguard the interest of revenue.	No Significant Change



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
64.1	Access to business premises	(1) Any CGST/SGST officer authorized by the [Additional/Joint Commissioner of CGST or SGST] shall have access to any business premises to inspect books of account, documents, computers, computer programs, computer software (whether installed in a computer or otherwise) and such other things as he may require and which may be available at such premises, for the purposes of carrying out any audit, scrutiny, verification and checks as may be necessary to safeguard the interest of revenue.	83	Access to business premises	(1) Any CGST/SGST officer authorized by the [Additional/Joint Commissioner of CGST or SGST] shall have access to any business premises to inspect books of account, documents, computers, computer programs, computer software (whether installed in a computer or otherwise) and such other things as he may require and which may be available at such premises, for the purposes of carrying out any audit, scrutiny, verification and checks as may be necessary to safeguard the interest of revenue.	No Change
64.2	Access to business premises	(2) Every person in charge of premises referred to in sub-section (1) shall, on demand, make available to the officer authorized under sub-section (1) or the audit party deputed by the Additional/Joint Commissioner of CGST or SGST or the Comptroller and Auditor General of India or a cost accountant or chartered accountant	83. 2	Access to business premises	2) Every person in charge of place referred to in sub-section (1) shall, on demand, make available to the officer authorized under sub-section (1) or the audit party deputed by the Additional/Joint Commissioner of CGST or SGST or a cost accountant or chartered accountant nominated under section 64, as the case may be,- (i) the records as	No Significant Change



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>nominated under section 50, as the case may be,-</p> <p>(i) the records as prepared or maintained by the registered taxable person and declared to the CGST/SGST officer as may be prescribed;</p> <p>(ii) trial balance or its equivalent;</p> <p>(iii) Statements of annual financial accounts, duly audited, wherever required;</p> <p>(iv) cost audit report, if any, under section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 (18 of 2013);</p> <p>(v) the income-tax audit report, if any, under section 44AB of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961); and (vi) any other relevant record, for the scrutiny of the officer or audit party or the cost accountant or chartered accountant, as the case may be, within a reasonable time, not exceeding fifteen working days from the day when such demand is made, or such further period as may</p>			<p>prepared or maintained by the registered taxable person and declared to the CGST/SGST officer as may be prescribed;</p> <p>(ii) trial balance or its equivalent;</p> <p>(iii) Statements of annual financial accounts, duly audited, wherever required;</p> <p>(iv) cost audit report, if any, under section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 (18 of 2013);</p> <p>(v) the income-tax audit report, if any, under section 44AB of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961); and</p> <p>(vi) any other relevant record, for the scrutiny of the officer or audit party or the cost accountant or chartered accountant, as the case may be, within a reasonable time, not exceeding fifteen working days from the day when such demand is made, or such further period as may be allowed by the said officer or the audit party or the cost accountant or chartered accountant, as the case may be.</p>	



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Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		be allowed by the said officer or the audit party or the cost accountant or chartered accountant, as the case may be.				
65 . 1	Officers required to assist CGST/SGST officers	All officers of Police, Customs and those of State/Central Government engaged in collection of goods and services tax and all officers of State/Central Government engaged in the collection of land revenue, and all village officers are hereby empowered and required to assist the CGST/SGST officers in the execution of this Act.	84.	Officers required to assist CGST/SGST officers	(1) All officers of Police, Railways, Customs and those of State/Central Government engaged in collection of goods and services tax and all officers of State/Central Government engaged in the collection of land revenue, and all village officers are hereby empowered and required to assist the CGST/SGST officers in the execution of this Act.	No Significant Change
65(2)	Officers required to assist CGST/SGST officers	(2) The Central/State Government may, by notification, empower and require any other class of officers to assist the CGST/SGST officers in the execution of this Act when called upon to do so by the Commissioner of CGST/SGST.	84	Officers required to assist CGST/SGST officers	(2) The Central/State Government may, by notification, empower and require any other class of officers to assist the CGST/SGST officers in the execution of this Act when called upon to do so by the Commissioner of CGST/SGST.	No Change
CHAPTER – XIX : OFFENCES AND PENALTIES						



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Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
66 . 1 (i to iv)	Offences and penalties	(1) Where a taxable person who - (i) supplies any goods and/or services without issue of any invoice or issues an incorrect or false invoice with regard to any such supply; (ii) issues any invoice or bill without supply of goods and/or services in violation of the provisions of this Act, or the rules made thereunder; (iii) collects any amount as tax but fails to pay the same to the credit of the appropriate Government beyond a period of three months from the date on which such payment becomes due; (iv) collects any tax in contravention of the provisions of this Act but fails to pay the same to the credit of the appropriate Government beyond a period of three months from the date on which such payment becomes due;	85 1(i to iv)	Offences and penalties	(1) Where a taxable person who - (i) supplies any goods and/or services without issue of any invoice or issues an incorrect or false invoice with regard to any such supply; (ii) issues any invoice or bill without supply of goods and/or services in violation of the provisions of this Act, or the rules made thereunder; (iii) collects any amount as tax but fails to pay the same to the credit of the appropriate Government beyond a period of three months from the date on which such payment becomes due; (iv) collects any tax in contravention of the provisions of this Act but fails to pay the same to the credit of the appropriate Government beyond a period of three months from the date on which such payment becomes due;	No Change



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
66. 1(v)	Offences and penalties	fails to deduct the tax in terms of sub-section (1) of section 37, or deducts an amount which is less than the amount required to be deducted under the said subsection, or where he fails to pay to the credit of the appropriate Government under subsection (2) thereof, the amount deducted as tax;	85. 1(v)	Offences and penalties	(v) fails to deduct the tax in terms of sub-section (1) of section 46, or deducts an amount which is less than the amount required to be deducted under the said subsection, or where he fails to pay to the credit of the appropriate Government under sub-section (2) thereof, the amount deducted as tax;	Any person who furnishes false information regarding registration shall be liable for the penalty of Rs. 10000
66.1 (va)	Offences and penalties	(va) fails to collect tax in terms of sub-section (1) of section 43C, or collects an amount which is less than the amount required to be collected under the said sub-section, or where he fails to pay to the credit of the appropriate Government under sub-section (4) thereof, the amount collected as tax;	85. 1(va)	Offences and penalties	(va) fails to collect tax in terms of sub-section (1) of section 56, or collects an amount which is less than the amount required to be collected under the said sub-section, or where he fails to pay to the credit of the appropriate Government under sub-section (3) thereof, the amount collected as tax;	No Significant Change
66.1 (vi to vii)	Offences and penalties	(vi) takes and/or utilizes input tax credit without actual receipt of goods and/or services either fully or partially, in violation of the provisions of this Act, or the rules made thereunder; (vii) fraudulently obtains refund of any CGST/SGST	85. 1(vi)	Offences and penalties	(vi) takes and/or utilizes input tax credit without actual receipt of goods and/or services either fully or partially, in violation of the provisions of this Act, or the rules made thereunder; (vii) fraudulently obtains refund of any CGST/SGST under this Act;	No Change



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Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		under this Act; destroys any material evidence;				
66.1 (viii)	Offences and penalties	takes or distributes input tax credit in violation of section 17, or the rules made thereunder;	85. 1(viii)	Offences and penalties	(viii) takes or distributes input tax credit in violation of section 21, or the rules made thereunder;	No Significant Change
66. 1. (ix)(x)	Offences and penalties	(ix) falsifies or substitutes financial records or produces fake accounts and/or documents or furnishes any false information or return with an intention to evade payment of tax due under this Act; (x) is liable to be registered under this Act but fails to obtain registration;	85 1(ix & x)	Offences and penalties	(ix) falsifies or substitutes financial records or produces fake accounts and/or documents or furnishes any false information or return with an intention to evade payment of tax due under this Act; (x) is liable to be registered under this Act but fails to obtain registration;	No Change
66.1(xi)	Offences and penalties	furnishes any false information with regard to particulars specified as mandatory, either at the time of applying for registration, or subsequently;	85 1(xi.)	Offences and penalties	(xi) furnishes any false information with regard to registration particulars, either at the time of applying for registration, or subsequently;	No Significant Change
66.1 (xii to xix)	Offences and penalties	(xii) obstructs or prevents any officer in discharge of his duties under the Act; (xiii) transports any taxable goods without the cover of documents as may be specified in this behalf;	85. 1(xii to xix)	Offences and penalties	(xii) obstructs or prevents any officer in discharge of his duties under the Act; (xiii) transports any taxable goods without the cover of documents as may be specified in this behalf;	No Change



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Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		(xiv) suppresses his turnover leading to evasion of tax under this Act; (xv) fails to keep, maintain or retain books of account and other documents in accordance with the provisions of this Act or the rules made thereunder; (xvi) fails to furnish information and/or documents called for by a CGST/SGST officer in accordance with the provisions of this Act or rules made thereunder or furnishes false information and/or documents during any proceedings under this Act; (xvii) supplies, transports or stores any goods which he has reason to believe are liable to confiscation under this Act; (xviii) issues any invoice or document by using the identification number of another taxable person; (xix) tampers with, or destroys any material evidence;			(xiv) suppresses his turnover leading to evasion of tax under this Act; (xv) fails to keep, maintain or retain books of account and other documents in accordance with the provisions of this Act or the rules made thereunder; (xvi) fails to furnish information and/or documents called for by a CGST/SGST officer in accordance with the provisions of this Act or rules made thereunder or furnishes false information and/or documents during any proceedings under this Act; (xvii) supplies, transports or stores any goods which he has reason to believe are liable to confiscation under this Act; (xviii) issues any invoice or document by using the identification number of another taxable person; (xix) tampers with, or destroys any material evidence;	



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Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
66.1(xx)	Offences and penalties	disposes off or tampers with any goods that have been detained, seized, or attached under this Act; shall be liable to a penalty of rupees ten thousand or an amount equivalent to the tax evaded or the tax not deducted or short deducted or deducted but not paid to the Government or input tax credit availed of or passed on or distributed irregularly, or the refund claimed fraudulently, as the case may be, whichever is higher.	85. 1(xx)	Offences and penalties	(xx) disposes off or tampers with any goods that have been detained, seized, or attached under this Act; shall be liable to a penalty of rupees ten thousand or an amount equivalent to the tax evaded or the tax not deducted or short deducted or deducted but not paid to the Government or tax not collected under section 56 or short collected or collected but not paid or input tax credit availed of or passed on or distributed irregularly, or the refund claimed fraudulently, as the case may be, whichever is higher.	No Significant Change
66 . 2	Offences and penalties	(2) Any registered taxable person who repeatedly makes short payment of tax shall be liable to a penalty of rupees ten thousand or ten percent of the tax short paid, whichever is higher. Explanation.- For the purposes of this sub-section, a taxable person shall be deemed to have made short payments 'repeatedly', if there were short payments in three	85. 2	Offences and penalties	(2) Any registered taxable person who repeatedly makes short payment of tax shall be liable to a penalty of rupees ten thousand or ten percent of the tax short paid, whichever is higher. Explanation.- For the purposes of this sub-section, a taxable person shall be deemed to have made short payments 'repeatedly', if there were short payments in three returns during any six consecutive tax	No Change



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Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		returns during any six consecutive tax periods			periods	
66.3 .a.b	Offences and penalties	<p>Any person who</p> <p>(a) aids or abets any of the offences specified in clauses (i) to (xx) of sub-section (1) above;</p> <p>(b) acquires possession of, or in any way concerns himself in transporting, removing, depositing, keeping, concealing, supplying, or purchasing or in any other manner deals with any goods which he knows or has reason to believe are liable to confiscation under this Act or the rules made thereunder;</p> <p>(c) receives or is in any way concerned with the supply of, or in any other manner deals with any supply of services which he knows or has reason to believe are in contravention of any provisions of this Act or the rules made thereunder;</p> <p>(d) fails to appear before the CGST/SGST officer, when issued with a summon for</p>	85. 3	Offences and penalties	<p>(3) Any person who</p> <p>(a) aids or abets any of the offences specified in clauses (i) to (xxi) of sub-section (1) above;</p> <p>(b) acquires possession of, or in any way concerns himself in transporting, removing, depositing, keeping, concealing, supplying, or purchasing or in any other manner deals with any goods which he knows or has reason to believe are liable to confiscation under this Act or the rules made thereunder;</p> <p>(c) receives or is in any way concerned with the supply of, or in any other manner deals with any supply of services which he knows or has reason to believe are in contravention of any provisions of this Act or the rules made thereunder;</p> <p>(d) fails to appear before the CGST/SGST officer, when issued with a summon for appearance to give evidence or produce a document in an enquiry;</p>	No Significant Change



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Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		appearance to give evidence or produce a document in an enquiry; (e) fails to issue invoice in accordance with the provisions of this Act or rules made thereunder, or fails to account for an invoice in his books of account; shall be liable to a penalty which may extend to rupees twenty five thousand.			(e) fails to issue invoice in accordance with the provisions of this Act or rules made thereunder, or fails to account for an invoice in his books of account; shall be liable to a penalty which may extend to twenty five thousand rupees.	
67	General penalty	Any person, who contravenes any of the provisions of this Act or any rules made thereunder for which no penalty is separately provided for in this Act, shall be liable to a penalty which may extend to rupees twenty five thousand.	86	General penalty	Any person, who contravenes any of the provisions of this Act or any rules made thereunder for which no penalty is separately provided for in this Act, shall be liable to a penalty which may extend to rupees twenty five thousand.	No Change
68	General disciplines related to penalty	(1) No tax authority shall impose substantial penalties for minor breaches of tax regulations or procedural requirements. In particular, no penalty in respect of any omission or mistake in documentation which is easily rectifiable and	87	General disciplines related to penalty	(1) No tax authority shall impose substantial penalties for minor breaches of tax regulations or procedural requirements. In particular, no penalty in respect of any omission or mistake in documentation which is easily rectifiable and obviously made without fraudulent intent or	No Change

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obviously made without fraudulent intent or gross negligence shall be greater than necessary to serve merely as a warning.
Explanation.- For the purpose of this sub-section –
(a) a breach shall be considered a 'minor breach' if the amount of tax involved is less than rupees five thousand.
(b) an omission or mistake in documentation shall be considered to be easily rectifiable if the same is an error apparent on record.
(2) The penalty imposed shall depend on the facts and circumstances of the case and shall be commensurate with the degree and severity of the breach.
(3) No penalty shall be imposed on any taxable person without giving a notice to show cause and without giving the person a reasonable opportunity of being heard.

gross negligence shall be greater than necessary to serve merely as a warning.
Explanation.- For the purpose of this sub-section –
(a) a breach shall be considered a 'minor breach' if the amount of tax involved is less than rupees five thousand.
(b) an omission or mistake in documentation shall be considered to be easily rectifiable if the same is an error apparent on record.
(2) The penalty imposed shall depend on the facts and circumstances of the case and shall be commensurate with the degree and severity of the breach.
(3) No penalty shall be imposed on any taxable person without giving a notice to show cause and without giving the person a reasonable opportunity of being heard.
(4) The tax authority shall ensure that when a penalty is imposed in an order for a breach of the laws, regulations or procedural requirements, an explanation is provided therein to the persons upon whom the penalty is imposed,



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		<p>(4) The tax authority shall ensure that when a penalty is imposed in an order for a breach of the laws, regulations or procedural requirements, an explanation is provided therein to the persons upon whom the penalty is imposed, specifying the nature of the breach and the applicable law, regulation or procedure under which the amount or range of penalty for the breach has been prescribed.</p> <p>(5) When a person voluntarily discloses to a tax authority the circumstances of a breach of the tax law, regulation or procedural requirement prior to the discovery of the breach by the tax authority, the tax authority may consider this fact as a potential mitigating factor when establishing a penalty for that person.</p> <p>(6) The provisions of this section will not apply in</p>			<p>specifying the nature of the breach and the applicable law, regulation or procedure under which the amount or range of penalty for the breach has been prescribed.</p> <p>(5) When a person voluntarily discloses to a tax authority the circumstances of a breach of the tax law, regulation or procedural requirement prior to the discovery of the breach by the tax authority, the tax authority may consider this fact as a potential mitigating factor when establishing a penalty for that person.</p> <p>(6) The provisions of this section will not apply in such cases where the penalty prescribed under the Act is either a fixed sum or expressed as a fixed percentage.</p>	



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		such cases where the penalty prescribed under the Act is either a fixed sum or expressed as a fixed percentage.				
		NEW CLAUSE	88.	Power to impose penalty in certain cases	Where the proper officer is of the view that a person is liable to a penalty and the same is not covered under any proceeding under sections 59, 60, 61, 62, 66, 67, 89 or 90, he may issue an order levying such penalty after giving a notice and after giving a reasonable opportunity of being heard to such person.	Where under this Act, any person is liable to a penalty, such penalty shall be adjudged by the CGST/SGST authority conferred with such power as the Commissioner of [CGST/SGST], may, by notification, specify.
69(1)	Detention of goods and conveyances, and levy of penalty	1) Where any person – (i) transports any goods or stores such goods while they are in transit in violation of the provisions of this Act; or (ii) stores or keeps in stock goods or supplies goods which have not been accounted for in the books or records maintained by him in the manner required by this Act; all such goods and the conveyance used as a means of transport for carrying the said goods shall	89. 1	Detention, seizure and release of goods and conveyances in transit	(1) Where any person transports any goods or stores any goods while they are in transit in contravention of the provisions of this Act or rules made thereunder, all such goods and the conveyance used as a means of transport for carrying the said goods and documents relating to such goods and conveyances shall be liable to detention or seizure and after detention or seizure, shall be released , - (a) on payment of the applicable tax and penalty equal to one hundred percent of the tax	Where any person transports any goods or stores any goods while in transit in contravention of the provisions of this act, all such goods shall be liable to be detained and after detention, the goods will be released on payment of tax alongwith penalty of 100% of tax amount if the assessee comes forward for making the payment; or on payment of 50% of value of said goods in case assessee does not come forward for payment. The payment shall be made within 7 days of detention else goods will be confiscated. period of 7 days may be reduced if the goods are perishable



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		be liable to detention, in the manner prescribed, by the proper officer and shall be released only after payment of applicable tax, interest and penalty leviable thereon or upon furnishing a security, in such form as may be prescribed, equivalent to the amount of the applicable tax, interest and penalty.			payable on such goods, where the owner of the goods comes forward for payment of such tax and penalty; (b) on payment of the applicable tax and penalty equal to the fifty percent of the value of the goods reduced by the tax amount paid thereon, where the owner of the goods does not come forward for payment of such tax and penalty. (c) the proper officer detaining or seizing goods and/or conveyances shall issue a notice specifying the tax payable and thereafter, pass an order for payment of tax and penalty under clause (a) or (b), as the case may be.	
69(2)	Detention of goods and conveyances, and levy of penalty	(2) No tax, interest or penalty shall be determined under sub-section (1) without giving a notice to show cause and without giving the person a reasonable opportunity of being heard.				Deleted
		NEW CLAUSE	89(2)	Detention, seizure and release of goods and	On payment of the amount referred to in sub-section (1), all liabilities under this section shall stand discharged	New Clause



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				conveyances in transit	in respect of such goods and such conveyance.	
		NEW CLAUSE	89(3)	Detention, seizure and release of goods and conveyances in transit	<p>where the person transporting any goods or, as the case may be, the owner of the goods fails to pay the amount of tax and penalty as provided in sub-section</p> <p>(1) within seven days of such detention, further proceedings shall be initiated in terms of section 90 and provisions of sub-section (6) of section 79, shall apply <i>mutatis mutandis</i> for provisional release of the detained goods or conveyances.</p> <p>PROVIDED that where the detained goods are perishable or hazardous in nature or are likely to depreciate in value with passage of time, the said period of seven days may be reduced by the proper officer.</p>	Any conveyance where the transportation of carriage of taxable goods with knowledge of the owner of the goods will be confiscated and penalty will be liable to be paid. (For Section 90)
70	Confiscation of goods and levy of penalty	(1) If any person – (i) supplies any goods in contravention of any of the provisions of this Act or rules made thereunder leading to evasion of tax; or (ii) does not account for any goods on which he is liable	90	Confiscation of goods and/or conveyances and levy of penalty	(1) If any person – (i) supplies any goods in contravention of any of the provisions of this Act or rules made thereunder leading to evasion of tax; or (ii) does not account for any goods on which he is liable to pay tax under this Act; or	No Change



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		<p>to pay tax under this Act; or (iii) supplies any goods liable to tax under this Act without having applied for the registration; or (iv) contravenes any of the provisions of this Act or rules made thereunder with intent to evade payment of tax, then, all such goods shall be liable to confiscation and the person shall be liable to penalty under section 66. (2) Whenever confiscation of any goods is authorized by this Act, the CGST/SGST officer adjudging it shall give to the owner of the goods or, where such owner is not known, the person from whose possession or custody such goods have been seized, an option to pay in lieu of confiscation such fine as the said officer thinks fit: Provided that such fine shall not exceed the market price of the goods confiscated, less the tax chargeable thereon.</p>			<p>(iii) supplies any goods liable to tax under this Act without having applied for the registration; or (iv) contravenes any of the provisions of this Act or rules made thereunder with intent to evade payment of tax, then, all such goods shall be liable to confiscation and the person shall be liable to penalty under section 66. (2) Whenever confiscation of any goods is authorized by this Act, the CGST/SGST officer adjudging it shall give to the owner of the goods or, where such owner is not known, the person from whose possession or custody such goods have been seized, an option to pay in lieu of confiscation such fine as the said officer thinks fit: Provided that such fine shall not exceed the market price of the goods confiscated, less the tax chargeable thereon. (3) Where any fine in lieu of confiscation of goods is imposed under sub-section (2), the owner of such goods or the person referred to in sub-section (1), shall, in addition,</p>	



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		<p>(3) Where any fine in lieu of confiscation of goods is imposed under sub-section (2), the owner of such goods or the person referred to in sub-section (1), shall, in addition, be liable to any tax and charges payable in respect of such goods.</p> <p>(4) No order of confiscation of goods and/or imposition of penalty shall be issued without giving a notice to show cause and without giving the person a reasonable opportunity of being heard.</p> <p>(5) Where any goods are confiscated under this Act, the title of such goods shall thereupon vest in the appropriate Government.</p> <p>(6) The proper officer adjudging confiscation shall take and hold possession of the things confiscated and every Officer of Police, on the requisition of such proper officer, shall assist him in taking and holding such</p>			<p>be liable to any tax and charges payable in respect of such goods.</p> <p>(4) No order of confiscation of goods and/or imposition of penalty shall be issued without giving a notice to show cause and without giving the person a reasonable opportunity of being heard.</p> <p>(5) Where any goods are confiscated under this Act, the title of such goods shall thereupon vest in the appropriate Government.</p> <p>(6) The proper officer adjudging confiscation shall take and hold possession of the things confiscated and every Officer of Police, on the requisition of such proper officer, shall assist him in taking and holding such possession.</p>	



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		possession.				
71	Confiscation of conveyances	Any conveyance used as a means of transport for carriage of taxable goods without the cover of documents as may be prescribed in this behalf shall be liable to confiscation, unless the owner of the conveyance proves that it was so used without the knowledge or connivance of the owner himself, his agent, if any, and the person in charge of the conveyance: Provided that where any such conveyance is used for the carriage of the goods or passengers for hire, the owner of the conveyance shall be given an option to pay in lieu of the confiscation of the conveyance a fine equal to the tax payable on the goods being transported thereon.				Removed
72	Confiscation or penalty not to interfere with other	No confiscation made or penalty imposed under the provisions of this Act or the rules made thereunder shall	91	Confiscation or penalty not to interfere with other	No confiscation made or penalty imposed under the provisions of this Act or the rules made thereunder shall	No Change



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Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
	punishments	prevent the infliction of any other punishment to which the person affected thereby is liable under the provisions of this Act or under any other law.		punishments	prevent the infliction of any other punishment to which the person affected thereby is liable under the provisions of this Act or under any other law.	

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CHAPTER – XVII : PROSECUTION AND COMPOUNDING OF OFFENCES

73	Prosecution	(1) Whoever commits any of the following offences, namely— (a) supplies any goods and/or services without issue of any invoice or issues an incorrect or false invoice with regard to any such supply; (b) issues any invoice or bill without supply of goods and/or services in violation of the provisions of this Act, or the rules made thereunder; (c) collects any amount as tax but fails to pay the same	92	Prosecution	(1) Whoever commits any of the following offences, namely— (a) supplies any goods and/or services without issue of any invoice or issues an incorrect or false invoice with regard to any such supply; (b) issues any invoice or bill without supply of goods and/or services in violation of the provisions of this Act, or the rules made thereunder; (c) collects any amount as tax but fails to pay the same to the credit of the appropriate Government beyond a period of three months from the date on which	Provision w.r.t. arrest and prosecution have been expanded so as to cover all activities leading to fraudulent/ wrong utilization of credit, wrong adjustment of dement, short payment, no payment, erroneous refund and tampering of records. Demand on above count is upto 100 lakhs then it will be treated as cognizable non bailable offence. Imprisonment will be for 1 year in case demand is upto 100 lakhs or it will be 5 years or more if it is 250 lakhs. However if it is a repeated offence then imprisonment will extend to 5 years along with fine.
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		<p>to the credit of the appropriate Government beyond a period of three months from the date on which such payment becomes due;</p> <p>(d) collects any tax in contravention of the provisions of this Act but fails to pay the same to the credit of the appropriate Government beyond a period of three months from the date on which such payment becomes due;</p> <p>(e) takes and/or utilizes input tax credit without actual receipt of goods and/or services either fully or partially, in violation of the provisions of this Act, or the rules made thereunder;</p> <p>(f) fraudulently obtains refund of any CGST/SGST;</p> <p>(g) falsifies or substitutes financial records or produces fake accounts and/or documents or furnishes any false information with an intention to evade payment of tax</p>			<p>such payment becomes due;</p> <p>(d) collects any tax in contravention of the provisions of this Act but fails to pay the same to the credit of the appropriate Government beyond a period of three months from the date on which such payment becomes due;</p> <p>(e) takes and/or utilizes input tax credit without actual receipt of goods and/or services either fully or partially, in violation of the provisions of this Act, or the rules made thereunder;</p> <p>(f) fraudulently obtains refund of any CGST/SGST;</p> <p>(g) falsifies or substitutes financial records or produces fake accounts and/or documents or furnishes any false information with an intention to evade payment of tax due under this Act;</p> <p>(h) obstructs or prevents any officer in the discharge of his duties under this Act;</p> <p>(i) acquires possession of, or in any way concerns himself in transporting, removing,</p>	



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		<p>due under this Act;</p> <p>(h) obstructs or prevents any officer in the discharge of his duties under this Act;</p> <p>(i) acquires possession of, or in any way concerns himself in transporting, removing, depositing, keeping, concealing, supplying, or purchasing or in any other manner deals with, any goods which he knows or has reason to believe are liable to confiscation under this Act or the rules made thereunder;</p> <p>(j) receives or is in any way concerned with the supply of, or in any other manner deals with any supply of services which he knows or has reason to believe are in contravention of any provisions of this Act or the rules made thereunder;</p> <p>(k) fails to supply any information which he is required to supply under this Act or the rules made thereunder or (unless with a reasonable belief, the burden of proving which</p>			<p>depositing, keeping, concealing, supplying, or purchasing or in any other manner deals with, any goods which he knows or has reason to believe are liable to confiscation under this Act or the rules made thereunder;</p> <p>(j) receives or is in any way concerned with the supply of, or in any other manner deals with any supply of services which he knows or has reason to believe are in contravention of any provisions of this Act or the rules made thereunder;</p> <p>(k) fails to supply any information which he is required to supply under this Act or the rules made thereunder or (unless with a reasonable belief, the burden of proving which shall be upon him, that the information supplied by him is true) supplies false information; or</p> <p>(l) attempts to commit, or abets the commission of, any of the offences mentioned in clauses (a) to (k) of this section;</p> <p>shall be punishable –</p> <p>(i) in cases where the amount of</p>	

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shall be upon him, that the information supplied by him is true) supplies false information; or
(l) attempts to commit, or abets the commission of, any of the offences mentioned in clauses (a) to (k) of this section;
shall be punishable –
(i) in cases where the amount of tax evaded exceeds two hundred and fifty lakh rupees, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years and with fine;
(ii) in cases where the amount of tax evaded exceeds fifty lakh rupees but does not exceed two hundred and fifty lakh rupees, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years and with fine;
(iii) in the case of any other offence where the amount of tax evaded exceeds twenty five lakh rupees but does

tax evaded exceeds two hundred and fifty lakh rupees, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years and with fine;
(ii) in cases where the amount of tax evaded exceeds fifty lakh rupees but does not exceed two hundred and fifty lakh rupees, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years and with fine;
(iii) in the case of any other offence where the amount of tax evaded exceeds twenty five lakh rupees but does not exceed fifty lakh rupees, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year and with fine.
(2) If any person convicted of an offence under this section is again convicted of an offence under this section, then, he shall be punishable for the second and for every subsequent offence with imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years and with fine:
Provided that in the absence of special and adequate reasons to the contrary to be

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not exceed fifty lakh rupees, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year and with fine.
(2) If any person convicted of an offence under this section is again convicted of an offence under this section, then, he shall be punishable for the second and for every subsequent offence with imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years and with fine:
Provided that in the absence of special and adequate reasons to the contrary to be recorded in the judgment of the Court, the imprisonment referred to in sub-sections (1) and (2) shall not be for a term of less than six months.
(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (2 of 1974), all offences under this Act, except the offences

recorded in the judgment of the Court, the imprisonment referred to in sub-sections (1) and (2) shall not be for a term of less than six months.
(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (2 of 1974), all offences under this Act, except the offences referred to in sub-section (4) shall be non-cognizable and bailable.
(4) The offences relating to taxable goods and/or services where the amount of tax evaded exceeds two hundred and fifty lakh rupees shall be cognizable and non-bailable.
(5) A person shall not be prosecuted for any offence under this section except with the previous sanction of the designated authority.



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		referred to in sub-section (4) shall be non-cognizable and bailable. (4) The offences relating to taxable goods and/or services where the amount of tax evaded exceeds two hundred and fifty lakh rupees shall be cognizable and non-bailable. (5) A person shall not be prosecuted for any offence under this section except with the previous sanction of the designated authority.				
74	Cognizance of offences	No Court shall take cognizance of any offence punishable except with the previous sanction of the designated authority, and no Court inferior to that of a Magistrate of the First Class, shall try any such offence.	93	Cognizance of offences	No Court shall take cognizance of any offence punishable except with the previous sanction of the designated authority, and no Court inferior to that of a Magistrate of the First Class, shall try any such offence.	No Change
75	Presumption of culpable mental state	(1) In any prosecution for an offence under this Act which requires a culpable mental state on the part of the accused, the Court shall presume the existence of such mental state but it	94	Presumption of culpable mental state	(1) In any prosecution for an offence under this Act which requires a culpable mental state on the part of the accused, the Court shall presume the existence of such mental state but it shall be a defence for the	No Change



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		shall be a defence for the accused to prove the fact that he had no such mental state with respect to the act charged as an offence in that prosecution. Explanation.— In this section, “culpable mental state” includes intention, motive, knowledge of a fact, and belief in, or reason to believe, a fact. (2) For the purposes of this section, a fact is said to be proved only when the Court believes it to exist beyond reasonable doubt and not merely when its existence is established by a preponderance of probability.			accused to prove the fact that he had no such mental state with respect to the act charged as an offence in that prosecution. Explanation.— In this section, “culpable mental state” includes intention, motive, knowledge of a fact, and belief in, or reason to believe, a fact. (2) For the purposes of this section, a fact is said to be proved only when the Court believes it to exist beyond reasonable doubt and not merely when its existence is established by a preponderance of probability.	
76	Relevancy of statements under certain circumstances	(1) A statement made and signed by a person before any gazetted officer of CGST/IGST/SGST during the course of any inquiry or proceeding under this Act shall be relevant, for the purpose of proving, in any prosecution for an offence under this Act, the truth of the facts which it contains,- (a) when the person who made the statement is dead	95	Relevancy of statements under certain circumstances	(1) A statement made and signed by a person before any gazetted officer of CGST/IGST/SGST during the course of any inquiry or proceeding under this Act shall be relevant, for the purpose of proving, in any prosecution for an offence under this Act, the truth of the facts which it contains,- (a) when the person who made the statement is dead or cannot	No Change



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		<p>or cannot be found, or is incapable of giving evidence, or is kept out of the way by the adverse party, or whose presence cannot be obtained without an amount of delay or expense which, under the circumstances of the case, the Court considers unreasonable; or</p> <p>(b) when the person who made the statement is examined as a witness in the case before the Court and the Court is of the opinion that, having regard to the circumstances of the case, the statement should be admitted in evidence in the interests of justice.</p> <p>(2) The provisions of sub-section (1) shall, so far as may be, apply in relation to any proceeding under this Act, other than a proceeding before a Court, as they apply in relation to a proceeding before a Court.</p>			<p>be found, or is incapable of giving evidence, or is kept out of the way by the adverse party, or whose presence cannot be obtained without an amount of delay or expense which, under the circumstances of the case, the Court considers unreasonable; or</p> <p>(b) when the person who made the statement is examined as a witness in the case before the Court and the Court is of the opinion that, having regard to the circumstances of the case, the statement should be admitted in evidence in the interests of justice.</p> <p>(2) The provisions of sub-section (1) shall, so far as may be, apply in relation to any proceeding under this Act, other than a proceeding before a Court, as they apply in relation to a proceeding before a Court.</p>	



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77	Offences by Companies and certain other persons	(1) Where an offence committed by a person under this Act is a company, every person who, at the time the offence was committed was in charge of, and was responsible to, the company for the conduct of business of the company, as well as the company, shall be deemed to be guilty of the offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly: (2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), where an offence under this Act has been committed by a company and it is proved that the offence has been committed with the consent or connivance of, or is attributable to any negligence on the part of, any director, manager, secretary or other officer of the company, such director, manager, secretary or other officer shall also be deemed to be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and	96	Offences by Companies and certain other persons	(1) Where an offence committed by a person under this Act is a company, every person who, at the time the offence was committed was in charge of, and was responsible to, the company for the conduct of business of the company, as well as the company, shall be deemed to be guilty of the offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly: (2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), where an offence under this Act has been committed by a company and it is proved that the offence has been committed with the consent or connivance of, or is attributable to any negligence on the part of, any director, manager, secretary or other officer of the company, such director, manager, secretary or other officer shall also be deemed to be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly. Explanation.- For the purposes of this section, - (a) "company" means a body	No Change

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punished accordingly.
Explanation.- For the purposes of this section, -
(a) “company” means a body corporate and includes a firm or other association of individuals; and
(b) “director”, in relation to a firm, means a partner in the firm.
(3) Where an offence under this Act has been committed by a taxable person being a partnership firm or a Limited Liability Partnership or a Hindu Undivided Family or a trust, the partner or *karta* or managing trustee, as the case may be, shall be deemed to be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly and the provisions of sub-section (2) shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to such persons.
(4) Nothing contained in this section shall render any

corporate and includes a firm or other association of individuals; and
(b) “director”, in relation to a firm, means a partner in the firm.
(3) Where an offence under this Act has been committed by a taxable person being a partnership firm or a Limited Liability Partnership or a Hindu Undivided Family or a trust, the partner or *karta* or managing trustee, as the case may be, shall be deemed to be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly and the provisions of sub-section (2) shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to such persons.
(4) Nothing contained in this section shall render any such person liable to any punishment provided in this Act, if he proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge or that he had exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of such offence.



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		such person liable to any punishment provided in this Act, if he proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge or that he had exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of such offence.				
78	Compounding of offences	(1) Any offence under the Act may, either before or after the institution of prosecution, be compounded by the Competent Authority on payment, by the person accused of the offence, to the Central Government or the State Government, as the case be, of such compounding amount in such manner as may be prescribed: Provided that nothing contained in this section shall apply to – (a) a person who has been allowed to compound once in respect of any of the offences described under clause (a) to (g) of sub-section (1) of section 73 and the	97	Compounding of offences	(1) Any offence under the Act may, either before or after the institution of prosecution, be compounded by the Competent Authority on payment, by the person accused of the offence, to the Central Government or the State Government, as the case be, of such compounding amount in such manner as may be prescribed: PROVIDED that nothing contained in this section shall apply to – (a) a person who has been allowed to compound once in respect of any of the offences described under clause (a) to (g) of sub-section (1) of section 92 and the offences described under clause (m) which are relatable to	No compounding of offence can be done by specified person including that of the person who has been convicted by court in this act.



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		<p>offences described under clause (l) which are relatable to offences described under clause (a) to (g) of the said sub-section;</p> <p>(b) a person who has been allowed to compound once in respect of any offence (other than those in clause (a)) under the Act or under the provisions of any other SGST Act or IGST Act in relation to supplies of value exceeding rupees one crore;</p> <p>(c) a person who has been accused of committing an offence under the Act which is also an offence under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substance Act,1985 (61 of 1985), the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (42 of 1999) or any other Act other than the CGST/SGST Act;</p> <p>(d) any other class of persons or offences as may be prescribed:</p> <p>Provided further that any</p>			<p>offences described under clause (a) to (g) of the said sub-section;</p> <p>(b) a person who has been allowed to compound once in respect of any offence (other than those in clause (a)) under the Act or under the provisions of any other SGST Act or IGST Act in relation to supplies of value exceeding one crore rupees;</p> <p>(c) a person who has been accused of committing an offence under the Act which is also an offence under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substance Act,1985 (61 of 1985), the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (42 of 1999) or any other Act other than the CGST/SGST Act;</p> <p>(d) a person who has been convicted for an offence under this Act by a court;</p> <p>(e) a person who has been accused of committing an offence specified in clauses (h),(k) or (l) of sub-section (1) of section 92; and</p> <p>(f) any other class of persons or offences as may be prescribed:</p>	



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		<p>compounding allowed under the provision of this section shall not affect the proceedings if any, instituted under any other law: Provided also that compounding shall be allowed only after making payment of tax, interest and penalty involved in such offences. (2) The amount for compounding of offences under this section shall be as may be prescribed under the rules to be made under sub-section (1), subject to the minimum amount not being less than rupees ten thousand or fifty per cent of the tax involved, whichever is greater, and the maximum amount not being more than rupees thirty thousand or one hundred and fifty per cent of the tax, whichever is greater. (3) On payment of such compounding amount as may be determined by the competent authority, no</p>			<p>PROVIDED FURTHER that any compounding allowed under the provision of this section shall not affect the proceedings if any, instituted under any other law: PROVIDED ALSO that compounding shall be allowed only after making payment of tax, interest and penalty involved in such offences. (2) The amount for compounding of offences under this section shall be as may be prescribed under the rules to be made under sub-section (1), subject to the minimum amount not being less than ten thousand rupees or fifty per cent of the tax involved, whichever is greater, and the maximum amount not being more than thirty thousand rupees or one hundred and fifty per cent of the tax, whichever is greater. (3) On payment of such compounding amount as may be determined by the competent authority, no further proceedings shall be initiated under the Act against the accused person in</p>	



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		further proceedings shall be initiated under the Act against the accused person in respect of the same offence and any criminal proceedings, if already initiated in respect of the said offence, shall stand abated.			respect of the same offence and any criminal proceedings, if already initiated in respect of the said offence, shall stand abated.	
CHAPTER– XXI APPEALS AND REVISION						
79.	Appeals to First Appellate Authority	(1) Any person aggrieved by any decision or order passed against him under this Act by an adjudicating authority, may appeal to the prescribed First Appellate Authority. (2) Every appeal under this section shall be filed within three months from the date on which the decision or order sought to be appealed against is communicated to the person preferring the appeal: Provided that the First Appellate Authority may, if he is satisfied that the appellant was	98.	Appeals to First Appellate Authority	(1) Any person aggrieved by any decision or order passed against him under this Act or under the [SGST/CGST] Act as authorized under section 7 of the [SGST/CGST] Act by an adjudicating authority, may appeal to the prescribed First Appellate Authority within three months from the date on which the said decision or order is communicated to such person. (2) The Commissioner may, of his own motion, or upon request from the Commissioner of [SGST/CGST] call for and examine the record of any proceeding in which an adjudicating	Appeal before first Appellate Authority to be made within three months. Departmental Authorities can make application to the First Appellate Authorities for increase in pre-deposit amount upto 25% of tax in dispute in serious cases of not less than Rs.25,00,00,000.



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Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>prevented by sufficient cause from presenting the appeal within the aforesaid period of three months, allow it to be presented within a further period of one month.</p> <p>(3) Every appeal under this section shall be in the prescribed form and shall be verified in the prescribed manner.</p> <p>(4) No appeal shall be filed under sub-section (1) unless the appellant has deposited –</p> <p>(a) in full, such part of the amount of tax, interest, fine, fee and penalty arising from the impugned order, as is admitted by him, and</p> <p>(b) a sum equal to ten percent of the remaining amount in dispute arising from the said order, in relation to which the appeal has been filed.</p> <p>Explanation.- For the purposes of this sub-section, the expression “amount in dispute” shall include –</p> <p>i. amount determined</p>			<p>authority has passed any decision or order under this Act or under the [SGST/CGST] Act as authorized under section 7 of the [SGST/CGST] Act, for the purpose of satisfying himself as to the legality or propriety of the said decision or order and may, by order, direct any GST Officer subordinate to him to apply to the First Appellate Authority within six months from the date on which the said decision or order is communicated to such person for the determination of such points arising out of the said decision or order as may be specified by the Commissioner in his order.</p> <p>(3) Where, in pursuance of an order under sub-section (2), the authorized officer makes an application to the First Appellate Authority, such application shall be dealt with by the First Appellate Authority as if it were an appeal made against the decision or order of the adjudicating authority and the provisions of this Act</p>	



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Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>under section 46 or 47 or 48 or 51;</p> <p>ii. amount payable under rule-----of the GST Credit Rules 201...; and</p> <p>iii. amount of fee levied or penalty imposed: Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall affect the right of the departmental authorities to apply to the First Appellate Authority for ordering a higher amount of predeposit, not exceeding fifty percent of the amount in the dispute, in a case which is considered by the Commissioner of GST to be a “serious case”.</p> <p>Explanation .- For the purpose of this proviso, the expression “serious case” shall mean a case involving a disputed tax liability of not less than Rupees Twenty Five Crores and where the Commissioner of GST is of the opinion (for reasons to be recorded in writing) that the department has a</p>			<p>relating to appeals shall, so far as may be, apply to such application.</p> <p>(4) The First Appellate Authority may, if he is satisfied that the appellant was prevented by sufficient cause from presenting the appeal within the aforesaid period of three months or six months, as the case may be, allow it to be presented within a further period of one month.</p> <p>(5) Every appeal under this section shall be in the prescribed form and shall be verified in the prescribed manner.</p> <p>(6) No appeal shall be filed under sub-section (1) unless the appellant has deposited –</p> <p>(a) in full, such part of the amount of tax, interest, fine, fee and penalty arising from the impugned order, as is admitted by him, and</p> <p>(b) a sum equal to ten percent of the remaining amount of tax in dispute arising from the said order, in relation to which the appeal has been filed.</p>	



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>very good case against the taxpayer.</p> <p>(5) The First Appellate Authority shall give an opportunity to the appellant of being heard, if he so desires.</p> <p>(6) The First Appellate Authority may, if sufficient cause is shown at any stage of hearing of an appeal, grant time, from time to time, to the parties or any of them and adjourn the hearing of the appeal for reasons to be recorded in writing: Provided that no such adjournment shall be granted more than three times to a party during hearing of the appeal.</p> <p>(7) The First Appellate Authority may, at the hearing of an appeal, allow an appellant to go into any ground of appeal not specified in the grounds of appeal, if he is satisfied that the omission of that ground from the grounds of appeal was not wilful or</p>			<p>PROVIDED that nothing in this sub-section shall affect the right of the departmental authorities to apply to the First Appellate Authority for ordering a higher amount of pre-deposit, not exceeding twenty five percent of the amount of tax in dispute, in a case which is considered by the Commissioner of GST to be a "serious case".</p> <p><i>Explanation .-</i> For the purpose of this proviso, the expression "serious case" shall mean a case in which an order has been passed under section 67 involving a disputed tax liability of not less than Rupees Twenty Five Crores.</p> <p>(7) The First Appellate Authority shall give an opportunity to the appellant of being heard, if he so desires.</p> <p>(8) The First Appellate Authority may, if sufficient cause is shown at any stage of hearing of an appeal, grant time, from time to time, to the parties or any of them and adjourn the hearing of the appeal for reasons to be</p>	



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>unreasonable.</p> <p>(8) The First Appellate Authority shall, after making such further inquiry as may be necessary, pass such order, as he thinks just and proper, confirming, modifying or annulling the decision or order appealed against: Provided that an order enhancing any fee or penalty or fine in lieu of confiscation or confiscating goods of greater value or reducing the amount of refund or input tax credit shall not be passed unless the appellant has been given a reasonable opportunity of showing cause against the proposed order: Provided further that where the First Appellate Authority is of the opinion that any tax has not been paid or short-paid or erroneously refunded, or where input tax credit has been wrongly availed or</p>			<p>recorded in writing: PROVIDED that no such adjournment shall be granted more than three times to a party during hearing of the appeal.</p> <p>(9) The First Appellate Authority may, at the time of hearing of an appeal, allow an appellant to go into any ground of appeal not specified in the grounds of appeal, if he is satisfied that the omission of that ground from the grounds of appeal was not wilful or unreasonable.</p> <p>(10) The First Appellate Authority shall, after making such further inquiry as may be necessary, pass such order, as he thinks just and proper, confirming, modifying or annulling the decision or order appealed against but shall not refer the case back to the authority that passed the said decision or order: PROVIDED that an order enhancing any fee or penalty or fine in lieu of confiscation or confiscating goods of greater value or reducing the amount of refund or input tax</p>	



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>utilized, no order requiring the appellant to pay such tax or input tax credit shall be passed unless the appellant is given notice to show cause against the proposed order and the order is passed within the time limit specified under section 51.</p> <p>(9) The order of the First Appellate Authority disposing of the appeal shall be in writing and shall state the points for determination, the decision thereon and the reasons for the decision.</p> <p>(10) The First Appellate Authority shall, where it is possible to do so, hear and decide every appeal within a period of one year from the date on which it is filed: Provided that where the issuance of order is stayed by an order of a Court or Tribunal, the period of such stay shall be excluded in computing</p>			<p>credit shall not be passed unless the appellant has been given a reasonable opportunity of showing cause against the proposed order: PROVIDED FURTHER that where the First Appellate Authority is of the opinion that any tax has not been paid or short-paid or erroneously refunded, or where input tax credit has been wrongly availed or utilized, no order requiring the appellant to pay such tax or input tax credit shall be passed unless the appellant is given notice to show cause against the proposed order and the order is passed within the time limit specified under section 66 or 67.</p> <p>(11) The order of the First Appellate Authority disposing of the appeal shall be in writing and shall state the points for determination, the decision thereon and the reasons for the decision.</p> <p>(12) The First Appellate Authority shall, where it is possible to do so, hear and decide every appeal within a period of one year from the date on which it is filed:</p>	



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>the period of one year.</p> <p>(11) On disposal of the appeal, the First Appellate Authority shall communicate the order passed by him to the appellant and to the adjudicating authority.</p> <p>(12) A copy of the order passed by the First Appellate Authority shall also be sent to the jurisdictional Commissioner of CGST or the authority designated by him in this behalf and the jurisdictional Commissioner of SGST or the authority designated by him in this behalf.</p> <p>(13) Every order passed under this section shall, subject to the provisions of sections 80, 83, 87 or 88, be final.</p>			<p>PROVIDED that where the issuance of order is stayed by an order of a Court or Tribunal, the period of such stay shall be excluded in computing the period of one year.</p> <p>(13) On disposal of the appeal, the First Appellate Authority shall communicate the order passed by him to the appellant and to the adjudicating authority.</p> <p>(14) A copy of the order passed by the First Appellate Authority shall also be sent to the jurisdictional Commissioner of CGST or the authority designated by him in this behalf and the jurisdictional Commissioner of SGST or the authority designated by him in this behalf.</p> <p>(15) Every order passed under this section shall, subject to the provisions of sections 99, 102, 106 or 107, be final.</p>	
79. (3)	Appeals to First Appellate Authority	Where, in pursuance of an order under sub-section (2), the authorized officer makes an application to the First Appellate Authority, such application shall be	98(3)	Appeals to First Appellate Authority	Where, in pursuance of an order under sub-section (2), the authorized officer makes an application to the First Appellate Authority, such application shall be dealt with	No Change



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		dealt with by the First Appellate Authority as if it were an appeal made against the decision or order of the adjudicating authority and the provisions of this Act relating to appeals shall, so far as may be, apply to such application.			by the First Appellate Authority as if it were an appeal made against the decision or order of the adjudicating authority and the provisions of this Act relating to appeals shall, so far as may be, apply to such application.	
		New Clause	99 (1)	Revisional powers of Chief Commissioner or Commissioner	(1) Subject to the provisions of section 112 and any rules made thereunder, the Chief Commissioner or Commissioner may on his own motion, or upon information received by him or on request from the Commissioner of [SGST/CGST], call for and examine the record of any proceeding, and if he considers that any decision or order passed under this Act or under the [SGST/CGST] Act as authorized under section 7 of the [SGST/CGST] Act by any officer subordinate to him is erroneous in so far as it is prejudicial to the interest of the revenue and is illegal or improper or has not taken into account certain material facts, whether available	Powers to Chief Commissioner has been granted to revise the order after granting the proper opportunity of personal hearing. However if Appeal is already filed against such order or time for filing Appeal has not been expired or three years after the date of passing the order or it was already reviewed in such case order cannot be revised.



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
					at the time of issuance of the said order or not or in consequence of an observation by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, he may, if necessary, stay the operation of such decision or order for such period as he deems fit and after giving the person concerned an opportunity of being heard and after making such further inquiry as may be necessary, pass such order, as he thinks just and proper, including enhancing or modifying or annulling the said decision or order.	
		New Clause	99. (2) to (8)	Revisional powers of Chief Commissioner or Commissioner	(2) The Chief Commissioner or Commissioner shall not exercise any power under sub-section (1), if- (a) the order has been subject to an appeal under section 98 or under section 101 or under section 106 or under section 107 ; or (b) the period specified under sub-section (2) of section 98 has not yet expired or more than three years have expired after the passing of the decision or order sought to be revised.	New Clause

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Sec)****Clause****Provision****Sec(Sub
-Sec)****Clause****Provision**

(c) the order has already been taken for revision under this section at any earlier stage.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (2), the Chief Commissioner or Commissioner may pass an order under sub-section (1) on any point which has not been raised and decided in an appeal referred to in clause (a) of subsection (2), before the expiry of a period of one year from the date of the order in such appeal or before the expiry of a period of three years referred to in clause (b) of that sub-section, whichever is later.

(4) Every order passed in revision under sub-section (1) shall, subject to the provisions of sections 102, 106 or 107, be final.

(5) If the said decision or order involves an issue on which the Appellate Tribunal or the High Court has given its decision which is prejudicial to the interest of revenue in some other proceedings and an appeal to the High Court or the



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
					<p>Supreme Court against such decision of the Appellate Tribunal or as the case may be, the High Court is pending, the period spent between the date of the decision of the Appellate Tribunal and the date of the decision of the High Court or as the case may be, the date of the decision of the High Court and the date of the decision of the Supreme Court shall be excluded in computing the period referred to in clause (b) of sub-section (2) where proceedings for revision have been initiated by way of issue of a notice under this section.</p> <p>(6) Where the issuance of an order under sub-section (1) is stayed by the order of a Court or Tribunal, the period of such stay shall be excluded in computing the period referred to in clause (b) of sub-section (2).</p> <p>(7) For the purposes of this section, 'record' shall include all records relating to any proceedings under this Act available at the time of examination by the Chief</p>	



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
					Commissioner or Commissioner. (8) For the purposes of this section, 'decision' shall include intimation given by any officer lower in rank than the Chief Commissioner or, as the case may be Commissioner.	
80	Revisional powers of Commissioner	(1) Subject to the provisions of section 93 and any rules made thereunder, the Commissioner may on his own motion or upon information received by him, call for and examine the record of any proceeding under this Act, and if he considers that any decision or order passed under this Act by any officer subordinate to him is erroneous in so far as it is prejudicial to the interest of the revenue, he may, if necessary, stay the operation of such decision or order for such period as he deems fit and after giving the person concerned an opportunity of being heard and after making such further inquiry as may be necessary, pass such order,	100.			Removed



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>as he thinks just and proper, including enhancing or modifying or annulling the said decision or order.</p> <p>(2) The Commissioner shall not exercise any power under sub-section (1), if-</p> <p>(a) the order has been subject to an appeal under section 79 or under section 82 or under section 87 or under section 88; or</p> <p>(b) more than three years have expired after the passing of the decision or order sought to be revised.</p> <p>(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (2), the Commissioner may pass an order under sub-section (1) on any point which has not been raised and decided in an appeal referred to in clause (a) of sub-section (2), before the expiry of a period of one year from the date of the order in such appeal or before the expiry of a</p>				

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-Sec)****Clause****Provision**

period of three years referred to in clause (b) of that sub-section, whichever is later.

(4) Every order passed in revision under sub-section (1) shall, subject to the provisions of sections 83, 87 or 88, be final.

(5) If the decision or order passed under this Act by an officer subordinate to the Commissioner involves an issue on which the Appellate Tribunal or the High Court has given its decision which is prejudicial to the interest of revenue in some other proceedings and an appeal to the High Court or the Supreme Court against such decision of the Appellate Tribunal or as the case may be, the High Court is pending, the period spent between the date of the decision of the Appellate Tribunal and the date of the decision of the High Court or as the case may be, the



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>date of the decision of the High Court and the date of the decision of the Supreme Court shall be excluded in computing the period referred to in clause (b) of sub-section (2).</p> <p>(6) Where the issuance of an order under sub-section (1) is stayed by the order of a Court or Tribunal, the period of such stay shall be excluded in computing the period of three years under sub-section (2).</p> <p>(7) For the purposes of this section, 'record' shall include all records relating to any proceedings under this Act available at the time of examination by the Commissioner.</p> <p>(8) For the purposes of this section, 'decision' shall include intimation given by any officer subordinate to the Commissioner.</p>				



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
81	Constitution of the National Appellate Tribunal	<p>(1) The Central Government shall on the recommendation of the GST Council constitute a National Goods and Services Tax Appellate Tribunal (hereinafter referred to as the Appellate Tribunal).</p> <p>(2) The Appellate Tribunal shall be headed by a National President.</p> <p>(3) The Appellate Tribunal shall have one branch for each state, which shall be called as the State GST Tribunal.</p> <p>(4) Every State GST Tribunal will be headed by a State President.</p> <p>(5) Every State GST Tribunal shall consist of as many Members (Judicial), Members (Technical - CGST) and Members (Technical - SGST) as may be prescribed, to exercise the powers and discharge the functions conferred on the Appellate Tribunal by this Act.</p> <p>(6) The qualifications, eligibility conditions and the</p>	101.	Constitution of the National Appellate Tribunal	<p>(1) The Central Government shall on the recommendation of the GST Council constitute a National Goods and Services Tax Appellate Tribunal (hereinafter referred to as the Appellate Tribunal).</p> <p>(2) The Appellate Tribunal shall be headed by a National President.</p> <p>(3) The Appellate Tribunal shall have one branch for each State, which shall be called as the State GST Tribunal.</p> <p>(4) Every State GST Tribunal will be headed by a State President.</p> <p>(5) Every State GST Tribunal shall consist of as many Members (Judicial), Members (Technical - CGST) and Members (Technical - SGST) as may be prescribed, to exercise the powers and discharge the functions conferred on the Appellate Tribunal by this Act.</p> <p>(6) The qualifications, eligibility conditions and the manner of selection and appointment of the National President, Members (Judicial) and the Member (Technical-CGST) shall be such</p>	No Significant Change



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>manner of selection and appointment of the National President, the State Presidents, and the Members shall be such as may be prescribed on the recommendations of the Council.</p> <p>(7) The National President and the State Presidents shall exercise such powers and discharge such functions as may be prescribed on the recommendations of the Council.</p> <p>(8) On ceasing to hold office, the National President, the State Presidents or other Members of the Appellate Tribunal shall not be entitled to appear, act or plead before the Appellate Tribunal.</p>			<p>as may be prescribed by the Central Government on the recommendations of the Council.</p> <p>(7) The qualifications, eligibility conditions and the manner of selection and appointment of the State Presidents and the Members (Technical-SGST) shall be such as may be prescribed by the State Government, on the recommendations of the Council.</p> <p>(8) The National President and the State Presidents shall exercise such powers and discharge such functions as may be prescribed on the recommendations of the Council.</p> <p>(9) On ceasing to hold office, the National President, the State Presidents or other Members of the Appellate Tribunal shall not be entitled to appear, act or plead before the Appellate Tribunal.</p> <p>(CGST Act) The Appellate Tribunal constituted under section 100 of the CGST Act, 2016 shall be the Appellate Tribunal for the purposes of this Act.</p>	



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
					(SGST Act)	
82. (1)	Appeals to the Appellate Tribunal	Any person aggrieved by an order passed against him under section 79 may appeal to the Appellate Tribunal against such order.	101(1)	Appeals to the Appellate Tribunal	(1) Any person aggrieved by an order passed against him under section 98 or section 99 of this Act or of the [SGST/CGST] Act as per the provisions of section 7 of the [SGST/CGST] Act may appeal to the Appellate Tribunal against such order within three months from the date on which the order sought to be appealed against is communicated to the person preferring the appeal.	Time limit for filing appeal is 3 months.
82(2)	Appeals to the Appellate Tribunal	(2) The Appellate Tribunal may, in its discretion, refuse to admit any such appeal where the tax or input tax credit involved or the difference in tax or input tax credit involved or the amount of fine, fee or penalty determined by such order, does not exceed one lakh rupees.	101(2)	Appeals to the Appellate Tribunal	(2) The Appellate Tribunal may, in its discretion, refuse to admit any such appeal where the tax or input tax credit involved or the difference in tax or input tax credit involved or the amount of fine, fee or penalty determined by such order, does not exceed one lakh rupees.	No Change
82. (3)	Appeals to the Appellate Tribunal	The Board may by order constitute such Committees as may be necessary for the purposes of filing appeals	101 (3)	Appeals to the Appellate Tribunal	The [Commissioner] may, by order, constitute such Committees consisting of two officers as may be necessary for	Appellate tribunal has discretion to admit the appeal upto Rs. 1 lakh.



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		against the orders of the First Appellate Authority. Every such Committee shall consist of two designated officers of GST.			the purposes of review of and filing appeals against the orders passed under sub-section (10) of section 98, or as the case may be, under sub-section (1) of section 99.	
82. (4)	Appeals to the Appellate Tribunal	The Committee of designated officers of GST may, if it is of the opinion that an order passed by the First Appellate Authority under sub-section (10) of section 79, is not legal or proper, direct any GST Officer authorized by it in this behalf to apply to the Appellate Tribunal for the determination of such points arising out of the order passed by the First Appellate Authority as may be specified by the Committee in its order: Provided that where the Committee of designated officers of GST differs in its opinion, it shall be deemed that the Committee has formed the opinion that the order under review is not legal or proper.	101.(4)	Appeals to the Appellate Tribunal	The Committee may, if it is of the opinion that an order passed under sub-section (10) of section 98, or as the case may be, under sub-section (1) of section 99 of this Act or of the [SGST/CGST] Act as per the provisions of section 7 of the [SGST/CGST] Act, is not legal or proper, direct any officer authorized by it in this behalf to apply to the Appellate Tribunal within six months from the date on which the order sought to be appealed against is communicated to the Commissioner for the determination of such points arising out of the said order as may be specified by the Committee: Provided that where the Committee differs in its opinion, it shall be deemed that the Committee has formed the opinion that the order under review is not legal or proper.	



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
82. (5)	Appeals to the Appellate Tribunal	Where in pursuance of an order under sub-section (4) the authorized officer makes an application to the Appellate Tribunal, such application shall be dealt with by the Appellate Tribunal as if it were an appeal made against the order of the First Appellate Authority and the provisions of this Act shall, so far as may be, apply to such application, as they apply in relation to appeals filed under sub-section (1).	101(5)	Appeals to the Appellate Tribunal	Where in pursuance of an order under sub-section (4) the authorized officer makes an application to the Appellate Tribunal, such application shall be dealt with by the Appellate Tribunal as if it were an appeal made against the order under sub-section (10) of section 98 , or as the case may be, under sub-section (1) of section 99 and the provisions of this Act shall, so far as may be, apply to such application, as they apply in relation to appeals filed under sub-section (1).	No Significant Change
82(6)	Appeals to the Appellate Tribunal	(6) Every appeal under this section shall be filed within three months from the date on which the order sought to be appealed against is communicated to the Commissioner of GST, or, as the case may be, the person preferring the appeal.				Removed
82.(7)	Appeals to the Appellate Tribunal	On receipt of notice that an appeal has been preferred under this section, the party against whom the appeal has been preferred may, notwithstanding that he may not have appealed against such order or any part thereof, file, within	101 (6)	Appeals to the Appellate Tribunal	(7) On receipt of notice that an appeal has been preferred under this section, the party against whom the appeal has been preferred may, notwithstanding that he may not have appealed against such order or any part thereof, file, within forty-five days of the	No Significant Change



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		forty-five days of the receipt of the notice, a memorandum of cross-objections, verified in the prescribed manner, against any part of the order appealed against and such memorandum shall be disposed of by the Appellate Tribunal as if it were an appeal presented within the time specified in sub-section (6).			receipt of notice, a memorandum of cross-objections, verified in the prescribed manner, against any part of the order appealed against and such memorandum shall be disposed of by the Appellate Tribunal as if it were an appeal presented within the time specified in sub-section (5).	
82. (8)	Appeals to the Appellate Tribunal	The Appellate Tribunal may admit an appeal or permit the filing of a memorandum of cross-objections after the expiry of the period referred to in sub-section (6) or sub-section (7) respectively, if it is satisfied that there was sufficient cause for not presenting it within that period.	101(7)	Appeals to the Appellate Tribunal	The Appellate Tribunal may admit an appeal or permit the filing of a memorandum of cross-objections after the expiry of the period referred to in subsection (5) or sub-section (6) respectively, if it is satisfied that there was sufficient cause for not presenting it within that period.	No Significant Change
82. (9)	Appeals to the Appellate Tribunal	An appeal to the Appellate Tribunal shall be in the prescribed form and shall be verified in the prescribed manner and shall be accompanied by a prescribed fee: Provided	101(8)	Appeals to the Appellate Tribunal	An appeal to the Appellate Tribunal shall be in the prescribed form and shall be verified in the prescribed manner and shall be accompanied by a prescribed fee: Provided that no such fee	No Significant Change



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		that no such fee shall be payable in the case of an appeal filed by the Commissioner referred to in sub-section (5) or a memorandum of cross-objections referred to in sub-section (7).			shall be payable in the case of an appeal filed by the Commissioner or a memorandum of cross-objections referred to in sub-section (6).	
82. (10)	Appeals to the Appellate Tribunal	No appeal shall be filed under sub-section (1) unless the appellant has deposited a sum equal to ten percent of the amount in dispute arising from the said order, in relation to which the appeal has been filed. Explanation.- For the purposes of this sub-section, the expression “amount in dispute” shall include – i. amount determined under section 46 or 47 or 48 or 51; ii. amount payable under rule-----of the GST Credit Rules 201...; and iii. amount of fee levied or penalty imposed.	101(9)	Appeals to the Appellate Tribunal	(a) No appeal shall be filed under sub-section (1) unless the appellant has deposited – (i) in full, such part of the amount of tax, interest, fine, fee and penalty arising from the impugned order, as is admitted by him, and (ii) a sum equal to ten percent of the remaining amount of tax in dispute, in addition to the amount deposited under sub-section (6) of the section 98, arising from the said order, in relation to which the appeal has been filed: PROVIDED that nothing in this sub-section shall affect the right of the departmental authorities to apply to the Appellate Tribunal for ordering a higher amount of predeposit, not exceeding twenty-five percent of the amount of tax in dispute after taking into account the amount deposited in the first	No Significant Change



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
					<p>appeal, in a case which is considered by the Commissioner of GST to be a “serious case”.</p> <p><i>Explanation.</i> - For the purpose of this proviso, the expression “serious case” shall mean a case in which an order has been passed under section 67 involving a disputed tax liability of not less than Rupees Twenty Five Crores.</p> <p>(b) The provisions of clause (a) shall also apply mutatis mutandis to cross objections filed under sub-section (6).</p>	
82. (11)	Appeals to the Appellate Tribunal	<p>(11) Every application made before the Appellate Tribunal, —</p> <p>(a) in an appeal for rectification of mistake or for any other purpose; or</p> <p>(b) for restoration of an appeal or an application, shall be accompanied by a prescribed fee :</p> <p>Provided that no such fee shall be payable in the case of an application filed by or on behalf of the Commissioner of GST under sub-section (5).</p>	101(10)	Appeals to the Appellate Tribunal	<p>(11) Every application made before the Appellate Tribunal, —</p> <p>(a) in an appeal for rectification of mistake or for any other purpose; or</p> <p>(b) for restoration of an appeal or an application, shall be accompanied by a prescribed fee :</p> <p>Provided that no such fee shall be payable in the case of an application filed by or on behalf of the Commissioner of GST under sub-section (5).</p>	No Change
83 (1) to (5)	Orders of Appellate Tribunal	<p>(1) The Appellate Tribunal may, after giving the parties to the appeal an</p>	102(1 to 5)	Orders of Appellate Tribunal	<p>(1) The Appellate Tribunal may, after giving the parties to the appeal an opportunity of being</p>	No Change



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Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>opportunity of being heard, pass such orders thereon as it thinks fit, confirming, modifying or annulling the decision or order appealed against or may refer the case back to the First Appellate Authority, or the revisional authority, as the case may be, or to the original adjudicating authority, with such directions as it may think fit, for a fresh adjudication or decision, as the case may be, after taking additional evidence, if necessary.</p> <p>(2) The Appellate Tribunal may, if sufficient cause is shown, at any stage of hearing of an appeal, grant time, from time to time, to the parties or any of them and adjourn the hearing of the appeal for reasons to be recorded in writing: Provided that no such adjournment shall be granted more than three times to a party during hearing of the appeal.</p> <p>(3) The Appellate Tribunal may amend any order passed by it under sub-</p>			<p>heard, pass such orders thereon as it thinks fit, confirming, modifying or annulling the decision or order appealed against or may refer the case back to the First Appellate Authority, or the revisional authority, as the case may be, or to the original adjudicating authority, with such directions as it may think fit, for a fresh adjudication or decision, as the case may be, after taking additional evidence, if necessary.</p> <p>(2) The Appellate Tribunal may, if sufficient cause is shown, at any stage of hearing of an appeal, grant time, from time to time, to the parties or any of them and adjourn the hearing of the appeal for reasons to be recorded in writing: Provided that no such adjournment shall be granted more than three times to a party during hearing of the appeal.</p> <p>(3) The Appellate Tribunal may amend any order passed by it under sub-section (1) so as to rectify any mistake apparent from the record, if such mistake is noticed by it on its own</p>	



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		<p>section (1) so as to rectify any mistake apparent from the record, if such mistake is noticed by it on its own accord, or is brought to its notice by the Commissioner of GST or the other party to the appeal within a period of three months from the date of the order: Provided that no amendment which has the effect of enhancing an assessment or reducing a refund or input tax credit or otherwise increasing the liability of the other party, shall be made under this sub-section, unless the Appellate Tribunal has given notice to him of its intention to do so and has allowed him a reasonable opportunity of being heard.</p> <p>(4) The Appellate Tribunal shall, where it is possible to do so, hear and decide every appeal within a period of one year from the date on which it is filed.</p> <p>(5) The Appellate Tribunal shall send a copy of every</p>			<p>accord, or is brought to its notice by the Commissioner of GST or the other party to the appeal within a period of three months from the date of the order: Provided that no amendment which has the effect of enhancing an assessment or reducing a refund or input tax credit or otherwise increasing the liability of the other party, shall be made under this sub-section, unless the Appellate Tribunal has given notice to him of its intention to do so and has allowed him a reasonable opportunity of being heard.</p> <p>(4) The Appellate Tribunal shall, where it is possible to do so, hear and decide every appeal within a period of one year from the date on which it is filed.</p> <p>(5) The Appellate Tribunal shall send a copy of every order passed under this section to the First Appellate Authority or the revisional authority, or the original adjudicating authority, as the case may be, the appellant, the jurisdictional Commissioner of CGST</p>	



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		order passed under this section to the First Appellate Authority or the revisional authority, or the original adjudicating authority, as the case may be, the appellant, the jurisdictional Commissioner of CGST and the jurisdictional Commissioner of SGST.			and the jurisdictional Commissioner of SGST.	
83 (6)	Orders of Appellate Tribunal	Save as provided in section 87 or section 88, orders passed by the Appellate Tribunal on an appeal shall be final.	102 (6)	Orders of Appellate Tribunal	(1) The Appellate Tribunal may, after giving the parties to the appeal an opportunity of being heard, pass such orders thereon as it thinks fit, confirming, modifying or annulling the decision or order appealed against or may refer the case back to the First Appellate Authority, or the revisional authority, as the case may be, or to the original adjudicating authority, with such directions as it may think fit, for a fresh adjudication or decision, as the case may be, after taking additional evidence, if necessary. (2) The Appellate Tribunal may, if sufficient cause is shown, at any stage of hearing of an appeal, grant time, from	Maximum appeal that can be granted by the tribunal is limited to 3.



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time to time, to the parties or any of them and adjourn the hearing of the appeal for reasons to be recorded in writing: PROVIDED that no such adjournment shall be granted more than three times to a party during hearing of the appeal.
(3) The Appellate Tribunal may amend any order passed by it under sub-section (1) so as to rectify any mistake apparent from the record, if such mistake is noticed by it on its own accord, or is brought to its notice by the Commissioner of GST or the other party to the appeal within a period of three months from the date of the order:
PROVIDED that no amendment which has the effect of enhancing an assessment or Page **100** of **163** reducing a refund or input tax credit or otherwise increasing the liability of the other party, shall be made under this sub-section, unless the Appellate Tribunal has given notice to him of its intention to



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					<p>do so and has allowed him a reasonable opportunity of being heard.</p> <p>(4) The Appellate Tribunal shall, where it is possible to do so, hear and decide every appeal within a period of one year from the date on which it is filed.</p> <p>(5) The Appellate Tribunal shall send a copy of every order passed under this section to the First Appellate Authority or the revisional authority, or the original adjudicating authority, as the case may be, the appellant, the jurisdictional Commissioner of CGST and the jurisdictional Commissioner of SGST.</p> <p>(6) Save as provided in section 106 or section 107, orders passed by the Appellate Tribunal on an appeal shall be final.</p>	
84	Procedure of Appellate Tribunal	<p>(1) The powers and functions of the Appellate Tribunal may be exercised and discharged by Benches constituted by the National President or the State Presidents from amongst the members thereof.</p> <p>(2) Subject to the provisions contained in sub-section</p>	103	Procedure of Appellate Tribunal	<p>(1) The powers and functions of the Appellate Tribunal may be exercised and discharged by Benches constituted by the National President or the State Presidents from amongst the members thereof.</p> <p>(2) Subject to the provisions contained in sub-section (3), a Bench shall consist of</p>	No Change



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		<p>(3), a Bench shall consist of one Member (Judicial), one Member (Technical - CGST) and one Member (Technical - SGST).</p> <p>(3) The National President or a State President, or any other member of the Appellate Tribunal authorized in this behalf by the National President or a State President, may, sitting singly, dispose of any case which has been allotted to the Bench of which he is a member, where in any disputed case, the tax or input tax credit involved or the difference in tax or input tax credit involved or the amount of fine, fee or penalty involved, does not exceed ten lakh rupees.</p> <p>(4) If the members of a Bench differ in opinion on any point, the point shall be decided according to the opinion of the majority, if there is a majority; but if the members are equally divided, they shall state the point or points on which they differ and make a</p>			<p>one Member (Judicial), one Member (Technical - CGST) and one Member (Technical - SGST).</p> <p>(3) The National President or a State President, or any other member of the Appellate Tribunal authorized in this behalf by the National President or a State President, may, sitting singly, dispose of any case which has been allotted to the Bench of which he is a member, where in any disputed case, the tax or input tax credit involved or the difference in tax or input tax credit involved or the amount of fine, fee or penalty involved, does not exceed ten lakh rupees.</p> <p>(4) If the members of a Bench differ in opinion on any point, the point shall be decided according to the opinion of the majority, if there is a majority; but if the members are equally divided, they shall state the point or points on which they differ and make a reference to the National President or the State President who shall either hear the point or points himself or refer the case for hearing on</p>	



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Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>reference to the National President or the State President who shall either hear the point or points himself or refer the case for hearing on such point or points by one or more of the other members of the Appellate Tribunal and such point or points shall be decided according to the opinion of the majority of these members of the Appellate Tribunal who have heard the case, including those who first heard it.</p> <p>(5) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Appellate Tribunal shall have power to regulate its own procedure and the procedure of the Benches thereof in all matters arising out of the exercise of its powers or of the discharge of its functions, including the places at which the Benches shall hold their sittings.</p> <p>(6) The Appellate Tribunal shall, for the purposes of discharging its functions, have the same powers as</p>			<p>such point or points by one or more of the other members of the Appellate Tribunal and such point or points shall be decided according to the opinion of the majority of these members of the Appellate Tribunal who have heard the case, including those who first heard it.</p> <p>(5) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Appellate Tribunal shall have power to regulate its own procedure and the procedure of the Benches thereof in all matters arising out of the exercise of its powers or of the discharge of its functions, including the places at which the Benches shall hold their sittings.</p> <p>(6) The Appellate Tribunal shall, for the purposes of discharging its functions, have the same powers as are vested in a court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (5 of 1908), when trying a suit in respect of the following matters, namely :-</p> <p>a) discovery and inspection;</p> <p>b) enforcing the attendance of any person and examining him on oath;</p> <p>c) compelling the production of</p>	



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Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>are vested in a court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (5 of 1908), when trying a suit in respect of the following matters, namely :-</p> <p>a) discovery and inspection;</p> <p>b) enforcing the attendance of any person and examining him on oath;</p> <p>c) compelling the production of books of account and other documents; and d) issuing commissions.</p> <p>(7) Any proceeding before the Appellate Tribunal shall be deemed to be a judicial proceeding within the meaning of sections 193 and 228 and for the purpose of section 196 of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860), and the Appellate Tribunal shall be deemed to be a Civil Court for all the purposes of section 195 and Chapter XXVI of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (2 of 1974).</p>			<p>books of account and other documents; and d) issuing commissions.</p> <p>(7) Any proceeding before the Appellate Tribunal shall be deemed to be a judicial proceeding within the meaning of sections 193 and 228 and for the purpose of section 196 of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860), and the Appellate Tribunal shall be deemed to be a Civil Court for all the purposes of section 195 and Chapter XXVI of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (2 of 1974).</p>	
85.	Interest on delayed refund of pre-deposit	Where an amount deposited by the appellant under sub-section (6)/(4) of	104.	Interest on refund of pre-deposit	Where an amount deposited by the appellant under sub-section (6) of section 98 or	No Significant Change



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		section 79 or under sub-section (10)/(7) of section 82 is required to be refunded consequent to any order of the First Appellate Authority or of the Appellate Tribunal, as the case may be, interest at the rate specified under section 39 shall be payable in respect of such refund from the date of payment of the amount till the date of refund of such amount.			under sub-section (9) of section 101 is required to be refunded consequent to any order of the First Appellate Authority or of the Appellate Tribunal, as the case may be, interest at the rate specified under section 50 shall be payable in respect of such refund from the date of payment of the amount till the date of refund of such amount..	
86.	Appearance by authorised representative	(1) Any person who is entitled or required to appear before a GST Officer appointed under this Act, or the First Appellate Authority or the Appellate Tribunal in connection with any proceedings under the Act, may, otherwise than when required under this Act to appear personally for examination on oath or affirmation, subject to the other provisions of this section, appear by an authorized representative. (2) For the purposes of this section, “authorised representative” means a	105	Appearance by authorised representative	(1) Any person who is entitled or required to appear before a GST Officer appointed under this Act, or the First Appellate Authority or the Appellate Tribunal in connection with any proceedings under the Act, may, otherwise than when required under this Act to appear personally for examination on oath or affirmation, subject to the other provisions of this section, appear by an authorized representative. (2) For the purposes of this section, “authorised representative” means a person authorised by the person	Even tax return preparer can appear before adjudicating authority including tribunal.

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person authorised by the person referred to in sub-section (1) to appear on his behalf, being —
(a) his relative or regular employee; or
(b) an advocate who is entitled to practice in any court in India, and who has not been debarred from practicing before any court in India; or
(c) any chartered accountant, a cost accountant or a company secretary, who holds a valid certificate of practice and who has not been debarred from practice; or
(d) any person who has acquired such qualifications as the Central Government (or the State Government) may, on the recommendation of the Council, prescribe for this purpose.
(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, no person who was serving in the indirect tax departments of the Government of India or of any State Government,

referred to in sub-section (1) to appear on his behalf, being —
(a) his relative or regular employee; or
(b) an advocate who is entitled to practice in any court in India, and who has not been debarred from practicing before any court in India; or
(c) any chartered accountant, a cost accountant or a company secretary, who holds a valid certificate of practice and who has not been debarred from practice; or
(d) a retired officer of the Commercial Tax Department of any State Government or of the Central Board of Excise and Customs, Department of Revenue, Government of India, who, during his service under the Government, had worked in a post not lower in rank than that of a Group-B gazetted officer for a period of not less than two years.
(e) any person who has been authorized to act as a Tax Return Preparer on behalf of the concerned registered taxable person.



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		<p>and has retired or resigned from such service after having served for not less than two years as a Gazetted officer in that department shall be entitled to appear as an authorised representative in any proceedings before a GST Officer for a period of one year from the date of his retirement or resignation, as the case may be.</p> <p>(4) No person, —</p> <p>a) who has been dismissed or removed from government service; or</p> <p>b) who is convicted of an offence connected with any proceeding under this Act, the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962), the Central Excise Act, 1944 (1 of 1944) or Chapter V of the Finance Act 1994 (25 of 2014) or under any of the Acts passed by a state legislature dealing with the imposition of taxes on sale of goods or supply of goods and/or services, or</p> <p>c) who has become an insolvent, shall be qualified</p>			<p>(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, no person who was serving in the indirect tax departments of the Government of India or of any State Government, and has retired or resigned from such service after having served for not less than two years as a Gazetted officer in that department shall be entitled to appear as an authorised representative in any proceedings before a GST Officer for a period of one year from the date of his retirement or resignation, as the case may be.</p> <p>(4) No person, —</p> <p>a) who has been dismissed or removed from government service; or</p> <p>b) who is convicted of an offence connected with any proceeding under this Act, the SGST Act, the IGST Act, the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962), the Central Excise Act, 1944 (1 of 1944) or Chapter V of the Finance Act 1994 (25 of 2014) or under any of the Acts passed by a State legislature dealing with the</p>	



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		<p>to represent any person under sub-section (1) – (4) No person, — a) who has been dismissed or removed from government service; or</p> <p>b) who is convicted of an offence connected with any proceeding under this Act, the SGST Act, the IGST Act, the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962), the Central Excise Act, 1944 (1 of 1944) or Chapter V of the Finance Act 1994 (25 of 2014) or under any of the Acts passed by a State legislature dealing with the imposition of taxes on sale of goods or supply of goods and/or services, or</p> <p>c) who has become an insolvent, shall be qualified to represent any person under sub-section (1) --</p> <p>(i) for all times in the case of a person referred to in clause (a),</p> <p>(ii) for such time as the Commissioner of GST or the competent authority under</p>			<p>imposition of taxes on sale of goods or supply of goods and/or services, or</p> <p>c) who has become an insolvent, shall be qualified to represent any person under sub-section (1) --</p> <p>(i) for all times in the case of a person referred to in clause (a),</p> <p>(ii) for such time as the Commissioner of GST or the competent authority under the Acts referred to in clause (b) may, by order, determine in the case of a person referred to in clause (b), and</p> <p>(iii) for the period during which the insolvency continues in the case of a person referred to in clause (c).</p> <p>(5) If any person is found guilty of misconduct by the prescribed authority in connection with any proceedings under this Act or under any of the Acts referred to in clause (b) of sub-section (4), the prescribed authority may direct that he shall henceforth be disqualified to represent any person under sub-section (1).</p> <p>(6) Any order or direction under clause (b) of sub-section (4) or</p>	



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		<p>the Acts referred to in clause (b) may, by order, determine in the case of a person referred to in clause (b), and (iii) for the period during which the insolvency continues in the case of a person referred to in clause (c).</p> <p>(5) If any person is found guilty of misconduct by the prescribed authority in connection with any proceedings under this Act or under any of the Acts referred to in clause (b) of sub-section (4), the prescribed authority may direct that he shall henceforth be disqualified to represent any person under sub-section (1).</p> <p>(6) Any order or direction under clause (b) of sub-section (4) or sub-section 5) shall be subject to the following conditions, namely:—</p> <p>(a) no such order or direction shall be made in</p>			<p>sub-section (5) shall be subject to the following conditions, namely:—</p> <p>(a) no such order or direction shall be made in respect of any person unless he has been given a reasonable opportunity of being heard;</p> <p>(b) any person against whom any such order or direction is made may, within one month of the making of the order or direction, appeal to the competent authority [Central/State Government] to have the order or direction cancelled; and</p> <p>(c) no such order or direction shall take effect until the expiration of one month from the making thereof, or, where an appeal has been preferred, until the disposal of the appeal.</p>	



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		respect of any person unless he has been given a reasonable opportunity of being heard; (b) any person against whom any such order or direction is made may, within one month of the making of the order or direction, appeal to the competent authority [Central/State Government] to have the order or direction cancelled; and (c) no such order or direction shall take effect until the expiration of one month from the making thereof, or, where an appeal has been preferred, until the disposal of the appeal.				
87. (1)	Appeal to the High Court	The Commissioner of GST or the other party aggrieved by any order passed by the Appellate Tribunal under section 83 may file an appeal to the High Court and the High Court may admit such appeal if it is satisfied that the case involves a substantial question of law.	106(1)	Appeal to the High Court	The Commissioner of GST or the other party aggrieved by any order passed by the Appellate Tribunal under section 102 may file an appeal to the High Court and the High Court may admit such appeal if it is satisfied that the case involves a substantial question of law.	No Significant Change



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Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
87. (2)	Appeal to the High Court	Notwithstanding the provisions of sub section (1), no appeal shall lie to High Court against an order passed by the Appellate Tribunal under section 83 if such order relates, among other things, to:- i) a matter where two or more States, or a State and Center, have a difference of views regarding the treatment of a transaction(s) being intra-State or inter-State; or ii) a matter where two or more States, or a State and Center, have a difference of views regarding place of supply.	106 (2)	Appeal to the High Court	Notwithstanding the provisions of sub section (1), no appeal shall lie to High Court against an order passed by the Appellate Tribunal under section 102 if such order relates, among other things, to:- (a) a matter where two or more States, or a State and Center, have a difference of views regarding the treatment of a transaction(s) being intra-State or inter-State; or (b) a matter where two or more States, or a State and Center, have a difference of views regarding place of supply.	No Significant Change
87. (3 to 12)	Appeal to the High Court	(3) An appeal under sub-section (1) shall be - a) filed within one hundred and eighty days from the date on which the order appealed against is received by the Commissioner of GST or the other party; b) accompanied by a prescribed fee ; c) in the form of a memorandum of appeal precisely stating therein the	106 (3 to 12)	Appeal to the High Court	(3) An appeal under sub-section (1) shall be - (a) filed within one hundred and eighty days from the date on which the order appealed against is received by the Commissioner of GST or the other party; (b) accompanied by a prescribed fee ; (c) in the form of a memorandum of appeal precisely stating therein the	No Change



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Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>substantial question of law involved.</p> <p>(4) The High Court may admit an appeal after the expiry of the period of one hundred and eighty days referred to in clause (a) of sub-section (3), if it is satisfied that there was sufficient cause for not filing the same within that period.</p> <p>(5) Where the High Court is satisfied that a substantial question of law is involved in any case, it shall formulate that question.</p> <p>(6) The appeal shall be heard only on the question so formulated, and the respondents shall, at the hearing of the appeal, be allowed to argue that the case does not involve such question: Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall be deemed to take away or abridge the power of the Court to hear, for reasons to be recorded, the appeal on any other</p>			<p>substantial question of law involved.</p> <p>(4) The High Court may admit an appeal after the expiry of the period of one hundred and eighty days referred to in clause (a) of sub-section (3), if it is satisfied that there was sufficient cause for not filing the same within that period.</p> <p>(5) Where the High Court is satisfied that a substantial question of law is involved in any case, it shall formulate that question.</p> <p>(6) The appeal shall be heard only on the question so formulated, and the respondents shall, at the hearing of the appeal, be allowed to argue that the case does not involve such question: PROVIDED that nothing in this sub-section shall be deemed to take away or abridge the power of the Court to hear, for reasons to be recorded, the appeal on any other substantial question of law not formulated by it, if it is satisfied that the case involves such question.</p> <p>(7) The High Court shall decide</p>	



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		<p>substantial question of law not formulated by it, if it is satisfied that the case involves such question.</p> <p>(7) The High Court shall decide the question of law so formulated and deliver such judgment thereon containing the grounds on which such decision is founded and may award such cost as it deems fit.</p> <p>(8) The High Court may determine any issue which -</p> <p>a) has not been determined by the Appellate Tribunal; or</p> <p>b) has been wrongly determined by the Appellate Tribunal, by reason of a decision on such question of law as herein referred to above.</p> <p>(9) When an appeal has been filed before the High Court, it shall be heard by a bench of not less than two Judges of the High Court, and shall be decided in accordance with the opinion of such Judges or of the majority, if any, of such Judges.</p>			<p>the question of law so formulated and deliver such judgment thereon containing the grounds on which such decision is founded and may award such cost as it deems fit.</p> <p>(8) The High Court may determine any issue which -</p> <p>(a) has not been determined by the Appellate Tribunal; or</p> <p>(b) has been wrongly determined by the Appellate Tribunal, by reason of a decision on such question of law as herein referred to above.</p> <p>(9) When an appeal has been filed before the High Court, it shall be heard by a bench of not less than two Judges of the High Court, and shall be decided in accordance with the opinion of such Judges or of the majority, if any, of such Judges.</p> <p>(10) Where there is no such majority, the Judges shall state the point of law upon which they differ and the case shall, then, be heard upon that point only, by one or more of the other Judges of the High Court and such point</p>	



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		<p>(10) Where there is no such majority, the Judges shall state the point of law upon which they differ and the case shall, then, be heard upon that point only, by one or more of the other Judges of the High Court and such point shall be decided according to the opinion of the majority of the Judges who have heard the case including those who first heard it.</p> <p>(11) Where the High Court delivers a judgment in an appeal filed before it under this section, effect shall be given to such judgment by either side on the basis of a certified copy of the judgment.</p> <p>(12) Save as otherwise provided in this Act, the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (5 of 1908), relating to appeals to the High Court shall, as far as may be, apply in the case of appeals under this section.</p>			<p>shall be decided according to the opinion of the majority of the Judges who have heard the case including those who first heard it.</p> <p>(11) Where the High Court delivers a judgment in an appeal filed before it under this section, effect shall be given to such judgment by either side on the basis of a certified copy of the judgment.</p> <p>(12) Save as otherwise provided in this Act, the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (5 of 1908), relating to appeals to the High Court shall, as far as may be, apply in the case of appeals under this section.</p>	



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Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
88. (1)	Appeal to the Supreme Court	An appeal shall lie to the Supreme Court from any judgment or order passed by the High Court in an appeal made under section 87, in any case which, on its own motion or on an oral application made by or on behalf of the party aggrieved, immediately after passing of the judgment or order, the High Court certifies to be a fit one for appeal to the Supreme Court.	107 (1)	Appeal to the Supreme Court	An appeal shall lie to the Supreme Court from any judgment or order passed by the High Court in an appeal made under section 106 , in any case which, on its own motion or on an oral application made by or on behalf of the party aggrieved, immediately after passing of the judgment or order, the High Court certifies to be a fit one for appeal to the Supreme Court.	No Significant Change
88. (2)	Appeal to the Supreme Court	An appeal shall lie to the Supreme Court from any order passed by the Appellate Tribunal under section 83 where such order is of the nature referred to in sub section (2) of section 87.	107(2)	Appeal to the Supreme Court	An appeal shall lie to the Supreme Court from any order passed by the Appellate Tribunal under section 102 where such order is of the nature referred to in sub section (2) of section 106 .	No Significant Change
89. (1)	Hearing before Supreme Court	(1) The provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (5 of 1908), relating to appeals to the Supreme Court shall, so far as may be, apply in the case of appeals under section 88 as they apply in the case of appeals from decrees of a High Court : Provided that nothing in	108 (1)	Hearing before Supreme Court	(1) The provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (5 of 1908), relating to appeals to the Supreme Court shall, so far as may be, apply in the case of appeals under section 107 as they apply in the case of appeals from decrees of a High Court : PROVIDED that nothing in this sub-section shall be deemed to affect the provisions of section	



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Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		this sub-section shall be deemed to affect the provisions of section 90. (2) The costs of the appeal shall be at the discretion of the Supreme Court. (3) Where the judgment of the High Court is varied or reversed in the appeal, effect shall be given to the order of the Supreme Court in the manner provided in section 87 in the case of a judgment of the High Court.			109. (2) The costs of the appeal shall be at the discretion of the Supreme Court. (3) Where the judgment of the High Court is varied or reversed in the appeal, effect shall be given to the order of the Supreme Court in the manner provided in section 106 in the case of a judgment of the High Court.	
90.	Sums due to be paid notwithstanding appeal etc.	Notwithstanding that an appeal has been preferred to the High Court or the Supreme Court, sums due to the Government as a result of an order passed by the Appellate Tribunal under sub-section (1) of section 83 or an order passed by the High Court under section 87, as the case may be, shall be payable in accordance with the order so passed.	109.	Sums due to be paid notwithstanding appeal etc.	Notwithstanding that an appeal has been preferred to the High Court or the Supreme Court, sums due to the Government as a result of an order passed by the Appellate Tribunal under sub-section (1) of section 102 or an order passed by the High Court under section 106, as the case may be, shall be payable in accordance with the order so passed.	No Significant Change
91	Exclusion of time taken for copy	In computing the period of limitation prescribed for an appeal or application under this Chapter, the day on which the order complained of was served, and if the party preferring the appeal	110	Exclusion of time taken for copy	In computing the period of limitation prescribed for an appeal or application under this Chapter, the day on which the order complained of was served, and if the party preferring the appeal or making the	No Change



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		or making the application was not furnished with a copy of the order when the notice of the order was served upon him, the time required for obtaining a copy of such order, shall be excluded.			application was not furnished with a copy of the order when the notice of the order was served upon him, the time required for obtaining a copy of such order, shall be excluded.	
92	Appeal not to be filed in certain cases	<p>(1) The Board or the State Government may, on the recommendation of the Council, from time to time, issue orders or instructions or directions fixing such monetary limits, as it may deem fit, for the purposes of regulating the filing of appeal or application by the GST officer under the provisions of this Chapter.</p> <p>(2) Where, in pursuance of the orders or instructions or directions, issued under subsection (1), the GST officer has not filed an appeal or application against any decision or order passed under the provisions of this Act, it shall not preclude such GST officer from filing appeal or application in any other case involving the same or</p>	111	Appeal not to be filed in certain cases	<p>(1) The Board or the State Government may, on the recommendation of the Council, from time to time, issue orders or instructions or directions fixing such monetary limits, as it may deem fit, for the purposes of regulating the filing of appeal or application by the GST officer under the provisions of this Chapter.</p> <p>(2) Where, in pursuance of the orders or instructions or directions, issued under subsection (1), the GST officer has not filed an appeal or application against any decision or order passed under the provisions of this Act, it shall not preclude such GST officer from filing appeal or application in any other case involving the same or similar issues or questions of law.</p> <p>(3) Notwithstanding the fact</p>	No Change



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>similar issues or questions of law.</p> <p>(3) Notwithstanding the fact that no appeal or application has been filed by the GST Officer pursuant to the orders or instructions or directions issued under sub-section (1), no person, being a party in appeal or application shall contend that the GST officer has acquiesced in the decision on the disputed issue by not filing an appeal or application.</p> <p>(4) The Appellate Tribunal or court hearing such appeal or application shall have regard to the circumstances under which appeal or application was not filed by the GST Officer in pursuance of the orders or instructions or directions issued under sub-section (1).</p>			<p>that no appeal or application has been filed by the GST Officer pursuant to the orders or instructions or directions issued under sub-section (1), no person, being a party in appeal or application shall contend that the GST officer has acquiesced in the decision on the disputed issue by not filing an appeal or application.</p> <p>(4) The Appellate Tribunal or court hearing such appeal or application shall have regard to the circumstances under which appeal or application was not filed by the GST Officer in pursuance of the orders or instructions or directions issued under sub-section (1).</p>	
93. (d)	Non Appealable decisions and orders	Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any provisions of this Act, no appeal shall lie against any decision taken or order passed by a GST officer if such decision	112	Non Appealable decisions and orders	Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any provisions of this Act, no appeal shall lie against any decision taken or order passed by a GST officer if such decision taken or order passed relates to any one or more of	No Significant Change



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		taken or order passed relates to any one or more of the following matters (a) An order of the Commissioner or other competent authority for transfer of proceeding from one officer to another officer; (b) An order pertaining to the seizure or retention of books of account, register and other documents; or (c) An order sanctioning prosecution under the Act; or (d) An order passed under section 55. An order passed under section 55.			the following matters:- (a) An order of the Commissioner or other competent authority for transfer of proceeding from one officer to another officer; or (b) An order pertaining to the seizure or retention of books of account, register and other documents; or (c) An order sanctioning prosecution under the Act; or (d) An order passed under section 74.	
CHAPTER– XXII : ADVANCE RULING						
94 (a)	advance ruling	“advance ruling” means a written decision provided by the Authority or, as the case may be, 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 99, as the case may be, in relation to the supply of goods and/or	113.(a)	advance ruling	advance ruling means a written decision provided by the Authority or, as the case may be, the Appellate Authority to an applicant on matters or on questions specified in sub-section (2) of section 116 or sub-section (1) of section 118, as the case may be, in relation to the supply of goods and/or services proposed to be	No Significant Change



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		services proposed to be undertaken or being undertaken by the applicant;			undertaken or being undertaken by the applicant;	
94(b)	Applicant	means any person registered or desirous of obtaining registration under the Act.	113(b)	Applicant	means any person registered or desirous of obtaining registration under the Act.	No Change
94 (c)	application”	“application” means an application made to the Authority under sub-section (1) of section 97;	113(c)	application”	application means an application made to the Authority under sub-section (1) of section 116;	No Significant Change
94 (d)	Authority	means the Authority for Advance Ruling, constituted under section 95;	113(d)	Authority	means the Authority for Advance Ruling, constituted under section 95;	No Change
94 (e)	Appellate Authority	"Appellate Authority" means the Appellate Authority for Advance Ruling constituted under section 96.	113(e)	Appellate Authority	"Appellate Authority" means the Appellate Authority for Advance Ruling constituted under section 115.	No Significant Change
95	Authority for Advance Ruling	(1) The Authority shall be located in each State. (2) The Authority shall comprise one member CGST and one member SGST to be appointed respectively by the Central Government and the State Government. (3) The qualifications, eligibility conditions, method and the process of	114	Authority for Advance Ruling	(1) The Authority shall be located in each State. (2) The Authority shall comprise one member CGST and one member SGST to be appointed respectively by the Central Government and the State Government. (3) The qualifications, eligibility conditions, method and the process of appointment of the members shall be as may	No Change



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		appointment of the members shall be as may be prescribed.			be prescribed.	
96	Appellate Authority for Advance Ruling	(1) The Appellate Authority shall be located in each State. (2) The Appellate Authority shall comprise the Chief Commissioner of CGST as designated by the Board and the Commissioner of SGST having jurisdiction over the applicant.	115	Appellate Authority for Advance Ruling	(1) The Appellate Authority shall be located in each State. (2) The Appellate Authority shall comprise the Chief Commissioner of CGST as designated by the Board and the Commissioner of SGST having jurisdiction over the applicant.	No Change
97	Application for advance ruling	(1) An applicant desirous of obtaining an advance ruling under this Chapter may make an application in such form and in such manner as may be prescribed, stating the question on which the advance ruling is sought. (2) The question on which the advance ruling is sought shall be in respect of, (a) classification of any goods and/or services under the Act; (b) applicability of a notification issued under provisions of the Act having a bearing on the rate of tax;	116	Application for advance ruling	(1) An applicant desirous of obtaining an advance ruling under this Chapter may make an application in such form and in such manner as may be prescribed, stating the question on which the advance ruling is sought. (2) The question on which the advance ruling is sought shall be in respect of, (a) classification of any goods and/or services under the Act; (b) applicability of a notification issued under provisions of the Act having a bearing on the rate of tax; (c) the principles to be adopted for the purposes of determination of value of the	No Change



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		(c) the principles to be adopted for the purposes of determination of value of the goods and/or services under the provisions of the Act; (d) admissibility of input tax credit of tax paid or deemed to have been paid; (e) determination of the liability to pay tax on any goods and/or services under the Act; (f) whether applicant is required to be registered under the Act; (g) whether any particular thing done by the applicant with respect to any goods and/or services amounts to or results in a supply of goods and/or services, within the meaning of that term. (3) The application shall be accompanied by a fee as may be prescribed.			goods and/or services under the provisions of the Act; (d) admissibility of input tax credit of tax paid or deemed to have been paid; (e) determination of the liability to pay tax on any goods and/or services under the Act; (f) whether applicant is required to be registered under the Act; (g) whether any particular thing done by the applicant with respect to any goods and/or services amounts to or results in a supply of goods and/or services, within the meaning of that term. (3) The application shall be accompanied by a fee as may be prescribed.	
98(1)	Procedure on receipt of application	(1) On receipt of an application, the Authority shall cause a copy thereof to be forwarded to the officers as may be	117 (1)	Procedure on receipt of application	(1) On receipt of an application, the Authority shall cause a copy thereof to be forwarded to the officers as may be prescribed and, if necessary, call	No Change



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		prescribed and, if necessary, call upon him to furnish the relevant records: Provided that where any records have been called for by the Authority in any case, such records shall, as soon as possible, be returned to the said prescribed officers.			upon him to furnish the relevant records: Provided that where any records have been called for by the Authority in any case, such records shall, as soon as possible, be returned to the said prescribed officers.	
98. (2)	Procedure on receipt of application	The Authority may, after examining the application and the records called for and after hearing the applicant or authorized representative of the applicant as well as the authorized representative of the prescribed officers, by order, either admit or reject the application:	117 (2)	Procedure on receipt of application	The Authority may, after examining the application and the records called for and after hearing the applicant or his authorized representative and the prescribed officer or his authorized representative, by order, either admit or reject the application:	No Significant Change
98(3)	Procedure on receipt of application	(3) A copy of every order made under sub-section (2) shall be sent to the applicant and to the prescribed officers.	117(3)	Procedure on receipt of application	(3) A copy of every order made under sub-section (2) shall be sent to the applicant and to the prescribed officers.	No Change
98. (4)	Procedure on receipt of application	Where an application is admitted under sub-section (2), the Authority shall, after examining such further material as may be placed before it by the applicant or	117. (4)	Procedure on receipt of application	Where an application is admitted under sub-section (2), the Authority shall, after examining such further material as may be placed before it by the applicant or obtained by the Authority and after providing an	No Significant Change



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		obtained by the Authority and after providing an opportunity of being heard to the applicant or the authorized representative of the applicant as well as to the authorized representative of the prescribed or the jurisdictional CGST/SGST officer, pronounce its advance ruling on the question specified in the application. Explanation. - For the purposes of this sub-section, “authorized representative” shall have the meaning assigned to it in section 86.			opportunity of being heard to the applicant or the authorized representative of the applicant as well as to the authorized representative of the prescribed or the jurisdictional CGST/SGST officer, pronounce its advance ruling on the question specified in the application. Explanation. - For the purposes of this sub-section,—authorized representative shall have the meaning assigned to it in section 105.	
98. (5) to (8)	Procedure on receipt of application	(5) Where the members of the Authority differ on any question on which the advance ruling is sought, they shall state the point or points on which they differ and make a reference to the Appellate Authority for hearing and decision on such question. (6) The Authority or, as the case may be, the Appellate Authority shall pronounce	117. (5) to 9	Procedure on receipt of application	(5) Where the members of the Authority differ on any question on which the advance ruling is sought, they shall state the point or points on which they differ and make a reference to the Appellate Authority for hearing and decision on such question. (6) The Authority or, as the case may be, the Appellate Authority shall pronounce its	No Significant Change



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>its advance ruling in writing within ninety days of the receipt of application or, as the case may be, reference made under sub-section (5). (7) Where the members of the Appellate Authority differ on any point or points referred to it under sub-section (5), it shall be deemed that no advance ruling can be issued in respect of the question covered by the reference application. (8) A copy of the advance ruling pronounced by the Authority or, as the case may be, the Appellate Authority duly signed by the Members and certified in the prescribed manner shall be sent to the applicant and the jurisdictional CGST / SGST officer and, as the case may be, to the Authority, as soon as may be, after such pronouncement.</p>			<p>advance ruling in writing within ninety days of the receipt of application or, as the case may be, reference made under sub-section (5). (7) Where the members of the Appellate Authority differ on any point or points referred to it under sub-section (5), it shall be deemed that no advance ruling can be issued in respect of the question covered by the reference application. (8) A copy of the advance ruling pronounced by the Authority or, as the case may be, the Appellate Authority duly signed by the Members and certified in the prescribed manner shall be sent to the applicant and the jurisdictional CGST / SGST officer and, as the case may be, to the Authority, as soon as may be, after such pronouncement.</p>	



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		New Clause	117. (9)	Procedure on receipt of application	Any ruling pronounced under this section shall have prospective effect only.	Advance ruling will have prospective effect only which will reduce litigations.
99. (1)	Appeal to the Appellate Authority	The prescribed or jurisdictional CGST/SGST officer or, as the case may be, an applicant aggrieved by any advance ruling pronounced under sub-section (4) of section 98, may appeal to the Appellate Authority.	118 (1)	Appeal to the Appellate Authority	The prescribed or jurisdictional CGST/SGST officer or, as the case may be, an applicant aggrieved by any advance ruling pronounced under sub-section (4) of section 117, may appeal to the Appellate Authority.	No Significant Change
99. (2)	Appeal to the Appellate Authority	Every appeal under this section shall be filed within a period of thirty days from the date on which the ruling sought to be appealed against is communicated to the prescribed or the jurisdictional CGST/SGST officer or, as the case may be, the applicant.	118. (2)	Appeal to the Appellate Authority	Every appeal under this section shall be filed within a period of thirty days from the date on which the ruling sought to be appealed against is communicated to the prescribed or the jurisdictional CGST/SGST officer or, as the case may be, the applicant: Provided that the Appellate Authority may, if it is satisfied that the appellant was prevented by sufficient cause from presenting the appeal within the aforesaid period of thirty days, allow it to be presented within a further period not exceeding thirty days.	Condonation of delay for filing the appeal before tribunal will be 30 days and further allowed to maximum 30 days. In other words tribunal will maximum 60 days.



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
99. (3)	Appeal to the Appellate Authority	(3) Every appeal under this section shall be in the prescribed form and shall be verified in the prescribed manner.	118(3)	Appeal to the Appellate Authority	(3) Every appeal under this section shall be in the prescribed form and shall be verified in the prescribed manner.	New Clause
100. (1)	Orders of the Appellate Authority	(1) The Appellate Authority may, after giving the parties to the appeal, an opportunity of being heard, pass such order as it thinks fit, confirming or modifying the ruling appealed against.	119(1)	Orders of the Appellate Authority	(1) The Appellate Authority may, after giving the parties to the appeal, an opportunity of being heard, pass such order as it thinks fit, confirming or modifying the ruling appealed against.	No Significant Change
100. (2 to 4)	Orders of the Appellate Authority	(2) The order referred to in sub-section (1) shall be passed within a period of ninety days from the date of filing appeal under section 99. (3) Where the members of the Appellate Authority differ on any point or points referred to in appeal, it shall be deemed that no advance ruling can be issued in respect of the question covered under the appeal. (4) A copy of the advance ruling pronounced by the Appellate Authority duly signed by the Members and certified in the prescribed manner shall be sent to the	119. (2 to 4)	Orders of the Appellate Authority	(2) The order referred to in sub-section (1) shall be passed within a period of ninety days from the date of filing appeal under section 118. (3) Where the members of the Appellate Authority differ on any point or points referred to in appeal, it shall be deemed that no advance ruling can be issued in respect of the question covered under the appeal (4) A copy of the advance ruling pronounced by the Appellate Authority duly signed by the Members and certified in the prescribed manner shall be sent to the applicant, the prescribed or the jurisdictional CGST / SGST officer and to the	No Significant Change



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		applicant, the prescribed or the jurisdictional CGST / SGST officer and to the Authority, as soon as may be, after such pronouncement.			Authority, as soon as may be, after such pronouncement.	
101	Rectification of advance ruling	The Authority or, as the case may be, the Appellate Authority may amend any order passed by it under section 98 or section 100, as the case may be, so as to rectify any mistake apparent from the record, if such mistake is noticed by the Authority or, as the case may be, the Appellate Authority on its own accord, or is brought to its notice by the prescribed or the jurisdictional CGST / SGST officer or the applicant within a period of six months from the date of the order: Provided that no rectification which has the effect of enhancing the tax liability or reducing the amount of admissible input tax credit shall be made unless the Authority or, as the case may be, the Appellate Authority has	120.	Rectification of advance ruling	The Authority or, as the case may be, the Appellate Authority may amend any order passed by it under section 117 or section 119, as the case may be, so as to rectify any mistake apparent from the record, if such mistake is noticed by the Authority or, as the case may be, the Appellate Authority on its own accord, or is brought to its notice by the prescribed or the jurisdictional CGST / SGST officer or the applicant within a period of six months from the date of the order: Provided that no rectification which has the effect of enhancing the tax liability or reducing the amount of admissible input tax credit shall be made unless the Authority or, as the case may be, the Appellate Authority has given notice to the applicant or, as the case may be, the appellant of its intention to do so and has	No Significant Change



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>given notice to the applicant or, as the case may be, the appellant of its intention to do so and has allowed him a reasonable opportunity of being heard.</p> <p>Explanation.— For the removal of doubts, it is hereby clarified that the Authority or, as the case may be, the Appellate Authority shall not, while rectifying any mistake apparent from record, amend substantive part of its order.</p>			<p>allowed him a reasonable opportunity of being heard.</p> <p>Explanation.— For the removal of doubts, it is hereby clarified that the Authority or, as the case may be, the Appellate Authority shall not, while rectifying any mistake apparent from record, amend substantive part of its order.</p>	
102	Applicability of advance ruling	<p>(1) The advance ruling pronounced by the Authority or, as the case may be, the Appellate Authority under this chapter shall be binding only -</p> <p>(a) on the applicant who had sought it in respect of any matter referred to in subsection (2) of section 97 of the application for advance ruling;</p> <p>(b) on the jurisdictional tax authorities in respect of the applicant.</p> <p>(2) The advance ruling</p>	121. (1)	Applicability of advance ruling	<p>(1) The advance ruling pronounced by the Authority or, as the case may be, the Appellate Authority under this chapter shall be binding only -</p> <p>(a) on the applicant who had sought it in respect of any matter referred to in subsection (2) of section 116 of the application for advance ruling;</p> <p>(b) on the jurisdictional tax authorities in respect of the applicant.</p> <p>(2) The advance ruling referred to in sub-section (1) shall be binding as aforesaid unless the law, facts or circumstances supporting the</p>	No Significant Change



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		referred to in sub-section (1) shall be binding as aforesaid unless the law, facts or circumstances supporting the original advance ruling have changed.			original advance ruling have changed.	
103	Advance ruling to be void in certain circumstances	(1) Where the Authority or, as the case may be, the Appellate Authority finds that advance ruling pronounced by it under sub-section (4) of section 98 or under sub-section (1) of section 100 has been obtained by the applicant or, as the case may be, the appellant by fraud or suppression of material facts or misrepresentation of facts, it may, by order, declare such ruling to be void <i>ab initio</i> and thereupon all the provisions of the Act shall apply (after excluding the period beginning with the date of such advance ruling and ending with the date of order under this sub-section) to the applicant as if such advance ruling had never been made: Provided that no order shall	122. (1)	Advance ruling to be void in certain circumstances	Where the Authority or, as the case may be, the Appellate Authority finds that advance ruling pronounced by it under sub-section (4) of section 117 or under sub-section (1) of section 119 has been obtained by the applicant or, as the case may be, the appellant by fraud or suppression of material facts or misrepresentation of facts, it may, by order, declare such ruling to be void <i>ab initio</i> and thereupon all the provisions of the Act shall apply (after excluding the period beginning with the date of such advance ruling and ending with the date of order under this sub-section) to the applicant as if such advance ruling had never been made: Provided that no order shall be passed under this sub-section unless an opportunity has been given to the applicant of being	No Significant Change



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>be passed under this sub-section unless an opportunity has been given to the applicant of being heard.</p> <p>(2) A copy of the order made under sub-section (1) shall be sent to the applicant and the prescribed officers.</p>			<p>heard.</p> <p><i>Explanation.</i>- The period beginning with the date of such advance ruling and ending with the date of order under this sub-section shall be excluded in computing the period specified in sub-sections (2) and (8) of section 66 or sub-sections (2) and (8) of section 67, as the case may be.</p> <p>(2) A copy of the order made under sub-section (1) shall be sent to the applicant and the prescribed officers.</p>	
104	Powers of the Authority and Appellate Authority	<p>(1) The Authority or, as the case may be, the Appellate Authority shall, for the purpose of exercising its powers regarding discovery and inspection, enforcing the attendance of any person and examining him on oath, issuing commissions and compelling production of books of account and other records, have all the powers of a civil court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (5 of 1908).</p> <p>(2) The Authority or, as the</p>	123	Powers of the Authority and Appellate Authority	<p>(1) The Authority or, as the case may be, the Appellate Authority shall, for the purpose of exercising its powers regarding discovery and inspection, enforcing the attendance of any person and examining him on oath, issuing commissions and compelling production of books of account and other records, have all the powers of a civil court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (5 of 1908).</p> <p>(2) The Authority or, as the case may be, the Appellate Authority shall be deemed to be a civil court for the purposes of</p>	No Significant Change



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		case may be, the Appellate Authority shall be deemed to be a civil court for the purposes of section 195, but not for the purposes of Chapter XXVI of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (2 of 1974), and every proceeding before the Authority shall be deemed to be a judicial proceeding within the meaning of sections 193 and 228, and for the purpose of section 196, of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860			section 195, but not for the purposes of Chapter XXVI of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (2 of 1974), and every proceeding before the Authority shall be deemed to be a judicial proceeding within the meaning of sections 193 and 228, and for the purpose of section 196, of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860	
105	Procedure of the Authority and the Appellate Authority	The Authority or, as the case may be, the Appellate Authority shall, subject to the provisions of this Chapter, have power to regulate its own procedure in all matters arising out of the exercise of its powers under the Act	124	Procedure of the Authority and the Appellate Authority	The Authority or, as the case may be, the Appellate Authority shall, subject to the provisions of this Chapter, have power to regulate its own procedure in all matters arising out of the exercise of its powers under the Act	No Change
CHAPTER– XXIII : PRESUMPTION AS TO DOCUMENTS						
106.	Presumption as to documents in certain cases	Where any document-(i) is produced by any person under the Act or any	125	Presumption as to documents in certain cases	Where any document-(i) is produced by any person under the Act or any other law,	No Change



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>other law, or (ii) has been seized from the custody or control of any person under the Act or any other law, or (iii) has been received from any place within or outside India in the course of any proceedings under the Act or any other law and such document is tendered by the prosecution in evidence against him or any other person who is tried jointly with him, the court shall- (a) unless the contrary is proved by such person, presume — (i) the truth of the contents of such document; (ii) that the signature and every other part of such document which purports to be in the handwriting of any particular person or which the Court may reasonably assume to have been signed by, or to be in the handwriting of, any particular person, is in that person's handwriting, and</p>			<p>or (ii) has been seized from the custody or control of any person under the Act or any other law, or (iii) has been received from any place outside India in the course of any proceedings under the Act or any other law and such document is tendered by the prosecution in evidence against him or any other person who is tried jointly with him, the court shall- (a) unless the contrary is proved by such person, presume — (i) the truth of the contents of such document; (ii) that the signature and every other part of such document which purports to be in the handwriting of any particular person or which the Court may reasonably assume to have been signed by, or to be in the handwriting of, any particular person, is in that person's handwriting, and in the case of a document executed or attested, that it was executed or attested by the</p>	



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		in the case of a document executed or attested, that it was executed or attested by the person by whom it purports to have been so executed or attested; (b) admit the document in evidence notwithstanding that it is not duly stamped, if such document is otherwise admissible in evidence.			person by whom it purports to have been so executed or attested; (b) admit the document in evidence notwithstanding that it is not duly stamped, if such document is otherwise admissible in evidence.	
107	Admissibility of micro films, facsimile copies of documents and computer printouts as documents and as evidence	(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, — a) a micro film of a document or the reproduction of the image or images embodied in such micro film (whether enlarged or not); or b) a facsimile copy of a document; or c) a statement contained in a document and included in a printed material produced by a computer (hereinafter referred to as a “computer printout”), if the conditions mentioned in sub-section (2) and the other provisions contained in this section are	126	Admissibility of micro films, facsimile copies of documents and computer printouts as documents and as evidence	(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, — a) a micro film of a document or the reproduction of the image or images embodied in such micro film (whether enlarged or not); or b) a facsimile copy of a document; or c) a statement contained in a document and included in a printed material produced by a computer (hereinafter referred to as a “computer printout”), if the conditions mentioned in sub-section (2) and the other provisions contained in this section are satisfied in relation to the statement and the computer in	No Change

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satisfied in relation to the statement and the computer in question; or
d) any information stored electronically in any device or media, including any hard copies made of such information shall be deemed to be also a document for the purposes of the Act and the rules made thereunder and shall be admissible in any proceedings there under, without further proof or production of the original, as evidence of any contents of the original or of any fact stated therein of which direct evidence would be admissible.
(2) The conditions referred to in sub-section (1) in respect of a computer printout shall be the following, namely:—
a) the computer printout containing the statement was produced by the computer during the period over which the computer was used regularly to store or process

question; or
d) any information stored electronically in any device or media, including any hard copies made of such information shall be deemed to be also a document for the purposes of the Act and the rules made thereunder and shall be admissible in any proceedings there under, without further proof or production of the original, as evidence of any contents of the original or of any fact stated therein of which direct evidence would be admissible.
(2) The conditions referred to in sub-section (1) in respect of a computer printout shall be the following, namely:—
a) the computer printout containing the statement was produced by the computer during the period over which the computer was used regularly to store or process information for the purposes of any activities regularly carried on over that period by the person having lawful control over the use of the computer;
b) during the said period, there was regularly supplied to the



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		<p>information for the purposes of any activities regularly carried on over that period by the person having lawful control over the use of the computer;</p> <p>b) during the said period, there was regularly supplied to the computer in the ordinary course of the said activities, information of the kind contained in the statement or of the kind from which the information so contained is derived;</p> <p>c) throughout the material part of the said period, the computer was operating properly or, if not, then any respect in which it was not operating properly or was out of operation during that part of that period was not such as to affect the production of the document or the accuracy of the contents; and</p> <p>d) the information contained in the statement</p>			<p>computer in the ordinary course of the said activities, information of the kind contained in the statement or of the kind from which the information so contained is derived;</p> <p>c) throughout the material part of the said period, the computer was operating properly or, if not, then any respect in which it was not operating properly or was out of operation during that part of that period was not such as to affect the production of the document or the accuracy of the contents; and</p> <p>d) the information contained in the statement reproduced or is derived from information supplied to the computer in the ordinary course of the said activities.</p> <p>(3) Where over any period, the function of storing or processing information for the purposes of any activities regularly carried on over that period as mentioned in clause (a) of sub-section (2) was regularly performed by computers, whether —</p> <p>a) by a combination of</p>	

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reproduced or is derived from information supplied to the computer in the ordinary course of the said activities. (3) Where over any period, the function of storing or processing information for the purposes of any activities regularly carried on over that period as mentioned in clause (a) of sub-section (2) was regularly performed by computers, whether — a) by a combination of computers operating over that period; or b) by different computers operating in succession over that period; or c) by different combinations of computers operating in succession over that period; or d) in any other manner involving the successive operation over that period, in whatever order, of one or more computers and one or more combinations of computers, all the computers used for

computers operating over that period; or b) by different computers operating in succession over that period; or c) by different combinations of computers operating in succession over that period; or d) in any other manner involving the successive operation over that period, in whatever order, of one or more computers and one or more combinations of computers, all the computers used for that purpose during that period shall be treated for the purposes of this section as constituting a single computer; and references in this section to a computer shall be construed accordingly. (4) In any proceedings under this Act and the rules made thereunder where it is desired to give a statement in evidence by virtue of this section, a certificate doing any of the following things, that is to say, — a) identifying the document containing the statement and describing the manner in which it was produced;



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		<p>that purpose during that period shall be treated for the purposes of this section as constituting a single computer; and references in this section to a computer shall be construed accordingly.</p> <p>(4) In any proceedings under this Act and the rules made thereunder where it is desired to give a statement in evidence by virtue of this section, a certificate doing any of the following things, that is to say, —</p> <p>a) identifying the document containing the statement and describing the manner in which it was produced;</p> <p>b) giving such particulars of any device involved in the production of that document as may be appropriate for the purpose of showing that the document was produced by a computer;</p> <p>c) dealing with any of the</p>			<p>b) giving such particulars of any device involved in the production of that document as may be appropriate for the purpose of showing that the document was produced by a computer;</p> <p>c) dealing with any of the matters to which the conditions mentioned in sub-section (2) relate, and purporting to be signed by a person occupying a responsible official position in relation to the operation of the relevant device or the management of the relevant activities (whichever is appropriate) shall be evidence of any matter stated in the certificate; and for the purposes of this sub-section it shall be sufficient for a matter to be stated to the best of the knowledge and belief of the person stating it.</p> <p>(5) For the purposes of this section, —</p> <p>a) information shall be taken to be supplied to a computer if it is supplied thereto in any appropriate form and whether it is so supplied directly or (with or without human intervention) by means of any</p>	



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		<p>matters to which the conditions mentioned in sub-section (2) relate, and purporting to be signed by a person occupying a responsible official position in relation to the operation of the relevant device or the management of the relevant activities (whichever is appropriate) shall be evidence of any matter stated in the certificate; and for the purposes of this sub-section it shall be sufficient for a matter to be stated to the best of the knowledge and belief of the person stating it.</p> <p>(5) For the purposes of this section, —</p> <p>a) information shall be taken to be supplied to a computer if it is supplied thereto in any appropriate form and whether it is so supplied directly or (with or without human intervention) by means of any appropriate equipment;</p>			<p>appropriate equipment;</p> <p>b) whether in the course of activities carried on by any official, information is supplied with a view to its being stored or processed for the purposes of those activities by a computer operated otherwise than in the course of those activities, that information, if duly supplied to that computer, shall be taken to be supplied to it in the course of those activities;</p> <p>c) a document shall be taken to have been produced by a computer whether it was produced by it directly or (with or without human intervention) by means of any appropriate equipment.</p> <p>Explanation. — For the purposes of this section, —</p> <p>a) “computer” means any device that receives, stores and processes data, applying stipulated processes to the information and supplying results of these processes; and includes the hard disc thereof or a mirror image of hard disc thereof; and</p> <p>b) any reference to information being derived from other</p>	



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		<p>b) whether in the course of activities carried on by any official, information is supplied with a view to its being stored or processed for the purposes of those activities by a computer operated otherwise than in the course of those activities, that information, if duly supplied to that computer, shall be taken to be supplied to it in the course of those activities;</p> <p>c) a document shall be taken to have been produced by a computer whether it was produced by it directly or (with or without human intervention) by means of any appropriate equipment.</p> <p>Explanation. — For the purposes of this section, —</p> <p>a) “computer” means any device that receives, stores and processes data, applying stipulated processes to the information and supplying</p>			<p>information shall be a reference to its being derived there from by calculation, comparison or any other process.</p>	



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		results of these processes; and includes the hard disc thereof or a mirror image of hard disc thereof; and b) any reference to information being derived from other information shall be a reference to its being derived there from by calculation, comparison or any other process.				
CHAPTER– XXIV : LIABILITY TO PAY IN CERTAIN CASES						
108	Liability in case of transfer of business	(1) Where a taxable person, liable to pay tax under this Act, transfers his business in whole or in part, by sale, gift, lease, leave and license, hire or in any other manner whatsoever, the taxable person and the person to whom the business is so transferred shall jointly and severally be liable wholly or, as the case may be, to the extent of such transfer, to pay the tax, interest or any penalty due	127	Liability in case of transfer of business	(1) Where a taxable person, liable to pay tax under this Act, transfers his business in whole or in part, by sale, gift, lease, leave and license, hire or in any other manner whatsoever, the taxable person and the person to whom the business is so transferred shall jointly and severally be liable wholly or, as the case may be, to the extent of such transfer, to pay the tax, interest or any penalty due from the taxable person up to the time of such transfer, whether	No Change



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		<p>from the taxable person up to the time of such transfer, whether such tax, interest or penalty has been determined before such transfer, but has remained unpaid or is determined thereafter.</p> <p>(2) Where the transferee or the lessee of a business referred to in subsection (1) carries on such business either in his own name or in some other name, he shall be liable to pay tax on the supply of goods and/or services effected by him with effect from the date of such transfer and shall, if he is an existing taxable person, apply within the prescribed time for amendment of his certificate of registration.</p>			<p>such tax, interest or penalty has been determined before such transfer, but has remained unpaid or is determined thereafter.</p> <p>(2) Where the transferee or the lessee of a business referred to in subsection (1) carries on such business either in his own name or in some other name, he shall be liable to pay tax on the supply of goods and/or services effected by him with effect from the date of such transfer and shall, if he is an existing taxable person, apply within the prescribed time for amendment of his certificate of registration.</p>	
108.	Liability in case of transfer of business	Where a taxable person, liable to pay tax under this Act, transfers his business in whole or in part, by sale, gift, lease, leave and license, hire or in any other manner whatsoever, the	128	Liability of agent and principal	Where an agent supplies or receives any taxable goods on behalf of his principal, such agent and his principal shall be jointly and severally liable to pay the tax payable on such goods under the Act.	Liability is casted on agent and principal jointly and severally.



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Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		taxable person and the person to whom the business is so transferred shall jointly and severally be liable wholly or, as the case may be, to the extent of such transfer, to pay the tax, interest or any penalty due from the taxable person up to the time of such transfer, whether such tax, interest or penalty has been determined before such transfer, but has remained unpaid or is determined thereafter.				
109	Liability in case of amalgamation /merger of companies	(1) When two or more companies are amalgamated or merged by the order of court or of Tribunal or of the Central Government and the order is to take effect from a date earlier to the date of the order and any two or more of such companies have supplied or received any goods and/or services to or from each other during the period commencing on the date from which the order takes effect till the	129	Liability in case of amalgamation /merger of companies	(1) When two or more companies are amalgamated or merged by the order of court or of Tribunal or of the Central Government and the order is to take effect from a date earlier to the date of the order and any two or more of such companies have supplied or received any goods and/or services to or from each other during the period commencing on the date from which the order takes effect till the date of the order, then such transactions of supply and receipt shall be included in the	No Change



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		<p>date of the order, then such transactions of supply and receipt shall be included in the turnover of supply or receipt of the respective companies and shall be liable to tax accordingly.</p> <p>(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in the said order, for all purposes of this Act, the said two or more companies shall be treated as distinct companies for the period up to the date of the said order and the registration certificates of the said companies shall be cancelled, where necessary, with effect from the date of the said order.</p> <p><i>Explanation - Words and expressions used in this section but not defined shall have the respective meanings assigned to them in the Companies Act, 2013 (18 of 2013).</i></p>			<p>turnover of supply or receipt of the respective companies and shall be liable to tax accordingly.</p> <p>(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in the said order, for all purposes of this Act, the said two or more companies shall be treated as distinct companies for the period up to the date of the said order and the registration certificates of the said companies shall be cancelled, where necessary, with effect from the date of the said order.</p> <p><i>Explanation - Words and expressions used in this section but not defined shall have the respective meanings assigned to them in the Companies Act, 2013 (18 of 2013).</i></p>	
110	Liability in case of company in liquidation	(1) When any company is being wound up whether under the orders of a court	130	Liability in case of company in liquidation	(1) When any company is being wound up whether under the orders of a court or	No Change



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Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>or Tribunal or otherwise, every person appointed as receiver of any assets of a company (hereinafter referred to as the "liquidator"), shall, within thirty days after his appointment, give intimation of his appointment to the Commissioner</p> <p>(2) The Commissioner shall, after making such inquiry or calling for such information as he may deem fit, notify the liquidator within three months from the date on which he receives intimation of the appointment of the liquidator, the amount which in the opinion of the Commissioner would be sufficient to provide for any tax, interest or penalty which is then, or is likely thereafter to become, payable by the company.</p> <p>(3) When any company is wound up and any tax, interest or penalty determined</p>			<p>Tribunal or otherwise, every person appointed as receiver of any assets of a company (hereinafter referred to as the "liquidator"), shall, within thirty days after his appointment, give intimation of his appointment to the Commissioner</p> <p>(2) The Commissioner shall, after making such inquiry or calling for such information as he may deem fit, notify the liquidator within three months from the date on which he receives intimation of the appointment of the liquidator, the amount which in the opinion of the Commissioner would be sufficient to provide for any tax, interest or penalty which is then, or is likely thereafter to become, payable by the company.</p> <p>(3) When any company is wound up and any tax, interest or penalty determined under this Act on the company for any period, whether before or in the course of or after its liquidation, cannot be recovered, then every person who was a director of such company at any time during the</p>	



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Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>under this Act on the company for any period, whether before or in the course of or after its liquidation, cannot be recovered, then every person who was a director of such company at any time during the period for which the tax was due, shall jointly and severally be liable for the payment of such tax, interest or penalty, unless he proves to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that such non-recovery is not attributed to any gross neglect, misfeasance or breach of duty on his part in relation to the affairs of the company.</p> <p>Explanation.- For the purposes of this section, the expressions “company” shall have the meaning respectively assigned to them under clause (20) and clause (68) of section 2 respectively of the Companies Act, 2013 (18 of</p>			<p>period for which the tax was due, shall jointly and severally be liable for the payment of such tax, interest or penalty, unless he proves to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that such non-recovery is not attributed to any gross neglect, misfeasance or breach of duty on his part in relation to the affairs of the company.</p> <p>Explanation.- For the purposes of this section, the expressions “company” shall have the meaning respectively assigned to them under clause (20) and clause (68) of section 2 respectively of the Companies Act, 2013 (18 of 2013).</p>	



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		2013).				
		New Clause	131. (1)	Liability of directors of private company	(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Companies Act, 2013 (18 of 2013), where any tax due from a private company in respect of any supply of goods or services for any period or from any other company in respect of any supply of any period during which such other company was a private company cannot be recovered, then, every person who was a director of the private company during such period shall be jointly and severally liable for the payment of such tax unless he proves that the non-recovery cannot be attributed to any gross neglect, misfeasance or breach of duty on his part in relation to the affairs of the company.	The provision of partnership act relating to unlimited liability has been extended to the directors of the private company and recovery will be made from erstwhile director also, however they is a conversion to public company such provision will not apply.
111	Liability of partners of firm to pay tax	Notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, where any firm is liable to pay any tax, interest or penalty under this Act, the firm and each	132	Liability of partners of firm to pay tax	Notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, where any firm is liable to pay any tax, interest or penalty under this Act, the firm and each of the partners of the firm shall	No Change



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		of the partners of the firm shall jointly and severally be liable for such payment: Provided that where any partner retires from the firm, he or the firm, shall intimate the date of retirement of the said partner to the Commissioner by a notice in that behalf in writing and such partner shall be liable to pay tax, interest or penalty due up to the date of his retirement whether determined or not, on that date: Provided further that if no such intimation is given within one month from the date of retirement, the liability of such partner under the first proviso shall continue until the date on which such intimation is received by the Commissioner.			jointly and severally be liable for such payment: Provided that where any partner retires from the firm, he or the firm, shall intimate the date of retirement of the said partner to the Commissioner by a notice in that behalf in writing and such partner shall be liable to pay tax, interest or penalty due up to the date of his retirement whether determined or not, on that date: Provided further that if no such intimation is given within one month from the date of retirement, the liability of such partner under the first proviso shall continue until the date on which such intimation is received by the Commissioner.	
112	Liability of guardians, trustees etc.	Where the business in respect of which any tax, is payable under this Act is carried on by	133	Liability of guardians, trustees etc.	Where the business in respect of which any tax, is payable under this Act is carried on by any guardian, trustee or agent	No Change



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Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		any guardian, trustee or agent of a minor or other incapacitated person on behalf of and for the benefit of such minor or other incapacitated person, the tax, interest or penalty shall be levied upon and recoverable from such guardian, trustee or agent, as the case may be, in like manner and to the same extent as it would be determined and recoverable from any such minor or other incapacitated person, as if he were a major or capacitated person and as if he were conducting the business himself, and all the provisions of this Act shall, so far as may be, apply accordingly.			of a minor or other incapacitated person on behalf of and for the benefit of such minor or other incapacitated person, the tax, interest or penalty shall be levied upon and recoverable from such guardian, trustee or agent, as the case may be, in like manner and to the same extent as it would be determined and recoverable from any such minor or other incapacitated person, as if he were a major or capacitated person and as if he were conducting the business himself, and all the provisions of this Act shall, so far as may be, apply accordingly.	
113	Liability of Court of Wards etc	Where the estate or any portion of the estate of a taxable person owning a business in respect of which any tax, interest or penalty is payable under this Act is under the control of the Court of	134	Liability of Court of Wards etc	Where the estate or any portion of the estate of a taxable person owning a business in respect of which any tax, interest or penalty is payable under this Act is under the control of the Court of Wards, the Administrator General, the Official Trustee or any	No Change



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		Wards, the Administrator General, the Official Trustee or any receiver or manager (including any person, whatever be his designation, who in fact manages the business) appointed by or under any order of a court, the tax, interest or penalty shall be levied upon and be recoverable from such Court of Wards, Administrator General, Official Trustee, receiver or manager, as the case may be, in like manner and to the same extent as it would be determined and be recoverable from the taxable person as if he were conducting the business himself, and all the provisions of this Act shall, so far as may be, apply accordingly.			receiver or manager (including any person, whatever be his designation, who in fact manages the business) appointed by or under any order of a court, the tax, interest or penalty shall be levied upon and be recoverable from such Court of Wards, Administrator General, Official Trustee, receiver or manager, as the case may be, in like manner and to the same extent as it would be determined and be recoverable from the taxable person as if he were conducting the business himself, and all the provisions of this Act shall, so far as may be, apply accordingly.	
114	Special provision regarding liability to pay tax in certain	(1) Where a person, liable to pay tax under this Act, dies, then- (a) if a business carried on by the person is continued	135	Special provision regarding liability to pay tax in certain cases	(1) Where a person, liable to pay tax under this Act, dies, then- (a) if a business carried on by the person is continued after his death by his legal	No Change



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	cases	after his death by his legal representative or any other person, such legal representative or other person, shall be liable to pay tax, interest or penalty due from such person under this Act, and (b) if the business carried on by the person is discontinued, whether before or after his death, his legal representative shall be liable to pay out of the estate of the deceased, to the extent to which the estate is capable of meeting the charge, the tax, penalty or interest due from such person under this Act,- whether such tax interest or penalty has been determined before his death but has remained unpaid or is determined after his death. (2) Where a taxable person, liable to pay tax under this Act, is a Hindu Undivided Family or an association of persons and the property of the Hindu Undivided Family			representative or any other person, such legal representative or other person, shall be liable to pay tax, interest or penalty due from such person under this Act, and (b) if the business carried on by the person is discontinued, whether before or after his death, his legal representative shall be liable to pay out of the estate of the deceased, to the extent to which the estate is capable of meeting the charge, the tax, penalty or interest due from such person under this Act,- whether such tax interest or penalty has been determined before his death but has remained unpaid or is determined after his death. (2) Where a taxable person, liable to pay tax under this Act, is a Hindu Undivided Family or an association of persons and the property of the Hindu Undivided Family or the association of persons, as the case may be, is partitioned amongst the various members or groups of members then each member or group of	



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		<p>or the association of persons, as the case may be, is partitioned amongst the various members or groups of members then each member or group of members shall jointly and severally be liable to pay the tax, interest or penalty due from the taxable person under this Act upto the time of the partition whether such tax, penalty or interest has been determined before partition but has remained unpaid or is determined after the partition.</p> <p>(3) Where a taxable person, liable to pay tax under this Act, is a firm, and the firm is dissolved, then every person who was a partner shall be jointly and severally liable to pay the tax, interest or penalty due from the firm under this Act, up to the time of dissolution whether such</p>			<p>members shall jointly and severally be liable to pay the tax, interest or penalty due from the taxable person under this Act upto the time of the partition whether such tax, penalty or interest has been determined before partition but has remained unpaid or is determined after the partition.</p> <p>(3) Where a taxable person, liable to pay tax under this Act, is a firm, and the firm is dissolved, then every person who was a partner shall be jointly and severally liable to pay the tax, interest or penalty due from the firm under this Act, up to the time of dissolution whether such tax, interest or penalty has been determined before the dissolution, but has remained unpaid or is determined after dissolution.</p> <p>(4) Where a taxable person liable to pay tax under this Act,-</p> <p>(a) is the guardian of a ward on whose behalf the business is carried on by the guardian, or</p> <p>(b) is a trustee who carries on</p>	

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tax, interest or penalty has been determined before the dissolution, but has remained unpaid or is determined after dissolution.
(4) Where a taxable person liable to pay tax under this Act,-
(a) is the guardian of a ward on whose behalf the business is carried on by the guardian, or
(b) is a trustee who carries on the business under a trust for a beneficiary.
then if the guardianship or trust is terminated, the ward or, as the case may be, the beneficiary shall be liable to pay the tax, interest or penalty due from the taxable person upto the time of the termination of the guardianship or trust, whether such tax, interest or penalty has been determined before the termination of guardianship or trust but has remained unpaid or is

the business under a trust for a beneficiary.
then if the guardianship or trust is terminated, the ward or, as the case may be, the beneficiary shall be liable to pay the tax, interest or penalty due from the taxable person upto the time of the termination of the guardianship or trust, whether such tax, interest or penalty has been determined before the termination of guardianship or trust but has remained unpaid or is determined thereafter.



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Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		determined thereafter.				
115. (1)	Liability in other cases	(1) Where a taxable person is a firm or an association of persons or a Hindu Undivided Family and such firm, association or family has discontinued business- (a) the tax payable under this Act by such firm, association or family up to the date of such discontinuance may be determined as if no such discontinuance had taken place; and (b) every person who was at the time of such discontinuance, a partner of such firm, or a member of such association or family, shall, notwithstanding such discontinuance, be liable jointly and severally for the payment of tax and interest determined and penalty imposed and payable by such firm, association or family, whether such tax and interest has been	136 (1)	Liability in other cases	(1) Where a taxable person is a firm or an association of persons or a Hindu Undivided Family and such firm, association or family has discontinued business- (a) the tax payable under this Act by such firm, association or family up to the date of such discontinuance may be determined as if no such discontinuance had taken place; and (b) every person who was at the time of such discontinuance, a partner of such firm, or a member of such association or family, shall, notwithstanding such discontinuance, be liable jointly and severally for the payment of tax and interest determined and penalty imposed and payable by such firm, association or family, whether such tax and interest has been determined or penalty imposed prior to or after such discontinuance and subject as aforesaid, the provisions of this Act shall, so far as may be, apply as if every such person or partner or	No Significant Change



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		determined or penalty imposed prior to or after such discontinuance and subject as aforesaid, the provisions of this Act shall, so far as may be, apply as if every such person or partner or member were himself a taxable person.			member were himself a taxable person.	
115. (2)	Liability in other cases	Where a change has occurred in the constitution of a firm or an association of persons, the partners of the firm or members of association, as it existed before and as it exists after the reconstitution, shall, without prejudice to the provisions of section 111, jointly and severally be liable to pay tax, interest and penalty due from such firm or association for any period before its reconstitution.	136 (2)	Liability in other cases	(2) Where a change has occurred in the constitution of a firm or an association of persons, the partners of the firm or members of association, as it existed before and as it exists after the reconstitution, shall, without prejudice to the provisions of section 132, jointly and severally be liable to pay tax, interest and penalty due from such firm or association for any period before its reconstitution.	No Significant Change
115 (3)	Liability in other cases	(3) The provisions of sub-section (1) shall, so far as may be, apply where the taxable person, being a firm or association of persons is dissolved or where the taxable person,	136	Liability in other cases	(3) The provisions of sub-section (1) shall, so far as may be, apply where the taxable person, being a firm or association of persons is dissolved or where the taxable person, being a Hindu Undivided Family, has effected partition	No Change



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		being a Hindu Undivided Family, has effected partition with respect to the business carried on by it and accordingly references in that sub-section to discontinuance shall be construed as reference to dissolution or, as the case may be, to partition Explanation.- For the purpose of this chapter, a limited liability partnership formed and registered under the provisions of the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2012 (743 of 2012) shall also be considered as a firm			with respect to the business carried on by it and accordingly references in that sub-section to discontinuance shall be construed as reference to dissolution or, as the case may be, to partition	
CHAPTER– XXV : MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS						
		New Clause	137	Special Procedure for certain processes	The Central/State Government may, on recommendation of the Council, by notification and subject to such conditions and safeguards as may be specified therein, in respect of certain classes of taxable persons to be notified in this behalf, specify special procedures with regard to registration, filing of return, payment of tax and	



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
					administration of such taxable persons by the CGST or SGST officers and the said taxable persons may opt to follow the procedures so prescribed.	
116	GST compliance rating	(1) Every taxable person shall be assigned a GST compliance rating score based on his record of compliance with the provisions of this Act. (2) The GST compliance rating score shall be determined on the basis of parameters to be prescribed in this behalf. (3) The GST compliance rating score shall be updated at periodic intervals and intimated to the taxable person and also placed in the public domain in the manner prescribed.	138	GST compliance rating	(1) Every taxable person shall be assigned a GST compliance rating score based on his record of compliance with the provisions of this Act. (2) The GST compliance rating score shall be determined on the basis of parameters to be prescribed in this behalf. (3) The GST compliance rating score shall be updated at periodic intervals and intimated to the taxable person and also placed in the public domain in the manner prescribed.	No Significant Change
117 1(a to m)	Obligation to furnish information return	(1) Any person, being— (a) a taxable person; or (b) a local authority or other public body or association; or (c) any authority of the State Government responsible for the	139	Obligation to furnish information return	(1) Any person, being— (a) a taxable person; or (b) a local authority or other public body or association; or (c) any authority of the State Government responsible for the collection of value added tax or sales tax or state excise	No Change



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>collection of value added tax or sales tax or state excise duty or an authority of the Central Government responsible for the collection of Excise duty or Customs duty; or</p> <p>(d) an income tax authority appointed under the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961); or</p> <p>(e) a banking company within the meaning of clause (a) of section 45A of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934); or</p> <p>(f) a State Electricity Board; or an electricity distribution or transmission licensee under the Electricity Act, 2003 (36 of 2003), or any other entity entrusted, as the case may be, with such functions by the Central Government or the State Government; or</p> <p>(g) the Registrar or Sub-Registrar appointed under section 6 of the Registration Act, 1908 (16 of 1908); or</p>			<p>duty or an authority of the Central Government responsible for the collection of Excise duty or Customs duty; or</p> <p>(d) an income tax authority appointed under the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961); or</p> <p>(e) a banking company within the meaning of clause (a) of section 45A of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934); or</p> <p>(f) a State Electricity Board; or an electricity distribution or transmission licensee under the Electricity Act, 2003 (36 of 2003), or any other entity entrusted, as the case may be, with such functions by the Central Government or the State Government; or</p> <p>(g) the Registrar or Sub-Registrar appointed under section 6 of the Registration Act, 1908 (16 of 1908); or</p> <p>(h) a Registrar within the meaning of the Companies Act, 2013 (18 of 2013); or</p> <p>(i) the registering authority empowered to register motor vehicles under Chapter IV of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 (59 of 1988); or</p>	



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		(h) a Registrar within the meaning of the Companies Act, 2013 (18 of 2013); or (i) the registering authority empowered to register motor vehicles under Chapter IV of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 (59 of 1988); or (j) the Collector referred to in clause (c) of section 3 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (30 of 2013); or (k) the recognised stock exchange referred to in clause (f) of section 2 of the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 (42 of 1956); or (l) a depository referred to in clause (e) of sub-section (1) of section 2 of the Depositories Act, 1996 (22 of 1996); or (m) an officer of the Reserve Bank of India, constituted under section 3 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of			(j) the Collector referred to in clause (c) of section 3 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (30 of 2013); or (k) the recognised stock exchange referred to in clause (f) of section 2 of the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 (42 of 1956); or (l) a depository referred to in clause (e) of sub-section (1) of section 2 of the Depositories Act, 1996 (22 of 1996); or (m) an officer of the Reserve Bank of India, constituted under section 3 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934); or	



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		1934); or				
117 (n)	Obligation to furnish information return	(n) Goods and Service Tax Network (o) New Clause	139.	Obligation to furnish information return	(n) Goods and Service Tax Network; or (o) a person to whom a Unique Identity Number has been granted under sub-section (8) of section 23 ;	No Significant Change
		New Clause	139	Obligation to furnish information return	any other person as may be specified, on the recommendation of the Council, by the Central or State Government.	No Significant Change
117	Obligation to furnish information return	who is responsible for maintaining record of registration or statement of accounts or any periodic return or document containing details of payment of tax and other details of transaction of goods or services or transactions related to a bank account or consumption of electricity or transaction of purchase, sale or exchange of goods or property or right or interest in a property, under any law for the time being in force, shall furnish an information return of the same in respect of such	139	Obligation to furnish information return	who is responsible for maintaining record of registration or statement of accounts or any periodic return or document containing details of payment of tax and other details of transaction of goods or services or transactions related to a bank account or consumption of electricity or transaction of purchase, sale or exchange of goods or property or right or interest in a property, under any law for the time being in force, shall furnish an information return of the same in respect of such periods, within such time, in such form (including electronic form) and manner, to	No Change



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		periods, within such time, in such form (including electronic form) and manner, to such authority or agency as may be prescribed.			such authority or agency as may be prescribed.	
117. (2 & 3)	Obligation to furnish information return	(2) Where the prescribed authority considers that the information submitted in the information return is defective, he may intimate the defect to the person who has furnished such information return and give him an opportunity of rectifying the defect within a period of thirty days from the date of such intimation or within such further period which, on an application made in this behalf, the prescribed authority may allow and if the defect is not rectified within the said period of thirty days or, as the case may be, the further period so allowed, then, notwithstanding anything contained in any other provision of this Act, such information return shall be treated as not	139	Obligation to furnish information return	(2) Where the prescribed authority considers that the information submitted in the information return is defective, he may intimate the defect to the person who has furnished such information return and give him an opportunity of rectifying the defect within a period of thirty days from the date of such intimation or within such further period which, on an application made in this behalf, the prescribed authority may allow and if the defect is not rectified within the said period of thirty days or, as the case may be, the further period so allowed, then, notwithstanding anything contained in any other provision of this Act, such information return shall be treated as not submitted and the provisions of this Act shall apply. (3) Where a person who is required to furnish information	No Change



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		submitted and the provisions of this Act shall apply. (3) Where a person who is required to furnish information return has not furnished the same within the time specified in sub-section (1) or sub-section (2), the prescribed authority may serve upon him a notice requiring furnishing of such information return within a period not exceeding ninety days from the date of service of the notice and such person shall furnish the information return.			return has not furnished the same within the time specified in sub-section (1) or sub-section (2), the prescribed authority may serve upon him a notice requiring furnishing of such information return within a period not exceeding ninety days from the date of service of the notice and such person shall furnish the information return.	
118	Penalty for failure to furnish information return	If a person who is required to furnish an information return under section 117 fails to do so within the period specified in the notice issued under sub-section (3) thereof, the prescribed authority may direct that such person shall pay, by way of penalty, a sum of one hundred rupees for each day of the period during which the failure to	140.	Penalty for failure to furnish information return	If a person who is required to furnish an information return under section 139 fails to do so within the period specified in the notice issued under sub-section (3) thereof, the prescribed authority may direct that such person shall pay, by way of penalty, a sum of one hundred rupees for each day of the period during which the failure to furnish such return continues.	No Significant Change



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		furnish such return continues.				

Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
119 (1)	Power to collect statistics	(1) The Board/Commissioner, if it considers that for the purposes of the better administration of the Act, it is necessary so to do, may by notification, direct that statistics be collected relating to any matter dealt with, by or in connection with the Act. (2) Upon such notification being issued, the Commissioner, or any person authorised by the Commissioner in this behalf may call upon all concerned persons to furnish such information or returns as may be specified therein relating to any matter in respect of which statistics is to be collected.	141 (1)	Power to collect statistics	1) The Commissioner, if it considers that for the purposes of the better administration of the Act, it is necessary so to do, may by notification, direct that statistics be collected relating to any matter dealt with, by or in connection with the Act. (2) Upon such notification being issued, the Commissioner, or any person authorised by the Commissioner in this behalf may call upon all concerned persons to furnish such information or returns as may be specified therein relating to any matter in respect of which statistics is to be collected. (3) The form in which the persons to whom or, the authorities to which, such information or returns should	No Significant Change



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		(3) The form in which the persons to whom or, the authorities to which, such information or returns should be furnished, the particulars which they should contain, and the intervals in which such information or returns should be furnished, shall be as may be prescribed.			be furnished, the particulars which they should contain, and the intervals in which such information or returns should be furnished, shall be as may be prescribed.	
120 (1)	Disclosure of information required under section 119	(1) No information of any individual return or part thereof, with respect to any matter given for the purposes of section 119 shall, without the previous consent in writing of the taxpayer or person or his authorised agent, be published in such manner as to enable any particulars to be identified as referring to a particular taxpayer and no such information shall be used for the purpose of any proceedings under the provisions of the Act.	142	Disclosure of information required under section 141	(1) No information of any individual return or part thereof, with respect to any matter given for the purposes of section 141 shall, without the previous consent in writing of the taxpayer or person or his authorised agent, be published in such manner as to enable any particulars to be identified as referring to a particular taxpayer and no such information shall be used for the purpose of any proceedings under the provisions of the Act. (2) Except for the purposes of prosecution under the Act, or any other Act, no person who is not engaged in the	No Significant Change



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>(2) Except for the purposes of prosecution under the Act, or any other Act, no person who is not engaged in the collection of statistics under the Act or of compilation or computerization thereof for the purposes of the Act, shall be permitted to see or have access to any information or any individual return referred to in that section.</p> <p>(3) If any person required to furnish any information or return under section 119,-</p> <p>(a) without reasonable cause fails to furnish such information or return as may by that section be required, or</p> <p>(b) willfully furnishes or causes to furnish any information or return which he knows to be false, he shall, on conviction, be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees</p>			<p>collection of statistics under the Act or of compilation or computerization thereof for the purposes of the Act, shall be permitted to see or have access to any information or any individual return referred to in that section.</p> <p>(3) If any person required to furnish any information or return under section 141,-</p> <p>(a) without reasonable cause fails to furnish such information or return as may by that section be required, or</p> <p>(b) willfully furnishes or causes to furnish any information or return which he knows to be false, he shall, on conviction, be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees and in case of a continuing offence to a further fine which may extend to one hundred rupees for each day after the first day during which the offence continues subject to a maximum limit of one thousand rupees.</p> <p>(4) If any person engaged in connection with the collection of statistics under section</p>	



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>and in case of a continuing offence to a further fine which may extend to one hundred rupees for each day after the first day during which the offence continues subject to a maximum limit of one thousand rupees.</p> <p>(4) If any person engaged in connection with the collection of statistics under section 119 or compilation or computerization thereof willfully discloses any information or the contents of any return given or made under that section, otherwise than in execution of his duties under that section or for the purposes of the prosecution of an offence under the Act or under any other Act, he shall, on conviction, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to one</p>			<p>141 or compilation or computerization thereof willfully discloses any information or the contents of any return given or made under that section, otherwise than in execution of his duties under that section or for the purposes of the prosecution of an offence under the Act or under any other Act, he shall, on conviction, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both: PROVIDED that, no prosecution shall be instituted under the subsection, except with the previous sanction of the Central Government or State Government.</p> <p>(5) Nothing in this section shall apply to the publication of any information relating to a class of dealers or class of transactions, if in the opinion of the competent authority, it is desirable in the public interest, to publish such information.</p>	



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		thousand rupees, or with both: Provided that, no prosecution shall be instituted under the subsection, except with the previous sanction of the Central Government or State Government. (5) Nothing in this section shall apply to the publication of any information relating to a class of dealers or class of transactions, if in the opinion of the competent authority, it is desirable in the public interest, to publish such information.				
			143	Taking assistance from an IT professional	If at any stage of scrutiny, enquiry, investigation or any other proceedings before him, any officer not below the rank of [Deputy/Assistant Commissioner] having regard to the nature and complexity of the case and the interest of revenue, is of the opinion that the information pertaining to a taxable person stored on a computer system does not reveal correct	New Clause



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
					details, he may take assistance of an Information Technology professional for extraction of information from such computer system.	
121	Test purchase of goods and/or services	The [Commissioner] of CGST/SGST or an officer authorized by him may cause purchase of any goods and/or services by any person authorized by him from the business premises of any taxable person, to check issue of tax invoices or bills of supply by such taxable person, and on return of goods so purchased by such officer, such taxable person or any person in charge of the business premises shall refund the amount paid towards the goods after cancelling any tax invoice or bill of supply issued.				Removed
122	Drawal of samples	The [Commissioner] of CGST/SGST or an officer authorized by him may take samples of goods from the possession of any taxable persons, where he considers it necessary, and	144	Drawal of samples	The [Commissioner] of CGST/SGST or an officer authorized by him may take samples of goods from the possession of any taxable persons, where he considers it necessary, and provide a receipt	No Significant Change



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		provide a receipt for any samples so taken.			for any samples so taken.	
123	Burden of Proof	If any person claims that he is not liable to pay tax under the Act in respect of any supply of goods and/or services, or that he is eligible for input tax credit under section 16, the burden of proving such claim or claims shall lie on him.	145	Burden of Proof	If any person claims that he is eligible for input tax credit, the burden of proving such claim or claims shall lie on him.	Onus of proof is on person availing input credit. But onus of proof will be on department in other cases.
124	Persons discharging functions under the Act shall be deemed to be public Servants	All persons discharging functions under the Act shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (45 of 1860).	146	Persons discharging functions under the Act shall be deemed to be public Servants	All persons discharging functions under the Act shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (45 of 1860).	No Significant Change
125	Indemnity	No legal proceedings shall lie against any goods and services tax officer, for anything which is done or intended to be done in good faith under the Act or the rules.	147.	Indemnity	No departmental proceedings shall lie against any goods and services tax officer for passing any adjudication order or appellate order done in good faith under the Act or the rules.	No Significant Change
126	Disclosure of information by a public servant	(1) All particulars contained in any statement made, return furnished or accounts or	148	Disclosure of information by a public servant	(1) All particulars contained in any statement made, return furnished or accounts or documents produced in	No Significant Change



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>documents produced in accordance with the Act, or in any record of evidence given in the course of any proceedings under the Act (other than proceeding before a Criminal Court), or in any record of any proceedings under the Act shall, save as provided in subsection (4), be treated as confidential;</p> <p>(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (1 of 1872), no Court shall save as aforesaid, be entitled to require any GST officer to produce before it or to give evidence before it in respect of particulars referred to in sub-section (1).</p> <p>(3) Save as provided in sub-section (4), if any GST officer discloses any of the particulars referred to in sub-section (1), he shall, on conviction, be punished with imprisonment which may</p>			<p>accordance with the Act, or in any record of evidence given in the course of any proceedings under the Act (other than proceeding before a Criminal Court), or in any record of any proceedings under the Act shall, save as provided in subsection (4), be treated as confidential;</p> <p>(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (1 of 1872), no Court shall save as aforesaid, be entitled to require any GST officer to produce before it or to give evidence before it in respect of particulars referred to in sub-section (1).</p> <p>(3) Save as provided in sub-section (4), if any GST officer discloses any of the particulars referred to in sub-section (1), he shall, on conviction, be punished with imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine or with both:</p> <p>Provided that, no prosecution shall be instituted under this section except with the previous sanction of the Central Government or the State Government, as the case may be.</p>	



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>extend to six months or with fine or with both: Provided that, no prosecution shall be instituted under this section except with the previous sanction of the Central Government or the State Government, as the case may be.</p> <p>(4) Nothing contained in this section shall apply to the disclosure of,-</p> <p>(a) any such particulars in respect of any such statement, return, accounts, documents, evidence, affidavit or deposition, for the purpose of any prosecution under the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860) or the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 (49 of 1988), or the Act, or any other law for the time being in force; or</p> <p>(b) any such particulars to the Central Government or the State Government or to any person acting in the</p>			<p>(4) Nothing contained in this section shall apply to the disclosure of,-</p> <p>(a) any such particulars in respect of any such statement, return, accounts, documents, evidence, affidavit or deposition, for the purpose of any prosecution under the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860) or the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 (49 of 1988), or the Act, or any other law for the time being in force; or</p> <p>(b) any such particulars to the Central Government or the State Government or to any person acting in the execution of this Act, for verification of such particulars or for the purpose of carrying out the object of the Act; or</p> <p>(c) any such particulars when such disclosure is occasioned by the lawful employment under the Act of any process for the service of any notice or the recovery of any demand; or</p> <p>(d) any such particulars to a Civil Court or Tribunal constituted under any Central law</p>	



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>execution of this Act, for verification of such particulars or for the purpose of carrying out the object of the Act; or</p> <p>(c) any such particulars when such disclosure is occasioned by the lawful employment under the Act of any process for the service of any notice or the recovery of any demand; or</p> <p>(d) any such particulars to a Civil Court or Tribunal constituted under any Central law</p> <p>in any suit or proceeding, to which the Government or any authority under the Act is a party, which relates to any matter arising out of any proceeding under the Act or under any other law for the time being in force authorising any such authority to exercise any powers thereunder; or</p> <p>(e) any such particulars to any officer appointed for the purpose of audit of tax</p>			<p>in any suit or proceeding, to which the Government or any authority under the Act is a party, which relates to any matter arising out of any proceeding under the Act or under any other law for the time being in force authorising any such authority to exercise any powers thereunder; or</p> <p>(e) any such particulars to any officer appointed for the purpose of audit of tax receipts or refunds of the tax imposed by the Act; or</p> <p>(f) any such particulars where such particulars are relevant the purposes of any inquiry into the conduct of any GST officer, to any person or persons appointed as an inquiry officer under any relevant law; or</p> <p>(g) such facts to an officer of the Central Government or any State Government as may be necessary for the purpose of enabling that Government to levy or realise any tax or duty imposed by it; or</p> <p>(h) any such particulars, when such disclosure is occasioned by</p>	



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		receipts or refunds of the tax imposed by the Act; or (f) any such particulars where such particulars are relevant the purposes of any inquiry into the conduct of any GST officer, to any person or persons appointed as an inquiry officer under any relevant law; or (g) such facts to an officer of the Central Government or any State Government as may be necessary for the purpose of enabling that Government to levy or realise any tax or duty imposed by it; or (h) any such particulars, when such disclosure is occasioned by the lawful exercise by a public servant or any other statutory authority, of his or its powers under any law for the time being in force; or (i) any such particulars relevant to any inquiry into a charge of misconduct in connection with any			the lawful exercise by a public servant or any other statutory authority, of his or its powers under any law for the time being in force; or (i) any such particulars relevant to any inquiry into a charge of misconduct in connection with any proceedings under the Act against a practising advocate, tax practitioner, a practising cost accountant, a practising chartered accountant, a practising company secretary to the authority empowered to take disciplinary action against the members practising the profession of a legal practitioner, cost accountant, chartered accountant or company secretary, as the case may be; or (j) any such particulars to any agency appointed for the purposes of data entry on any automated system or for the purpose of operating, upgrading or maintaining any automated system where such agency is contractually bound not to use or disclose such	



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>proceedings under the Act against a practising advocate, tax practitioner, a practising cost accountant, a practising chartered accountant, a practising company secretary to the authority empowered to take disciplinary action against the members practising the profession of a legal practitioner, cost accountant, chartered accountant or company secretary, as the case may be; or</p> <p>(j) any such particulars to any agency appointed for the purposes of data entry on any automated system or for the purpose of operating, upgrading or maintaining any automated system where such agency is contractually bound not to use or disclose such particulars except for the aforesaid purposes; or</p> <p>(k) any such particulars to an officer of the Central</p>			<p>particulars except for the aforesaid purposes; or</p> <p>(k) any such particulars to an officer of the Central Government or any State Government as may be necessary for the purposes of any other law in force in India; and</p> <p>(l) any information relating to any class of taxpayers or class of transactions for publication, if, in the opinion of the Competent authority, it is desirable in the public interest, to publish such information.</p>	



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		Government or any State Government as may be necessary for the purposes of any other law in force in India; and (l) any information relating to any class of taxpayers or class of transactions for publication, if, in the opinion of the Competent authority, it is desirable in the public interest, to publish such information.				
127	Publication of information respecting persons in certain cases	No publication under this section shall be made in relation to any penalty imposed under the Act until the time for presenting an appeal to the First Appellate Authority under section 79 has expired without an appeal having been presented or the appeal, if presented, has been disposed of.	149.	Publication of information respecting persons in certain cases	No publication under this section shall be made in relation to any penalty imposed under the Act until the time for presenting an appeal to the First Appellate Authority under section 98 has expired without an appeal having been presented or the appeal, if presented, has been disposed of.	No Significant Change
128	Assessment proceedings, etc. not to be invalid on certain grounds	(1) No assessment, re-assessment, adjudication, review, revision, appeal, rectification, notice, summons or other proceedings done,	150	Assessment proceedings, etc. not to be invalid on certain grounds	(1) No assessment, re-assessment, adjudication, review, revision, appeal, rectification, notice, summons or other proceedings done, accepted,	No Change



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Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>accepted, made, issued, initiated, or purported to have been done, accepted, made, issued, initiated in pursuance of any of the provisions of the Act shall be invalid or deemed to be invalid merely by reason of any mistake, defect or omission therein, if such assessment, re-assessment, adjudication, review, revision, appeal, rectification, notice, summons or other proceedings is/are in substance and effect in conformity with or according to the intents, purposes and requirements of the Act or any earlier law.</p> <p>(2) The service of any notice, order or communication shall not be called in question if the notice, order or communication, as the case may be, has already been acted upon by the person to whom it is issued or where such service has not been called</p>			<p>made, issued, initiated, or purported to have been done, accepted, made, issued, initiated in pursuance of any of the provisions of the Act shall be invalid or deemed to be invalid merely by reason of any mistake, defect or omission therein, if such assessment, re-assessment, adjudication, review, revision, appeal, rectification, notice, summons or other proceedings is/are in substance and effect in conformity with or according to the intents, purposes and requirements of the Act or any earlier law.</p> <p>(2) The service of any notice, order or communication shall not be called in question if the notice, order or communication, as the case may be, has already been acted upon by the person to whom it is issued or where such service has not been called in question at or in the earliest proceedings commenced, continued or finalised pursuant to such notice, order or communication.</p>	



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		in question at or in the earliest proceedings commenced, continued or finalised pursuant to such notice, order or communication.				
129	Rectification of mistakes or errors apparent from record	Without prejudice to the provisions of section 128, and notwithstanding anything contained in any other provisions of this Act, any authority, who has passed or issued any decision or order or summons or notice or certificate or any other document, may rectify any error or mistake which is apparent from record in such decision or order or summons or notice or certificate or any other document, either on its own motion or where such error or mistake is brought to its notice by any CGST / SGST officer or by the affected person within a period of three months from the date of issue of such decision or order or summons or notice or	151.	Rectification of mistakes or errors apparent from record	Without prejudice to the provisions of section 150, and notwithstanding anything contained in any other provisions of this Act, any authority, who has passed or issued any decision or order or summons or notice or certificate or any other document, may rectify any error or mistake which is apparent from record in such decision or order or summons or notice or certificate or any other document, either on its own motion or where such error or mistake is brought to its notice by any CGST / SGST officer or by the affected person within a period of three months from the date of issue of such decision or order or summons or notice or certificate or other document, as the case may be	No Significant Change



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Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		certificate or other document, as the case may be:				
130	Bar of jurisdiction of civil courts	Save as provided by section 87 and 88, no civil court shall have jurisdiction to deal with or decide any question arising from or relating to anything done or purported to be done under the Act;	152.	Bar of jurisdiction of civil courts	Save as provided by section 106 and 107, no civil court shall have jurisdiction to deal with or decide any question arising from or relating to anything done or purported to be done under the Act.	No Significant Change
131	Levy of fees	Wherever a copy of any order or document is to be provided to any person on an application made by him for that purpose, there shall be paid such fee as may be prescribed, which may include a fee for such application also.	153	Levy of fees	Wherever a copy of any order or document is to be provided to any person on an application made by him for that purpose, there shall be paid such fee as may be prescribed, which may include a fee for such application also.	No Change
132	Power of Central (or State) Government to make rules	(1) The Central Government (or the State Government) may, on the recommendation of the Council, make rules, including rules conferring the power to issue notifications with retrospective effect under those rules, to carry into effect the purposes of this	154.	Power of Central (or State) Government to make rules	(1) The Central Government (or the State Government) may, on the recommendation of the Council, make rules, including rules conferring the power to issue notifications with retrospective effect under those rules, to carry into effect the purposes of this Act. (2) In particular, and without	No Change



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>Act.</p> <p>(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may —</p> <p>(i) provide for the date for determination of rate of tax and the place of supply of goods or services or both;</p> <p>(ii) having regard to the normal practice in the supply of goods or services, define or specify the kinds of trade discount to be excluded from the value under section 15 including the circumstances in which and the conditions subject to which such discount is to be so excluded;</p> <p>(iii) provide for determining the value of taxable supplies in the situations mentioned under section 15;</p> <p>(iv) provide, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed, for the grant of input tax credit of tax paid on the input supplies of</p>			<p>prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may —</p> <p>(i) provide for the date for determination of rate of tax and the place of supply of goods or services or both;</p> <p>(ii) having regard to the normal practice in the supply of goods or services, define or specify the kinds of trade discount to be excluded from the value under section 15 including the circumstances in which and the conditions subject to which such discount is to be so excluded;</p> <p>(iii) provide for determining the value of taxable supplies in the situations mentioned under section 15;</p> <p>(iv) provide, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed, for the grant of input tax credit of tax paid on the input supplies of goods or services used in or in relation to the providing of the output taxable supplies of goods or services, and the manner of utilization of such credit;</p> <p>(v) provide for the lapsing of</p>	



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>goods or services used in or in relation to the providing of the output taxable supplies of goods or services, and the manner of utilization of such credit;</p> <p>(v) provide for the lapsing of input tax credit lying unutilized, in the circumstances as may be specified in the rules;</p> <p>(vi) provide for withdrawal of facilities or imposition of restrictions (including restrictions on utilisation of input tax credit) on taxable person or suspension or revocation of registration of taxable person, for evasion of tax or misuse of input tax credit;</p> <p>(vii) provide, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed, for the carrying forward of the unutilized balances of Cenvat credit of the duties of excise and the service tax, under the Cenvat Credit Rules 2004, (or of VAT credit under the state VAT credit rules) lying with the</p>			<p>input tax credit lying unutilized, in the circumstances as may be specified in the rules;</p> <p>(vi) provide for withdrawal of facilities or imposition of restrictions (including restrictions on utilisation of input tax credit) on taxable person or suspension or revocation of registration of taxable person, for evasion of tax or misuse of input tax credit;</p> <p>(vii) provide, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed, for the carrying forward of the unutilized balances of Cenvat credit of the duties of excise and the service tax, under the Cenvat Credit Rules 2004, (or of VAT credit under the state VAT credit rules) lying with the taxable persons on the date of their switching over to GST;</p> <p>(viii) specify the persons who shall get themselves registered under section 23 and the time, manner and form in which application for registration shall</p>	



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>taxable persons on the date of their switching over to GST;</p> <p>(viii) specify the persons who shall get themselves registered under section 23 and the time, manner and form in which application for registration shall be made;</p> <p>(ix) provide for the manner of verification of application and issue of registration under the Act and the fees, if any, to be charged therefor;</p> <p>(x) provide for the situations and manner of grant of deemed registration under the Act;</p> <p>(xi) provide for the manner of migration, amendment, surrender, revocation, suspension, cancellation of registration under the Act;</p> <p>(xii) provide for the assessment and collection of tax, the authorities by whom functions under the Act are to be discharged, the issue of notices requiring</p>			<p>be made;</p> <p>(ix) provide for the manner of verification of application and issue of registration under the Act and the fees, if any, to be charged therefor;</p> <p>(x) provide for the situations and manner of grant of deemed registration under the Act;</p> <p>(xi) provide for the manner of migration, amendment, surrender, revocation, suspension, cancellation of registration under the Act;</p> <p>(xii) provide for the assessment and collection of tax, the authorities by whom functions under the Act are to be discharged, the issue of notices requiring payment, the manner in which tax shall be payable, and the recovery of tax not paid;</p> <p>(xiii) impose on taxable persons or other persons as may be specified, the duty of furnishing information, maintaining records and filing returns, and may also prescribe the nature of such information and the form of</p>	



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		payment, the manner in which tax shall be payable, and the recovery of tax not paid; (xiii) impose on taxable persons or other persons as may be specified, the duty of furnishing information, maintaining records and filing returns, and may also prescribe the nature of such information and the form of such records and returns, the particulars to be contained therein, and the manner in which they shall be verified; (xiv) provide for the form, manner and frequency of the returns to be furnished and the late fee for delayed furnishing of return under relevant section; (xv) provide for charging or payment of interest under the various provisions of the Act; (xvi) provide for the detention or attachment of goods, plant, machinery or			such records and returns, the particulars to be contained therein, and the manner in which they shall be verified; (xiv) provide for the form, manner and frequency of the returns to be furnished and the late fee for delayed furnishing of return under relevant section; (xv) provide for charging or payment of interest under the various provisions of the Act; (xvi) provide for the detention or attachment of goods, plant, machinery or material and other movable or immovable properties for the purpose of exacting the tax on taxable supplies in respect of which breaches of the Act or rules made thereunder have been committed and the disposal of things so detained or attached or confiscated; (xvii) authorise and regulate the compounding of offences against, or liabilities incurred under the Act or the rules made thereunder; (xviii) provide for the amount to	



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		material and other movable or immovable properties for the purpose of exacting the tax on taxable supplies in respect of which breaches of the Act or rules made thereunder have been committed and the disposal of things so detained or attached or confiscated; (xvii) authorise and regulate the compounding of offences against, or liabilities incurred under the Act or the rules made thereunder; (xviii) provide for the amount to be paid for compounding and the manner of compounding of offences under section 97; (xix) provide for publication, subject to such conditions as may be specified, the names and other particulars of persons found guilty of contravention of any provision of the Act or			be paid for compounding and the manner of compounding of offences under section 97; (xix) provide for publication, subject to such conditions as may be specified, the names and other particulars of persons found guilty of contravention of any provision of the Act or of any rule made thereunder; (xx) provide for the manner of recovery of any amount due to the Central Government (or state government) under section 72; (xxi) authorise and regulate the inspection and audit of business premises and provide for the taking of samples, and for the making of tests, of any substance produced therein, and for the inspection or search of any place or conveyance used for the production, storage, sale, supply or transport of goods, and so far as such inspection or search is essential for the proper levy and collection of the tax imposed by the Act, of any other	



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>of any rule made thereunder;</p> <p>(xx) provide for the manner of recovery of any amount due to the Central Government (or state government) under section 72;</p> <p>(xxi) authorise and regulate the inspection and audit of business premises and provide for the taking of samples, and for the making of tests, of any substance produced therein, and for the inspection or search of any place or conveyance used for the production, storage, sale, supply or transport of goods, and so far as such inspection or search is essential for the proper levy and collection of the tax imposed by the Act, of any other taxable supply of goods or services;</p> <p>(xxii) specify the form and manner in which application for refund shall be made</p>			<p>taxable supply of goods or services;</p> <p>(xxii) specify the form and manner in which application for refund shall be made under section 48;</p> <p>(xxiii) provide for the manner in which amounts shall be credited to the Consumer Welfare Fund, their utilization, and the form in which the accounts and records relating to the Fund shall be maintained;</p> <p>(xxiv) specify the forms in which appeals, applications and memoranda of cross objections shall be filed and verified under Chapter XXI of the Act;</p> <p>(xxv) provide for the qualifications and the manner of appointment of the National President, the State President, and the Members of the Appellate Tribunal under section 100 of the Act, and other matters related or incidental thereto;</p> <p>(xxvi) regulate in such manner as the Central Government / State Government thinks fit, the movement of</p>	



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>under section 48; (xxiii) provide for the manner in which amounts shall be credited to the Consumer Welfare Fund, their utilization, and the form in which the accounts and records relating to the Fund shall be maintained; (xxiv) specify the forms in which appeals, applications and memoranda of cross objections shall be filed and verified under Chapter XXI of the Act; (xxv) provide for the qualifications and the manner of appointment of the National President, the State President, and the Members of the Appellate Tribunal under section 100 of the Act, and other matters related or incidental thereto; (xxvi) regulate in such manner as the Central Government / State Government thinks fit, the movement of supplies from any part</p>			<p>supplies from any part of India to any other part thereof; (xxvii) regulate the removal of taxable supplies of goods from the place where produced, stored or manufactured or subjected to any process of production or manufacture and their transport to or from the premises of a registered person, or a bonded warehouse, or to a market; (xxviii) provide for the appointment, licensing, management and supervision of bonded warehouses and the procedure to be followed for entry of goods into such warehouses and clearance of goods therefrom; (xxix) provide for the distinguishing of supply of goods which have been manufactured after registration, of materials which have been imported, and of supply of goods on which tax has been paid, or which are exempt from tax under this Act, or any other class of goods as may be specified in</p>	



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>of India to any other part thereof;</p> <p>(xxvii) regulate the removal of taxable supplies of goods from the place where produced, stored or manufactured or subjected to any process of production or manufacture and their transport to or from the premises of a registered person, or a bonded warehouse, or to a market;</p> <p>(xxviii) provide for the appointment, licensing, management and supervision of bonded warehouses and the procedure to be followed for entry of goods into such warehouses and clearance of goods therefrom;</p> <p>(xxix) provide for the distinguishing of supply of goods which have been manufactured after registration, of materials which have been imported, and of supply of goods on</p>			<p>such rules;</p> <p>(xxx) require that taxable supplies of specified goods shall not be made except in prescribed containers, bearing a banderol, stamp or label of such nature and affixed in such manner as may be prescribed;</p> <p>(xxxii) provide for the grant of a rebate of the tax paid on supply of goods or services which are exported out of India or shipped for consumption on a voyage to any port outside India including interest thereon;</p> <p>(xxxiii) provide for rebate of tax paid or payable on the taxable supply of services used as input services in the supply of goods or services exported out of India under section 48;</p> <p>(xxxiv) provide for the charging of fees for the examination of goods intended for export out of India and for rendering any other service by a GST Officer under this Act or the rules made thereunder;</p> <p>(xxxv) authorise the Board (or competent authority) or officers</p>	



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>which tax has been paid, or which are exempt from tax under this Act, or any other class of goods as may be specified in such rules;</p> <p>(xxx) require that taxable supplies of specified goods shall not be made except in prescribed containers, bearing a banderol, stamp or label of such nature and affixed in such manner as may be prescribed;</p> <p>(xxxii) provide for the grant of a rebate of the tax paid on supply of goods or services which are exported out of India or shipped for consumption on a voyage to any port outside India including interest thereon;</p> <p>(xxxiii) provide for rebate of tax paid or payable on the taxable supply of services used as input services in the supply of goods or services exported out of India under section 48;</p> <p>(xxxiiii) provide for the</p>			<p>of GST, as the case may be, appointed for the purposes of this Act to provide, by written instructions, for supplemental matters arising out of any rule made by the Central Government (or the State Government) under this section;</p> <p>(xxxv) provide for the manner of provisional attachment of property under section 77;</p> <p>(xxxvi) make provisions for determining export of taxable supply of services;</p> <p>(xxxvii) provide for grant of exemption to, or rebate of tax paid on, taxable supply of services which are exported out of India;</p> <p>(xxxviii) provide for manner of administering of payment of taxes under the compounding of tax;</p> <p>(xxxix) provide for dealing with situations where goods are returned;</p> <p>(xl) provide for specifying the details to be given in the invoices, the maintenance of accounts, the furnishing of audit reports, and</p>	



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>charging of fees for the examination of goods intended for export out of India and for rendering any other service by a GST Officer under this Act or the rules made thereunder;</p> <p>(xxxiv) authorise the Board (or competent authority) or officers of GST, as the case may be, appointed for the purposes of this Act to provide, by written instructions, for supplemental matters arising out of any rule made by the Central Government (or the State Government) under this section;</p> <p>(xxxv) provide for the manner of provisional attachment of property under section 77;</p> <p>(xxxvi) make provisions for determining export of taxable supply of services;</p> <p>(xxxvii) provide for grant of exemption to, or rebate of tax paid on, taxable supply of services which are exported out of India;</p>			<p>matters related thereto;</p> <p>(xli) provide for the qualifications and the manner of appointment of the Advance Ruling authority under section 114 of the Act, and other matters related to functioning of the authority;</p> <p>(xlii) provide for the qualifications of tax return preparers, tax practitioners and authorized representatives under various provisions of the Act, the manner of their selection or appointment or nomination, their codes of conduct, and other matters related or incidental thereto;</p> <p>(xliii) provide for matters relating to tax deducted at source and tax collected at source;</p> <p>(xliv) provide for matters covered by Chapter XXVII;</p> <p>(xlv) provide for the suspension of certain facilities admissible under this Act or the rules made thereunder in case of repeat violations of conditions and restrictions as may be</p>	



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>(xxxviii) provide for manner of administering of payment of taxes under the compounding of tax;</p> <p>(xxxix) provide for dealing with situations where goods are returned;</p> <p>(xl) provide for specifying the details to be given in the invoices, the maintenance of accounts, the furnishing of audit reports, and matters related thereto;</p> <p>(xli) provide for the qualifications and the manner of appointment of the Advance Ruling authority under section 114 of the Act, and other matters related to functioning of the authority;</p> <p>(xlii) provide for the qualifications of tax return preparers, tax practitioners and authorized representatives under various provisions of the Act, the manner of their selection or appointment or nomination, their codes of</p>			<p>prescribed;</p> <p>(xlvi) provide for manner of conduct of audit of registered taxable person under Chapter XVI; and</p> <p>(xlvii) any other matter related to administering or enforcing the provisions of the Act.</p> <p>(3) The power to make rules conferred by this section shall on the first occasion of the exercise thereof 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 Chapter come into force.</p> <p>(4) In making rules under this section, the Central Government (or State Government) may provide that any person committing a breach of any rule shall, where no other penalty is provided by the Act, be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten thousand rupees.</p>	



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>conduct, and other matters related or incidental thereto; (xlili) provide for matters relating to tax deducted at source and tax collected at source; (xliv) provide for matters covered by Chapter XXVII; (xlv) provide for the suspension of certain facilities admissible under this Act or the rules made thereunder in case of repeat violations of conditions and restrictions as may be prescribed; (xlvi) provide for manner of conduct of audit of registered taxable person under Chapter XVI; and (xlvii) any other matter related to administering or enforcing the provisions of the Act. (3) The power to make rules conferred by this section shall on the first occasion of the exercise thereof include the power to give</p>				



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		retrospective effect to the rules or any of them from a date not earlier than the date on which the provisions of this Chapter come into force. (4) In making rules under this section, the Central Government (or State Government) may provide that any person committing a breach of any rule shall, where no other penalty is provided by the Act, be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten thousand rupees.				
(132)(A)	General power to make Regulations	(1) The Board or the Commissioner SGST may make regulations consistent with this Act and rules, generally to carry out the purposes of this Act.	155.	General power to make Regulations	The Commissioner may make regulations consistent with this Act and rules, generally to carry out the purposes of this Act.	No Significant Change
133	Delegation of powers	The Competent Authority may, by notification in the Gazette direct that subject to such conditions, if any, as may be specified in the notification, any power exercisable by any authority or officer under	156	Delegation of powers	The Competent Authority may, by notification in the Gazette direct that subject to such conditions, if any, as may be specified in the notification, any power exercisable by any authority or officer under the Act may be exercisable also by	No Change



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Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		the Act may be exercisable also by another authority or officer as may be specified in such notification			another authority or officer as may be specified in such notification	
(134)	Instructions to GST Officers	<p>The Competent Authority may, if it considers it necessary or expedient so to do for the purpose of uniformity in the implementation of the Act, issue such orders, instructions or directions to the GST Officers as it may deem fit, and thereupon all GST officers and all other persons</p> <p>New Clause</p>	157.	Instructions to GST Officers	<p>The Board [the Competent Authority of the State Government as notified] may, if it considers it necessary or expedient so to do for the purpose of uniformity in the implementation of the Act, issue such orders, instructions or directions to the GST Officers as it may deem fit, and thereupon all GST officers and all other persons</p> <p>The Commissioner specified in sub-section (79), (83) of section 2, sub-section (3) of section 6, clause(b) of sub-section(4) of section 17 , clause (a) of subsection (7) of section 23 , sub-section (1) of section 32, sub-section (2) of section 33, sub-section (6) of section 34, section 88, sub-section (3) of section 101, sub-section (1) of section 141 , and sub-section (1) of 155 shall mean a Commissioner or Joint Secretary posted in the Board and such</p>	No Significant Change



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Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
					Commissioner or Joint Secretary shall exercise the powers specified in the said sections with the approval of the Board.	
(135)	Removal of difficulties	If any difficulty arises in giving effect to any provision of the Act, the Central Government / State Government may, by general or special order published in the Gazette, do anything not inconsistent with the provisions of the Act which appears to it to be necessary or expedient for the purpose of removing the difficulty:	158.	Removal of difficulties	If any difficulty arises in giving effect to any provision of the Act, the Central Government / State Government may, on the recommendation of the Council, by general or special order published in the Gazette, do anything which appears to be necessary or expedient for the purpose of removing the difficulty	No Significant Change
136	Service of notice in certain circumstances	b)by post or courier with acknowledgement due, to the person for whom it is intended or his authorised agent, if any at his last known place of business or residence or COby facsimile message, if such address is furnished, or d)by sending a communication to his e-mail address, or e) on dashboard of the	159.	Service of notice in certain circumstances	b) by registered post or speed post or courier with acknowledgement due, to the person for whom it is intended or his authorised agent, if any at his last known place of business or residence, or (d)by sending a communication to his e-mail address provided at the time of registration or as amended from time to time, or by making it available on the Common Portal, or	No Significant Change



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Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		taxpayer if available on the web-site, or f) by sending a message on his registered mobile number, or 136(3) When such decision, order, summons, notice or any communication is sent by registered post, it shall be deemed to have been received by the addressee at the expiry of the period normally taken by a registered letter in transit unless the contrary is proved.			When such decision, order, summons, notice or any communication is sent by registered post or speed post, it shall be deemed to have been received by the addressee at the expiry of the period normally taken by such post in transit unless the contrary is proved.	
137	Rounding off of tax etc.	The amount of tax, interest, penalty, fine or any other sum payable, and the amount of refund or any other sum due, under the provisions of the Act shall be rounded off to the nearest rupee and, for this purpose, where such amount contains a part of a rupee consisting of paise then, if such part is fifty paise or more, it shall be increased to one rupee and if such part is less than fifty paise it shall	160	Rounding off of tax etc.	The amount of tax, interest, penalty, fine or any other sum payable, and the amount of refund or any other sum due, under the provisions of the Act shall be rounded off to the nearest rupee and, for this purpose, where such amount contains a part of a rupee consisting of paise then, if such part is fifty paise or more, it shall be increased to one rupee and if such part is less than fifty paise it shall be ignored.	No Change



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		be ignored.				
138	Effect of amendments, etc., of rules, notifications or orders	Where any rule, notification or order made or issued under the Act or any notification or order issued under such rule, is amended, repealed, superseded or rescinded, then, unless a different intention appears, such amendment, repeal, supersession or rescinding shall not - (a) revive anything not in force or existing at the time at which the amendment, repeal, supersession or rescinding takes effect; or (b) affect the previous operation of any rule, notification or order so amended, repealed, superseded or rescinded or anything duly done or suffered thereunder; or (c) affect any right, privilege, obligation or liability acquired, accrued or incurred	161	Effect of amendments, etc., of rules, notifications or orders	Where any rule, notification or order made or issued under the Act or any notification or order issued under such rule, is amended, repealed, superseded or rescinded, then, unless a different intention appears, such amendment, repeal, supersession or rescinding shall not - (a) revive anything not in force or existing at the time at which the amendment, repeal, supersession or rescinding takes effect; or (b) affect the previous operation of any rule, notification or order so amended, repealed, superseded or rescinded or anything duly done or suffered thereunder; or (c) affect any right, privilege, obligation or liability acquired, accrued or incurred under any rule, notification or order so amended, repealed, superseded or rescinded; or (d) affect any penalty, forfeiture or punishment incurred in respect of any offence	No Change



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>under any rule, notification or order so amended, repealed, superseded or rescinded; or</p> <p>(d) affect any penalty, forfeiture or punishment incurred in respect of any offence committed under or in violation of any rule, notification or order so amended, repealed, superseded or rescinded; or</p> <p>(e) affect any investigation, legal proceeding or remedy in respect of any such right, privilege, obligation, liability, penalty, forfeiture or punishment as aforesaid, and any such investigation, legal proceeding or remedy may be instituted, continued or enforced and any such penalty, forfeiture or punishment may be imposed as if the rule, notification or order, as the case may be, had not been amended, repealed, superseded or</p>			<p>committed under or in violation of any rule, notification or order so amended, repealed, superseded or rescinded; or</p> <p>(e) affect any investigation, legal proceeding or remedy in respect of any such right, privilege, obligation, liability, penalty, forfeiture or punishment as aforesaid, and any such investigation, legal proceeding or remedy may be instituted, continued or enforced and any such penalty, forfeiture or punishment may be imposed as if the rule, notification or order, as the case may be, had not been amended, repealed, superseded or rescinded.</p>	



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		rescinded.				
139	Publication of rules and notifications and laying of rules before Parliament / State Legislature	(1) All rules made and notifications issued under the Act shall be published in the Official Gazette. (2) Every rule made under the Act, every notification issued under section ----, section ----, section ---- and section ---- (<i>depending on the final full draft</i>) and every order made under section ----, section ---- and section ---- (<i>depending on the final full draft</i>), other than an order relating to goods or services or both of strategic, secret, individual or personal nature, shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made or issued, before Parliament / State Legislature, while it is in session, for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session,	162	Publication of rules and notifications and laying of rules before Parliament / State Legislature	(1) All rules made and notifications issued under the Act shall be published in the Official Gazette. (2) Every rule made under the Act, every notification issued under section ----, section ----, section ---- and section ---- (<i>depending on the final full draft</i>) and every order made under section ----, section ----, section ---- and section ---- (<i>depending on the final full draft</i>), other than an order relating to goods or services or both of strategic, secret, individual or personal nature, shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made or issued, before Parliament / State Legislature, 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,	No Change



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, Parliament / State Legislature agree in making any modification in the rule or notification or order, or Parliament / State Legislature agree that the rule should not be made or notification or order should not be issued or made, the rule or notification or order 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 notification or order.</p>			<p>Parliament / State Legislature agree in making any modification in the rule or notification or order, or Parliament / State Legislature agree that the rule should not be made or notification or order should not be issued or made, the rule or notification or order 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 notification or order.</p>	
		New Clause	163.	Anti-profiteering Measure	1.The Central Government may by law constitute an Authority, or entrust an existing Authority	This is absolutely bad provision so as to curtail freedom of fixation of prices though it is intended that the cascading effect of taxes to



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
					<p>constituted under any law, to examine whether input tax credits availed by any registered taxable person or the reduction in the price on account of any reduction in the tax rate have actually resulted in a commensurate reduction in the price of the said goods and/or services supplied by him.</p> <p>2. The Authority referred to in sub-section (1) shall exercise such functions and have such powers, including those for imposition of penalty, as may be prescribed in cases where it finds that the price being charged has not been reduced as aforesaid</p>	be passed on to the consumer. Now they introduces a legal provision if the same is not passed on.
CHAPTER– XXVI :REPEAL AND SAVING						
140	Repeal and saving	not in force or existing at the time at which the restriction takes effect; or (b) Affect the previous operation of the unrestricted Acts or anything duly done or suffered thereunder; or (c) Affect any right, privilege, obligation, or liability acquired, accrued	164	Repeal and saving	not in force or existing at the time at which the restriction takes effect; or (b) Affect the previous operation of the unrestricted Acts or anything duly done or suffered thereunder; or (c) Affect any right, privilege, obligation, or liability acquired, accrued or incurred under the unrestricted Acts; or	No Change



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>or incurred under the unrestricted Acts; or</p> <p>(d) Affect any tax, surcharge, penalty, interest as are due or may become due or any forfeiture or punishment incurred or inflicted in respect of any offence or violation committed under the provisions of the unrestricted Acts; or</p> <p>(e) Affect any investigation, enquiry, assessment proceeding, any other legal proceeding or remedy in respect of any such tax, surcharge, penalty, interest, right, privilege, obligation, liability, forfeiture or punishment, as aforesaid, and any such investigation, enquiry, assessment proceeding, other legal proceeding or remedy may be instituted, continued or enforced, and any such tax, surcharge, penalty, interest,</p>			<p>(d) Affect any tax, surcharge, penalty, interest as are due or may become due or any forfeiture or punishment incurred or inflicted in respect of any offence or violation committed under the provisions of the unrestricted Acts; or</p> <p>(e) Affect any investigation, enquiry, assessment proceeding, any other legal proceeding or remedy in respect of any such tax, surcharge, penalty, interest, right, privilege, obligation, liability, forfeiture or punishment, as aforesaid, and any such investigation, enquiry, assessment proceeding, other legal proceeding or remedy may be instituted, continued or enforced, and any such tax, surcharge, penalty, interest, forfeiture or punishment may be levied or imposed as if these Acts had not been so restricted.</p> <p>(f) Affect any proceeding including that relating to an appeal, revision, review or reference, instituted before the appointed day under the earlier law and such</p>	



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>forfeiture or punishment may be levied or imposed as if these Acts had not been so restricted.</p> <p>(f) Affect any proceeding including that relating to an appeal, revision, review or reference, instituted before the appointed day under the earlier law and such proceeding shall be continued under the earlier law as if this Act had not come into force and the said law had not been repealed.</p> <p>(2) The following Acts are hereby repealed, to the extent mentioned hereunder, namely:- (<i>as per the taxes subsumed under GST</i>)</p> <p>(a) The Entry Tax Act,.....</p> <p>(b) The Entertainment Tax,</p> <p>(c) The Luxury Tax Act,</p> <p>(d) Duty of Excise on Medicinal and Toilet Preparation Act,</p>			<p>proceeding shall be continued under the earlier law as if this Act had not come into force and the said law had not been repealed.</p> <p>(2) The following Acts are hereby repealed, to the extent mentioned hereunder, namely:- (<i>as per the taxes subsumed under GST</i>)</p> <p>(a) The Entry Tax Act,.....</p> <p>(b) The Entertainment Tax,</p> <p>(c) The Luxury Tax Act,</p> <p>(d) Duty of Excise on Medicinal and Toilet Preparation Act,</p> <p>(e) Chapter V of the Finance Act, 1994.</p> <p>(3) The repeals referred to in sub-section (2) shall not—</p> <p>(a) Revive anything not in force or existing at the time at which the repeal takes effect; or</p> <p>(b) Affect the previous operation of the repealed Acts or anything duly done or suffered thereunder; or</p> <p>(c) Affect any right, privilege, obligation, or liability acquired, accrued or incurred</p>	



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>(e) Chapter V of the Finance Act, 1994.</p> <p>(3) The repeals referred to in sub-section (2) shall not—</p> <p>(a) Revive anything not in force or existing at the time at which the repeal takes effect; or</p> <p>(b) Affect the previous operation of the repealed Acts or anything duly done or suffered thereunder; or</p> <p>(c) Affect any right, privilege, obligation, or liability acquired, accrued or incurred under the repealed Acts; or</p> <p>(d) Affect any tax, surcharge, penalty, interest as are due or may become due or any forfeiture or punishment incurred or inflicted in respect of any offence or violation committed under the provisions of the repealed Acts; or</p> <p>(e) Affect any investigation, enquiry, assessment proceeding,</p>			<p>under the repealed Acts; or (d) Affect any tax, surcharge, penalty, interest as are due or may become due or any forfeiture or punishment incurred or inflicted in respect of any offence or violation committed under the provisions of the repealed Acts; or</p> <p>(e) Affect any investigation, enquiry, assessment proceeding, any other legal proceeding or remedy in respect of any such tax, surcharge, penalty, interest, right, privilege, obligation, liability, forfeiture or punishment, as aforesaid, and any such investigation, enquiry, assessment proceeding, other legal proceeding or remedy may be instituted, continued or enforced, and any such tax, surcharge, penalty, interest, forfeiture or punishment may be levied or imposed as if these Acts had not been enacted.</p>	



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		any other legal proceeding or remedy in respect of any such tax, surcharge, penalty, interest, right, privilege, obligation, liability, forfeiture or punishment, as aforesaid, and any such investigation, enquiry, assessment proceeding, other legal proceeding or remedy may be instituted, continued or enforced, and any such tax, surcharge, penalty, interest, forfeiture or punishment may be levied or imposed as if these Acts had not been enacted.				
CHAPTER XXVII TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS						
141	General provisions	Notwithstanding anything contained elsewhere in the Act and until specifically so or otherwise prescribed or notified or done in accordance with the provisions of the Act, (a) All persons appointed	165	General provisions	Notwithstanding anything contained elsewhere in the Act and until specifically so or otherwise prescribed or notified or done in accordance with the provisions of the Act, (a) All persons appointed by the respective Governments for discharging various	No Change



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>by the respective Governments for discharging various functions under the Central/State laws relating to taxes on goods or services (which are being subsumed in GST) and continuing in office on the appointed day, shall be deemed to have been appointed as GST officers/Competent Authorities under the respective provisions of the Act.</p> <p>(b) The Central Government (or the State Government) may issue orders or make rules consistent with the need for smooth transition to GST including the need to take care of matters not specifically covered hereinbefore so long as such matters are not in conflict with the purposes of the Act</p>			<p>functions under the Central/State laws relating to taxes on goods or services (which are being subsumed in GST) and continuing in office on the appointed day, shall be deemed to have been appointed as GST officers/Competent Authorities under the respective provisions of the Act.</p> <p>(b) The Central Government (or the State Government) may issue orders or make rules consistent with the need for smooth transition to GST including the need to take care of matters not specifically covered hereinbefore so long as such matters are not in conflict with the purposes of the Act</p>	
142	Migration of existing taxpayers to GST	1) On the appointed day, every person registered under any of the earlier laws shall be issued a	166.	Migration of existing taxpayers to GST	1) On the appointed day, every person registered under any of the earlier laws and having a valid PAN shall be issued a	<p>Valid PAN is mandatory for existing taxpayers to get registered in GST.</p> <p>Rest of the provisions are same except section</p>



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>certificate of registration on a provisional basis in such form and manner as may be prescribed.</p> <p>4)On furnishing of such information, the certificate of registration issued under subsection (1) shall, subject to the provisions of section 19, be granted on a final basis by the Central/State Government.</p> <p>6) 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 19.</p>			<p>certificate of registration on a provisional basis in such form and manner as may be prescribed.</p> <p>4)On furnishing of such information, the certificate of registration issued under subsection (1) shall, subject to the provisions of section 23 , be granted on a final basis by the Central/State Government</p> <p>6) The certificate of registration issued to a person under subsection (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 23 .</p>	<p>alignment.</p> <p>Taxpayers should amend the PAN for changes if any like change in address.</p>
143	Amount of CENVAT credit carried forward in a return to be allowed as input tax credit	1) A registered taxable person shall be entitled to take, in his electronic credit ledger, credit of the amount of cenvat credit carried forward in a return, furnished under the earlier law by him, in respect of the period ending with the	167.	Amount of CENVAT credit carried forward in a return to be allowed as input tax credit	A registered taxable person, other than a person opting to pay tax under section 9 , shall be entitled to take, in his electronic credit ledger, the amount of cenvat credit carried forward in the return relating to the period ending with the day immediately preceding the	<p>The taxpayer who would opt for composition scheme will not be allowed to carry forward existing input tax credit (ITC).</p> <p>ITC reported in last return for the period before GST appointment day will be allowed to be carried forward.</p>



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>day immediately preceding the appointed day in such manner as may be prescribed:</p> <p>Provided that the taxable person shall not be allowed to take credit unless the said amount was admissible as cenvat credit under the earlier law and is also admissible as input tax credit under this Act.</p> <p>2) The amount taken as credit under sub-section (1) shall be recovered as an arrear of tax under this Act from the taxable person if the said amount is found to be recoverable as a result of any proceeding instituted, whether before or after the appointed day, against such person under the earlier law.</p> <p>CGST Law</p> <p>1)A registered taxable</p>			<p>appointed day, furnished, by him under the earlier law in such manner as may be prescribed:</p> <p>Provided that the taxable person shall not be allowed to take credit unless the said amount is admissible as input tax credit under this Act.</p> <p>CGST Law</p> <p>1)A registered taxable person, other than a person opting to pay tax under section 9 , shall be entitled to take, in his electronic credit ledger, credit of the amount of Value Added Tax carried forward in the return relating to the period ending with the day immediately preceding the appointed day, furnished, by him under the earlier law, not later than ninety days after the said day, in such manner as may be prescribed:</p> <p>Provided that the taxable person shall not be allowed to take credit unless the said amount is admissible as input tax credit under this Act.</p> <p>Provided further that so much of the said credit as is attributable to any claim under section 3, sub-section (3) of</p>	<p>Existing ITC should be admissible as per CGST law</p> <p>IT is clarified that units located at exempted area shall be allowed to transfer the credit proportionate to the stock in hand.</p> <p>Provision relating to recovery of inadmissible credit has been deleted, recovery if any would done as per provisions CGST law</p> <p>The taxpayer who would opt for composition scheme will not be allowed to carry forward existing input tax credit (ITC).</p> <p>ITC reported in last return for the period before GST appointment day will be allowed to be carried forward.</p> <p>Existing ITC should be admissible as per SGST law</p>



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>person shall be entitled to take, in his electronic credit ledger, credit of the amount of Value Added Tax carried forward in a return, furnished under the earlier law by him, in respect of the period ending with the day immediately preceding the appointed day in such manner as may be prescribed:</p> <p>Provided that the taxable person shall not be allowed to take credit unless the said amount was admissible as credit of input tax under the earlier law and is so admissible under this Act.</p> <p>New Clause</p> <p>2) The amount taken as credit under sub-section (1) shall be recovered as</p>			<p>section 5, section 6 or section 6A of the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 (74 of 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:</p> <p>Provided also that an amount equivalent to the credit specified in the first proviso shall be refunded under the earlier law when the said claims are substantiated in the manner prescribed in rule 12 of the Central Sales Tax (Registration and Turnover) Rules, 1957.</p> <p>SGST Law</p>	<p>Provision relating to recovery of inadmissible credit has been deleted, recovery if any would be done as per provisions SGST law</p>



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>an arrear of tax under this Act from the taxable person if the said amount is found to be recoverable as a result of any proceeding instituted, whether before or after the appointed day, against such person under the earlier law.</p> <p>SGST Law</p>				
144	Unavailed cenvat credit on capital goods, not carried forward in a return, to be allowed in certain situations	<p>(1) A registered taxable person shall be entitled to take, in his electronic credit ledger, credit of the unavailed cenvat credit in respect of capital goods, not carried forward in a return, furnished under the earlier 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 taxable person shall not be allowed to take credit unless the said credit was admissible as cenvat credit under the earlier law and is also admissible as input tax</p>	168	Unavailed cenvat credit on capital goods, not carried forward in a return, to be allowed in certain situations	<p>(1) A registered taxable person shall be entitled to take, in his electronic credit ledger, credit of the unavailed cenvat credit in respect of capital goods, not carried forward in a return, furnished under the earlier 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 taxable person shall not be allowed to take credit unless the said credit was admissible as cenvat credit under the earlier law and is also admissible as input tax credit under this Act: Explanation 1.- For the purposes of this section, the expression “unavailed cenvat</p>	No Change



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>credit under this Act: Explanation 1.- For the purposes of this section, the expression “unavailed cenvat credit” means the amount that remains after subtracting the amount of cenvat credit already availed in respect of capital goods by the taxable person under the earlier law from the aggregate amount of cenvat credit to which the said person was entitled in respect of the said capital goods under the earlier law.</p> <p>Explanation 2.- Capital goods means the goods as defined under clause (a) of rule 2 of CENVAT Credit Rules, 2004. (2) The amount taken as credit under sub-section (1) shall be recovered as an arrear of tax under this Act from the taxable person if the said amount is found to be recoverable as a result of any proceeding instituted, whether before or after the appointed day,</p>			<p>credit” means the amount that remains after subtracting the amount of cenvat credit already availed in respect of capital goods by the taxable person under the earlier law from the aggregate amount of cenvat credit to which the said person was entitled in respect of the said capital goods under the earlier law.</p> <p>Explanation 2.- Capital goods means the goods as defined under clause (a) of rule 2 of CENVAT Credit Rules, 2004. (2) The amount taken as credit under sub-section (1) shall be recovered as an arrear of tax under this Act from the taxable person if the said amount is found to be recoverable as a result of any proceeding instituted, whether before or after the appointed day, against such person under the earlier law.</p> <p>(CGST Law) (1) A registered taxable person shall be entitled to take, in his electronic credit ledger, credit of the unavailed input tax credit in respect of capital goods, not carried forward in</p>	



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>against such person under the earlier law.</p> <p>(CGST Law)</p> <p>(1) A registered taxable person shall be entitled to take, in his electronic credit ledger, credit of the unavailed input tax credit in respect of capital goods, not carried forward in a return, furnished under the earlier law by him, for the period ending with the day immediately preceding the appointed day in such manner as may be prescribed :</p> <p>Provided that the taxable person shall not be allowed to take credit unless the said credit was admissible as input tax credit under the earlier law and is so admissible under this Act:</p> <p>Explanation.- For the purposes of this section, the expression “unavailed input tax credit” means the amount that remains after subtracting</p>			<p>a return, furnished under the earlier law by him, for the period ending with the day immediately preceding the appointed day in such manner as may be prescribed :</p> <p>Provided that the taxable person shall not be allowed to take credit unless the said credit was admissible as input tax credit under the earlier law and is so admissible under this Act:</p> <p>Explanation.- For the purposes of this section, the expression “unavailed input tax credit” means the amount that remains after subtracting the amount of input tax credit already availed in respect of capital goods by the taxable person under the earlier 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 earlier law.</p> <p>(2) The amount taken as credit under sub-section (1) shall be recovered as an arrear of tax under this Act from the taxable person if the said amount is found to be recoverable</p>	



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>the amount of input tax credit already availed in respect of capital goods by the taxable person under the earlier 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 earlier law.</p> <p>(2) The amount taken as credit under sub-section (1) shall be recovered as an arrear of tax under this Act from the taxable person if the said amount is found to be recoverable as a result of any proceeding instituted, whether before or after the appointed day, against such person under the earlier law.</p> <p>(SGST Law)</p>			<p>as a result of any proceeding instituted, whether before or after the appointed day, against such person under the earlier law.</p> <p>(SGST Law)</p>	
145	Credit of eligible duties and taxes in respect of inputs held in stock to be allowed in	<p>A registered taxable person, who was not liable to be registered under the earlier law or who was engaged in the manufacture of exempted goods under the earlier</p>	169(1)	Credit of eligible duties and taxes in respect of inputs held in stock to be allowed in certain situations	<p>A registered taxable person, who was not liable to be registered under the earlier law, or who was engaged in the manufacture of exempted goods or provision of exempted services, or who was providing</p>	No Significant Change



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
	certain situations	<p>law but which are liable to tax under this Act, shall be entitled to take, in his electronic credit ledger, credit of eligible duties and taxes 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</p> <p>ii)the said taxable person was eligible for cenvat credit on receipt of such inputs and/or goods under the earlier law but for his not being liable for registration or the goods remaining exempt under the said law;</p> <p>New Clause</p> <p>iii)the said taxable person is eligible for input tax credit under this Act;</p> <p>iv)the said taxable person is in possession of invoice and/or other prescribed documents evidencing payment of duty / tax under the earlier law in</p>			<p>works contract service and was availing of the benefit of notification No. 26/2012-Service Tax, dated 20.06.2012 or a first stage dealer or a second stage dealer or a registered importer, shall be entitled to take, in his electronic credit ledger, credit of eligible duties and taxes 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:</p> <p>ii)the said taxable person passes on the benefit of such credit by way of reduced prices to the recipient</p> <p>iii)the said taxable person is eligible for input tax credit on such inputs under this Act;</p> <p>iv) the said taxable person is in possession of invoice and/or other prescribed documents evidencing payment of duty under the earlier law in respect of such inputs.</p> <p>v)such invoices and /or other prescribed documents were issued not earlier than twelve</p>	



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>respect of inputs held in stock and inputs contained in semi-finished or finished goods held in stock on the appointed day; and</p> <p>v) such invoices and /or other prescribed documents were issued not earlier than twelve months immediately preceding the appointed day</p> <p>New Clause</p> <p>2) The amount of credit under sub-section (1) shall be calculated in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in such manner as may be prescribed.</p> <p>3)The amount taken as credit under sub-section (1) shall be recovered as an arrear of</p>			<p>months immediately preceding the appointed day;. And</p> <p>vi)the supplier of services is not eligible for any abatement under the Act: Provided that where a taxable person, other than a manufacturer or a supplier of services, is not in possession of an invoice or any other s documents evidencing payment of duty in respect of inputs, then such taxable person shall, subject to such conditions, limitations and safeguards as may be prescribed, be allowed to take credit at the rate and in the manner prescribed.</p> <p>2)The amount of credit under sub-section (1) shall be calculated in such manner as may be prescribed Explanation.— For the purpose of this section and section 170, section 171 and section 172 , the expression —eligible duties and taxes means</p> <p>A registered taxable person, who was not liable to be registered under the earlier law or who was engaged in the sale</p>	



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>tax under this Act from the taxable person if the said amount is found to be recoverable as a result of any proceeding instituted, whether before or after the appointed day, against such person under the earlier law.</p> <p>Explanation.— For the purpose of this section and section 146, the expression “eligible duties and taxes” means-</p> <p>A registered taxable person, who was not liable to be registered under the earlier law or who was engaged in the sale of exempted goods under the earlier law but which are liable to tax under this Act, shall be entitled to take, in his electronic credit ledger, credit of the Value Added Tax in respect of inputs held in stock and inputs contained in semifinished or finished goods held in stock on the appointed day subject to</p>			<p>of exempted goods under the earlier law but which are liable to tax under this Act, shall be entitled to take, in his electronic credit ledger, credit of the Value Added Tax [and entry 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:</p> <p>(ii)the said taxable person passes on the benefit of such credit by way of reduced prices to the recipient;</p> <p>(iv)the said inputs were not [specified in Schedule--- of the earlier law or in the rules made thereunder or in any notification issued under the earlier law] as inputs on which credit was not admissible under the earlier law;</p> <p>(iv)the said taxable person is in possession of invoice and/or other prescribed documents evidencing payment of tax under the earlier law in respect of such inputs and</p>	



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>the following conditions:</p> <p>New Clause</p> <p>ii)the said taxable person was eligible for input tax credit on purchase of such inputs and/or goods under the earlier law but for his not being liable for registration or the goods remaining exempt under the said law;</p> <p>New Clause</p> <p>iv)the said taxable person is in possession of invoice and/or other prescribed documents evidencing payment of tax under the earlier law in respect of inputs held in stock and inputs contained in semi-finished or finished goods held in stock on the</p>			<p>(vi) Such invoice and /or other prescribed documents were issued not earlier than twelve months immediately preceding the appointed day.</p> <p>2)The amount of credit under sub-section (1) shall be calculated in such manner as may be prescribed (SGST Law)</p>	



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>appointed day; and</p> <p>2)The amount of credit under sub-section (1) shall be calculated in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in such manner as may be prescribed</p> <p>3)The amount taken as credit under sub-section (1) shall be recovered as an arrear of tax under this Act from the taxable person if the said amount is found to be recoverable as a result of any proceeding instituted, whether before or after the appointed day,against such person under the earlier law.</p> <p>(SGST Law)</p>				
		New Clause	170.	Credit of eligible duties and taxes in respect of inputs held in stock to be allowed in certain	1)A registered taxable person, who was engaged in the manufacture of non-exempted as well as exempted goods under the Central Excise Act, 1944 (1 of 1944) or provision of	New Clause



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
				situations	<p>non-exempted as well as exempted services under Chapter V of Finance Act, 1994 (32 of 1994), shall be entitled to take, in his electronic credit ledger,</p> <p>(a)the amount of Cenvat credit carried forward in a return furnished under the earlier law by him in terms of section 167 ; and</p> <p>(b)the amount of Cenvat credit of eligible duties 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 exempted goods or services, in terms of section 169 .</p> <p>(CGST Law)</p>	
		New Clause	171.	Credit of eligible duties and taxes in respect of inputs or input services during transit	<p>(1) A registered taxable person shall be entitled to take, in his electronic credit ledger, credit of eligible duties and taxes in respect of inputs or input services received on or after the appointed day but the duty or tax in respect of which has been paid before the appointed day, subject to the condition that the invoice or any other duty/tax paying document of the</p>	New Clause



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
					<p>same was recorded in the books of accounts of such person within a period of thirty days from the appointed day:</p> <p>Provided that the aforesaid period of thirty days may, on sufficient cause being shown, be extended by the competent authority for a further period not exceeding thirty days</p> <p>(2) The said taxable person shall furnish a statement, in such manner as may be prescribed, in respect of credit that has been taken under sub-section (1)</p> <p>(CGST Law)</p>	
		New Clause	171.	Credit of eligible duties and taxes in respect of inputs or input services during transit	<p>A registered taxable person shall be entitled to take, in his electronic credit ledger, credit of Value Added Tax [and entry tax] in respect of inputs received on or after the appointed day but the tax in respect of which has been paid before the appointed day, subject to the condition that the invoice or any other tax paying document of the same was either received or recorded in the books of accounts of such person</p>	New Clause



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
					<p>within a period of thirty days from the appointed day:</p> <p>Provided that the aforesaid period of thirty days may, on sufficient cause being shown, be extended by the competent authority for a further period not exceeding thirty days</p> <p>(1) The said taxable person shall furnish a statement, in such manner as may be prescribed, in respect of credit that has been taken under sub-section (1)</p> <p>(SGST Law)</p>	
146	Credit of eligible duties and taxes on inputs held in stock to be allowed to a taxable person switching over from composition scheme	1)A registered taxable person, who was either paying tax at a fixed rate or paying a fixed amount in lieu of the tax payable under the earlier law (hereinafter referred to in this section as a “composition taxpayer”), shall be entitled to take, in his electronic credit ledger, credit of eligible duties and taxes in respect of inputs held in stock and inputs contained in semi-finished or finished goods held in	172.	Credit of eligible duties and taxes on inputs held in stock to be allowed to a taxable person switching over from composition scheme	1)A registered taxable person, who was either paying tax at a fixed rate or paying a fixed amount in lieu of the tax payable under the earlier law (hereinafter referred to in this section as a —composition taxpayer), shall be entitled to take, in his electronic credit ledger, credit of eligible duties in respect of inputs held in stock and inputs contained in semi-finished or finished goods held in stock on the appointed date subject to the following conditions:	No Significant Change



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>stock on the appointed date subject to the following conditions:</p> <p>ii)the said person is not paying tax under section 8;</p> <p>iii)the said taxable person was eligible for cenvat credit on receipt of such inputs and/or goods under the earlier law but for his being a composition taxpayer under the said law;</p> <p>iv)the said taxable person is eligible for input tax credit under this Act;</p> <p>v)the said taxable person is in possession of invoice and/or other prescribed documents evidencing payment of duty / tax under the earlier law in respect of inputs held in stock and inputs contained in semi- finished or finished goods held in stock on the appointed day; and</p> <p>2)The amount of credit under sub-section (1) shall</p>			<p>ii)the said person is not paying tax under section 9 ;</p> <p>iv)the said taxable person is eligible for input tax credit on such inputs under this Act;</p> <p>v)the said taxable person is in possession of invoice and/or other prescribed documents evidencing payment of duty under the earlier law in respect of inputs; and</p> <p>2)The amount of credit under sub-section (1) shall be calculated in such manner as may be prescribed.</p> <p>(CGST Law)</p> <p>ii)the said person is not paying tax under section 9 ;</p> <p>(iii) the said taxable person is eligible for input tax credit on such inputs under this Act;</p> <p>(iv) the said inputs were not [specified in Schedule--- of the earlier law or in the rules made</p>	



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>be calculated in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in such manner as may be prescribed.</p> <p>3)The amount taken as credit under sub-section (1) shall be recovered as an arrear of tax under this Act from the taxable person if the said amount is found to be recoverable as a result of any proceeding instituted, whether before or after the appointed day,against such person under the earlier law.</p> <p>(CGST Law)</p> <p>ii)the said person is not paying tax under section 8;</p> <p>iii)the said taxable person was eligible to claim input tax credit on purchase of such inputs and/or goods under the earlier law but for his being a composition taxpayer under the said law;</p> <p>iv) the said taxable person is eligible for input tax</p>			<p>thereunder or in any notification issued under the earlier law] as inputs on which credit was not admissible under the earlier law;</p> <p>(2) The amount of credit under sub-section (1) shall be calculated in such manner as may be prescribed.</p>	



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		credit under this Act; New Clause 2) The amount of credit under sub-section (1) shall be calculated in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in such manner as may be prescribed. 3) The amount taken as credit under sub-section (1) shall be recovered as an arrear of tax under this Act from the taxable person if the said amount is found to be recoverable as a result of any proceeding instituted, whether before or after the appointed day, against such person under the earlier law. (SGST Law)				
147.	Amount payable in the event of a taxable person switching over to composition scheme	Where a taxable person who has carried forward the amount of eligible credit in a return, furnished under the earlier law, in respect of the period ending with the day immediately preceding the	Deleted			Deleted



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>appointed day, switches over to the composition scheme under section 8, he shall pay an amount, by way of debit in the electronic credit ledger or electronic cash ledger, equivalent to the credit of input tax in respect of inputs held in stock and inputs contained in semi-finished or finished goods held in stock on the day immediately preceding the date of such switch over: Provided that after payment of such amount, the balance of input tax credit, if any lying in his electronic credit ledger shall lapse. (CGST Law)</p> <p>1)Where a taxable person who has carried forward the amount of eligible credit on account of Value Added Tax in a return, furnished under the earlier law, in respect of the period ending with the day immediately preceding the appointed day, switches</p>				



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>over to the composition scheme under section 8, he shall pay an amount, by way of debit in the electronic credit ledger or electronic cash ledger, equivalent to the credit of input tax in respect of inputs held in stock and inputs contained in semi-finished or finished goods held in stock on the day immediately preceding the date of such switch over:</p> <p>Provided that after payment of such amount, the balance of input tax credit, if any lying in his electronic credit ledger shall lapse. (SGST Law)</p>				
148	Exempted goods returned to the place of business on or after the appointed day	Provided that tax shall be payable by the person returning the goods if the said goods are liable to tax under this Act and are returned after a period of six months from the appointed day.	173.	Exempted goods returned to the place of business on or after the appointed day	Provided that tax shall be payable by the person returning the goods if the said goods are liable to tax under this Act and are returned after a period of six months from the appointed day Provided further that no tax shall be payable if the goods are returned by a person who is not registered under the Act	No Significant Change



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
149	Duty paid goods returned to the place of business on or after the appointed day	<p>Where any goods on which duty had been paid under the earlier law at the time of removal 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, no tax shall be payable thereon if such goods are returned 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:</p> <p>Provided that tax shall be payable by the taxable person returning the goods if the said goods are liable to tax under this Act and are returned after a period of six months from the appointed day.</p>	174.	Duty paid goods returned to the place of business on or after the appointed day	<p>Where any goods on which duty had been paid under the earlier law at the time of removal 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 taxable person shall be eligible for refund of the duty paid under the earlier law where if such goods are returned by a person, other than a registered taxable 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:</p> <p>Provided that if the said goods are returned by a registered taxable person the return of the goods shall be deemed to be a supply.</p> <p>1) Where any goods on which tax had been paid under the earlier law at the time of sale thereof, not being earlier than six months prior to the appointed day, are returned to the supplier thereof on or after the appointed day, the taxable person shall be eligible for refund of the duty paid under</p>	No Significant Change



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>2)Every taxable person who receives such goods within a period of six months shall be entitled to take credit of the duty paid earlier at the time of removal. (CGST Law)</p> <p>1)Where any goods on which tax had been paid under the earlier law at the time of sale thereof, not being earlier than six months prior to the appointed day, are returned to the supplier thereof on or after the appointed day, no tax shall be payable thereon if such goods are returned to the said supplier within a period of six months from the appointed day and such goods are identifiable to the satisfaction of the proper officer:</p>			<p>the earlier law where such goods are returned by a person, other than a registered taxable person, to the said supplier 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 taxable person the return of the goods shall be deemed to be a supply. (SGST Law)</p>	



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>Provided that tax shall be payable by the person returning the goods if the said goods are liable to tax under this Act and are returned after a period of six months from the appointed day.</p> <p>2) Every taxable person who receives such goods within a period of six months shall be entitled to take credit of the tax paid earlier at the time of sale. (SGST Law)</p>				
150	Inputs removed for job work and returned on or after the appointed day	1) Where any inputs received in a factory had been removed as such or removed after being partially processed to a job worker for further processing, testing, repair, reconditioning or any other purpose in accordance with the provisions of earlier law prior to the appointed day and such inputs, after completion of the job work, are returned to the said factory on or after the appointed day, no tax shall	175.	Inputs removed for job work and returned on or after the appointed day	Where any inputs received in a factory had been removed as such or removed after being partially processed to a job worker for further processing, testing, repair, reconditioning or any other purpose in accordance with the provisions of earlier law prior to the appointed day and such inputs, are returned to the said factory 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 factory within six months from the	No Significant Change



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>be payable if such inputs are returned to the said factory within six months from the appointed day:</p> <p>Provided further that tax shall be payable by the job worker if such inputs are liable to tax under this Act, and are returned after a period of six months or the extended period, as the case may be, from the appointed day:</p> <p>Provided also that tax shall be payable by the manufacturer if such inputs are liable to tax under this Act, and are not returned within a period of six months or the extended period , as the case may be, from the appointed day.</p> <p>(CGST Law)</p> <p>1) Where any inputs received at a place of business had been dispatched as such or dispatched after being partially processed to a job</p>			<p>appointed day:</p> <p>Provided further that if such inputs are not returned within a period of six months or the extended period , as the case may be, from the appointed day the input tax credit shall be liable to be recovered in terms of section 184.</p> <p>(CGST Law)</p> <p>1)Where any inputs received at a place of business had been despatched as such or despatched after being partially processed to a job worker for further processing, testing, repair, reconditioning or any other purpose in accordance with the provisions of earlier law prior to the appointed day and such inputs, are returned to the said place of business 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 of business within six months from the appointed day:</p> <p>Provided further that if such inputs and are not returned within a period of six months or the extended period, as the case may be, from the appointed</p>	



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>worker for further processing, testing, repair, reconditioning or any other purpose in accordance with the provisions of earlier law prior to the appointed day and such inputs, after completion of the job work, are returned to the said place of business on or after the appointed day, no tax shall be payable if such inputs are returned to the said place of business within six months from the appointed day:</p> <p>Provided further that tax shall be payable by the job worker if such inputs are liable to tax under this Act, and are returned after a period of six months or the extended period, as the case may be, from the appointed day:</p> <p>Provided also that tax shall be payable by the person despatching the inputs if such inputs are liable to tax under this Act, and are</p>			<p>day, the input tax credit shall be liable to be recovered in terms of section 184 . (SGST LAW)</p>	



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>not returned within a period of six months or the extended period, as the case may be, from the appointed day.</p> <p>SGST Law</p>				
151	Semi-finished goods removed for job work and returned on or after the appointed day	<p>1) Where any semi-finished goods had been removed from the factory to any other premises for carrying out certain manufacturing processes in accordance with the provisions of earlier law prior to the appointed day and such goods after undergoing manufacturing processes (herein after referred to as "the said goods") are returned to the said factory on or after the appointed day, no tax shall be payable if the said goods are returned to the said factory within six months from the appointed day:</p> <p>Provided further that tax shall be payable by the</p>	176.	Semi-finished goods removed for job work and returned on or after the appointed day	<p>1)Where any semi-finished goods had been removed from the factory to any other premises for carrying out certain manufacturing processes in accordance with the provisions of earlier law prior to the appointed day and such goods (herein after referred to as —the said goods) are returned to the said factory 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 factory within six months from the appointed day:</p> <p>Provided further that if the said goods are not returned within a period of six months or the extended period, as the case may be, from the appointed day, the input tax credit shall be liable to be recovered in terms</p>	No Significant Change



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>person returning the said goods if such goods are liable to tax under this Act and are returned after a period of six months or the extended period, as the case may be, from the appointed day:</p> <p>Provided also that tax shall be payable by the manufacturer if such goods are liable to tax under this Act, and are not returned within a period of six months or the extended period, as the case may be, from the appointed day:</p> <p>(CGST Law)</p> <p>1) Where any semi-finished goods had been despatched from the place of business to any other premises for carrying out certain manufacturing processes in accordance with the provisions of earlier law prior to the appointed day and such goods after undergoing manufacturing</p>			<p>of section 184. (CGST Law)</p> <p>Where any semi-finished goods had been despatched from the place of business to any other premises for carrying out certain manufacturing processes in accordance with the provisions of earlier law prior to the appointed day and such goods (herein after referred to as the —said 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 manufacturing processes or otherwise, are returned to such place within six months from the appointed day:</p> <p>Provided further that if the said goods are not returned within a period of six months or the extended period, as the case may be, from the appointed day, the input tax credit shall be liable to be recovered in terms of section 184 :</p> <p>(SGST Law)</p>	



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>processes</p> <p>(herein after referred to as the "said goods") are returned to the said place of business on or after the appointed day, no tax shall be payable if the said goods are returned to such place within six months from the appointed day:</p> <p>Provided further that tax shall be payable by the person returning the said goods if such goods are liable to tax under this Act and are returned after a period of six months or the extended period, as the case may be, from the appointed day:</p> <p>Provided also that tax shall be payable by the person despatching the goods if such goods are liable to tax under this Act, and are not returned to him within a period of six months or the extended period, as the case may be, from the appointed day:</p>				



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		(SGST Law)				
152.	Finished goods removed for carrying out certain processes and returned on or after the appointed day	Where any excisable goods manufactured in a factory had been removed without payment of duty for carrying out tests or any other process not amounting to manufacture, to any other premises, whether registered or not, in accordance with the provisions of earlier law prior to the appointed day and such goods, after undergoing tests or any other process (herein after referred to as the “said goods”) are returned to the said factory on or after the appointed day, no tax shall be payable if the said goods are returned to the said factory within six months from the appointed day: Provided further that tax shall be payable by the person returning the said	177.	Finished goods removed for carrying out certain processes and returned on or after the appointed day	Where any excisable goods manufactured in a factory had been removed without payment of duty for carrying out tests or any other process not amounting to manufacture, to any other premises, whether registered or not, in accordance with the provisions of earlier law prior to the appointed day and such goods, (herein after referred to as the —said goods) are returned to the said factory 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 the said factory within six months from the appointed day: Provided further that if the said goods are not returned within a period of six months or the extended period, as the case may be, from the appointed day, the input tax credit shall be liable to be recovered in terms of section 184 : (CGST Law)	No Significant Change



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>goods if such goods are liable to tax under this Act and are returned after a period of six months or the extended period, as the case may be, from the appointed day:</p> <p>(CGST Law)</p> <p>Where any goods had been despatched 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 earlier law prior to the appointed day and such goods, after undergoing tests or any other process</p> <p>(herein after referred to as the "said goods") are returned to the said place of business on or after the appointed day, no tax shall be payable if the said goods are returned to such</p>			<p>Where any goods had been despatched 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 earlier law prior to the appointed day and such goods (herein after referred to as the —said 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:</p> <p>Provided further that if the said goods are not returned within a period of six months or the extended period, as the case may be, from the appointed day, the input tax credit shall be liable to be recovered in terms of section 184</p> <p>(SGST Law)</p>	



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>place within six months from the appointed day:</p> <p>Provided further that tax shall be payable by the person returning the said goods if such goods are liable to tax under this Act and are returned after a period of six months or the extended period, as the case may be, from the appointed day:</p> <p>(SGST Law)</p>				
153	Issue of supplementary invoices, debit or credit notes where price is revised in pursuance of a contract	<p>(1) Where, in pursuance of a contract entered into prior to the appointed day, the price of any goods and/or services is revised upwards on or after the appointed day, the taxable person who had removed / provided such goods and/or services may 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</p>	178	Issue of supplementary invoices, debit or credit notes where price is revised in pursuance of a contract	<p>(1) Where, in pursuance of a contract entered into prior to the appointed day, the price of any goods and/or services is revised upwards on or after the appointed day, the taxable person who had removed / provided such goods and/or services may 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</p>	No Change



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		such supplementary invoice or debit note shall be deemed to have been issued in respect of an outward supply made under this Act. (CGST Law)			of an outward supply made under this Act. (CGST Law)	
154.	Pending refund claims to be disposed of under earlier law	Every claim for refund of any duty/tax and interest, if any, paid on such duty/tax or any other amount, filed by any person before the appointed day, shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of earlier law and any amount eventually accruing to him shall be paid in cash, notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained under the provisions of earlier law other than the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 11B of the Central Excise Act, 1944 (1 of 1944):	179.	Pending refund claims to be disposed of under earlier law	Every claim for refund filed by any person before or after the appointed day, for refund of any amount of cenvat credit, duty, tax or interest paid before the appointed day, shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of earlier law and any amount eventually accruing to him shall be paid in cash, notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained under the provisions of earlier law other than the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 11B of the Central Excise Act, 1944 (1 of 1944): Provided that where any claim for refund of Cenvat credit is fully or partially rejected, the amount so rejected shall lapse. Provided further that no refund claim shall be allowed of any amount of Cenvat credit where the balance of the said amount as on the appointed day has	No Significant Change



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>Provided that where any claim for refund is fully or partially rejected, the amount so rejected shall lapse.</p> <p>New Clause</p> <p>(CGST Law) Every claim for refund of any tax and interest, if any, paid on such tax or any other amount, filed by any person before the appointed day, shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of earlier law and any amount eventually accruing to him shall be refunded to him in accordance with the provisions of the said law:</p>			<p>been carried forward under this Act.</p> <p>(CGST Law) Every claim for refund, filed by any person before or after the appointed day, for refund of any amount of input tax credit, tax and interest paid before the appointed day, shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of earlier law and any amount eventually accruing to him shall be refunded to him in accordance with the provisions of the said law: Provided that where any claim for refund of amount of input tax credit is fully or partially rejected, the amount so rejected shall lapse. Provided further that no refund claim 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.</p> <p>(SGST Law)</p>	



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>Provided that where any claim for refund is fully or partially rejected, the amount so rejected shall lapse.</p> <p>New Clause</p> <p>(SGST Law)</p>				
		New Clause	180.	Refund claims filed after the appointed day for goods cleared or services provided before the appointed day and exported before or after the appointed day to be	<p>Every claim for refund of any duty or tax paid under earlier law, filed after the appointed day, for the goods or services exported before or after the appointed day, shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of earlier law:</p> <p>Provided that where any claim for refund of Cenvat credit is fully or partially rejected, the amount so rejected shall lapse:</p> <p>Provided further that no refund claim shall be allowed of any amount of Cenvat credit where the balance of the said amount as on the appointed day has</p>	New Clause



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
				disposed of under earlier law	been carried forward under this Act.(CGST Law) This provision not required under SGST Act as no duties can be levied on export under SGST Act. (SGST Law)	
		New Clause	181.	Refund claims filed after the appointed day for payments received and tax deposited before the appointed day in respect of services not provided	Every claim for refund of tax deposited under the earlier law in respect of services not provided, filed after the appointed day, shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of earlier law and any amount eventually accruing to him shall be paid in cash, notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained under the provisions of earlier law other than the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 11B of the Central Excise Act, 1944 (1 of 1944). (CGST Law)	New Clause
155.	Claim of cenvat credit to be disposed of under the earlier law	1) Every proceeding of appeal, revision, review or reference relating to a claim for CENVAT credit under the earlier law shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of earlier law, and any amount of credit found to be admissible to	182.	Claim of cenvat credit to be disposed of under the earlier law	1)Every proceeding of appeal, revision, review or reference relating to a claim for CENVAT credit initiated whether before, on or after the appointed day, under the earlier law shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of earlier law, and any amount of credit found	No Significant Change



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>the claimant shall be refunded to him in cash, notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained under the provisions of earlier law other than the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 11B of the Central Excise Act, 1944 and shall not be admissible as input tax credit under this Act.</p> <p>New Clause</p> <p>(CGST Law)</p> <p>2)Every proceeding of appeal, revision, review or reference relating to recovery of CENVAT credit under the earlier law shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of earlier law, and if any amount of credit becomes recoverable as a result of appeal, revision,</p>			<p>to be admissible to the claimant shall be refunded to him in cash, notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained under the provisions of earlier law other than the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 11B of the Central Excise Act, 1944 and shall not be admissible as input tax credit under this Act:</p> <p>Provided that no refund claim shall be allowed of any amount of Cenvat credit where the balance of the said amount as on the appointed day has been carried forward under this Act</p> <p>(CGST Law)</p> <p>2)Every proceeding of appeal, revision, review or reference relating to recovery of CENVAT credit initiated whether before, on or after the appointed day, under the earlier law shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of earlier law, and if any amount of credit becomes recoverable as a result of appeal, revision, review or reference, the same shall be recovered as an arrear of tax</p>	



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>review or reference, the same shall 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.</p> <p>(CGST Law)</p> <p>1)Every proceeding of appeal, revision, review or reference relating to a claim for input tax credit under the earlier law shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of earlier law, and any amount of credit found to be admissible to the claimant shall be refunded to him in accordance with the provisions of the earlier law and shall not be admissible as input tax credit under this Act.</p> <p>New Clause</p> <p>(SGST Law)</p>			<p>under this Act and the amount so recovered shall not be admissible as input tax credit under this Act.</p> <p>(CGST Law)</p> <p>1)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 earlier law shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of earlier law, and any amount of credit found to be admissible to the claimant shall be refunded to him in accordance with the provisions of the earlier law and shall not be admissible as input tax credit under this Act:</p> <p>Provided further that no refund claim 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</p> <p>(SGST Law)</p>	



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>2) Every proceeding of appeal, revision, review or reference relating to recovery of input tax credit under the earlier law shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of earlier law, and if any amount of credit becomes recoverable as a result of appeal, revision, review or reference, the same shall 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.</p> <p>(SGST Law)</p>			<p>2)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 earlier law shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of earlier law, and if any amount of credit becomes recoverable as a result of appeal, revision, review or reference, the same shall 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.</p> <p>(SGST Law)</p>	
156.	Finalization of proceedings relating to output duty liability	1) Every proceeding of appeal, revision, review or reference relating to any output duty liability initiated before the appointed day, shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of the	183.	Finalization of proceedings relating to output duty or tax liability	1)Every proceeding of appeal, revision, review or reference relating to any output duty or tax liability initiated whether before, on or before the appointed day, shall be disposed of in accordance with the	No Significant Change



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>earlier law, and if any amount becomes recoverable as a result of such appeal, revision, review or reference, the same shall 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.</p> <p>2) Every proceeding of appeal, revision, review or reference relating to any output duty liability initiated before the appointed day, shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of the earlier law, and any amount found to be admissible to the claimant shall be refunded to him in cash, notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained under the provisions of earlier law other than the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 11B of the Central Excise Act, 1944 and shall not be</p>			<p>provisions of the earlier law, and if any amount becomes recoverable as a result of such appeal, revision, review or reference, the same shall be recovered as an arrear of duty or tax under this Act and amount so recovered shall not be admissible as input tax credit under this Act</p> <p>2) Every proceeding of appeal, revision, review or reference relating to any output duty or tax liability initiated whether before, on or before the appointed day, shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of the earlier law, and any amount found to be admissible to the claimant shall be refunded to him in cash, notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained under the provisions of earlier law other than the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 11B of the Central Excise Act, 1944 and shall not be admissible as input tax credit under this</p>	



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>admissible as input tax credit under this Act.</p> <p>(CGST Law)</p> <p>1) Every proceeding of appeal, revision, review or reference relating to any output tax liability initiated before the appointed day, shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of the earlier law, and if any amount becomes recoverable as a result of such appeal, revision, review or reference, the same shall 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.</p> <p>2) Every proceeding of appeal, revision, review or reference relating to any output tax liability initiated before the appointed day, shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of the earlier law, and any amount</p>			<p>Act.</p> <p>(CGST Law)</p> <p>Every proceeding of appeal, revision, review or reference relating to any output tax liability initiated whether before, on or before the appointed day, shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of the earlier law, and if any amount becomes recoverable as a result of such appeal, revision, review or reference, the same shall 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.</p> <p>Every proceeding of appeal, revision, review or reference relating to any output tax liability initiated whether before, on or before the appointed day, shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of the earlier</p>	



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>found to be admissible to the claimant shall be refunded to him in accordance with the provisions of the earlier law and shall not be admissible as input tax credit under this Act.</p> <p>(SGST Law)</p>			<p>law, and any amount found to be admissible to the claimant shall be refunded to him in accordance with the provisions of the earlier law and shall not be admissible as input tax credit under this Act.</p> <p>(SGST Law)</p>	
157.	Treatment of the amount recovered or refunded in pursuance of assessment or adjudication proceedings	<p>1) Where in pursuance of an assessment or adjudication proceedings instituted, whether before or after the appointed day, under the earlier law, any amount of tax, interest, fine or penalty becomes recoverable from the taxable person, the same shall 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.</p> <p>(CGST Law)</p> <p>1)Where in pursuance of an assessment proceedings instituted, whether before</p>	184.	Treatment of the amount recovered or refunded in pursuance of assessment or adjudication proceedings	<p>1)Where in pursuance of an assessment or adjudication proceedings instituted, whether before, on or after the appointed day, under the earlier law, any amount of tax, interest, fine or penalty becomes recoverable from the taxable person after the appointed day, the same shall 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</p> <p>(CGST Law)</p> <p>1)Where in pursuance of an assessment proceedings instituted, whether before, on or after the appointed day, under the earlier law,</p>	No Significant Change



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>or after the appointed day, under the earlier law, any amount of tax, interest, fine or penalty becomes recoverable from the taxable person, the same shall 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.</p> <p>(SGST Law) 2) Where in pursuance of an assessment or adjudication proceedings instituted, whether before or after the appointed day, under the earlier 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 earlier law, notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the said law other than the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 11B of the Central Excise Act, 1944.</p>			<p>any amount of tax, interest, fine or penalty becomes recoverable from the taxable person after the appointed day, the same shall 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</p> <p>2) Where in pursuance of an assessment or adjudication proceedings instituted, whether before, on or after the appointed day, under the earlier 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 earlier law, notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the said law other than the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 11B of the Central Excise Act, 1944.</p> <p>(CGST LAW) 2) Where in pursuance of an assessment proceeding instituted, whether before, on or after the appointed</p>	



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>(CGST Law)</p> <p>2) Where in pursuance of an assessment proceedings instituted, whether before or after the appointed day, under the earlier law, any amount of tax, interest, fine or penalty becomes refundable to the taxable person, the same shall be refunded to him in accordance with the provisions of earlier law.</p> <p>(SGST Law)</p>			<p>day, under the earlier law, any amount of tax, interest, fine or penalty becomes refundable to the taxable person, the same shall be refunded to him in accordance with the provisions of earlier law.</p> <p>(SGST Law)</p>	
158.	Treatment of the amount recovered or refunded pursuant to revision of returns	<p>1) Where any return, furnished under the earlier law, is revised and if, pursuant to such revision, any amount is found to be recoverable from the taxable person, the same shall 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.</p> <p>(CGST Law)</p>	185.	Treatment of the amount recovered or refunded pursuant to revision of returns	<p>1)Where any return, furnished under the earlier law, is revised after the appointed day and if, pursuant to such revision, any amount is found to be recoverable or any amount of cenvat credit is found to be inadmissible, the same shall 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.</p> <p>(CGST Law)</p> <p>1)Where any return, furnished</p>	No Significant Change



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>1)Where any return, furnished under the earlier law, is revised and if, pursuant to such revision, any amount is found to be recoverable from the taxable person, the same shall 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.</p> <p>(SGST Law)</p> <p>2) Where any return, furnished under the earlier law, is revised and if,pursuant to such revision, any amount is found to be refundable to any taxable person, the same shall be refunded to him in cash under the earlier law,notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the said law other than the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 11B of the Central Excise Act, 1944.</p>			<p>under the earlier 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 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.</p> <p>SGST Law</p> <p>(2) Where any return, furnished under the earlier law, is revised after the appointed day but within the time limit specified for such revision under the earlier law and if, pursuant to such revision, any amount is found to be refundable or cenvat credit is found to be admissible to any taxable person, the same shall be refunded to him in cash under the earlier law, notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the said law other than the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 11B of the Central Excise Act, 1944.</p>	



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>(CGST Law)</p> <p>2) Where any return, furnished under the earlier law, is revised and if, pursuant to such revision, any amount is found to be refundable to any taxable person, the amount shall be refunded to the said person in accordance with the provisions of the earlier law.</p> <p>(SGST Law)</p>			<p>(CGST Law)</p> <p>(2) Where any return, furnished under the earlier law, is revised after the appointed day but within the time limit specified for such revision under the earlier 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 amount shall be refunded to the said person in accordance with the provisions of the earlier law. (SGST Law)</p>	
159	Treatment of long term construction / works contracts	<p>The goods and/or services 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.</p> <p>(CGST Law)</p> <p>The goods and/or services 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</p>		Treatment of long term construction / works contracts	<p>The goods and/or services 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.</p> <p>(CGST Law)</p> <p>The goods and/or services 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.</p> <p>(SGST Law)</p>	No Change



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		the provisions of this Act. (SGST Law)				
160.	Progressive or periodic supply of goods or services	Notwithstanding anything contained in section 12 and 13, no tax shall be payable on the supply of goods and/or services made on or after the appointed day if the consideration for the said supply has been received prior to the appointed day and the duty or tax payable thereon has already been paid under the earlier law. (CGST Law) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 12 and 13, no tax shall be payable on the supply of goods and/or services made on or after the appointed day if the consideration for the said supply has been received prior to the appointed day and the duty or tax payable thereon has already been	187.	Progressive or periodic supply of goods or services	Notwithstanding anything contained in section 12 and 13, no tax shall be payable on the supply of goods and/or services made on or after the appointed day where the consideration, whether in full or in part, for the said supply has been received prior to the appointed day and the duty or tax payable thereon has already been paid under the earlier law. (CGST Law) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 12 and 13, no tax shall be payable on the supply of goods and/or services made on or after the appointed day for the said supply has been received prior to the appointed day and the duty or tax payable thereon has already been paid under the earlier law. (SGST Law)	No Significant Change



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
		paid under the earlier law. (SGST Law)				
		New Clause	188.	Taxability of supply of services in certain cases	Notwithstanding anything contained in section 13 or 14 , the tax in respect of the taxable services shall be payable under the earlier law to the extent the point of taxation in respect of such services arose before the appointed day. Explanation: Where the portion of the supply of services is not covered by this section, such portion shall be liable to tax under this Act (CGST Law) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 13 or 14 , the tax in respect of the taxable services shall be payable under the earlier law to the extent the point of taxation in respect of such services arose before the appointed day. Explanation: Where the portion of the supply of services is not covered by this section, such portion shall be liable to tax under this Act. (SGST Law)	New Clause
		New Clause	188.	Taxability of supply of goods in certain cases	Notwithstanding anything contained in section 12 or 14 , the tax in respect of the taxable goods shall be payable under	New Clause



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	
					<p>the earlier law to the extent the point of taxation in respect of such goods arose before the appointed day.</p> <p>Explanation: Where the portion of the supply of goods is not covered by this section, such portion shall be liable to tax under this Act. (CGST Law)</p> <p>Notwithstanding anything contained in section 12 or 14 , the tax in respect of the taxable goods shall be payable under the earlier law to the extent the point of taxation in respect of such goods arose before the appointed day.</p> <p>Explanation: Where the portion of the supply of goods is not covered by this section, such portion shall be liable to tax under this Act. (SGST Law)</p>	



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
161	Treatment of retention payments	<p>Notwithstanding anything contained in section 12 and 13, no tax shall be payable on the supply of goods and/or services made before the appointed day where a part consideration for the said supply is received on or after the appointed day, but the full duty or tax payable on such supply has already been paid under the earlier law. (CGST Law)</p> <p>Notwithstanding anything contained in section 12 and 13, no tax shall be payable on the supply of goods and/or services made before the appointed day where a part consideration for the said supply is received on or after the appointed day, but the full duty or tax payable on such supply has already been paid under the earlier law. (SGST Law)</p>			Note: Deleted in view of changes in section 160	Deleted



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
162	Credit distribution of service tax by ISD	Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this Act, the input tax credit on account of any services received prior to the appointed day by an Input Service Distributor shall be eligible for distribution as credit under this Act even if the invoice(s) relating to such services is received on or after the appointed day. (CGST Law)	190	Credit distribution of service tax by ISD	Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this Act, the input tax credit on account of any services received prior to the appointed day by an Input Service Distributor shall be eligible for distribution as credit under this Act even if the invoice(s) relating to such services is received on or after the appointed day. (CGST Law)	No Change
		New Clause	191	162A. Provision for transfer of unutilized Cenvat Credit by taxable person having centralized registration under the earlier law	Where a taxable person having centralized registration under the earlier law has obtained a registration under this Act, such person shall be allowed to take, in his electronic credit ledger, credit of the amount of cenvat credit carried forward in a return, furnished under the earlier law by him, in respect of the period ending with the day immediately preceding the appointed day in such manner as may be prescribed: Provided that if the taxable person files his return for the period ending with the day immediately preceding the	New Clause



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
					<p>appointed day within 3 months of the appointed day, such</p> <p>Where a taxable person having centralized registration under the earlier law has obtained a registration under this Act, such person shall be allowed to take, in his electronic credit ledger, credit of the amount of cenvat credit carried forward in a return, furnished under the earlier law by him, in respect of the period ending with the day immediately preceding the appointed day in such manner as may be prescribed:</p> <p>Provided that if the taxable person files his return for the period ending with the day immediately preceding the appointed day within 3 months of the appointed day, such</p>	
162A	Tax paid on goods lying with agents to be allowed as credit	Where any goods belonging to the principal are lying at the premises of the agent on the appointed day, the agent shall be entitled to take credit of the tax paid	192	Tax paid on goods lying with agents to be allowed as credit	Where any goods belonging to the principal are lying at the premises of the agent on the appointed day, the agent shall be entitled to take credit of the tax paid on such goods subject to fulfilment	No Change



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>on such goods subject to fulfilment of the following conditions: (i) the agent is a registered taxable person under this Act; (ii) both the principal and the agent declare the details of stock of goods lying with such agent on the date immediately preceding the appointed day in such form and manner and within such time as may be prescribed in this behalf; (iii) the invoices for such goods had been issued not earlier than twelve months immediately preceding the appointed day; and (iv) the principal has either reversed or not availed of the input tax credit in respect of such goods. (Only in SGST Law)</p>			<p>of the following conditions: (i) the agent is a registered taxable person under this Act; (ii) both the principal and the agent declare the details of stock of goods lying with such agent on the date immediately preceding the appointed day in such form and manner and within such time as may be prescribed in this behalf; (iii) the invoices for such goods had been issued not earlier than twelve months immediately preceding the appointed day; and (iv) the principal has either reversed or not availed of the input tax credit in respect of such goods. (Only in SGST Law)</p>	
162B	Tax paid on capital goods lying with agents to be allowed as credit	Where any capital goods belonging to the principal are lying at the premises of the agent on the appointed day, the agent shall be entitled to take	193	Tax paid on capital goods lying with agents to be allowed as credit	Where any capital goods belonging to the principal are lying at the premises of the agent on the appointed day, the agent shall be entitled to take credit of the tax	No Change



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>credit of the tax paid on such capital goods subject to fulfillment of the following conditions:</p> <p>(i) the agent is a registered taxable person under this Act;</p> <p>(ii) both the principal and the agent declare the details of the stock of capital goods lying with such agent on the date immediately preceding the appointed day in such form and manner and within such time as may be prescribed in this behalf;</p> <p>(iii) the invoices for such capital goods had been issued not earlier than twelve months immediately preceding the appointed day; and</p> <p>(iv) the principal has either not availed of the input tax credit in respect of such capital goods or, having availed of such credit, has reversed the said credit, to the extent availed of by him.</p> <p>(Only in SGST Law)</p>			<p>paid on such capital goods subject to fulfillment of the following conditions:</p> <p>(i) the agent is a registered taxable person under this Act;</p> <p>(ii) both the principal and the agent declare the details of the stock of capital goods lying with such agent on the date immediately preceding the appointed day in such form and manner and within such time as may be prescribed in this behalf;</p> <p>(iii) the invoices for such capital goods had been issued not earlier than twelve months immediately preceding the appointed day; and</p> <p>(iv) the principal has either not availed of the input tax credit in respect of such capital goods or, having availed of such credit, has reversed the said credit, to the extent availed of by him.</p> <p>(Only in SGST Law)</p>	



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
162C	Treatment of branch transfers	Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this Act, any amount of input tax credit reversed prior to the appointed day shall not be admissible as credit of input tax under this Act. (Only in SGST Law)	194	Treatment of branch transfers	Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this Act, any amount of input tax credit reversed prior to the appointed day shall not be admissible as credit of input tax under this Act. (Only in SGST Law)	No Change
162D	Goods sent on approval basis returned on or after the appointed Day	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 aforesaid period of six months may, on sufficient cause being shown, be extended by the competent authority 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,	195	Goods sent on approval basis returned on or after the appointed Day	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 aforesaid period of six months may, on sufficient cause being shown, be extended by the competent authority for a further period not exceeding two months:	No Change



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		and are returned after a period of six months or the extended period, as the case may be, from the appointed day: 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 a period of six months or the extended period , as the case may be, from the appointed day. (SGST Law)				
162E	Deduction of tax source	Where a supplier has made any sale of goods in respect of which tax was required to be deducted at source under the earlier law and has also issued an invoice for the same before the appointed day, no deduction of tax at source under section 37 shall be made by the deductor under the said section where payment to the said supplier is made on or	196	Deduction of tax source	Where a supplier has made any sale of goods in respect of which tax was required to be deducted at source under the earlier law and has also issued an invoice for the same before the appointed day, no deduction of tax at source under section 37 shall be made by the deductor under the said section where payment to the said supplier is made on or after the appointed day.	No Change



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		after the appointed day.				
		New Clause	197	Transitional provisions for availing Cenvat credit in certain cases	Where any Cenvat credit availed for the input services provided under the earlier law has been reversed due to non-payment of the consideration within a period of three months, such credit can be reclaimed provided that the taxable person has made the payment of the consideration for that supply of services within a period of three months from the appointed date. (CGST Act)	New Clause
Schedule I	MATTERS TO BE TREATED AS SUPPLY	1. Permanent transfer/disposal of business assets. 2. Temporary application of business assets to a private or non-business use. 3. Services put to a private or non-business use. 4. Assets retained after deregistration. 5. Supply of goods and / or services by a taxable person to another taxable or nontaxable person in the course or furtherance of business. Provided that the supply of	SCHEDULE I	MATTERS TO BE TREATED AS SUPPLY	[IN TERMS OF CLAUSE (c) OF SUBSECTION (1) OF SECTION 3] 1. Permanent transfer /disposal of business assets where input tax credit has been availed on such assets. 2. Supply of goods or services between related persons, or between distinct persons as specified in section 9, when made in the course or furtherance of business. 3. Supply of goods— (a) by a principal to his agent where the agent	No Significant Change



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		goods by a registered taxable person to a job-worker in terms of section 43A shall not be treated as supply of goods.			<p>undertakes to supply such goods on behalf of the principal, or</p> <p>(b) by an agent to his principal where the agent undertakes to receive such goods on behalf of the principal.</p> <p>4. Importation of services by a taxable person from a related person or from any of his other establishments outside India, in the course or furtherance of business.</p>	
SCHEDULE II (1 to 3)	1. Transfer	<p>1. Transfer</p> <p>(1) Any transfer of the title in goods is a supply of goods.</p> <p>(2) Any transfer of goods or of right in goods or of undivided share in goods without the transfer of title thereof, is a supply of services.</p> <p>(3) Any transfer of title in goods under an agreement which stipulates that property in goods will pass at a future date upon payment</p>		<p>1. Transfer</p>	<p>1. Transfer</p> <p>(1) Any transfer of the title in goods is a supply of goods.</p> <p>(2) Any transfer of goods or of right in goods or of undivided share in goods without the transfer of title thereof, is a supply of services.</p> <p>(3) Any transfer of title in goods under an agreement which stipulates that property in goods will pass at a future date upon payment of full consideration as agreed, is a supply of goods.</p> <p>2. Land & 2. Land and Building</p>	No Significant Change



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
	<p>2. Land & Building</p> <p>3. Treatment or process</p>	<p>of full consideration as agreed, is a supply of goods.</p> <p>2. Land and Building (1) Any lease, tenancy, easement, licence to occupy land is a supply of services. (2) Any lease or letting out of the building including a commercial, industrial or residential complex for business or commerce, either wholly or partly, is a supply of services.</p> <p>3. Treatment or process Any treatment or process which is being applied to another person's goods is a supply of services.</p>		<p>Building</p> <p>3. Treatment or process</p>	<p>(1) Any lease, tenancy, easement, licence to occupy land is a supply of services. (2) Any lease or letting out of the building including a commercial, industrial or residential complex for business or commerce, either wholly or partly, is a supply of services.</p> <p>3. Treatment or process Any treatment or process which is being applied to another person's goods is a supply of services.</p>	
SCHEDULE II(4)	Transfer of business assets	Where goods forming part of the assets of a business are transferred or disposed of by or under the directions of the person carrying on the business so as no longer to form part of those assets, whether or not for a consideration, such transfer or disposal is a supply of goods by the	SCHEDULE II(4)	Transfer of business assets	a. Where goods forming part of the assets of a business are transferred or disposed of by or under the directions of the person carrying on the business so as no longer to form part of those assets, whether or not for a consideration, such transfer or disposal is a supply of goods by the person.	No Significant Change



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>person.</p> <p>1. Where, by or under the direction of a person carrying on a business, goods held or used for the purposes of the business are put to any private use or are used, or made available to any person for use, for any purpose other than a purpose of the business, whether or not for a consideration, the usage or making available of such goods is a supply of services.</p> <p>2. Where any goods, forming part of the business assets of a taxable person, are sold by any other person who has the power to do so to recover any debt owed by the taxable person, the goods shall be deemed to be supplied by the taxable person in the</p>			<p>b. Where, by or under the direction of a person carrying on a business, goods held or used for the purposes of the business are put to any private use or are used, or made available to any person for use, for any purpose other than a purpose of the business, whether or not for a consideration, the usage or making available of such goods is a supply of services.</p> <p>c. Where any person ceases to be a taxable person, any goods forming part of the assets of any business carried on by him shall be deemed to be supplied by him in the course or furtherance of his business immediately before he ceases to be a taxable person, unless—</p> <p>(i) the business is transferred as a going concern to another person; or</p> <p>(ii) the business is carried on by a personal representative who is deemed to be a taxable person.</p>	



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>course or furtherance of his business.</p> <p>3. Where any person ceases to be a taxable person, any goods forming part of the assets of any business carried on by him shall be deemed to be supplied by him in the course or furtherance of his business immediately before he ceases to be a taxable person, unless—</p> <p>a) the business is transferred as a going concern to another person; or</p> <p>b) the business is carried on by a personal representative who is deemed to be a taxable person.</p>				
SCHEDULE II(5)	The following shall be treated as “supply of service	(a) renting of immovable property; (b) construction of a complex, building, civil structure or a part thereof, including a complex or building intended for sale	SCHEDULE II(5)	The following shall be treated as “supply of service	(a) renting of immovable property; (b) construction of a complex, building, civil structure or a part thereof, including a complex or building intended for sale to a buyer, wholly or	No Significant Change



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>to a buyer, wholly or partly, except where the entire consideration has been received after issuance of completion certificate, where required, by the competent authority or before its first occupation, whichever is earlier.</p> <p>Explanation.- For the purposes of this clause- (1) the expression "competent authority" means the Government or any authority authorized to issue completion certificate under any law for the time being in force and in case of non-requirement of such certificate from such authority, from any of the following, namely:- (i) an architect registered with the Council of Architecture constituted under the Architects Act, 1972; or (ii) a chartered engineer registered with the Institution of Engineers (India); or</p>			<p>partly, except where the entire consideration has been received after issuance of completion certificate, where required, by the competent authority or before its first occupation, whichever is earlier.</p> <p>Explanation.- For the purposes of this clause- (1) the expression "competent authority" means the Government or any authority authorized to issue completion certificate under any law for the time being in force and in case of non-requirement of such certificate from such authority, from any of the following, namely:- (i) an architect registered with the Council of Architecture constituted under the Architects Act, 1972; or (ii) a chartered engineer registered with the Institution of Engineers (India); or (iii) a licensed surveyor of the respective local body of the city or town or village or development or planning authority;</p> <p>(2) the expression</p>	



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>(iii) a licensed surveyor of the respective local body of the city or town or village or development or planning authority;</p> <p>(2) the expression "construction" includes additions, alterations, replacements or remodeling of any existing civil structure;</p> <p>(c) temporary transfer or permitting the use or enjoyment of any intellectual property right;</p> <p>(d)development, design, programming, customisation, adaptation, upgradation, enhancement, implementation of information technology software;</p> <p>(e)agreeing to the obligation to refrain from an act, or to tolerate an act or a situation, or to do an act;</p> <p>(f) works contract including transfer of property in goods (whether as goods or in</p>			<p>"construction" includes additions, alterations, replacements or remodeling of any existing civil structure;</p> <p>(c) temporary transfer or permitting the use or enjoyment of any intellectual property right;</p> <p>(d)development, design, programming, customisation, adaptation, upgradation, enhancement, implementation of information technology software;</p> <p>(e)agreeing to the obligation to refrain from an act, or to tolerate an act or a situation, or to do an act;</p> <p>(f) works contract including transfer of property in goods (whether as goods or in some other form) involved in the execution of a works contract;</p> <p>(g) transfer of the right to use any goods for any purpose (whether or not for a specified period) for cash, deferred payment or other valuable consideration; and</p> <p>(h) supply, by way of or as part of any service or in any other manner whatsoever, of goods, being food or any other article for human consumption</p>	



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		some other form) involved in the execution of a works contract; (g) transfer of the right to use any goods for any purpose (whether or not for a specified period) for cash, deferred payment or other valuable consideration; and (h) supply, by way of or as part of any service or in any other manner whatsoever, of goods, being food or any other article for human consumption or any drink (other than alcoholic liquor for human consumption), where such supply or service is for cash, deferred payment or other valuable consideration.			or any drink (other than alcoholic liquor for human consumption), where such supply or service is for cash, deferred payment or other valuable consideration.	
SCHEDULE II(6)	The following shall be treated as supply of goods	(a) supply of goods by any unincorporated association or body of persons to a member thereof for cash, deferred payment or other valuable consideration.		The following shall be treated as supply of goods	(a) supply of goods by any unincorporated association or body of persons to a member thereof for cash, deferred payment or other valuable consideration.	No Significant Change
	New Clause [Note :- Shifted from		SCHEDULE III	Activities or transactions which shall be	1. Services by an employee to the employer in the course of or in relation to his	No Significant Change



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
	Proviso to section 9(3)(a)]			treated neither as a supply of goods nor a supply of services	<p>employment.</p> <p>2. Services by any Court or Tribunal established under any law for the time being in force.</p> <p>a. The functions performed by the Members of Parliament, Members of State Legislature, Members of Panchayats, Members of Municipalities and Members of other local authorities;</p> <p>b. The duties performed by any person who holds any post in pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution in that capacity; or</p> <p>c. The duties performed by any person as a Chairperson or a Member or a Director in a body established by the Central Government or a State Government or local authority and who is not deemed as an employee before the commencement of this clause.</p> <p>3. Services by a foreign diplomatic mission located in India.</p> <p>Services of funeral, burial,</p>	



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
					crematorium or mortuary including transportation of the deceased	
SCHEDULE IV	Activities or transactions in respect of which the Central Government, a State Government or any Local Authority shall not be regarded as a taxable person	(Indicative List)	SCHEDULE IV	Activities or transactions in respect of which the Central Government, a State Government or any Local Authority shall not be regarded as a taxable person		No Significant Change
SCHEDULE IV (1 to 5)		1. Services provided by a Government or local authority to another Government or local authority excluding the following services: (i) services by the Department of Posts by way of speed post, express parcel post, life insurance and agency services; (ii) services in relation to an aircraft or a vessel , inside or outside the precincts of a port or an aircraft; or (iii) transport of goods or	SCHEDULE IV		1. Services provided by a Government or local authority to another Government or local authority excluding the following services: (i) services by the Department of Posts by way of speed post, express parcel post, life insurance and agency services; (ii) services in relation to an aircraft or a vessel , inside or outside the precincts of a port or an aircraft; or (iii) transport of goods or passengers. 2. Services provided by a	No Significant Change



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>passengers.</p> <p>2. Services provided by a Government or local authority to individuals in discharge of its statutory powers or functions such as-</p> <p>(i) issuance of passport, visa, driving licence, birth certificate or death certificate; and</p> <p>(ii) assignment of right to use natural resources to an individual farmer for the purpose of agriculture.</p> <p>3. Services provided by a Government or local authority or a governmental authority by way of:</p> <p>(i) any activity in relation to any function entrusted to a municipality under article 243 W of the Constitution;</p> <p>(ii) any activity in relation to any function entrusted to a Panchayat under article 243 G of the Constitution;</p> <p>(iii) health care; and</p> <p>(iv) education.</p> <p>4. Services provided by Government towards-</p>			<p>Government or local authority to individuals in discharge of its statutory powers or functions such as-</p> <p>(i) issuance of passport, visa, driving licence, birth certificate or death certificate; and</p> <p>(ii) assignment of right to use natural resources to an individual farmer for the purpose of agriculture.</p> <p>3. Services provided by a Government or local authority or a governmental authority by way of:</p> <p>(i) any activity in relation to any function entrusted to a municipality under article 243 W of the Constitution;</p> <p>(ii) any activity in relation to any function entrusted to a Panchayat under article 243 G of the Constitution;</p> <p>(iii) health care; and</p> <p>(iv) education.</p> <p>4. Services provided by Government towards-</p> <p>(i) diplomatic or consular activities;</p> <p>(ii) citizenship, naturalization and aliens;</p> <p>(iii) admission into , and</p>	



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		(i) diplomatic or consular activities; (ii) citizenship, naturalization and aliens; (iii) admission into , and emigration and expulsion from India; (iv) currency , coinage and legal tender , foreign exchange; (v) trade and commerce with foreign countries , import and export across customs frontiers , interstate trade and commerce; or (vi) maintenance of public order. 5. Any services provided by a Government or a local authority in the course of discharging any liability on account of any tax levied by such Government or authority.			emigration and expulsion from India; (iv) currency , coinage and legal tender , foreign exchange; (v) trade and commerce with foreign countries , import and export across customs frontiers , interstate trade and commerce; or (vi) maintenance of public order. 5. Any services provided by a Government or a local authority in the course of discharging any liability on account of any tax levied by such Government or authority.	
SCHEDULE IV(6)		(i) tolerating non-performance of a contract for which consideration in the form of fines or liquidated damages is payable to the Government or the local	SCHEDULE IV(6)	6.Services provided by a Government or a local authority by way of -	(i) tolerating non-performance of a contract for which consideration in the form of fines or liquidated damages is payable to the Government or the local authority under such contract; or	No Significant Change



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>authority under such contract; or</p> <p>(ii) assignment of right to use any natural resource where such right to use was assigned by the Government or the local authority before the 1st April, 2016:</p> <p>Provided that the exemption shall apply only to service tax payable on one time charge payable, in full upfront or in installments, for assignment of right to use such natural resource: Explanation.- Periodic payment required to be made not exempt.</p>			<p>(ii) assignment of right to use any natural resource where such right to use was assigned by the Government or the local authority before the 1st April, 2016:</p> <p>Provided that the exemption shall apply only to service tax payable on one time charge payable, in full upfront or in installments, for assignment of right to use such natural resource:</p>	
SCHEDULE IV(7)		<p>7. Services provided by Government by way of deputing officers after office hours or on holidays for inspection or container stuffing or such other duties in relation to import or export of cargo on payment of Merchant Overtime Charges (MOT).</p> <p>8. Services provided by</p>			<p>7. Services provided by Government by way of deputing officers after office hours or on holidays for inspection or container stuffing or such other duties in relation to import or export of cargo on payment of Merchant Overtime Charges (MOT).</p> <p>8. Services provided by Government or a local authority by way of-</p>	No Change



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		Government or a local authority by way of- (i) registration required under any law for the time being in force; or (ii) testing, calibration, safety check or certification relating to protection or safety of workers, consumers or public at large, required under any law for the time being in force.			(i) registration required under any law for the time being in force; or (ii) testing, calibration, safety check or certification relating to protection or safety of workers, consumers or public at large, required under any law for the time being in force.	
Schedule IV	Definitions	Definitions: 1. Governmental Authority means a board, or an authority or any other body established with 90% or more participation by way of equity or control by Government and set up by an Act of the Parliament or a State Legislature to carry out any function entrusted to a municipality under article 243W or a Panchayat under article 243G of the Constitution. 2. Health care services means any service by way	Schedule IV	Definitions	Definitions: 1. Governmental Authority means a board, or an authority or any other body established with 90% or more participation by way of equity or control by Government and set up by an Act of the Parliament or a State Legislature to carry out any function entrusted to a municipality under article 243W or a Panchayat under article 243G of the Constitution. 2. Health care services means any service by way of diagnosis or treatment or care for illness, injury, deformity, abnormality or pregnancy in any	No Change



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>of diagnosis or treatment or care for illness, injury, deformity, abnormality or pregnancy in any recognised system of medicines in India and includes services by way of transportation of the patient to and from a clinical establishment, but does not include hair transplant or cosmetic or plastic surgery, except when undertaken to restore or to reconstruct anatomy or functions of body affected due to congenital defects, developmental abnormalities, injury or trauma.</p> <p>3. Education services means services by way of—</p> <p>i) pre-school education and education up to higher secondary school or equivalent;</p> <p>ii) education as a part of a curriculum for obtaining a qualification recognised by any law for the time being</p>			<p>recognised system of medicines in India and includes services by way of transportation of the patient to and from a clinical establishment, but does not include hair transplant or cosmetic or plastic surgery, except when undertaken to restore or to reconstruct anatomy or functions of body affected due to congenital defects, developmental abnormalities, injury or trauma.</p> <p>3. Education services means services by way of—</p> <p>i) pre-school education and education up to higher secondary school or equivalent;</p> <p>ii) education as a part of a curriculum for obtaining a qualification recognised by any law for the time being in force; or</p> <p>iii) education as a part of an approved vocational education course.</p>	



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		in force; or iii) education as a part of an approved vocational education course.				
SCHEDULE III	LIABILITY TO BE REGISTERED	<p>1. Every supplier shall be liable to be registered under this Act in the State from where he makes a taxable supply of goods and/or services if his aggregate turnover in a financial year exceeds [Rs nine lakh]:</p> <p>1. Every supplier shall be liable to be registered under this Act in the State from where he makes a taxable supply of goods and/or services if his aggregate turnover in a financial year exceeds [Rs. four lakh]: [This threshold of four lakh will apply only if the taxable person conducts his business in any of the NE States including Sikkim.] Provided that the supplier shall not be liable to registration if his aggregate turnover</p>	SCHEDULE V	PERSONS LIABLE TO BE REGISTERED	<p>1. Every supplier shall be liable to be registered under this Act in the State from where he makes a taxable supply of goods and/or services if his aggregate turnover in a financial year exceeds twenty lakh rupees: PROVIDED that where such person makes taxable supplies of goods and/or services from any of the States specified in sub-clause (g) of clause (4) of Article 279A of the Constitution, he shall be liable to be registered if his aggregate turnover in a financial year exceeds ten lakh rupees. (Other than Special Category States)</p> <p>2. Every supplier shall be liable to be registered under this Act in the State from where he makes a taxable supply of goods and/or services if his aggregate turnover in a financial year exceeds ten lakh rupees: (Special Category States)</p>	No Significant Change



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>consists of only goods and/or services which are not liable to tax under this Act.</p> <p>Explanation 1.- The taxable threshold shall include all supplies made by the taxable person, whether on his own account or made on behalf of all his principals.</p> <p>Explanation 2.- The supply of goods, after completion of job-work, by a registered jobworker shall be treated as the supply of goods by the “principal” referred to in section 43A, and the value of such goods shall not be included in the aggregate turnover of the registered job worker.</p> <p>2. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 1, every person who, on the day immediately preceding the appointed day, is registered or holds a license under an earlier law, shall be liable to be registered under this Act with effect from the</p>			<p><i>Explanation 1.-</i> The aggregate turnover shall include all supplies made by the taxable person, whether on his own account or made on behalf of all his principals.</p> <p><i>Explanation 2.-</i> The supply of goods, after completion of job-work, by a registered jobworker shall be treated as the supply of goods by the “principal” referred to in section 55, and the value of such goods shall not be included in the aggregate turnover of the registered job worker.</p> <p>2. The following persons shall not be liable to registration –</p> <p>(a) any person engaged exclusively in the business of supplying goods and/or services that are not liable to tax or are wholly exempt from tax under this Act;</p> <p>(b) an agriculturist, for the purpose of agriculture.</p> <p>3. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 1, every person who, on the day immediately preceding the appointed day, is registered or holds a license under an earlier law, shall be liable to be registered under this Act with</p>	



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>appointed day.</p> <p>3. Where a business carried on by a taxable person registered under this Act is transferred, whether on account of succession or otherwise, to another person as a going concern, the transferee, or the successor, as the case may be, shall be liable to be registered with effect from the date of such transfer or succession.</p> <p>4. Notwithstanding anything contained in paragraph 1 and 2 above, in a case of transfer pursuant to sanction of a scheme or an arrangement for amalgamation or, as the case may be, de-merger of two or more companies by an order of a High Court, the transferee shall be liable to be registered, where required, with effect from the date on which the Registrar of</p>			<p>effect from the appointed day.</p> <p>4. Where a business carried on by a taxable person registered under this Act is transferred, whether on account of succession or otherwise, to another person as a going concern, the transferee, or the successor, as the case may be, shall be liable to be registered with effect from the date of such transfer or succession.</p> <p>5. Notwithstanding anything contained in paragraph 1 and 3 above, in a case of transfer pursuant to sanction of a scheme or an arrangement for amalgamation or, as the case may be, de-merger of two or more companies by an order of a High Court, the transferee shall be liable to be registered, where required, with effect from the date on which the Registrar of Companies issues a certificate of incorporation giving effect to such order of the High Court.</p> <p>6. Notwithstanding anything contained in paragraph 1 and 3 above, the following categories of persons shall be</p>	



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		<p>Companies issues a certificate of incorporation giving effect to such order of the High Court.</p> <p>5. Notwithstanding anything contained in paragraph 1 and 2 above, the following categories of persons shall be required to be registered under this Act:</p> <p>(i) persons making any inter-State taxable supply, irrespective of the threshold specified under paragraph 1;</p> <p>(ii) casual taxable persons, irrespective of the threshold specified under paragraph 1;</p> <p>(iii) persons who are required to pay tax under reverse charge, irrespective of the threshold specified under paragraph 1;</p> <p>(iv) non-resident taxable persons, irrespective of the threshold specified under paragraph 1;</p> <p>(v) persons who are</p>			<p>required to be registered under this Act:</p> <p>(i) persons making any inter-State taxable supply, irrespective of the threshold specified under paragraph 1;</p> <p>(ii) casual taxable persons, irrespective of the threshold specified under paragraph 1;</p> <p>(iii) persons who are required to pay tax under reverse charge, irrespective of the threshold specified under paragraph 1;</p> <p>(iv) persons who are required to pay tax under sub-section (4) of section 8, irrespective of the threshold specified under paragraph 1;</p> <p>(v) non-resident taxable persons, irrespective of the threshold specified under paragraph 1;</p> <p>(vi) persons who are required to deduct tax under section 46, whether or not separately registered under this Act;</p> <p>(vii) persons who are required to collect tax under 56, whether or not separately registered under the Act;</p> <p>(viii) persons who supply goods</p>	



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		required to deduct tax under section 37; (vi) persons who supply goods and/or services on behalf of other registered taxable persons whether as an agent or otherwise, irrespective of the threshold specified under paragraph 1; (vii) input service distributor; (viii) persons who supply goods and/or services, other than branded services, through electronic commerce operator, irrespective of the threshold specified in paragraph 1; (ix) every electronic commerce operator, irrespective of the threshold specified in paragraph 1; (x) an aggregator who supplies services under his brand name or his trade name, irrespective of the threshold specified in paragraph 1; and (xi) such other person or			and/or services on behalf of other taxable persons whether as an agent or otherwise, irrespective of the threshold specified under paragraph 1; (ix) input service distributor, whether or not separately registered under the Act; (x) persons who supply goods and/or services, other than supplies specified under sub-section (4) of section 8 , through such electronic commerce operator who is required to collect tax at source under section 56, irrespective of the threshold specified in paragraph 1; (xi) every electronic commerce operator, irrespective of the threshold specified in paragraph 1; (xii) every person supplying online information and database access or retrieval services from a place outside India to a person in India, other than a registered taxable person; and (xiii) such other person or class of persons as may be notified by the Central Government or a State	



Old Model GST Law June 2016			New Model GST Law Nov 2016			Impact Analysis
Sec(Sub-Sec)	Clause	Provision	Section (Sub-section)	Clause	Provision	
		class of persons as may be notified by the Central Government or a State Government on the recommendations of the Council.			Government on the recommendation of the Council.	