	THE UNION TERRITORY GOODS AND SERVICES	
	TAX	
	BILL, 2017	
	A	
	BILL	
	to make a provision for levy and collection of tax on	
	intra-State supply of goods or services or both by the	
	Union Territories	
	BE it enacted by Parliament in the Sixty-eighth Year of	
	the Republic of India as follows:—	
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	CHAPTER I	
	PRELIMINARY	
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	2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—	Definitions.
	(1) "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Union territory tax appointed under section 3;	
	2) "designated authority" means such authority as may be otified by the Commissioner;	
	(3)"exempt supply" means supply of any goods or services or both which attracts nil rate of tax or which may be exempt from tax under section 8, or under section 6 of the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, and includes non taxable supply;	
	(4) "existing law" means any law, notification, order, rule or regulation relating to levy and collection of duty or tax on goods or services or both passed or made before the commencement of this Act by Parliament or any authority or person having the power to make such law, notification, order, rule or regulation;	
	(5) "Government" means the Administrator or any authority or officer authorised to act as Administrator by the Central Government;	
U su ag	5) "output tax" in relation to a taxable person, means the Union territory tax chargeable under this Act on taxable upply of goods or services or both made by him or by his gent but excludes tax payable by him on reverse charge asis;	
te to (8 A	(7) "Union territory" means the territory of,- (i) the Andaman and Nicobar Islands; (ii) Lakshadweep; (iii) Dadra and Nagar Haveli; (iv) Daman and Diu; (v) Chandigarh; or (vi) Other territory. Explanation For the purposes of this Act, each of the erritories specified in clauses (i) to (vi) shall be considered to be a separate Union territory; 8) "Union territory tax" means the tax levied under this act;	
bu In ar (C	9) words and expressions used and not defined in this Act ut defined in the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, the ntegrated Goods and Services Tax Act, the State Goods and Services Tax Act, and the Goods and Services Tax Compensation to States) Act, shall have the same meaning as assigned to them in those Acts.	
	CHAPTER II	

ADMINISTRATION	
3. The Administrator may, by notification, appoint Commissioners and such other class of officers as may be required for carrying out the purposes of this Act and such officers shall be deemed to be proper officers for such purposes as may be specified therein:	Officers under this Act.
Provided that the officers appointed under the existing law shall be deemed to be the officers appointed under the provisions of this Act. 4. The Administrator may authorise any officer to appoint officers of Union territory tax below the rank of Assistant Commissioner of Union territory tax for the	Authorisation of officers.
administration of this Act. 5. (1) Subject to such conditions and limitations as the Commissioner may impose, an officer of the Union territory tax may exercise the powers and discharge the duties conferred or imposed on him under this Act.	Powers of officers-
(2) An officer of a Union territory tax may exercise the powers and discharge the duties conferred or imposed under this Act on any other officer of a Union territory tax who is subordinate to him.	
(3) The Commissioner may, subject to such conditions and limitations as may be specified in this behalf by him, delegate his powers to any other officer subordinate to him.	
(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, an Appellate Authority shall not exercise the powers and discharge the duties conferred or imposed on any other officer of Union territory tax.	
6. (1) Without prejudice to the provisions of this Act, the officers appointed under the Central Goods and Services Tax Act are authorised to be the proper officers for the purposes of this Act, subject to such conditions as the Government shall, on the recommendations of the Council, by notification, specify.	Authorisation of officers of central tax as proper officer in certain circumstances.
(2) Subject to the conditions specified in the notification issued under sub-section (1),- (a) where any proper officer issues an order under this Act, he shall also issue an order under the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, as authorised by the said Act under intimation to the jurisdictional officer of central tax;	

(b) where a proper officer under the Central Goods and Services Tax Act has initiated any proceedings on a subject matter, no proceedings shall be initiated by the proper officer under this Act on the same subject matter.	
(3) Any proceedings for rectification, appeal and revision, wherever applicable, of any order passed by an officer appointed under this Act, shall not lie before an officer appointed under the Central Goods and Services Tax Act.	
CHAPTER III LEVY AND COLLECTION OF TAX	
7. (1) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (2), there shall be levied a tax called the Union territory tax on all intra-State supplies of goods or services or both, except on the supply of alcoholic liquor for human consumption, on the value determined under section 15 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act and at such rates, not exceeding twenty percent., as may be notified by the Central Government, on the recommendations of the Council and collected in such manner as may be prescribed and shall be paid by the taxable person.	Collection. f e d r e h
(2) The Union territory tax on the supply of petroleum crude, high speed diesel, motor spirit (commonly known as petrol), natural gas and aviation turbine fuel shall be levied with effect from such date as may be notified by the Central Government on the recommendations of the Council.	
(3) The Central Government may, on the recommendation of the Council, by notification, specify categories of supply o goods or services or both, the tax on which shall be paid or reverse charge basis by the recipient of such goods or service or both and all the provisions of this Act shall apply to such recipient as if he is the person liable for paying the tax in relation to the supply of such goods or services or both.	f n s h
(4) The Union territory tax in respect of the supply of taxable goods or services or both by a supplier, who is no registered, to a registered person shall be paid by such person on reverse charge basis as the recipient and all the provision of this Act shall apply to such recipient as if he is the person liable for paying the tax in relation to the supply of such good or services or both.	et n s n
(5) The Central Government may, on the recommendation of the Council, by notification, specify categories of services	

the tax on intra-State supplies of 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 supplier 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 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. (1) Where the Central Government is satisfied that it is necessary in the public interest so to do, it may, on the recommendations of the Council, by notification, exempt generally either absolutely or subject to such conditions as may be specified therein, goods or services or both of any specified description from the whole or any part of the tax leviable thereon with effect from such date as may be specified in such notification.	Power to grant exemption from tax.
(2) Where the Central Government is satisfied that it is necessary in the public interest so to do, it may, on the recommendations of the Council, by special order in each case, under circumstances of an exceptional nature to be stated in such order, exempt from payment of tax any goods or services or both on which tax is leviable.	
(3) The Central 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.	
(4) Any notification issued by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of section 11 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act shall be deemed to be a notification issued under this Act.	

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, where an exemption in respect of any goods or services or both from the whole or part of the tax leviable thereon has been granted absolutely, the registered person supplying such goods or services or both shall not collect the tax, in excess of the effective rate, on such supply of goods or services or both.	
CHAPTER - IV PAYMENT OF TAX	
9. On utilisation of input tax credit of Union territory tax for payment of tax dues under the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (5) of section 49 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, the amount collected as Union territory tax shall stand reduced by an amount equal to such credit so utilised and the Central Government shall transfer an amount equal to the amount so reduced from the Union territory tax account to the integrated tax account in such manner and within such time as may be prescribed.	input tax credit.
CHAPTER V INSPECTION, SEARCH SEIZURE AND ARREST	
10. (1) All officers of Police, Railways, Customs, and those engaged in the collection of land revenue, including village officers, and officers of central tax and officers of the State tax shall assist the proper officers in the implementation of this Act.	required to
(2) The Government may, by notification, empower and require any other class of officers to assist the proper officers in the implementation of this Act when called upon to do so by the Commissioner.	
CHAPTER VI DEMANDS AND RECOVERY	

11.(1) Where any amount of tax, interest or penalty is payable by a person to the Government under any of the provisions of this Act or the rules made thereunder and which remains unpaid, the proper officer of central tax, during the course of recovery of said tax arrears, may recover the amount from the said person as if it were an arrear of central tax and credit the amount so recovered to the account of the Government under the appropriate head of Union terrirtory tax.	Recovery of tax.
(2) Where the amount recovered under sub-section (1) is less than the amount due to the Government under this Act and the Central Goods and Services Act, the amount to be credited to the account of the Government shall be in proportion to the amount due as Union territory tax and central tax.	
CHAPTER– VII ADVANCE RULING	
12. In this Chapter, unless the context otherwise requires,—	Definitions.
(a) "advance ruling" means a decision provided by the Authority or 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 100 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, in relation to the supply of goods or services or both being undertaken or proposed to be undertaken by the applicant;	
(b) "applicant" means any person registered or desirous of obtaining registration under this Act;	
(c) "application" means an application made to the Authority under sub-section (1) of section 97 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act;	
(d) "Authority" means the Authority for Advance Ruling, constituted under section 13;	
(e) "Appellate Authority" means the Appellate Authority for Advance Ruling <i>constituted under section</i> 14 .	

cons	The Central Government shall, by notification, stitute an Authority to be known as the <name territory="" the="" union=""> Authority for Advance ing:</name>	Constitution of Authority for Advance Ruling.
reco Aut terr this	vided that the Central Government may, on the ommendations of the Council, notify any hority located in any State or any other Union itory to act as the Authority for the purposes of Act.	
(i) one n (ii) one r tax,	Authority shall consist of- nember from amongst the officers of central tax; and member from amongst the officers of Union territory	
(3) The	qualifications, the method of appointment of the rs and the terms and conditions of their service shall as may be prescribed.	
cons <no for A hear</no 	The Central Government shall, by notification, stitute an Appellate Authority to be known as time of the Union territory> Appellate Authority Advance Ruling for Goods and Services Tax for ring appeals against the advance ruling nounced by the Advance Ruling Authority:	Constitution of Appellate Authority for Advance Ruling.
reco App Uni	vided that the Central Government may, on the ommendations of the Council, notify any rellate Authority located in any State or any other on territory to act as the Appellate Authority for purposes of this Act.	
	Appellate Authority shall consist of- the Chief Commissioner of central tax as designated by the Board; and	
	CHAPTER -VIII TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS	1

	15.(1) On and from the appointed day, every person registered under any of the existing laws and having a valid Permanent Account Number shall be issued a certificate of registration on provisional basis, subject to such conditions and in such form and manner as may be prescribed, and unless replaced by a final certificate of registration under sub-section (2), shall be liable to be cancelled if the conditions so prescribed are not complied with.	Migration of existing taxpayers.
	(2) The final certificate of registration shall be granted in such form and manner and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed.	
	(3) 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 22 or section 24 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act.	
	16. (1) A registered person, other than a person opting to pay tax under section 10 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, shall be entitled to take, in his electronic credit ledger, credit of the amount of Value Added Tax [and Entry Tax] carried forward in the return relating to the period ending with the day immediately preceding the appointed day, furnished by him under the existing law, not later than ninety days after the said day, in such manner as may be prescribed:	Transitional arrangements for input tax credit.
	Provided that the registered person shall not be allowed to take credit in the following circumstances, namely: –	
	 (i) where the said amount of credit is not admissible as input tax credit under this Act; or (ii) where he has not furnished all the returns required under the existing law for the period of six months immediately preceding the appointed date; or 	
	(iii) where the said amount of credit relates to goods sold under such exemption notifications as are notified by the Government:	
74 of 1956	Provided further that so much of the said credit as is attributable to any claim related to section 3, sub-section (3) of section 5, section 6 or section 6A or sub-section (8) of section 8 of the Central Sales Tax Act, 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:	
Provided also that an amount equivalent to the credit specified in the second proviso shall be refunded under the existing law when the said claims are substantiated in the manner prescribed in rule 12 of the Central Sales Tax (Registration and Turnover) Rules, 1957.	
(2) A registered person, other than a person opting to pay tax under section 10 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 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 existing 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 registered person shall not be allowed to take credit unless the said credit was admissible as input tax credit under the existing law and is also admissible as input tax credit under this Act.	
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 existing 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 existing law.	
(3) A registered person, who was not liable to be registered under the existing law or who was engaged in the sale of exempted goods [or tax free goods] under the existing law but which are liable to tax under this Act [or where the person was entitled to the credit of input tax at the time of sale of goods], 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 namely:—	
(i) such inputs or goods are used or intended to be used for making taxable supplies under this Act;	
(ii) the said registered person is eligible for input tax credit on such inputs under this Act;	

(iii) the said registered person is in possession of invoice or other prescribed documents evidencing payment of tax under the existing law in respect of such inputs; and	
(iv) such invoices or other prescribed documents were issued not earlier than twelve months immediately preceding the appointed day:	
Provided that where a registered person, other than a manufacturer or a supplier of services, is not in possession of an invoice or any other documents evidencing payment of tax in respect of inputs, then, such registered person shall, subject to such conditions, limitations and safeguards as may be prescribed, including that the said taxable person shall pass on the benefit of such credit by way of reduced prices to the recipient, be allowed to take credit at such rate and in such manner as may be prescribed.	
(4) A registered person, who was engaged in the sale of taxable goods as well as exempted goods [or tax free goods] under the existing law but which are liable to tax under this Act, shall be entitled to take, in his electronic credit ledger,-	
(a) the amount of credit of the value added tax [and entry tax] carried forward in a return furnished under the existing law by him in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (1); and	
(b) the amount of 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, relating to such exempted goods [or tax free goods] in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (3).	
(5) A registered 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 by the supplier under the existing law, subject to the condition that the invoice or any other tax paying document of the same was recorded in the books of account of such person within a period of thirty days from the appointed day:	

Provided that the period of thirty days may, on sufficient cause being shown, be extended by the Commissioner for a further period not exceeding thirty days. Provided further that the said registered person shall furnish a statement, in such manner as may be prescribed, in respect of credit that has been taken under this sub-section.	
(6) A registered person, who was either paying tax at a fixed rate or paying a fixed amount in lieu of the tax payable under the existing law shall be entitled to take, in his electronic credit ledger, credit of value added 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, namely:—	
(i) such inputs or goods are used or intended to be used for making taxable supplies under this Act;	
(ii) the said registered person is not paying tax under section 10 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act;	
(iii) the said registered person is eligible for input tax credit on such inputs under this Act;	
(iv) the said registered person is in possession of invoice or other prescribed documents evidencing payment of tax under the existing law in respect of inputs; and	
(v) such invoices or other prescribed documents were issued not earlier than twelve months immediately preceding the appointed day.	
(7) The amount of credit under sub-sections (3), (4) and(6) shall be calculated in such manner as may be prescribed.	
16. (1) Where any inputs received at a place of business had been desptached as such or desptached after being partially processed to a job worker for further processing, testing, repair, reconditioning or any other purpose in accordance with the provisions of existing law prior to the appointed day and such inputs are returned to the said place 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 within six months from the appointed day:	Transitional provisions relating to job work.

Provided that the period of six months may, on sufficient cause being shown, be extended by the Commissioner for a further period not exceeding two months:	
Provided further that if such inputs are not returned within a period of six months or the extended period from the appointed day, the input tax credit shall be liable to be recovered in accordance with the provisions of clause (a) of sub-section (8) of section 142 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act.	
(2) Where any semi-finished goods had been despatched from any place of business to any other premises for carrying out certain manufacturing processes in accordance with the provisions of existing law prior to the appointed day and such goods (hereafter in this sub-section referred to as "the said goods") are returned to the said place 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 place within six months from the appointed day:	
Provided that the period of six months may, on sufficient cause being shown, be extended by the Commissioner for a further period not exceeding two months:	
Provided further that if the said goods are not returned within a period specified in this sub-section, the input tax credit shall be liable to be recovered in accordance with the provisions of clause (a) of subsection (8) of section 142 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act:	
Provided also that the person despatching the goods may, in accordance with the provisions of the existing law, transfer the said goods to the premises of any registered person for the purpose of supplying therefrom on payment of tax in India or without payment of tax for exports within six months or the extended period, as the case may be, from the appointed day.	

(3) 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 existing 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:	
Provided that the period of six months may, on sufficient cause being shown, be extended by the Commissioner for a further period not exceeding two months:	
Provided further that if the said goods are not returned within the period specified in this sub-section, the input tax credit shall be liable to be recovered in accordance with the provisions of clause (a) of subsection (8) of section 142 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act:	
Provided also that the person despatching the goods may, in accordance with the provisions of the existing law, transfer the said goods from the said other premises on payment of tax in India or without payment of tax for exports within six months or the extended period, as the case may be, from the appointed day.	
(4) The tax under sub-sections (1), (2) and (3) shall not be payable only if the person despatching the goods and the job worker declare the details of the inputs or goods held in stock by the job worker on behalf of the said person on the appointed day in such form and manner and within such time as may be prescribed.	
17.(1) Where any goods on which tax, if any, had been paid under the existing law at the time of sale 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 registered person shall be eligible for refund of the tax paid under the existing law where such goods are returned by a person, other than a registered 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:	Miscellaneous transitional provisions.

Provided that if the said goods are returned by a registered person, the return of such goods shall be deemed to be a supply. (2) (a) Where, in pursuance of a contract entered into prior to the appointed day, the price of any goods is revised upwards on or after the appointed day, the registered person who had sold such goods 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 of an outward supply made under this Act. (b) Where, in pursuance of a contract entered into prior to the appointed day, the price of any goods is revised downwards on or after the appointed day, the registered person who had sold such goods may issue to the recipient a credit note, containing such particulars as may be prescribed, within thirty days of such price revision and for the purposes of this Act such credit note shall be deemed to have been issued in respect of an outward supply made under this Act:	
Provided that the registered person shall be allowed to reduce his tax liability on account of issue of the credit note only if the recipient of the credit note has reduced his input tax credit corresponding to such reduction of tax liability.	
(3) Every claim for refund filed by any person before, on or after the appointed day, for refund of any amount of input tax credit, tax, interest or any other amount paid under the existing law, shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of existing law and any amount eventually accruing to him shall be refunded to him in cash in accordance with the provisions of the said law:	
Provided that where any claim for refund of the 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.	

(4) Every claim for refund filed after the appointed day for refund of any tax paid under the existing law in respect of the goods exported before or after the appointed day shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of the existing law: Provided that where any claim for refund 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.	
(5) (a) 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 existing law shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of the existing law, and any amount of credit found to be admissible to the claimant shall be refunded to him in cash in accordance with the provisions of the existing law and the amount rejected, if any, shall not be admissible as input tax credit under this Act:	
Provided 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.	
(b) 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 existing law shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of the existing law, and if any amount of credit becomes recoverable as a result of such appeal, revision, review or reference, the same shall, unless recovered under the existing law, 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.	
(6) (a) Every proceeding of appeal, revision, review or reference relating to any output tax liability initiated whether before, on or after the appointed day under the existing law, shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of the existing law, and if any amount becomes recoverable as a result of such appeal, revision, review or reference, the same shall, unless recovered under the existing law, 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.	
(b) Every proceeding of appeal, revision, review or reference relating to any output tax liability initiated whether before, on or after the appointed day under the existing law, shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of the existing law, and any amount found to be admissible to the claimant shall be refunded to him in cash in accordance with the provisions of the existing law and the amount rejected, if any, shall not be admissible as input tax credit under this Act.	
(7) (a) Where in pursuance of an assessment or adjudication proceedings instituted, whether before, on or after the appointed day, under the existing law, any amount of tax, interest, fine or penalty becomes recoverable from the person, the same shall, unless recovered under the existing law, 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.	
(b) Where in pursuance of an assessment or adjudication proceedings instituted, whether before, on or after the appointed day under the existing 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 said law and the amount rejected, if any, shall not be admissible as input tax credit under this Act.	
(8) (a) Where any return, furnished under the existing 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, unless recovered under the existing law, 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.	
(b)Where any return, furnished under the existing law, is revised after the appointed day but within the time limit specified for such revision under the existing 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 same shall be refunded to him in cash under the existing law and the amount rejected, if any, shall not be admissible as input tax credit under this Act.	

	(9) Save as otherwise provided in this Chapter, the goods or services or both 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.(10) (a) Notwithstanding anything contained in section	
	12 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, no tax shall be payable on goods under this Act to the extent the tax was leviable on the said goods under existing law.	
32 of 1994.	(b) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 13 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, no tax shall be payable on services under this Act to the extent the tax was leviable on the said services under Chapter V of the Finance Act, 1994.	
32 of 1994.	(c)Where tax was paid on any supply, both under any existing law relating to sale of goods and under Chapter V of the Finance Act, 1994, tax shall be leviable under this Act and the taxable person shall be entitled to take credit of value added tax or service tax paid under the existing law to the extent of supplies made after the appointed day and such credit shall be calculated in such manner as may be prescribed.	
	(11) 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 said period of six months may, on sufficient cause being shown, be extended by the Commissioner 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, and are returned after the period specified in this sub-section:	
	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 the period specified in this subsection.	

respection source and heappoint section as many deduction said sections.	Where a supplier has made any sale of goods in ct of which tax was required to be deducted at the under any existing law relating to sale of goods as also issued an invoice for the same before the inted day, no deduction of tax at source under in 51 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, and applicable to this Act, shall be made by the tor under the said section where payment to the supplier is made on or after the appointed day.	
-	ssion "capital goods" shall have the same meaning igned to it in any existing law relating to sale of .	
	CHAPTER IX MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS	
made	ubject to the provisions of this Act and the rules thereunder, the provisions of the Central Goods ervices Tax Act, relating to, — scope of supply; composition levy; composite supply and mixed supply; time and value of supply; input tax credit; registration; tax invoice, credit and debit notes; accounts and records; returns; payment of tax; tax deduction at source; collection of tax at source; assessment; refunds; audit; inspection, search, seizure and arrest; demands and recovery; liability to pay in certain cases; advance ruling; appeals and revision; presumption as to documents; offences and penalties; job work; electronic commerce; settlement of funds; transitional provisions; and	Application of provisions of Central Goods and Services Tax Act.

xxvii. miscellaneous provisions including the provisions relating to the imposition of interest and penalty, shall, <i>mutatis mutandis</i> , apply,- (a) so far as may be, in relation to Union territory tax as they apply in relation to central tax as if they were enacted under this Act; (b) subject to the following modifications and alterations which the Central Government considers neceassry and desirable to adapt those provisions to the circumstances, namely, -			
 (a) references to "this Act" shall be deemed to be references to "the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017"; (b) references to "Commissioner" shall be deemed to be references to Commissioner" of Union territory tax as defined in subsection (3) of section 2 of this Act; (c) references to "officers of central tax" shall be deemed to be references to "officers of Union territory tax"; (d) reference to "central tax" shall be deemed to be reference to "Union territory tax". (e) references to "Commissioner of State tax or Commissioner of Union territory tax" shall be deemed to be references to "Commissioner of central tax". (f) references to "State Goods and Services tax Act or Union Territory Goods and Services tax Act". 			
19.(1) The Central Government may, on the recommendations of the Council, by notification, make rules for carrying out the provisions of this Act.	Power rules.	to	make
(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of sub-section (1), the Central Government may make rules for all or any of the matters which by this Act are required to be, or may be, prescribed or in respect of which provisions are to be or may be made by rules.			
(3) The power to make rules conferred by this section shall 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 Act come into force. (4) Any rules made under sub-section (1) may provide that a contravention thereof shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten thousand rupees. 20. The Board may, by notification, make regulations consistent with this Act and the rules made thereunder to carry out the purposes of this Act.	General power to make regulations.
	21. Every rule made by the Central Government, every regulation made by the Board and every notification issued by the Central Government under this Act, shall be laid, as soon as may be, after it is made or issued, before each House of Parliament, 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, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or regulation or in the notification, as the case may be, or both Houses agree that the rule or regulation or the notification should not be made, the rule or regulation or notification, as the case may be, 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 regulation or notification, as the case may be.	Laying of rules, regulations and notifications.
	22. The Commissioner may, if he considers it necessary or expedient so to do for the purpose of uniformity in the implementation of the this Act, issue such orders, instructions or directions to the Union territory tax officers as he may deem fit, and thereupon all such officers and all other persons employed in the implementation of the this Act shall observe and follow such orders, instructions or directions:	Power to issue instructions or directions
Omissions, substitutions, and insertions in the Acts to be entered here	23. Save as otherwise provided in this Act, on and from the date of commencement of this Act,- (i) in Act/Regulation shall be omitted; (ii)	Amendment of certain Acts
	24. (1) Save as otherwise provided in this Act, on and from the date of commencement of this Act,- (i) the <name of="" territory="" union=""> Value Added Tax Regulation/Act, except in respect of goods included in</name>	Repeal and saving.

the Entry 54 of the State List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution, (ii) (ii) (hereafter referred to as the repealed Acts) are hereby repealed.	
(2) The repeal of the said Acts shall not—	
(a) revive anything not in force or existing at the time of such repeal; or	
(b) affect the previous operation of the amended or repealed Acts or anything duly done or suffered thereunder; or	
(c) affect any right, privilege, obligation, or liability acquired, accrued or incurred under the amended or repealed Acts:	
Provided that any tax exemption granted as an incentive against investment through a notification shall not continue as privilege if the said notification is rescinded on or after the appointed day; 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 amended or repealed Acts; or	
(e) affect any investigation, inquiry, assessment proceeding, adjudication and any other legal proceeding or remedy in respect of any such tax, surcharge, penalty, fine, interest, right, privilege, obligation, liability, forfeiture or punishment, as aforesaid, and any such investigation, inquiry, assessment proceeding, adjudication and 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 amended or repealed.	
(f) affect any proceeding including that relating to an appeal, revision, review or reference, instituted before, on or after the appointed day under the said amended or repealed Acts and such proceeding shall be continued under the said amended or repealed Acts as if this Act had not come into force and the said Acts had not been amended or repealed.	

25.(1) If any difficulty arises in giving effect to any provision of this Act, the Central Government may, on the recommendations of the Council, by a general or a special order published in the Official Gazette, make such provisions not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act or the rules or regulations made thereunder, as may be necessary or expedient for the purpose of removing the said	Removal difficulties.	of
difficulty: Provided that no such order shall be made after the expiry of a period of three years from the date of commencement of this Act. (2) Every order made under this section shall be laid, as soon as may be, after it is made, before each House of Parliament.		

Notes:

- 1) Amendments, Repeals and Savings to existing laws to be examined by respective Administration of UTs
- 2) The expression "existing law relating to tax on sale of goods" has been used in this draft law in absence of list of laws in force in the respective UTs
- 3) A single draft law for all UTs has been prepared.