

POST-BUDGET MEMORANDUM 2020-21: INDIRECT TAXES INDEX

Sr.No	Proposed provision	
	GST	
1.	Clause 124 of finance Bill 2020	2
2.	Clause 125 of the Finance Bill 2020	3
3.	Clause 118 of the Finance Bill 2020 - Section 16(4) of the CGST Act provides time limit to claim input tax credit.	4
	Customs	
1.	Clause 108 of the finance Bill, 2020 - Section 28DA under new Chapter VAA of Customs Act, 1962	6
2.	Clause 106 of the Finance Bill, 2020 - Time limit to pass adjudication order after issuance of SCN	7
3.	Clause 107 of Finance Bill 2020 - Recovery of duties discharged through instruments	9
4.	Para 138 of the Budget speech - Customs Notfn.No.50/2017 dt. 30.06.2017	10
5.	Notification No. 50/2017 (Sr No.7) read with Notification No. 1/2020- Cus	15



POST-BUDGET MEMORANDUM 2020-21: INDIRECT TAXES

Sr.	Proposed provision	Issue	Suggestions
No			
	GST		
1.	Clause 124 of finance Bill 2020		
	After Section 122(1), it is proposed to insert Section 122(1A) vide which any person who retains the benefit of any of the following transactions and at whose instance such transaction is conducted, shall be liable to a penalty of an amount equivalent to the tax evaded or input tax credit availed of or passed on:	Covering penal provisions in case of issuance of incorrect invoices towards supplies of any goods or services or both is an area of concern. This section is brought in to crack down on fake invoicing and fraudulent availment of input tax credit. Those fraudulently availing of ITC without	harassment of the receiver of goods or services. The receiver of goods or services is liable to pay GST and book the invoices, he must assume the supplier of goods or services has rightly
	Supplies any goods or services or both without issue of any invoice or issues an incorrect or false invoice with regard to any such supply [Section 122(1)(i)] Issues any invoice or bill without supply of goods or services or both in violation of the GST provisions [Section 122(1)(ii)]. Takes or utilizes input tax credit without actual receipt of goods or	invoice or bill. Therefore, issuing false invoice is understandable however in case of genuine transaction due to oversight or understanding of supplier of goods or services, incorrect invoice is issued, like applied incorrect GST rate, HSN code, place of supply etc. in such cases the receiver of goods or services should not be penalised.	charged proper GST rates applying proper HSN codes and place of supply.



Sr.	Proposed provision	Issue	Suggestions
No			
	services or both either fully or partially,		
	in contravention of the GST provisions		
	[Section 122(1)(vii)]		
	Takes or distributes input tax credit in		
	contravention of Section 20, or the		
	rules made thereunder [Section		
	122(1)(ix)]		
2	Clause 125 of the Finance Bill 2020		
	Fraudulent availment of input tax credit		It is recommended that in the explanations to
	has been added in the list of activities		Section 132 of the CGST Act, 2017, another
	which attract punishment under section		explanation be added, wherein the meaning and
	132 of the CGST Act. While the		ambit of the term 'fraudulent availment of input
	aforesaid amendment has been made		tax credit' is defined exhaustively.
	keeping in view the various GST scams		
	identified by tax authorities, there is no		
	specific definition in the law to		
	determine the meaning of the term		
	'fraud' or 'fraudulent availment of input		
	tax credit'		



Sr.	Proposed provision	Issue	Suggestions
No			
3	Clause 118 of the Finance Bill 2020		
	Section 16(4) of the CGST Act		
	provides time limit to claim input	Delinking of underlying invoices while	The Chamber recommends that a clarification
	tax credit.	determining the financial year to which	should be issued, either by way of proviso to
	As per Section 16(4), "A registered person shall not be entitled to take input tax credit in respect of any invoice or debit note for supply of goods or services or both after the due date of furnishing of the return under section 39 for the month of September 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." In other words, time limit to claim input tax credit w.r.t. a debit note is linked to the data of invoice pertaining to such debit note.	a debit note pertains is a necessary and welcome amendment. But it should be given retrospective effect since most tax payers would have generally read the law in the amended form without realizing the nuances.	the relevant section of the Finance Act, 2020 (Section 118 of the Finance Bill, 2020) or by issuing a circular, which specifies that the delinking of debit notes from the date of issuance of invoices for claiming input tax credit is applicable retrospectively with effect from 1 July 2017.
	It is proposed that the words "invoice relating to such" shall be omitted from		



Sr.	Proposed provision	Issue	Suggestions
No			
	Section 16(4) in order to delink the		
	date of issue of debit note from the		
	date of issue of the invoice to which the		
	debit note relates, for the purpose of		
	claiming input tax credit.		
	Hence, time limit to claim input tax		
	credit w.r.t. a debit note shall be		
	determined basis the date of debit note		
	itself and not basis the invoice date, to		
	which such debit note, relates.		



Sr.	Proposed provision	Issue	Suggestions
No			
	Customs		
1.	Clause 108 of the finance Bill, 2020		
	Section 28DA under new Chapter VAA of Customs Act, 1962 The section obligates the importer to possess sufficient information as regards the manner in which country of origin criteria, including the regional value content and product specific criteria, specified in the rules of origin in the trade agreement, are satisfied. Further, in case of doubt regarding the genuineness of the origin of the imports at PR, authorities can suspend the PTA and seek requisite information on origin of the goods. Such verification can be undertaken within a period of 5 years	The word "sufficient information" is not defined and not elaborated as to what all details would be required to be submitted by the importer. The section imposes the onus of checking the fulfilment of regional value content on the importer. However, the Importer will not have any visibility of the regional value content met by the exporter due to data confidentiality on the cost structure. Hence, submission of any details in this regard would practically be very difficult for any importer	compliance upon the importers, and with the motto of promoting 'ease of doing business', the temporary suspension of PTA until verification is completed should be eased out. Subsequent to completion of the proceeding, where it is identified that the criteria to claim PR is not fulfilled, the importer could be directed to discharge the differential duty along with interest and penalty, as applicable. The Chamber recommends the following: - Clause (ii) of sub-section 1 of Section 28DA be suitably worded elaborating what all sufficient information /details are required to be submitted by the importer considering the fact that all cost details of exporter will not generally
	from date of claiming PR, and till such period the PTA shall remain suspended.		be available.
			- clause (ii) of sub-section 9 of Section 28DA
	While the above provision has been		be removed or suitably modified to state that
	incorporated with an objective of		pending verification, the importers shall be



Sr.	Proposed provision	Issue	Suggestions
No			
	disallowing unwarranted benefits to		allowed to claim the benefit of preferential rate
	bogus importers, a prolonged period of		of duty on a provisional basis, until conclusive
	5 years for verification (and		order is issued by the proper officer.
	suspension) could cause difficulties for		
	genuine importers and could affect the		- the period of 5 years should be relaxed to a
	industry adversely. Such increased		period of 12 months at maximum as this 5-year
	powers in the hands of tax authorities		duration is exorbitantly high for taking a
	may put practical challenges on the		decision on the matter and importer would not
	importer, thereby being detrimental to		be encouraged to take this PTA benefit.
	the trade.		
2.	Clause 106 of the Finance Bill, 2020		
	Time limit to pass adjudication		
	order after issuance of SCN		
	Section 28 of Customs Act, 1962 deals	In the case of Harkaran Dass Vedpal ¹ ,	It is suggested that Government should
	with recovery of duties not levied or not	Punjab and Haryana High Court dealing	prescribe an outer time limit for passing orders
	paid or short-levied or short-paid or	with case where SCN was issued on 20	in respect of SCNs issued prior to 29 March
	erroneously refunded.	February 2009 but the same was not	2018. This will help timely and faster
		adjudicated till 2019, had observed	adjudication of such SCNs.
	As per Sec. 28(9), prior to its	that section 28 was amended	
	amendment in 2018, proper officer	prospectively w.e.f. 29 March 2018 to	Thus, the new Explanation 4 can be reworded
	shall determine the amount of duty and	provide a specific time limit to	as follows:
	interest within six months or one year,	adjudicate SCN. Applying the principles	"For the removal of doubts, it is hereby
	as the case may be, after the issuance	of retroactive amendment, High Court	declared that notwithstanding anything to the

¹ 2019 (368) ELT 0546 (P&H)



Sr.	Proposed provision	Issue	Suggestions
No			
	of SCN, where it is possible to do	held that the orders, with respect to	contrary contained in any judgment, decree or
	so.	SCNs issued prior to 29 March 2018,	order of the Appellate Tribunal or any Court or
	Finance Act 2018 deleted words	need to be passed within one year from	in any other provision of this Act or the rules or
	"where it is possible to do so" in	the date of amendment.	regulations made thereunder, or in any other
	sec. 28(9) and thus provided specific		law for the time being in force, in cases where
	time limit within which the SCN needs	The present amendment seems to	notice has been issued for non-levy, short-levy,
	to be adjudicated.	nullify the High Court ruling and	non-payment, short-payment or erroneous
		reemphasizing the intent of the	refund, prior to the 29th day of March, 2018,
	Further, Explanation 4 was inserted u/s	Government that there is no last date	being the date of commencement of the
	28 vide Finance Act 2018 to provide	to pass orders with respect to SCN	Finance Act, 2018 (13 of 2018), the proper
	that where SCN has been issued after	issued prior to 29 March 2018.	officer shall determine the amount of duty
	the 14th day of May, 2015, but before		or interest under sub-section (8)—
	the date on which the Finance Bill,		
	2018 received President assent, they		(a) within six months from the date on
	shall continue to be governed by the		which the Finance Bill, 2020 receives the
	provisions of section 28 as it stood		assent of the President, in respect of cases
	immediately before the date on which		falling under clause (a) of sub-section (1);
	such assent is received.		
			(b) within one year from the date on
	This Explanation 4 has been now		which the Finance Bill, 2020 receives the
	substituted vide Finance Bill, 2020, so		assent of the President, in respect of cases
	as to provide that notwithstanding		falling under sub-section (4)."
	anything contained in any judgment,		
	order of any Court, show cause notice		



Sr.	Proposed provision	Issue	Suggestions
No			
	(SCN) issued prior to 29 March 2018		
	shall be governed by the provisions of		
	section 28 as it stood immediately		
	before such date.		
3.	Clause 107 of Finance Bill 2020		
	Recovery of duties discharged		
	through instruments		
	Section 28AAA(1) of the Customs Act,	While section 28AAA(1) has been	It is recommended that the words "any other
	deals with the recovery of duties where	amended to include instrument issued	law or any scheme of the Central Government"
	an instrument, which has been	under any other law or any scheme of	should be inserted in the definition of
	obtained by means of collusion, willful	the Central Government for recovery	"Instrument".
	misstatement or suppression of facts, is	measures, corresponding amendment	
	used for discharging the customs duty.	has not been made in the definition of	Thus, the Explanation 1 can be reworded as
		instrument provided in Explanation 1.	follows:
	The said sub-section is amended so as		"For the purposes of this sub-section,
	to provide for recovery of duty against		"instrument" means any scrip or authorisation
	utilization of instruments issued under		or licence or certificate or such other document,
	any other law, or under any scheme of		by whatever name called, issued under the
	the Central Government, for the time		Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation)
	being in force, in addition to the		Act, 1992 (22 of 1992) or any other law or
	Customs Act, 1962 and Foreign Trade		any scheme of the Central Government, or
	(Development and Regulation) Act,		duty credit issued under section 51B, with
	1992.		respect to a reward or incentive scheme or duty
	Explanation 1 under sec. 28AAA(1),		exemption scheme or duty remission scheme or
	defines the term "Instrument" to mean		



Sr.	Proposed provision	Issue	Suggestions
No			
	any scrip or authorization or license or		such other scheme bestowing financial or fiscal
	certificate or such other document, by		benefits, which may be utilised under the
	whatever name called, issued under the		provisions of this Act or the rules made or
	Foreign Trade (Development and		notifications issued thereunder."
	Regulation) Act, 1992, with respect to a		
	reward or incentive scheme or duty		
	exemption scheme or duty remission		
	scheme or such other scheme		
	bestowing financial or fiscal benefits,		
	which may be utilised under the		
	provisions of this Act or the rules made		
	or notifications issued thereunder.		
	The same has been amended to include		
	duty credit issued under section 51B of		
	Customs Act, 1962.		
4.	Para 138 of the Budget speech		This material imported is a key ingredient
	Customs Notfn.No.50/2017 dt.	Need to sustain the concession on	for use in the manufacture of Toilet Soaps,
	30.06.2017	Crude Palm Stearine at Sr.No.66 of	Shampoos etc. which are of mass
	Para 138 of Budget Speech proposed	said Customs Notification.	consumption and for most of the
	for comprehensively reviewing		Oleochemicals such as fatty alcohols, fatty
	remaining items by September 2020 for		acids, etc. India has huge installed capacity
	taking a view on their relevance.		for manufacture of Toilet Soaps, and
	Further suggestions are invited for such		Oleochemicals to meet growing domestic
	review.		demand.



Sr.	Proposed provision	Issue	Suggestions
No			
			The Basic Customs duty on import of Toilet Soaps (HS Code 3401.11) and Fatty Alcohols (HS Code 3823.70) is "NIL" if imported from ASEAN Countries in terms of basic Notification No. 46/2011-Cus dated 1.6.2011 as amended Notification No. 82/2018-Cus., dated 31.12.2018.
			• It is pertinent to note that there is no import substitution possibility for subject input materials in the manufacture of Soaps and Oleochemicals globally and hence the Govt. of India in all its wisdom had provided duty concession for the import of CPS against "Actual User condition". The intent of the Govt is to encourage mass consumption items like soaps at a competitive price.
			 These exemptions are based on 'Actual User Condition' which ensures benefit is limited to actual producers of specific products and avoid any leakage of revenue because of concession. Basis this historic concession, Soap making industries have invested and



Sr.	Proposed provision	Issue	Suggestions
No			
			set up splitting facility in their factories. This
			concession goes a long way in setting up
			huge capacities for manufacture of soaps
			and oleochemicals thereby creating ancillary
			industries and generating employment
			opportunities across India in line with
			promoting <u>"Make in India"</u> policy.
			Leveraging the duty concession, the soap
			manufacturers were offering soaps at a
			competitive price.
			Govt. prescribed safeguards to prevent misuse
			Govt prescribed safeguards while granting
			such concessions to industries. For e.g.
			Crude Palm Stearin [CPS] is used for soap
			making and to ensure that such industrial
			crude palm stearin is not misused and
			strictly used as stipulated, the Government
			has prescribed important safeguards that
			such CPS should be admixed with at least
			20% free fatty acids (FFA).



Sr.	Proposed provision	Issue	Suggestions
No			
			Impact due to the change in the duty
			structure contrary to Make in India
			We humbly submit that any change in the
			duty structure for Crude Palm Stearin levied
			will have severe and adverse impact on the
			domestic Toilet Soaps and Oleochemicals
			industries and push up end consumer prices
			for categories of mass consumption result
			into retail inflation. This also may put
			pressure on the closure of Indian
			manufacturing plants and result into shifting
			our Indian manufacturing capacities to
			attractive locations in ASEAN countries. In
			that case our country will wholly depend on
			imports of all these mass consumptions
			finished products into India and employment
			of several thousand people may be lost. We
			are sure that the Govt would not like to
			encourage such situation.
			Options under INDO-ASEAN and other
			<u>Treaties</u>
			It is relevant to add here that India has
			signed FTA with ASEAN countries and
			effective from January 2010, customs duties



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No			
			on all these finished products such as Toilet
			Soaps, Fatty Alcohols and many other
			Oleochemicals have been gradually reduced
			and have almost become Zero. Similarly,
			imports from Least Developed Countries
			(LDC) will also attract Zero percent Customs
			duty on imports of Soaps. When the
			finished products themselves are exempt
			from customs duty, levying duties on its raw
			material would indirectly drive the
			manufacturers to import finished product
			like soaps which are of mass consumption in
			an established market and huge foreign
			exchange would outflow from India.
			Threat of higher inflation
			We further submit that, such levy will be
			detrimental to the growth of Soaps and
			Oleochemical industry, pushing retail
			inflation higher for categories of mass
			consumption and resulting shift to higher
			import of finished goods with job losses in
			India.



Sr.	Proposed provision	Issue	Suggestions
No			
			In order to sustain plant capacity utilisation,
			reduce dependency from imports of finished
			products and save valuable foreign
			exchange for the country besides
			sustenance of employment opportunity, it is
			suggested that the Government to consider
			to sustain this concession granted for import
			of CPS and oblige.
5.	Notification No. 50/2017 (Sr No.7)		
	read with Notification No. 1/2020-		
	Cus.		
	Vide notification there is Withdrawal	• India is the largest milk producer	• In view of the circumstance and constraints,
	of concession given towards import	and consumer in the world. Total	the Government may consider allowing import
	of items covered under HSN 0402.10	production of milk in 2018/2019	of limited quantity of 10,000 MT of SMP
	or 0402.21.00 [Skimmed Milk	was 187.3 billion litres.	at 15% duty for specific end-use in Food
	Powders (SMP] vide Notification	• Most of this milk is consumed as	Processing industry which will on the one-
	No. 01/2020 - Cust. dated 1.2.2020	fresh milk and indigenous products	hand help in securing supplies and stabilizing
		like (ghee, cheese, butter etc.).	prices for the food processing sector while on
		Only 4% (\sim 630,000 MT) of this is	the other hand will not impact milk prices and
		directly used as Skimmed Milk	hence protect farmer realization. This can be
		Powder ['SMP'] in the foods	reviewed annually in terms of quantity.
		industry for further processing.	
		The key end uses of this SMP are -	
		• Confectionery and Bakery – 35%	



Sr.	Proposed provision	Issue	Suggestions
No			
		Infant formula – 24%	
		• Sports and Nutrition – 18%	
		• Prepared Dry Mixes – 12%	
		• Dairy Products – 8%	
		• Others – 3%	
		India milk prices have started	to go
		up from beginning of 2018	with
		sharp jump happening in the	last 9
		months. This has been larg	ely a
		result of poor rains, higher co	ost of
		feed and lower investmer	nt in
		animal husbandry.	
		The situation has become	more
		critical as during flush season	, milk
		collection has declined by \sim	10%.
		This comes with a backdrop of	f very
		low carry-forward stocks of	SMP
		this season due to export of a	llmost
		64,000 MT in 2018.	
		. While this has led to will	prices
		While this has led to milk going up by 67% from beginn	
		going up by 67% from beginn	
		2018, the increase in SMP has	
		almost double at approxin	nately



Sr.	Proposed provision	Issue	Suggestions
No			
		128%. (based on current market	
		prices @ Rs. 330-340 per kg).	
		The current stock levels of SMP	
		during flush season poses a	
		significant risk of SMP post flush, as	
		the suppliers are struggling to meet	
		even current demand. This has also	
		led to speculative pricing with	
		prices offers being revised upwards	
		almost every week.	
		The above scenario both from an	
		availability and pricing perspective	
		has the potential to disrupt key	
		food processing sectors like Bakery,	
		Infant formula, Nutrition, Dairy	
		Products etc. and dent the overall	
		growth of this very important	
		sector.	