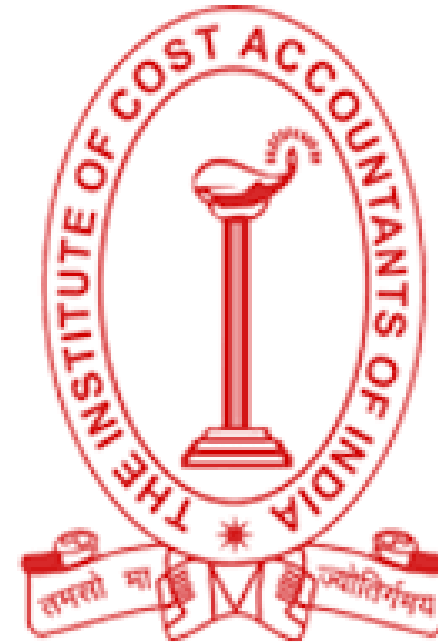


Demands and Recovery in GST – Part III



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Coverage

Theory of Prosecution and Compounding in GST (Theory and Practical).

Viewing Prosecution Notice Issued by Tax Officials(Theory and Practical).

Filing Application for Compounding of Offence (FORM GST CPD-01) and Taking Actions in the Subsequent Proceedings(Theory and Practical); and

Discussion on MCQ.



Relevant Law Provisions and Forms

Section / Rule / Form	Heading
Section 138	Compounding of offences
Rule 162	Procedure for compounding of offences
Form GST CPD - 01	Application for Compounding of offences
Form GST CPD – 02	Order for rejection / allowance of compounding of offence

Overview of statutory provisions

Compounding of an offence refers to the **payment of a monetary sum** instead of facing prosecution for the offence committed.

An application for compounding can be **made either before or after the institution of prosecution** proceedings.

Compounding is **considered as a compromise** between the offender and the tax department, resolving the matter without going through a full legal process.

Each **specified offence** can be compounded only once, providing a one-time opportunity for resolution.

According to Rule 162 of the CGST Rules, the **application for compounding** must be filed using Form GST-CPD-01.

Upon receiving the application, the Commissioner **will request a report** from the concerned officer to examine the particulars mentioned and gather any other relevant information.

Overview of statutory provisions

After giving the **applicant an opportunity to be heard** and considering the application, if the Commissioner is satisfied that the applicant has cooperated and made a full and true disclosure of the facts, an order will be issued in Form GST-CPD-02.

The order may allow the application, specifying the **compounding amount** and granting immunity from prosecution, or it may reject the application, stating the grounds of rejection.

The Commissioner is required to **issue the order within 90 days** from the receipt of the application.

The application for compounding **shall not be allowed** unless the applicant has paid the tax, interest, and penalty for which the application has been made.

Overview of statutory provisions

The immunity granted to the applicant **can be withdrawn by the Commissioner** at any time if it is discovered that the person has concealed material information or provided false evidence during the compounding proceedings.

In such cases, the person may be **tried for the original offence** for which immunity was granted or for any other offence related to the compounding proceedings.

The provisions of the Act will apply as **if no immunity had been granted** in such situations.

Upon receiving the order allowing compounding, the applicant is required **to pay the compounding amount** as ordered by the Commissioner within 30 days from the date of receipt.

Overview of statutory provisions

The applicant must also provide proof of payment to the Commissioner within the specified timeframe.

If the applicant fails to make the payment within the specified time, the order issued by the Commissioner will be considered void and invalidated.

Upon payment of the compounding fee, the indicated proceedings will come to an end, and no further criminal proceedings can be initiated.

The amount of the compounding fee prescribed under this section will be determined as follow:

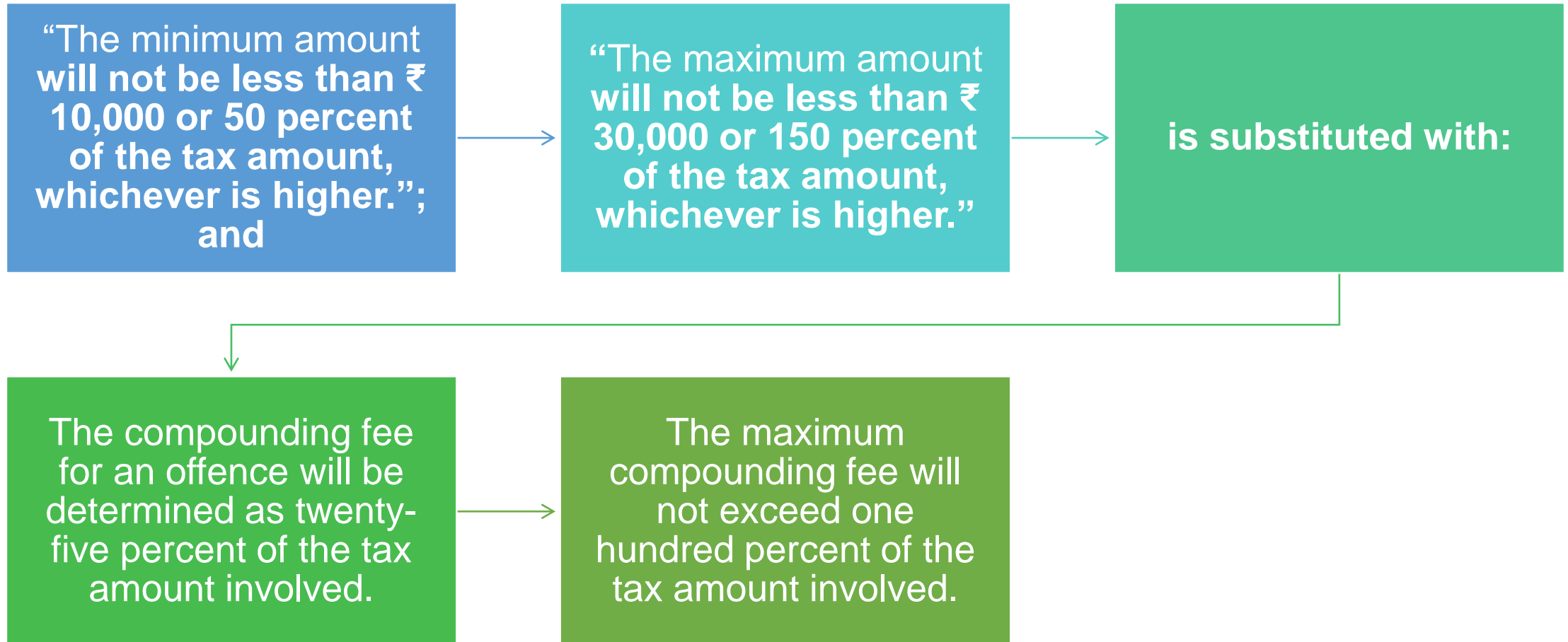
The minimum amount **will not be less than ₹ 10,000 or 50 percent of the tax amount, whichever is higher.**

The maximum amount **will not be less than ₹ 30,000 or 150 percent of the tax amount, whichever is higher.**

Where Compounding of offences is not permissible?

-
- (i) A person who has already compounded an offence once, where the **value of the supply exceeds ₹One Crore.**
-
- (ii) A person who has been **convicted by a Court** under the provisions of this Act.
-
- (iii) A person who has already availed the option to **compound offences once** for the offences specified in **clauses (a) to (f) of section 132(1)** and **offences specified in clause (l)** that are related to the offences specified in clauses (a) to (f).
-
- (iv) A person who has been **accused of committing an offence under this Act**, which is also an offence under any other prevailing law.
-
- (v) A person who has been **accused of committing an offence** under section 132(1)(g), 132(1)(j), or 132(1)(k) of the Act.
-
- (vi) A **prescribed class of persons**, as determined by the relevant authorities.

Important changes in Section 138 of CGST Act thru Finance Act 2023 which is not yet notified



Section 138 of the CGST Act 2017 – Compounding of Offences

(1) Any offence under this Act may, either before or after the institution of prosecution, be compounded by the Commissioner 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 specified in clauses (a) to (f) of sub-section (1) of section 132 and the offences specified in clause (l) which are relatable to offences specified in clauses (a) to (f) of the said sub-section;

(b) a person who has been allowed to compound once in respect of any offence, other than those in clause (a), under this Act or under the provisions of any State Goods and Services Tax Act or the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act or the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act in respect of supplies of value exceeding one crore rupees;

(c) a person who has been accused of committing an offence under this Act which is also an offence under any other law for the time being in force;

Section 138 of the CGST Act 2017 - Compounding of Offences

- (d) a person who has been convicted for an offence under this Act by a court;*
- (e) a person who has been accused of committing an offence specified in clause (g) or clause (j) or clause (k) of subsection (1) of section 132 ; and*
- (f) any other class of persons or offences as may be prescribed:*

Provided further that any compounding allowed under the provisions 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.

Section 138 of the CGST Act 2017 - Compounding of Offences

(2) The amount for compounding of offences under this section shall be such as may be prescribed , subject to the minimum amount not being less than ten thousand rupees or fifty per cent. of the tax involved, whichever is higher, and the maximum amount not being less than thirty thousand rupees or one hundred and fifty per cent. of the tax, whichever is higher.

(3) On payment of such compounding amount as may be determined by the Commissioner, no further proceedings shall be initiated under this 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.

Rule 162 of CGST Rules – Procedure for compounding of offences

- (1) An applicant may, either before or after the institution of prosecution, make an application under sub-section (1) of section 138 in **FORM GST CPD-01** to the Commissioner for compounding of an offence.*
- (2) On receipt of the application, the Commissioner shall call for a report from the concerned officer with reference to the particulars furnished in the application, or any other information, which may be considered relevant for the examination of such application.*
- (3) The Commissioner, after taking into account the contents of the said application, may, by order in **FORM GST CPD-02**, on being satisfied that the applicant has co-operated in the proceedings before him and has made full and true disclosure of facts relating to the case, allow the application indicating the compounding amount and grant him immunity from prosecution or reject such application within ninety days of the receipt of the application.*
- (4) The application shall not be decided under sub-rule (3) without affording an opportunity of being heard to the applicant and recording the grounds of such rejection.*

Rule 162 of CGST Rules – Procedure for compounding of offences

(5) The application shall not be allowed unless the tax, interest and penalty liable to be paid have been paid in the case for which the application has been made.

(6) The applicant shall, within a period of thirty days from the date of the receipt of the order under sub-rule (3), pay the compounding amount as ordered by the Commissioner and shall furnish the proof of such payment to him.

(7) In case the applicant fails to pay the compounding amount within the time specified in sub-rule (6), the order made under subrule (3) shall be vitiated and be void.

(8) Immunity granted to a person under sub-rule (3) may, at any time, be withdrawn by the Commissioner, if he is satisfied that such person had, in the course of the compounding proceedings, concealed any material particulars or had given false evidence. Thereupon such person may be tried for the offence with respect to which immunity was granted or for any other offence that appears to have been committed by him in connection with the compounding proceedings and the provisions the Act shall apply as if No such immunity had been granted.

Meaning of Penalty

The word “Penalty” has **not been defined** in the CGST Act.

As per **judicial pronouncements and principles of jurisprudence**, the Penalty means:

- (a) a **temporary punishment** or a **sum of money imposed by statute**, to be paid **as punishment** for the **commission of a certain offence**;
- (b) a **punishment imposed by law or contract** for **doing or failing to do something** that was the **duty of a party to do**;

In **criminal and civil laws**, penalties are punishments imposed as a result of **breaking laws, contracts or rules**.

The punishments imposed may be in **physical and monetary forms** and are **imposed either for the performance of an act or failure to perform an act**.

Meaning of Prosecution

Prosecution is the initiation or institution or commencement of legal proceeding.

Prosecution is the process of exhibiting formal charges against the offender.

Section 198 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973, defines “Prosecution” as the initiation or institution and carrying on of the legal proceedings against a person accused of any charge.

Section 122 of CGST Act - Penalty for certain offences.

Section 122 of the CGST Act describes offences and prescribes the applicable Penalty.

The procedure for adjudication or prosecution of the imposition of Penalty is provided U/S 73 and U/s 74 of the CGST Act.

Penalty leviable U/S 122 of the CGST Act is equivalent to amount of tax OR Rs. 10000-00, whichever is higher in cases where:

(a) tax is evaded, tax is not deducted or short deducted or deducted but not paid to the Government; OR

(b) tax is not collected (or short collected) or collected but not paid to the Government; OR

(c) Input Tax Credit (ITC) availed of or passed on or distributed irregularly or **fraudulent claim of refund.**

Section 122 of CGST Act – four sub-Sections


The **first sub-section** prescribes **twenty-one types of offences**, any one of which, if committed, can attract penalty **of ten thousand rupees or equal to the amount of tax involved**, whichever is higher.

Sub-section (1A) prescribes that penalty can be levied in case of specified offences, on any persons **satisfying both the following conditions**:

- (a) such Person **retains the benefit from the occurrence** of the specified transactions; and
 - (b) the transaction is conducted **at the instance of such Person**.
-

The second sub-section deals with two situations:

- (a) where certain offences committed **are not due** to either fraud or willful misstatement or suppression of facts. In such a case, **penalty will get reduced to 10% of the tax involved, subject to a minimum of ten thousand rupees**.
 - (b) where the offence committed is **due to either fraud or any willful misstatement or suppression of facts to evade tax**. In such cases, the Penalty will be **equal to tax involved subject to a minimum of ten thousand rupees**.
-



Section 122 of CGST Act – four sub-Sections

The **third sub-section** deals with offences where the **person is not directly involved** in any evasion but **may aid or abet or may be a party to evasion** or if he **does not attend summons or produce documents**.

Penalty in such a cases would **be up to twenty-five thousand rupees**.

List of Twenty-one offences as per Section 122(1) of the CGST Act

Supplying goods and / or services **without issuing an invoice** or issuing an incorrect or false invoice.

Issuing an invoice **without supplying goods and / or services**.

Collecting tax but failing to remit it to the government **within three months** of the due date.

Collecting tax in contravention of law but failing to remit it to the Government within three months of the due date.

Failing to **deduct tax or deposit the tax with the Government**.

Failing to **collect tax or collecting too little tax from the supplier** at the time of payment or **failing to pay the tax to the Government** — applies to **eCommerce Operators**.

Taking **full or partial Input Tax Credit** without **actual receipt of goods and / or services**.

Obtaining a **refund of tax by fraud**.

List of Twenty-one offences as per Section 122(1) of the CGST Act

Distributing an Input Tax Credit **other than in the manner prescribed.**

Falsifying or substituting financial records, producing fake accounts and / or documents, or **furnishing a false return.**

Failing to obtain Registration (if Registration is required).

Furnishing **false information** during registration.

Obstructing an officer from the discharge of duties.

Transporting taxable goods **without documents.**

Suppressing turnover **leading to evasion of tax.**

Failing to **maintain books of accounts** and documents.

List of Twenty-one offences as per Section 122(1) of the CGST Act

Failing to furnish information to CGST / SGST Officers or **furnishing false information.**

Supplying and / or storing goods which one has reason to believe **are liable for confiscation.**

Issuing an invoice or document by **using the Identification Number of another person.**

Tampering **with material evidence.**

Tampering with any goods that have been **detained, seized, or attached.**

Section 122(1A) of the CGST Act

This provision will apply if **such person is a beneficiary, and such a transaction is on his request.**

Penalty equivalent to the amount of tax evaded or Input Tax Credit availed or passed on, will be levied on a **person committing any of the following offences.**

Goods or Services or both are supplied without the issue of invoices / issue of incorrect or false invoices.

Issue of invoice / bill without supply of Goods or Services or both.

Takes and / or utilizes Input Tax Credit (ITC) without actual receipt of Goods and / or Services.

Takes and / or distributes Input Tax Credit in contravention of the provisions of Section 20 of CGST Act, 2017.

Section 122(1B) of the CGST Act – proposed to be incorporated thru Finance Act 2023 (not yet notified)

Any electronic commerce operator who—

- (i) allows a supply of goods or services or both through it by an unregistered person other than a person exempted from registration by a notification issued under this Act to make such supply;*
- (ii) allows an inter-State supply of goods or services or both through it by a person who is not eligible to make such inter-State supply; or*
- (iii) fails to furnish the correct details in the statement to be furnished under sub-section (4) of section 52 of any outward supply of goods effected through it by a person exempted from obtaining registration under this Act, shall be liable to pay a penalty of **ten thousand rupees**, or an **amount equivalent to the amount of tax involved had such supply been made by a registered person other than a person paying tax under section 10, whichever is higher.***

Section 122(2) of the CGST Act

A Registered Person who supplies any Goods or Services or both on which any tax has not been paid or short-paid or erroneously refunded, or where the 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**, shall be liable to a penalty of **ten thousand rupees OR ten per cent of the tax due** from such person, **whichever is higher**.

A Registered Person who supplies any Goods or Services or both on which any tax has not been paid or short-paid or erroneously refunded, or where the input tax credit has been wrongly availed or utilized, **for reason of fraud or any willful misstatement or suppression of facts to evade tax**, shall be liable to a penalty of **ten thousand rupees or tax due from such person, whichever is higher**.

Section 122(3) of the CGST Act

Penalty up to twenty-five thousand rupees will be levied where **any person commits any of the following offences**:

Aids or abets any of the offences specified in Section 122(1) of CGST Act.

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.

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.

Fails to appear before the Officer of Central Tax, when issued with a **summon for appearance** to give evidence or produce a document in an inquiry.

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.**

Section 123 of CGST Act - Penalty for failure to furnish information return.


Section 123 of CGST Act is applicable in situations where the information return as prescribed under **Section 150 of CGST Act – Obligation to furnish Information Return – is not filed.**

Section 150 requires certain class of persons to maintain records and furnish information return within the prescribed time.

If the person who is required to file an information return, as prescribed under Section 150, has **not filed the return within the stipulated period of 30 days or such further period** as prescribed U/S 150(2) and 150(3) from the date of issue of Show Cause Notice, **a penalty of rupees one hundred per day** shall be levied for each day for which the failure continues but **not exceeding five thousand rupees.**

Section 124 of CGST Act - Fine for failure to furnish statistics.


Section 124 of CGST Act provides for penal consequences for failure to furnish any information or return as required under **Section 151 of CGST Act – Power to collect statistics.**



This Section specifies levy of fine under two circumstances, namely:



(a) Failure to furnish information or return without reasonable cause;
OR



(b) Furnishing false information willfully.



The fine specified is up to **ten thousand rupees** and where the offence is continuing a further fine of **up to one hundred rupees per day** after the first day during which offence continues subject to **maximum of twenty-five thousand rupees.**

Section 125 of CGST Act – General Penalty.

Any offence that does not have a specific penalty prescribed under the GST law cannot be let off without penal consequences in order to **do justice** towards the law-abiding citizens.

Section 125 is a general penalty provision under the GST law for cases **where no separate penalty is prescribed under the Act or Rules.**

Penalty up to twenty-five thousand rupees is imposable where any person contravenes:

(a) any of the provisions of the Act; **OR**

(b) any Rules made thereunder.

for which no penalty is separately prescribed under the CGST Act.

Section 126 of CGST Act – General Disciplines related to Penalty

Guideline for imposing penalty is **one of the highlights** of GST law, **which is the progressive tax legislation**.

Courts have, for long, addressed the presence of circumstances surrounding the **imposition of penalty**, for example, **non-payment of tax**.

Now a **separate provision under CGST Act** (Section 126) which is providing guidance on, **‘how’ and ‘when’ to impose or refrain from imposing penalty**, is valuable.

The **nature of penalty and the principles governing imposition of penalties as held by the Courts** would be a **guiding factor**.

Guiding principles for levy of penalty U/S 126 of CGST Act

No penalty can be imposed where the tax involved is less than **five thousand rupees**, which are considered as **minor breach**, **OR** in case of **documentation errors** apparent on the **face of record** which are **easily rectifiable** and **made without fraudulent intent** or **gross negligence**.

When penalty is **still liable to be imposed**, the next safety as laid down is to **inquire into the degree and severity of the breach** to proceed with **imposition of penalty**.

In these cases, if the **facts do not demand** imposition of penalty, **restraint is advised**.

No such **discretion is provided** in the Section **while providing for amount of penalty**.

The person liable to penalty must be given an **opportunity of being heard**.

A **speaking order** should be passed **for imposing such penalty**.

The officer must **provide explanation for levy of penalty** and the **basis on which penalty is quantified**.

Voluntary disclosure by a Person to an Officer (**not merely in his own books and records**) about the circumstances of the breach prior to the discovery of the breach by the Officer may be considered as a mitigating factor for **quantifying penalty**.

Cases involving **fixed sum or fixed percentage of penalty** are **excluded**.

Section 132 of CGST Act

– Punishment for certain offences

Section 132 talks about cases of tax evasion and penal actions applicable on specific events subject to the amount of tax sought to be evaded.

This provision provides for prosecution of offenders and the resultant punishment that could be imposed on them.

In the normal course, prosecution is the institution or commencement of criminal proceeding, the process of framing formal charges against an offender before a judicial forum / legal Tribunal and pursuing them to final judgement on behalf of the State or Government or by indictment or information.

Section 132 of CGST Act – Punishment for certain offences – Situations whereby there can be leakage of Government revenue

Supply of goods or services or both without the cover of invoice with an intent to evade tax;

If any person issues any invoice or bill without actual supply of goods or services or both leading to wrongful input tax credit or refund of tax;

Any person who avails input tax credit using invoice referred in point (b) above or fraudulently avails input tax credit without any invoice or bill ;

Collection of taxes without payment to the Government for a period beyond three months of due date;

Evasion of tax, or obtaining refund with intent of fraud where such offence is not covered in above four situations;

Falsifying financial records or production of false records/ accounts/ documents/ information with an intent to evade tax;

Obstructs or prevents any officer from doing his duties under this Act;

Section 132 of CGST Act – Punishment for certain offences – Situations whereby there can be leakage of Government revenue

Acquires or transports or in any other manner deals with any goods which he knows or has reasons to believe are liable for confiscation under this Act or rules made thereunder;

Receives or in any way, deals with any supply of services which he knows or has reason to believe are in contravention of any provisions of this law;

Tampers with or destroys any material evidence or documents;

Fails to supply any information which he is required to supply under this law or supply false information;

Attempts or abets the commission of any of the offences mentioned above

Section 132 of CGST Act – Punishment for certain offences

Section 132 enables institution of prosecution proceedings both against the offenders and against those persons who are instrumental in committing such offence.

Such persons who are aiding the commission of the offence are punishable only if they retain the benefits arising from the offence.

The period of imprisonment and quantum of fine varies depending on the amount of tax evaded or seriousness of the offence.

Amount of Tax evaded / erroneous refund / wrong ITC availed or utilised	Fine	Imprisonment
Between one crore rupees and two crore rupees	Yes	Upto 1 Year
Between two crore rupees and five crore rupees	Yes	Upto 3 years
Exceeding five crore rupees	Yes	Upto 5 years

Section 132 of CGST Act – Punishment for certain offences

If any person commits any offence specified in clause (f), (g) or (j) under Section 132 of CGST Act, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine or with both.

In case of repetitive offences without any specific/ special reason which is recorded in the judgment of the Court will entail an imprisonment term of not less than six months and which could extend to five years plus with a fine.

All offences mentioned in this Section are non-cognizable and bailable except the following cases:

- a. where the amount exceeds five crore rupees; and
- b. instances covered by (a) to (d) in Section 132 of CGST Act.

Every prosecution proceeding requires prior sanction of the Commissioner.



Viewing Prosecution Notice Issued by Tax Officials – Important FAQ

What are Prosecution Proceedings?

Prosecution Proceedings are instituted against the taxpayers who are involved in cases of tax evasion beyond the specified limit and for which penal actions are applicable on specific events subject to certain conditions with varied quantum of punishments. Some of the offences are compoundable while some others are not.

Prosecution actions include filing of private complaint based on facts which constitute an offence (under the GST law) for initiation of criminal proceedings, when the Tax official has reason to believe that any person has committed any of the offences under provisions of GST law. (For details, refer Section 132 of the CGST/SGST Act).

Viewing Prosecution Notice Issued by Tax Officials – Important FAQ

What are the steps involved in Prosecution Proceedings?

Following steps are involved in Prosecution Proceedings:

- 1. After taking due sanction from the Commissioner, the Tax Official files a Private Complaint (offline) against the Taxpayer, with the First-Class Judicial Magistrate/Court.*
- 2. Tax Official issues the Prosecution Notice against the Taxpayer. Intimation of the issue of Notice is sent to the concerned taxpayer on his/her registered email id and mobile. Dashboard of the Taxpayer is also updated with the record of the issued Notice. He/she can view the issued Notice from the following navigation: **Services > User Services > View Additional Notices /Orders.***

Viewing Prosecution Notice Issued by Tax Officials – Important FAQ

In what cases, can a Prosecution Complaint against me be closed?

The Prosecution Complaint against you can be closed in the following cases:

If you file the application for compounding of offence and the same is allowed by the Commissioner and the compounding amount (tax, interest and penalty involved) is also paid by you within the time specified in the Order, then the private complaint filed with the First-Class Judicial Magistrate or Competent Court will be withdrawn/stand abated. (for details refer Section 138).

If you file the application for compounding of offence and the same is allowed by the Commissioner and the compounding amount is paid by you within the time specified in the Order, but the private complaint is not yet filed with the First-Class Judicial Magistrate or Competent Court, then no further action shall be taken for prosecution in respect of same offence.

Viewing Prosecution Notice Issued by Tax Officials – Important FAQ

If the private complaint filed with the First-Class Judicial Magistrate or Competent Court is set aside, then the case stands closed.

If you have complied with the order of the First-Class Judicial Magistrate or Competent Court, then the case stands closed.

During Prosecution Proceedings, what all Status changes does the Case undergo?

During Prosecution Proceedings, the Case undergoes following Status changes:

Complaint filed: When details of prosecution complaint is uploaded by the Tax Official.

Closed: When status of complaint is updated as closed by the Tax Official.

Filing Application for Compounding of Offence (Form GST CPD-01) and Taking Actions in the Subsequent Proceedings – Important FAQ

What is the purpose of Form GST CPD-01?

Form GST CPD-01 is Application for Compounding of Offence. Any Taxpayer can file this application in the following two cases:

Prosecution is instituted: This means that an Order for initiation of prosecution has been issued against the Taxpayer. He/she would have received a Prosecution Notice, issued by a concerned Tax Official, regarding the same.

Prosecution is contemplated: This means that the taxpayer is voluntarily filing this application for Compounding of Offence. In this case, he/she might have received a Prosecution Notice or an Order, issued by a concerned Tax Official.



If a Person fails to obtain registration, the penalty leviable will be equivalent to the _____?

- A. amount of tax;
- B. ten per cent of the amount of tax;
- C. up to ten thousand rupees;
- D. amount of tax or ten thousand rupees, whichever is higher;

Answer:- D

Penalty @ 10% of the tax can be levied in situations where _____?

- A. a person repeatedly had not appeared before GST Officer for three times;
- B. the taxable person has not filed returns for six consecutive months or more;
- C. a taxable person has been served with show cause notice for three times repeatedly;
- D. a Registered Person has not paid tax under a bona fide belief;

Answer:- D

Penalty leviable U/S 123 of CGST Act in situations where the information return as prescribed U/S 150 of CGST Act is not filed is _____?

- A. a penalty of one hundred rupees would be leviable for each day for which the failure continues subject to maximum of five thousand rupees;
- B. a penalty of two hundred rupees would be leviable for each day for which the failure continues subject to maximum of five thousand rupees;
- C. a penalty of one hundred rupees would be leviable for each day for which the failure continues subject to maximum of ten thousand rupees;
- D. a penalty of three hundred rupees would be leviable for each day for which the failure continues subject to maximum of five thousand rupees;

Answer:- A

General Penalty leviable U/S 125 of CGST Act is levied _____?

- A. excluding the specified penalty under other provision/s of the GST law, where penalty is separately provided under the CGST Act;
- B. in addition to the specified penalty under other provision/s of the GST law, where penalty is separately provided under the CGST Act;
- C. where no penalty is separately provided under the CGST Act;
- D. as per any one of the Options A to C above;

Answer:- C

The Application for Compounding of offences is filed in Form _____?

- A. GST CPD 01;
- B. GST CPD 02;
- C. GST CPD 03;
- D. GST CPD 04;

Answer:- A

**Thanks for your
Attention!!!**

Any Questions???

