



The Sikkim Value Added Tax Act, 2005

Act 5 of 2005

Keyword(s):

Assessee, Capital Goods, Contractor, Dealer, Gross Turnover

Amendment appended: 10 of 2007

DISCLAIMER: This document is being furnished to you for your information by PRS Legislative Research (PRS). The contents of this document have been obtained from sources PRS believes to be reliable. These contents have not been independently verified, and PRS makes no representation or warranty as to the accuracy, completeness or correctness. In some cases the Principal Act and/or Amendment Act may not be available. Principal Acts may or may not include subsequent amendments. For authoritative text, please contact the relevant state department concerned or refer to the latest government publication or the gazette notification. Any person using this material should take their own professional and legal advice before acting on any information contained in this document. PRS or any persons connected with it do not accept any liability arising from the use of this document. PRS or any persons connected with it shall not be in any way responsible for any loss, damage, or distress to any person on account of any action taken or not taken on the basis of this document.

THE SIKKIM VALUE ADDED TAX ACT, 2000

(ACT NO. 5 OF 2005)
An
ACT

To consolidate the law relating to the levy of tax on sale *or purchase** of goods in the State of Sikkim and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of Sikkim in the Fifty-Sixth Year of the Republic of India as follows: -

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

1. Short title, extent and commencement:

(1) This Act may be called The Sikkim Value Added Tax Act, 2005.

(2) It extends to the whole of Sikkim.

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

2. Definitions: In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, -

(i) "Act" means the Sikkim Value Added Tax Act, 2005;

(ii) "Appellate Authority" means the Sikkim Commercial Taxes Appellate Authority constituted under sub-section (1) of section 4;

(iii) 'appointed day' means the date on which this Act comes into force;

(iv) "assessee" means any person by whom tax or any other sum of money is payable under this Act and includes every person in respect of whom any proceedings under this Act have been taken for the assessment of tax payable by him.

(v) "assessing authority" means any officer not below the rank of Assistant Commissioner authorized by the Government or by any authority empowered by the Government to make any assessment under this Act;

(vi) 'Business' includes-

(a) any trade, commerce, manufacture, or any adventure or concern in the nature of trade, commerce, manufacture, whether or not such trade, commerce, manufacture, adventure or concern is carried on with the motive to make gain or profit and whether or not any profit accrues from such trade, commerce, manufacture, adventure or concern irrespective of the volume, frequency, continuity or regularity of such trade, commerce, manufacture, adventure or concern.

(b) any transaction of sale or purchase in connection with or ancillary or incidental to such trade, commerce, manufacture, adventure or concern referred to in sub-clause (a);

(c) any transaction involving goods, whether original or secondhand, unserviceable, obsolete or discarded goods, mere scrap or waste material; and

(d) any transaction involving goods obtained as waste products or by-products in the course of manufacture or processing of other goods or mining or generation or distribution of electrical energy or any other form of power;

(vii) "capital goods" means plant, machinery, dyes, tools, and equipment used in the process of manufacturing, excluding civil structures and such goods as may be notified from time to time;

(viii) "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Commercial Taxes and includes, unless the context requires otherwise, the Special, Additional, Joint, Deputy and Assistant Commissioner of Commercial Taxes appointed under section 3;

(ix) "Central Act" means the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 (Act 74 of 1956);

(x) "Contractee" means any person for whom or for whose benefit a works contract is executed;

(xi) "Contractor" means any person who executes, either himself or through a sub-contractor, a works contract;

(xii) "dealer" means any person who, whether regularly or otherwise, in the course of business buys, sells, supplies, distributes or does anything incidental to such buying, selling, supplying or distributing of goods, directly or indirectly, whether for cash or for deferred payment or for commission, remuneration or other valuable consideration and includes;

(a) a casual trader;

(b) a commission agent, a broker or a delcredere agent or an auctioneer or any other mercantile agent, by whatever name called,

(c) a non-resident dealer or an agent of a non-resident dealer or a local branch of a firm or company or association or body of persons whether incorporated or not, situated outside the State;

(d) a person who, whether in the course of business or not, -

- (i) sells goods produced by him by manufacture, agriculture, horticulture or otherwise; or
- (i) transfers any goods, whether in pursuance of a contract or not, for cash or for deferred payment or for other valuable consideration;
- (iii) supplies, by way of, or as part of any service or in any other manner whatsoever, goods being food or any other articles for human consumption or any drink (whether or not intoxicating), where such supply or service is for cash, deferred payment or other valuable consideration;

Explanation I – Every person who acts as an agent on behalf of a dealer residing outside the State and buys, sells, supplies or distributes goods in the State or acts on behalf of such dealer as –

- (a) a commission agent, broker, factor, a delcredere agent, an auctioneer or other mercantile agent, by whatever name called; or
- (b) an agent for handling goods or documents of title to goods; or
- (c) an agent for the collection or the payment of the sale price of goods or as guarantor for such collection or payment and every local branch of a firm or company situated outside the State;

shall be deemed to be a dealer for the purpose of this Act.

Explanation II – The Central or the State Government or any of their departments or offices which, whether or not in the course of business, buy, sell or supply for commission, remuneration or for other valuable consideration, shall be deemed to be a dealer for the purpose of this Act.

Explanation III – Any commercial or financial establishment including a bank, an insurance company, a transport company and the like which whether or not in the course of business buys, sells, supplies or distributes goods directly or otherwise, for cash or for deferred payment, commission, remuneration or for other valuable consideration, shall be deemed to be a dealer for the purpose of this Act;

(xiii) "goods" means all kinds of movable property (other than newspapers, actionable claims, electricity, stocks and shares and securities) and includes live stock, all materials, commodities and articles and every kind of property (whether as goods or in some other form) involved in the execution of a works contract, and all growing crops, grass or things attached to or forming part of the land which are agreed to be severed before sale or under the contract of sale;

(xiv) **"Government" means the Government of Sikkim;**

(xv) **"gross turnover", means –**

- (a) in respect of sale of goods, aggregate of the sale prices received or receivable by a dealer on sales as defined under clause (xxix) and includes sale of goods made outside the State or in the course of inter-State trade or commerce or export but does not include sale price of goods which have borne the incidence of purchase tax under this Act;
- (b) for the purpose of levy of purchase tax, aggregate of purchase prices paid or payable by a dealer during any given period in respect of purchase of goods or class or description of goods which are liable to tax under this Act;

Explanation : The amount received by a dealer on account of price variation or price escalation in respect of sale or supply of goods shall be deemed to form part of gross turnover of the financial year during which it is actually received;

(xvi) "input" means goods purchased in the course of business –

- (a) for use in manufacture of goods including packing materials but excluding purchases of petrol, diesel and natural gas, and
- (b) for use as capital goods;

(xvii) "input tax" means the tax paid or payable under this Act by a registered dealer to another registered dealer on the purchase of goods in the course of business for resale or for the manufacture of taxable goods or for use as containers or packing material or for the execution of works contract;

(xviii) "manufacture", with its grammatical variations and cognate expressions, means producing, making, extracting any goods or altering, ornamenting, finishing, assembling or otherwise processing, treating or adapting of any goods, but does not include any process or mode of manufacture as may be notified from time to time;

(xix) "notification" means notification published in the Official Gazette;

(xx) "output tax" means the tax charged or chargeable in respect of sale or supply of goods made by a registered dealer;

(xxi) "Person" includes: -

- (a) an individual;
- (b) a joint family;
- (c) a company;
- (d) a firm;
- (e) an association of persons or a body of individual, whether incorporated or not;
- (f) the Central Government or the Government of Sikkim or the Government of any other State or Union Territory in India;
- (g) a local authority;

(xxii) "place of business" means any place where a dealer sells any goods or keeps accounts relating to sales or purchase of goods and includes any warehouse of such dealer, any place where a dealer produces or manufactures goods, any place wherein the goods are stored or used for transporting the goods;

(xxiii) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules framed under this Act;

(xxiv) "purchase" means any transfer of property in goods to the person making the purchase for cash or deferred payment or other valuable consideration but does not include a transfer by way of mortgage, hypothecation, charge or pledge;

(xxv) "purchase price" means the amount paid or payable by a dealer as valuable consideration in respect of purchase of goods and includes –

- (a) any sum charged for anything done by the vendor in respect of the goods at the time of or before the delivery thereof;
- (b) transport costs or freight, if any;
- (c) trade commission, if any, by whatever name called;
- (d) clearing, forwarding and handling charges, if any;
- (e) insurance charges, if any;
- (f) cost of packing, if any; and
- (g) any other charges or costs other than those specified above if such charges or costs are incurred or paid in respect of goods so purchased and includes any amount payable by a purchaser for anything done by the seller in respect of goods at the time of or before delivery thereof to the buyer if any of the costs, charges, taxes or duties as aforesaid are incurred in relation to the transfer of property in goods;

Explanation I – Purchase price shall not include tax paid or payable under this Act by a dealer in respect of any such purchase.

Explanation II – For the purpose of this clause, purchase price shall not include the amount paid or payable by the purchaser by way of non-refundable deposit whether by way of a separate agreement or not in connection with or incidental to or ancillary to the said purchase of goods.

(xxvi) "Repealed Act" means the such provisions of Sikkim Sales Tax Act, 1983 in respect of commodities/products as will be dealt with under the provisions of the Sikkim Value Added Tax Act, 2005, repealed under section 100;

(xxvii) "Rules" means the rules made under this Act;

(xxviii) "Sale" means any transfer of property in goods for cash, deferred payment or other valuable consideration and includes: -

- (a) any transfer, otherwise than in pursuance of a contract of property in any goods for cash, deferred payment or other valuable consideration;
- (b) any delivery of goods on hire-purchase or any system of payment by installment;
- (c) any supply by way of or as part of any service or in any other manner whatsoever, of goods, being food or any other article for human consumption or any drink (whether or not intoxicating), where such supply or service is for cash, deferred payment or other valuable consideration;
- (d) any supply of goods by any unincorporated association or body of persons to a member thereof for cash, deferred payment or other valuable consideration, and such transfer, delivery or supply of any goods shall be deemed to be a sale of those goods by the person or unincorporated association or body of persons making the transfer, delivery or supply and a purchase of those goods by the person to whom such transfer, delivery or supply is made but does not include a mortgage, hypothecation, charge or pledge.

Explanation - A sale of goods shall be deemed to take place inside the Sikkim –

- (a) if the goods are within the State of Sikkim,
 - (i) in the case of specific or ascertained goods at the time the contract of sale made; and
 - (ii) in the case of unascertained or future goods at the time of their appropriation to the contract of sale by the seller, whether the assent of the buyer to such appropriation is prior or subsequent to the appropriation;
 - (iii) where there is a single contract of sale in respect of goods situated at more than one place, then the sale shall be deemed to have taken place as if there is a separate contract in respect of goods at each such places.

(xxviii) "Sale price" means the amount of valuable consideration received or receivable by a dealer for the sale of any goods less any sum allowed as cash discount, according to the practice normally prevailing in the trade but inclusive of any sum charged for anything done by the dealer in respect of the goods or services at the time of or before delivery thereof, excise duty, special excise duty or any other duty or taxes except the tax imposed under this Act;

(xxix) "Schedule" means the Schedule appended to this Act and the description of any goods specified therein shall be subject to the exceptions, restrictions and conditions, if any, and the application of the provisions of this Act, referring to the Schedule shall be subject to the circumstances, if any, mentioned therein generally or against such goods;

(xxviii) "section" means section of the Act;

(xxxii) "State Government" means the Government of Sikkim;

(xxxiii) "tax" means tax levied and payable under this Act;

(xxxiv) "taxable goods" means all goods except those specified in Schedule I;

(xxxv) "Tax Recovery Inspector" means a Tax Recover Inspector appointed by the State Government under the provisions of the Sikkim (Collection of Taxes and Prevention of Evasion of Payment of Taxes) Act, 1987 (Act No. 7 of 1987);

(xxxvi) "taxable turnover" means the turnover on which a dealer is liable to pay tax as determined after making such deductions from his total turnover and in such manner as may be prescribed;

(xxxvii) "Value Added Tax or VAT" means a tax on sales or purchases levied under this Act;

(xxxviii) "Works contract" includes any agreement for carrying out for cash or deferred payment or other valuable consideration, the assembling, construction, building, altering, manufacturing, processing, fabrication, installation, fitting out, improvement, repair or commissioning of any movable or immovable property;

xxxix) "Year" means the financial year beginning from 1st April and ending on 31st March.

CHAPTER II

COMMERCIAL TAX AUTHORITIES AND APPELLATE AUTHORITIES

3. Commercial Tax Authorities. -

(1) There shall be the Commissioner of Commercial Taxes to be appointed by the Government who shall have all the powers and shall perform all the duties conferred or imposed upon him by or under this Act.

(2) The Commissioner shall have superintendence over all officers and persons employed in the execution of this Act and the Commissioner may,-

(a) call for returns from such officers and persons;

(b) make and issue general rules and specify forms for regulating the practice and procedure to be followed by such officers and persons;

(c) issue such orders, instructions and directions to such officers and persons as it may deem fit, for the proper administration of this Act.

(3) (a) The Government shall appoint the Special Commissioner, Additional Commissioner and as many Joint Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners Assistant Commissioners, Commercial Tax Inspectors and such other persons as it think fit for the purpose of performing the functions respectively assigned to them by or under this Act.

(b) Such officers and persons shall perform the said functions within such local limits as the Government or any authority or officer empowered by it in this behalf may assign to them.

(4) All officers and persons employed for the execution of this Act shall observe and follow the orders, instructions and directions of the officers superior to them:

(5) **The Commissioner may by order in writing;**

(a) transfer any case or cases relating to any assessee or class of assessee pending before an assessing authority to another assessing authority having jurisdiction to deal with such case or cases; or

(b) specify any one of the assessing authorities having jurisdiction over an area which shall deal with any case or cases relating to any assessee or class of assessee.

(6) Where any case is transferred to an assessing authority under clause (a) of sub-section (5), such assessing authority may deal with the case either de novo or from the stage at which it was transferred.

4. Appellate Authority -

(1) The Government shall appoint the Sikkim Commercial Taxes Appellate Authority to perform the functions assigned to the Appellate Authority by or under this Act.

(2) The Appellate Authority shall be a person who is or has been an officer not below the rank of the Secretary to Government of Sikkim and has served for a minimum period of two years in the department of Commercial Taxes.

(3) The term of office, filling of vacancy and other conditions of service of the Appellate Authority shall be such as may be prescribed.

(4) The functions of the Appellate Authority may be performed in accordance with the provisions of this Act and the rules made thereunder.

(5) The Appellate Authority shall, with the previous sanction of the Government make regulations consistent with the provisions of this Act and the rules made thereunder for regulating its procedure and the disposal of its business.

(6) The regulations made under sub-section (5) shall be published in the Official Gazette.

5. Delegation of Commissioner's powers and functions. - Subject to such restrictions and conditions as may be imposed, the Commissioner may, by order in writing, delegate any of his powers and functions under this Act and the rules made thereunder to any person appointed under Section 3.

6. Tax Authorities and Appellate Authority to be public servants. - The Commissioner and all officers appointed under section 3 including the member of the Appellate Authority shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of section 21 of Indian Penal Code, 1860 (45 of 1860).

7. Indemnity. - No suit, prosecution or other legal proceedings shall lie against any Government servant employed for execution of the provisions of this Act and rules made thereunder for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done thereunder.

CHAPTER III

INCIDENCE, LEVY AND RATE OF TAX

8. Incidence of tax

- (1) Every dealer, –
- (a) whose gross turnover of sales during the year immediately preceding the commencement of this Act,
 - (i) who has been liable immediately before the appointed day to pay tax under the Sikkim Sales Tax Act, 1983 or the Central Act, or
 - (ii) whose gross turnover during a year first exceeds the taxable *limit* on the day immediately preceding the appointed day, and
 - (b) who is in possession of a registration certificate under the Sikkim Sales Tax Act, 1983 before the appointed day and to whom clause (a) does not apply,
- shall be liable to pay tax under this Act on all sales effected on or after the appointed day.

(2) Every dealer on whom sub-section (1) does not apply shall, if his gross turnover of sales calculated from the commencement of any year exceeds the taxable limit at any time within such year, be liable to pay tax under this Act on all sales, effected on and from the date immediately following the day on which such gross turnover of sales first exceeds the taxable limit.

(3) In this Act, the expression “taxable limit” means in relation to any dealer —

- (a) who imports for sale any goods into Sikkim, for himself or on behalf of his principal... NIL
- (b) who manufactures or produces any goods for sale Rupees 3,00,000/- *
- (c) who is engaged in any other business other than clauses
 - (a) and (b)... Rupees 3,00,000/- *
- (d) involved in the execution of works contract ... Rupees 1,00,000/-

(4) The State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, increase the taxable limit, in the case of any class of dealers, not exceeding rupees fifty lakhs, from time to time.

(5) Every dealer who has become liable to pay tax under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) shall continue to be so liable until the expiry of three consecutive years, during each of which his gross turnover of sales has failed to exceed the taxable limit or such further period after the date of such expiry as may be allowed by the general or special order notified by the Commissioner and on the expiry of this period his liability to pay tax under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) shall cease.

Explanation - For the purpose of sub-section (5) in computing the period of three consecutive years in respect of a dealer who has become liable to pay tax under sub-section (1), three years which expired before the appointed day during which or each of which the gross turnover failed to exceed the taxable limit shall not be included.

(6) Every dealer whose liability to pay tax under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) has ceased under sub-section (5), shall, if his gross turnover of sales calculated from the commencement of any year again exceeds the taxable limit at any time within such year, he shall be liable to pay such tax on all sales, effected on and from the date immediately following the day on which such gross turnover of sales again first exceeds the taxable limit.

* *Rs. 2,00,000/- was replaced by Rs. 3,00,000/- by SVAT (Amendment) Act, 2005 vide notification no. 4/LD/2005 dated 20/09/2005*

(7) The Commissioner shall, after making such enquiry as he may think necessary and after giving the dealer an opportunity of being heard, fix the date on and from which such dealer shall become liable to pay a tax under sub-section (2) or sub-section (5).

9. Levy of tax on sale

(1) In this Act, the expression “taxable turnover of sales” means, in the case of a dealer who is liable to pay tax on sales of goods under section 8 that part of his gross turnover of sales during any period which remains after deducting therefrom his turnover of sales during that period as represents;

- (a) sales of goods which are not liable for any tax specified in Schedule of section 12;
- (b) sales of goods, which are shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioner, have not taken place in Sikkim or have taken place in the course of inter-State trade or commerce within the meaning of the Central Act or in the course of import of the goods into or export of the goods out of, the territory of India within the meaning of section 5 of that Act;
- (c) such other sales on such conditions and restrictions as may be prescribed.

(2) (a) Where the taxable turnover of sale is calculated without a separate amount of the consideration being identified as payment of tax, the taxable turnover of that sale is the total amount of the consideration paid without reduction for the tax multiplied by the tax fraction.

(b) For the purpose of this section, the “tax fraction” shall be determined-for any sale, by applying the formula: -

$$P_1 = P / (1+R).$$

Where P₁ is the aggregate of such sales prices exclusive of tax;

P is the aggregate of such sales prices inclusive of tax, and

R is the rate of tax applicable to such sales.

10. Levy of tax on purchases-

Every dealer who is in the course of his business purchases any goods-

(i) from a registered dealer in the circumstances in which no tax under section 9 is payable by that registered dealer on the sale price of such goods, or

(ii) from any other person, shall be liable to pay tax on the purchase of such goods, if after such purchases, the goods are not sold within the State of Sikkim or in the course of inter-State trade and commerce or in the course of export out of the territory of India but are-

(a) sold or disposed off otherwise, or

(b) consumed or used in the manufacture of goods declared to be exempt from tax under this Act, or

(c) after their use or consumption in the manufacture of goods, such manufactured goods are disposed off otherwise than by the way of sale in the State of Sikkim or in the course of inter-State trade and commerce or export out of the territory of India; or

(d) used or consumed otherwise, and such tax shall be levied at the same rate at which tax under section 9 would have been levied on the sale of such goods within the State on the date of such purchase.

11. Levy of tax on containers and packing material-

(1) Where any goods are sold in containers or packed in any packing materials, the rate of tax applicable to such containers or packing materials shall, whether the price of the containers or packing materials is charged separately or not, be the same as those applicable to the goods contained or packed therein;

(2) Where such goods are exempt from tax, the sale of the containers or packing materials shall also be exempt from tax.

12. Rates of tax on sale or purchase of goods -

The tax payable by a dealer on his taxable turnover shall be, in so far as such turnover or any part thereof, relates to, -

(a) the goods specified in Schedule I	Nil
(b) the goods specified in Schedule II	1 per cent
(c) the goods specified in Schedule III	4 per cent
(d) the goods specified in Schedule IV	4 per cent
(e) the goods specified in Schedule V	12.5 per cent

13. Levy of tax on transfer of property in goods involved in the execution of Works Contract. -

(1) Every dealer shall pay for each year, a tax under this Act on his taxable turnover for transfer of property in goods (whether as goods or in some other form) involved in the execution of works contract determined at the rates specified for the same goods in the Schedules mentioned in section 12:

Provided that all amounts towards labour charges and other like charges

not involving any transfer of property of goods actually incurred in

connection with the execution of works contract, shall be allowed to be

deducted from gross turnover of such dealer in determining his taxable

turnover.

** Provided further that if the amount towards labour charges and other*

** Inserted vide notification no. 4/LD/2005 dated 20/09/2005*

**like charges not involving any transfer of property in goods, actually incurred in connection with the execution of works contract are not ascertainable from the books of accounts maintained and produced by a dealer before the appropriate assessing authority, such dealer shall be allowed to deduct from his gross turnover such amount towards labour charges and other like charges as the said authority shall determine on the basis of the nature of works, records available before him and making such verification as may be necessary, but not exceeding forty percent of the total value of the works executed by such dealer: Provided further that the appropriate assessing authority shall determine the turnover taxable as applicable as per the rates of tax specified in the Schedules from the total taxable turnover ascertained after allowing deductions on account of labour charges and other like charges, on the basis of the records available before him and making such verifications as may be necessary in this behalf: Provided also that the appropriate assessing authority shall record in writing the reasons of determination of taxable quantum and applicable tax rate on such taxable quantum."*

(2) Where the dealer proves to the satisfaction of the prescribed authority that tax on the turnover of goods supplied by him in the course of execution of works contract, has been paid by his sub-contractor, the dealer shall not be liable to pay tax again on the turnover of such goods.

(3) Where a sub-contractor proves to the satisfaction of the prescribed authority that the tax leviable under sub-section (1) has, actually been paid by the dealer (his principal contractor) on the turnover of goods supplied to him by the dealer in the course of execution of works contract, the sub-contractor shall not be liable to pay tax again on the turnover of such goods.

** Inserted vide notification no. 4/LD/2005 dated 20/09/2005*

(4) A dealer shall pay for each year, a tax under this Act on his taxable turnover in respect of the right to use any

goods (whether or not for a specified period) at the rates specified in the Schedules under section 12 for the same goods had they been sold otherwise than by the transfer of the right to use them:

Provided further if the transfer of the right to use any goods is made by a dealer on more than one occasion in a year to the same or different party, the tax shall be leviable on each such occasion.

Explanation I.— For the purposes of this section, the transfer of property in goods or transfer of right to use any goods for any purpose (whether or not for a specified period) shall be deemed to have taken place in Sikkim if the goods transferred are within the State at the time of their transfer or use application or appropriation for the execution of works contract, irrespective of the place where the agreement for the works contract is made and whether the consent of the other party, prior or subsequent to such use, application or appropriation has been obtained or not.

Explanation II.— The levy of tax under this section shall be made whether the works contract is executed fully or partly during a year or abandoned or terminated before completion.

(5) The State Government may in the form and manner prescribed that every person making any payment to contractors executing the works contract shall deduct such amount as the tax deducted at source at two per cent or not exceeding eight per cent of the said amount, as the State Government may by notification, determine.

14. Out-put tax -

(1) Output tax in relation to a registered dealer means the tax payable under this Act in respect of any sale of goods by that dealer in the course of his business.

(2) Subject to the provisions of section 20, a dealer shall be liable to pay the output tax under this Act which shall be levied on the taxable turnover at the rates specified in the Schedules under section 12.

15. Input tax -

Input Tax in relation to a registered dealer means the tax charged under this Act by the selling dealer to such dealer on the sale to him of any goods for resale or use in manufacturing or processing of goods for sale.

16. Compounding of tax liability in certain cases –

(1) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this Act, the State Government may, by notification and subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be prescribed, permit any class of registered dealers whose gross turnover does not exceed the limit specified in the notification to pay in lieu of the tax payable by them, an amount calculated at such rate not exceeding four percent of his gross turnover as may be specified in the notification issued in this behalf:

Provided that no such permission shall be granted to a manufacturer or a person who imports any goods from any place outside the State for the purpose of his business:

Provided further that the amount so specified shall be in addition to any tax that may be payable by the dealer under section 10.

(2) Dealers to whom the provisions of sub-section (1) apply shall,

- (a) not charge any tax on the sale of goods specified in Schedule I
- (b) not charge in excess of the rates specified in the notification issued under sub-section (1); and
- (c) not be entitled to issue tax invoices in respect of sales effected by them.

(3) If reasonable grounds exist to believe that the dealer was not eligible to pay tax at a fixed rate under sub-section (1), the assessing authority shall, without prejudice to any action which is or may be taken under section 81, impose a penalty equivalent to three times the amount of tax arrived at after applying the rate specified under section 12 to the gross turnover of the dealer after deducting the value of sales of goods mentioned in Schedule I of that section:

Provided that no order under this sub-section shall be passed without giving the dealer a reasonable opportunity of being heard.

17. Compounding of tax liability in case of Works Contract

(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in sections 9, 10, 11 or 12, every contractor referred to in clause (xi) of section 2 may, subject to such restrictions and conditions and in such manner as may be prescribed, at his option, instead of paying tax in accordance with section 12 pay, on the total value of each of the works contract executed by him, a lump sum tax, by way of composition, at the rate of two percent or at such rate not exceeding fifteen percent, as the State Government may, from time to time, by notification, specify:

Provided that in case of cancellation of the permission granted

for payment of lumpsum tax by way of composition, the

provisions of sections 9, 10, 11 and 12 and rules made

thereunder shall apply.

(2) A contractor, exercising option under sub-section (1) shall, so long as the option remains in force, not be required to maintain accounts of his business under this Act or the rules made thereunder except the records in original of the works contract, extent of their execution and payments received or receivable in relation to such works contract executed or under execution.

(3) The State Government may prescribe that every person or any specified class of persons, making any payment to contractor who has exercised option under this section, shall deduct towards payment of lump sum tax, by way of composition at the prescribed rate or rates from the contractor on account of the works contract executed by him and remit the amounts so deducted to the State Government.

(4) If any person fails to deduct or having deducted fails to remit to the State Government within the prescribed time, the amount deductible under sub-section (1) and sub-section (3), shall be liable for penalty of a sum not exceeding twice the amount deductible.

(5) The amount deductible and actually deducted under sub-section (3) and sub-section (4) shall be deemed to be a tax for the purpose of the Sikkim (Collection of Taxes and Prevention of Evasion of Payment of Taxes) Act, 1987 (7 of 1987).

(6) The assessing authority may, for the purpose of ascertaining the deduction or payment of tax in appropriate manner and for evaluation thereof, require any contractor, including a contractor not registered under this Act, to produce before him any of the relevant documents maintained by the contractor and or to furnish any information connected with the works executed by such contractor, subject to sub-section (2) of this section, and the contractor shall comply with such requirements.

(7) Subject as aforesaid, the relevant documents shall, at all reasonable times, be open to inspection, search and seizure, if need be, by the assessing authority or any person appointed to assist him under sub-section (3) of section 3.

18. Information of awarding of Works Contract.

(1) Any person entering into any contract or letter of intent with any contractor for transfer of property in goods (whether as goods or some other form) involved in the execution of works contract shall furnish within fifteen days from the date of signing of the contract or letter of intent such information as may be prescribed, to the assessing authority under whose jurisdiction the contractor's place of business is situated.

(2) Failure to do so shall entail a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees per day of default after affording such person a reasonable opportunity of being heard.

19. Deduction of tax at source from the payment to dealer

(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law or contract to the contrary, any person or any specified class of persons responsible to pay any sum to any dealer for sale or supplies made by it to the State or Central Government including department of other States, situated in Sikkim, any local body, any authority or corporation established by or under a statute and any State or Central Government undertaking shall, at the time of credit of such sum to the account of the dealer or at the time of payment thereof in cash or by cheque or draft or any other mode, deduct the amount of tax from the bills or invoices, at the rate or rates notified under this Act from time to time.

(2) The amount of tax so deducted shall be deemed to be the amount of tax collected by the dealer from the State or Central Government Departments or aforesaid organizations or authorities, as the case may be, within the meaning of section 8.

(3) While making deduction under sub-section (1), the deducting authority shall grant a certificate to the dealer in the prescribed form and shall send a copy thereof to the concerned assessing authority within whose jurisdiction such sale or supply is made.

(4) The dealer shall furnish an authenticated copy of such certificate to the concerned assessing authority along with the returns as proof of payment of tax.

(5) The amount deducted from the bills or invoices shall be deposited to the credit of the State Government within fifteen days from the date of such deductions in such form or challan or through book adjustment as may be prescribed.

(6) The deducting authority shall supply a copy of the form or challan or document of books adjustment, as the case may be, showing the details of deduction of tax to the concerned assessing authority.

(7) The remittance or deposit of deducted tax to the credit of the State Government shall be adjusted by the concerned assessing authority towards the tax liability of the dealer and shall constitute a good and sufficient discharge of the liability of the deducting authority to the dealer to the extent of the amount remitted or deposited.

(8) If any person fails to deduct, or having deducted, fails to remit to the State Government within the stipulated time, the amount deductible under sub-section (1), he shall be liable for penalty of a sum not exceeding twice the amount deductible:

Provided that no penalty under this sub-section shall be imposed unless a reasonable opportunity of being heard is given to such person.

(9) The amount deductible and actually deducted under sub-section (1) and penalty levied under sub-section (8) shall be deemed to be a tax for the purpose of the Sikkim (Collection of Taxes and Prevention of Evasion of Payment of Taxes) Act, 1987.

20. Tax payable -

(1) The net tax payable by a registered dealer for a quarter shall be the difference between the output tax, if any, and the input tax, which can be determined from the following formula: -

$$\text{Net tax payable} = (O+P-I)$$

Where 'O' denotes the output tax payable for any tax period as determined under section 14, 'P' denotes the purchase tax paid by a registered dealer for any tax period as determined under section 10 and 'I' denotes the input tax paid or payable for the said quarter as determined under section 15.

(2) The net tax payable by a dealer liable to pay tax but not registered under this Act for a quarter shall be equal to the output tax payable for the said quarter as determined under section 14.

(3) If an amount calculated under sub-section (1) is a negative

quantum in a quarter, -

(a) the same shall be adjusted against the tax liability, if any, under the Central Act, at

the option of the dealer for the said quarter and only the remaining amount of Central

Sales Tax shall be payable; or

(b) any amount of credit remaining after such adjustment shall be carried forward to the next quarter.

Explanation: In this section the expression "quarter" means a period of three months ending on 30th June, 30th September, 31st December or 31st March in a Year.

21. Input tax credit

(1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, an input tax credit as provided in this section shall be claimed by a registered dealer, subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be prescribed on sale of goods in the circumstances specified below: -

(a) when a registered dealer purchases any input within the State from another such dealer after paying him the tax as specified under section 12, he shall claim credit of the said input tax in the manner prescribed if the goods are sold within the State or in the course of Inter-State trade and commerce;

(b) when a registered dealer-

(i) purchases any input within the State from another such dealer after paying him the tax under section 12, or

(ii) purchases any input and pays tax on such purchase under section 10 of the Act and consumes such goods in the manufacture of any goods mentioned in Schedules II to V under section 12, he shall claim credit of the said input tax in the manner prescribed if the goods so manufactured are sold within the State or in the course of Inter-State trade and commerce;

(c) when a registered dealer purchases any capital goods within the State from another such dealer after paying him the tax as specified under section 12, or uses such goods in the manufacture of any goods mentioned in Schedules II to V under section 12 and sells the manufactured goods within the State or in the course of Inter-State trade or commerce or otherwise, he shall claim and be allowed, in such manner as may be prescribed, credit of the amount of such tax;

(d) when a registered dealer holds any stock on the appointed day, such goods as have been purchased by him on or after 1st April, 2004 and which have suffered the incidence of tax under the Sikkim Sales Tax Act, 1983, and -

(i) sells such goods within the State or in the course of Inter-State trade and commerce, or

(ii) consumes such goods in the manufacture of any goods mentioned in Schedules II to V of section 12 and the goods so manufactured are sold within the State or in the course of Inter-State trade and commerce,

he shall claim credit of the said tax in the manner prescribed;

(e) when a registered dealer purchases any input within the State from another such dealer after paying him the tax as specified under section 12 at a rate higher than 4 per centum and transfers such goods or goods manufactured from such goods to another dealer outside the State, he shall be allowed credit of such tax in excess of 4 per centum, in the manner prescribed;

Provided that if the claim for input tax credit under clauses (a), (b), (c), (d) or (e), any month exceeds the output tax for the same month, such excess shall be carried forward for adjustment against the output tax of subsequent months not being a month later than two years after the close of the year during which such excess had arisen.

(2) Any amount of input tax remaining unadjusted after two years after the close of the year during which such excess had arisen shall be refunded to the dealer subject to the provisions of this Act:

Provided also that input tax credit in respect of capital goods shall be

allowed in the manner and over such period, not exceeding 36 (thirty six)

months from the date of their acquisition.

Provided further that no credit of input tax shall be allowed in respect of

capital assets purchased or acquired before the commencement of this

Act.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), where a registered dealer purchases any input in the circumstances stated in clauses (a) or (b) of sub-section (1) and,-

(i) dispatches such goods or the goods manufactured by consuming such goods to a commission agent registered under the Act or transfers such goods to its branch or head office inside the State of Sikkim for sale as the case may be; or

(ii) supplies such goods in the course of execution of a works contract to another such dealer to whom he has let out a sub-contract, for use in the execution thereof; the input tax credit on the sale or supply, as the case may be, of such goods shall be claimed by the registered dealer selling the goods on commission or using the goods supplied in the execution of sub-contract, as the case may be, in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (1), in such manner as may be prescribed.

(4) No input tax credit under sub-section (1) shall be claimed or be allowed to a registered dealer-

(a) in respect of goods specified under Schedule I or such goods as may be notified; or

(b) in respect of inputs purchased by him from another such dealer or manufactured by him and the right wherein to use is transferred to another dealer; or

(c) in respects of inputs purchased from a registered dealer permitted to pay tax under provisions of section 16 and section 17; or

(d) in respect of inputs consumed either for the manufacture of goods specified in Schedule I of section 12; or

(e) in respect of goods used for self consumption or as gift.

(5) In case the inputs or goods are used partially for the purpose specified in clause (d) or (e) of sub-section (4), the claim for the input tax credit shall stand reduced to the extent they are so used.

(6) No dealer shall claim input tax credit in respect of inputs purchased, unless he is in possession of an original copy of the tax invoice, signed and issued by the selling registered dealer containing the prescribed particulars of sale.

(7) If the original tax invoice is lost, input tax credit shall be allowed only on the basis of a duplicate copy of the original tax invoice in the form and manner prescribed.

22. Exports to be zero-rated

(1) A sale specified under section 5 of the Central Act, by a dealer or an export oriented unit, shall be zero-rated and there shall be no tax payable on the turnover of such sale, and the person exporting the goods shall be entitled in the manner prescribed to a credit of input tax paid:-

(a) on the purchase of the goods sold in the course of export, or

(b) on the purchase of inputs and capital goods which have been used for the manufacture of goods sold in the course of export:

Provided that the input tax credit on account of capital goods shall be allowed only to the extent and in the manner prescribed.

Explanation – For the purpose of this section, all sale of inputs made to the dealers in a Special Economic Zone as notified by the Central Government under section 5 of the Foreign Trade Regulation Act, 1988 shall also be zero-rated.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), sale of goods made to foreign diplomats or missions shall not be exempt:

Provided that the tax paid by such foreign diplomats or missions on

their purchases will be refunded in full in the manner prescribed.

23. Burden of proof

Where any assessee claims –

(a) that any receipt or dispatch of goods by him is otherwise than by way of purchase or sale of such goods by him;

(b) that any sum of money received or receivable or paid or payable by him by any means including adjustment against a debt is not in the course of business and where in the course of business such sum is not valuable consideration for any sale or purchase of goods effected by him in the year in which the said sum was received or receivable or paid or payable;

(c) that any purchase or sale of goods by him is not liable to tax by reason of such purchase or sale being outside the State or in the course of Inter-State trade and commerce or in the course of the import of the goods into, or the export of the goods out of, the territory of India;

(d) that any purchase or sale of goods effected by him is exempt from tax or leviable to tax at a particular rate;

(e) that any purchase or sale of goods effected by him is not taxable because of return of such goods;

(f) that he is entitled to any deduction from gross turnover or any deduction of input tax from the tax calculated on the sale of goods;

(g) that in case of a composite works contract, he is entitled to a deduction in respect of labour and service charges from the valuable consideration for the execution of the contract;

(h) that any particular sum has been paid by him as tax, interest or penalty under this Act;

(i) that any goods, books of account and document discovered at his business premises or at any other place or in any goods carrier or other vehicle over which he has control at the time of such discovery, do not relate to his business; or

(j) that any relief under this Act or the rules made thereunder is admissible to him, the burden of so proving shall be on him.

24. Power of State Government to amend Schedules-

The State Government, after giving by notification not less than fourteen day's notice of its intention to do so, may, by like notification, add to, amend or alter any of the Schedule to this Act.

25. Credit and Debit Notes:

- (1) Where a *tax* invoice has been issued and the amount shown as tax charged in the *tax* invoice exceeds the tax chargeable under this Act in respect of that sale, the registered dealer making the sale shall provide the purchaser with a credit note containing the requisite particulars as may be prescribed.
- (2) Where the tax invoice has been issued and the tax chargeable under this Act in respect of the sale exceeds the amount of tax charged in that invoice, the registered dealer making the sale shall provide the purchaser with a debit note containing the requisite particulars as may be prescribed.
- (3) In case of goods returned or rejected by the purchaser, a credit note shall be issued by the selling dealer to the purchaser and a debit note will be issued by the purchaser to the selling dealer containing particulars of the transaction as prescribed.

CHAPTER IV

**REGISTRATION OF DEALERS, AMENDMENT AND
CANCELLATION OF REGISTRATION CERTIFICATES**

26. Registration of dealers –

(1) Subject to the other provisions of this Chapter, no dealer shall, while being liable to pay tax under section 8, carry on business as a dealer unless he has been registered and possesses a valid certificate of registration in respect of his business in the State of Sikkim:

(2) Every dealer required by sub-section (1) to be registered shall make an application in this behalf in the prescribed manner to the prescribed authority and such application shall be accompanied by a declaration in the prescribed form duly filled up and signed by the dealer specifying therein the class or classes of goods dealt in or manufactured by him.

(3) If the prescribed authority is satisfied that an application for registration is in order, it shall, in accordance with the manner prescribed, grant registration to the applicants and issue a certificate of registration in the prescribed form which shall specify the class or classes of goods dealt in or manufactured by the dealers.

(4) Where the application for registration is made under this section, the prescribed authority shall grant him the certificate of registration from the date of filing of such application:

Provided that the prescribed authority shall grant to such dealer the certificate of registration from the date of commencement of his liability to pay tax where the application for registration is made within thirty days of such date: Provided further that where the prescribed authority is satisfied that during the pendency of an application made by a dealer under sub-section (2), such dealer has become liable to pay tax under section 8, it shall grant to such dealer the certificate of registration from the date of commencement of such liability.

(5) Where any dealer, who has been registered on any day before the appointed day and continues to be so registered on the day immediately before such appointed day and is liable to pay tax under this Act on such appointed date, the prescribed authority shall issue to such dealer in the prescribed manner a fresh certificate of registration under this Act upon application filed by such dealer in prescribed form within thirty days from the commencement of the Act.

**Provided that the Commissioner, if satisfied, do so by Notification, extending the period of limitation for registration for such further time as he deems necessary.*

(6) The prescribed authority may, from time to time, amend any certificate of registration in accordance with information furnished or otherwise received and such amendment may be made with retrospective effect in such circumstances and subject to such restrictions and conditions as may be prescribed.

(7) When-

(a) any business in respect of which a certificate of registration has been granted to a dealer on an application made has been discontinued or

(b) a dealer has ceased to be liable to pay tax under section 8; or

(c) an incorporated body is closed down or if it otherwise ceases to exist; or

(d) the owner of an ownership business dies leaving no successor to carry on business;

or

(e) in case of a firm or association of persons, if it is dissolved, or

(f) a person or dealer is registered by mistake, or

(g) a dealer fails to furnish return and pay tax and interest according to such return or returns within the time extended,

the prescribed authority shall cancel the registration of such dealer.

*** Inserted** vide notification no. 4/LD/2005 dated 20/09/2005

(8) The cancellation of registration will take effect from the end of the period in which it is cancelled unless it is to take effect from a different date as ordered by the prescribed authority.

(9) When any dealer to whom a certificate of registration has been granted has failed to pay any tax, penalty or interest payable under this Act or has failed to furnish any return, the prescribed authority may, after giving the dealer an opportunity of being heard, cancel the registration of such dealer.

(10) Where a dealer, after cancellation of his certificate of registration under sub-section (9), pays in full the amount of tax, penalty or interest payable by or due from him under this Act or has furnished overdue returns in default of which his certificate of registration had been cancelled under that sub-section and makes an application to the prescribed authority for restoration of his certificate of registration together with receipted challans evidencing payment of such tax, penalty and interest within sixty days from the date of such cancellation or within such further time as may be allowed, the prescribed authority shall, by an order in writing, restore the certificate as if the certificate were in force during the period in which it remained cancelled.

**26A Registration of certain classes of dealers Notwithstanding anything contained in section 16, sub section (1) of section 26 but subject to the provisions sub section (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), (9) and (10) of section 26, section 28 and section 29, where a dealer has no fixed.*

**place of business in Sikkim but sells goods inside the State either directly or through representatives or agents including traveling representatives or agents or salesmen inside the State or otherwise or, having one or more places of business in Sikkim, sells goods in places other than those in which such place is, or places of business are, situated, the Commissioner or an appropriate assessing authority authorized by him in this behalf, by order in writing, direct that such dealer shall be registered under the Act in respect of such sales and shall be liable for payment of tax as per the rates specified in Schedules II or III or IV or V, as the case may be, and that unless provided otherwise in this Act, the provisions of the Act and the rules made thereunder shall apply accordingly:*

Provided that the Commissioner or the authorised assessing authority may hear the dealer before such order if request in writing in that behalf is made by him:

Provided further that nothing in such order shall be deemed to divest the taxing authorities or Inspectors of the areas in which the dealer sells goods, of their powers and functions delegated by the Commissioner or conferred by or under the Act or the rules made thereunder:

Provided also that the State Government may, by notification and subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be prescribed, permit any dealer registered under this section to pay in lieu of the tax payable by him at the rate or rates specified in the Schedules, an amount calculated at such rate not exceeding four percent of his gross turnover as may be specified in the notification issued in this behalf.

27. Voluntary registration of dealers-

(1) Any dealer whose gross turnover of sales during a year does not exceed the taxable limit may, notwithstanding that he is not liable to pay tax under section 8, apply in the prescribed manner to the prescribed authority for registration under this Act.

(2) Every dealer who has been registered on application made under this section shall, for so long as his registration remains in force, be liable to pay tax under this Act.

(3) The registration of a dealer on application made under this section shall be in force for a period of not less than three complete years and shall remain in force thereafter unless cancelled under the provisions of this Act.

(4) A dealer registered on application made under this sub-section may apply in the prescribed manner not less than six months before the end of a year to the authority which granted him his certificate of registration for the cancellation of such registration to take effect at the end of the year in which the application for such cancellation is made and the said authority shall, unless the dealer is liable to pay tax under this Act, cancel the registration accordingly.

(5) When the gross turnover of sales of any dealer registered on application made under this section has, for three successive years after the period of three years referred to in sub-section (3) failed to exceed the taxable limit, the prescribed authority may, after giving the dealer reasonable opportunity of being heard, cancel registration of such dealer.

28. Security to be furnished in certain case-

(1) The prescribed authority may, at the time of granting of certificate to a dealer, for good and sufficient reasons to be recorded in writing, require the dealer to furnish in the prescribed manner such security as may be specified by it for securing proper and timely payment of tax or any other sum payable by him under this Act.

(2) The prescribed authority may, by order in writing and for good or sufficient reason to be recorded therein, demand from any person who imports into Sikkim any consignment of goods, a reasonable security for ensuring that there is no evasion of tax.

(3) The prescribed authority may, by order in writing and for good or sufficient reason to be recorded therein, forfeit the whole or any part of the security or additional security referred to in sub-section (1) or sub-section (2), furnished by a dealer, registered dealer, undertaking or person as required by sub-section (1) or demanded under sub-section (2), for-

(a) realizing or recovery of tax or any other sum due, or

(b) recovery of any financial loss caused to the State Government due to negligence or default in not making proper use of, or not keeping in safe custody, blank or unused forms of declaration.

(4) Where, by reason of any order under sub-section (3), the security furnished by a dealer, registered dealer, undertaking or person is forfeited in whole or is rendered insufficient, such dealer, registered dealer, undertaking or person shall, on demand by order of the prescribed authority, furnish fresh or further security of the requisite amount or shall make up the deficiency, as the case may be, in such manner and within such period as may be specified in such order. registered dealer, undertaking or person in such manner and by such time as may be specified in the order requiring to furnish or demanding such security.

(4) No order shall be passed under this section without giving the dealer, registered dealer, undertaking or person an opportunity of being heard.

(5) The prescribed authority may, on application by a dealer, undertaking or person, who has furnished security as required by sub-section (1) or demanded under sub-section (2), refund in the prescribed manner any amount of security or part thereof if such security is not required for the purposes for which it was furnished.

(6) Security as required by sub-section (1) or demanded under sub-section (2), shall be furnished by a dealer, registered dealer, undertaking or person in such manner and by such time as may be specified in the order requiring to furnish or demanding such security.

(7) No order shall be passed under this section without giving the dealer, registered dealer, undertaking or person an opportunity of being heard.

29. Imposition of penalty for failure to get registered-

(1) If a dealer, who is required to get himself registered within two months from the date from which he is first liable to pay tax under section 8, fails to get himself so registered, the prescribed authority may, after giving the dealer an opportunity of being heard, by order

impose by way of penalty a sum not less than five thousand rupees and not exceeding ten thousand rupees for each month of default: Provided that no penalty shall be imposed under this sub-section in respect of the same fact for which a prosecution has been instituted and no such prosecution shall lie in respect of a fact for which a penalty has been imposed under this section.

(2) If any penalty is imposed under sub-section (1), the prescribed authority shall issue a notice in the prescribed form directing the dealer to pay such penalty by such date as may be specified in the notice and the date to be specified shall not be less than fifteen days from the date of service of such notice and the penalty so imposed shall be paid by the dealer on or before the date so specified, into a Government Treasury or the State Bank of Sikkim or any other bank, as may be notified by the Government:

Provided that the prescribed authority may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, extend the date of such payment as specified in the notice in this behalf or allow such dealer to pay the penalty imposed in such number of installments as it may determine.

CHAPTER V

RETURNS, ASSESSMENT, RE-ASSESSMENT AND PAYMENT OF TAX

30. Returns, payment of tax, interest and penalty-

(1) Every such dealer as may be required so to do by the prescribed authority, by notice served in the manner prescribed and every registered dealer (other than a dealer required by section 16 to pay tax at a fixed rate in lieu of the tax payable by him), shall furnish a true and complete return in respect of all his transactions relating to sales, purchases, receipts and dispatches of goods in a quarter, on or before the end of the month following the end of the quarter to the prescribed authority in such form and in such manner as may be prescribed.

(2) Every such dealer as may be required so to do by the prescribed authority, by notice served in the manner prescribed and every registered dealer (other than a dealer required by section 16 to pay tax at a fixed rate in lieu of the tax payable by him), shall furnish a true and complete statement in respect of all his transactions relating to sales and purchases of goods and any such details as may be prescribed for each completed quarter on or before the end of the month following the end of the quarter to the prescribed authority in such form and in such manner as may be prescribed.

(3) Every registered dealer shall furnish to the prescribed authority, on or before the due date, a true and complete return in respect of every financial year in the form and manner prescribed.

Explanation- In this sub-section, "due date" means-

(i) where the dealer is a company within the meaning of the Companies Act, 1956 (Act I of 1956), the 30th day of November of the year following the year to which such return relate;

(ii) where the dealer is a person, other than a company-

(a) in a case where the accounts of the dealer are required under this Act or any other law to be audited, the 31st day of October of the year following the year to which such return relates;

(b) in any other case, 31st day of July of the year following the year to which such return relates.

(4) Every dealer required by section 16 to pay tax at a fixed rate in lieu of the tax payable by him shall file a quarterly abstract statement for each completed quarter on or before the end of the month following the end of the quarter to the prescribed authority in such form and in such manner as may be prescribed.

(5) If the last day prescribed for the filing of quarterly statement or monthly return happens to be a holiday, the next date on which the office opens shall be deemed to be the last day.

(6) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1) or (2), the prescribed authority may, for specific reasons to be recorded in writing, extend the date of filing such return or quarterly statement, as the case may be, subject to the condition that such an extension may be allowed only once and for a period *not* exceeding thirty days from the due date;

Provided that the Commissioner may allow extension beyond thirty days for reasons to be recorded in writing subject to the condition that such an extension may be allowed only once and that also for a period not exceeding three months.

(7) If a dealer having furnished a quarterly return under sub-section (1) or the quarterly statement under sub-section (2) discovers any omission or wrong statement therein he may furnish a revised return or statement, as the case may be in the form and manner prescribed to the prescribed authority at any time before the due date within the meaning of sub-section (3):

Provided that no such return or statement shall be taken into consideration if, upon information or otherwise and for reasons to be recorded in writing, the prescribed authority is satisfied that the return or statement originally furnished was deliberately false or that it was furnished with intent to defraud the State Government of its revenue.

(8) If a dealer fails to furnish the return under sub-section (1) or the quarterly statement under sub-section (2), within the time prescribed in this regard, the prescribed authority shall, after giving such a dealer an opportunity of being heard, impose a penalty at the rate of five hundred rupees for every day of default after the due or extended date, as the case may be.

(9) (a) Every dealer liable to furnish the return under sub-section (1) shall deposit the tax payable according to the return on or before the end of the following month in such manner and shall enclose the proof of payment in such form as may be prescribed.

(b) Every dealer required by section 16 to pay tax at a fixed rate in lieu of the tax payable by him shall deposit the tax, arrived at after applying the rate specified in the notification issued under section 16 to his quarterly turnover, on or before the end of the month following the quarter to which it relates and shall enclose the proof of payment in the form and manner prescribed along with the statement required to be furnished under sub-section (4).

(c) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (10), if any registered dealer submits a revised return under sub-section (7) and if the amount of tax due from such dealer according to the revised return is higher than the amount which was due according to the original return, such revised return shall be accompanied by a receipt showing the payment of extra amount of tax in the manner provided in clause (a).

(10) If a dealer required to furnish the return under sub-section (1) or statement under sub-section (4), fails to pay the amount of tax payable according to the provisions of sub-section (9), such a dealer shall be liable to pay interest in respect of :-

(a) tax payable under sub-section (9), by him according to the return or the quarterly abstract statement or revised return, as the case may be; or

(b) the tax payable for the period for which he has failed to furnish returns under sub-section (1) or quarterly abstract statement under sub-section (4),

at the rate of two per centum per month of the amount due from the date the tax so payable had become due to the date of its payment.

Explanation: - For the purpose of this sub-section,-

(i) Where the period of default covers a period less than a month, the interest payable in respect of such period shall be computed proportionately;

(ii) "Quarter" shall mean a period of three month beginning from 1st of April .

***30A. Deferment of payment of tax in respect of certain industrial units and payments of tax in installments by the dealers-**

Subject to such restrictions and conditions as may be prescribed, the Commissioner may, in the prescribed manner, permit the output tax payable under this Act by a registered dealer, or a class or classes of dealers as may be prescribed, according to his returns referred to in sub-sections (1), (2) and (3) of section 30, to be deferred or to be paid in installments, as the case may be, subject to the provisions of the rules made under this section.

* **Inserted** vide notification no. 4/LD/2005 dated 20/09/2005

31. Interest on non-payment or delayed payment of tax before assessment-

(1) Where a registered dealer, or a dealer required to furnish return under sub-section (3) of section 30, furnishes a return referred to in that section in respect of any period by the prescribed date or thereafter, but fails to make full payment of the tax payable under sub-section (9) of that section in respect of such period by such prescribed date, he shall pay a simple interest at the rate of two per centum for each calendar month of default from the first day of such month next following the prescribed date up to the month preceding the month of full payment of such tax or upto the month prior to the month of assessment under section 39 or section 40, as the case may be, in respect of such period, whichever is earlier upon so much of the amount of tax payable by him according to such return as remains unpaid at the end of each such month of default:

Provided that where such dealer admits in writing that the amount of tax payable in respect of such period is an amount which is either more or less than what has been originally shown as payable in the return and where the Commissioner is satisfied on the point of such admission, the interest shall be payable upon so much of the amount of tax payable according to such admissions as remains unpaid at the end of such month of default.

(2) Where a registered dealer, or a dealer required to furnish return under sub-section (1), (3) and (4) of section 30, fails to furnish return referred to in that section in respect of any period by the prescribed date or thereafter before the assessment under section 39 or section 40, as the case may be, in respect of such period and on such assessment full amount of tax payable for such period is found not to have been paid by him by prescribed date, he shall pay penal interest at the rate of two per centum for each calendar month of default from the first day of the month next following the prescribed date upto the month preceding the month of full payment of tax for such period or upto the month prior to the month of assessment under section 39 or section 40, as the case may be, in respect of such period, whichever is earlier, upon so much of the amount of tax payable by him according to such assessment as remains unpaid at the end of each such month of default:

Provided that where an assessment under section 39 or section 40 is made for more than one period and such assessment does not show separately the tax payable for, the period in respect of which interest is payable under this sub-section, the prescribed authority shall apportion the tax payable for such period on the basis of such assessment.

(3) A dealer liable to pay interest under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) of this section shall, in the prescribed manner, pay into a Government Treasury or the State Bank of Sikkim, or any other Bank, as may be notified by the Government, the amount of interest payable by, or due from him by such date as may be prescribed.

(4) Interest under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) of this section shall be payable in respect of assessment, notices for which are issued under section 41 on or after the appointed day.

32. Interest on non-payment of assessed tax-

(1) Where a dealer fails to make payment of any tax payable after assessment by the date specified in the notice issued under section 41 for payment thereof, he shall pay a simple interest at the rate of two per centum for each calendar month of default from the first day of the month next following the date specified in such notice upto the month preceding the month of full payment of such tax or upto the month of commencement of proceedings under section 45, whichever is earlier, upon so much of the amount of tax payable by him according to such notice as remains unpaid at the end of each such month of default.

(2) A dealer liable to pay interest under sub-section (1) of this section shall, in the prescribed manner, pay into a Government Treasury or the State Bank of Sikkim or any other bank as may be notified by the Government the amount of interest payable by, or due from, him by such date as maybe prescribed.

(3) Where as a result of an order under section 74, section 75, section 76 or section 77 the amount of tax payable is modified, the interest payable under sub-section (1) shall be determined on the basis of such modified amount and the excess interest paid, if any shall be refunded.

(4) Interest under sub-section (1) shall be payable in respect of assessment, notices for which are issued under section 41, on or after the appointed day.

33. Exemption from payment of interest-

Notwithstanding anything contained in section 31 or 32, no interest shall be payable in such cases or under such circumstances and subject to such conditions, if any, as may be prescribed.

34. Interest payable by Commissioner-

The Commissioner shall in the prescribed manner, pay a simple interest at the rate of two per centum for each calendar month of delay in making refund to a dealer of the amount of tax paid in excess which arises out of an order under section 74, section 76 or section 77, passed on or after the appointed day, from the thirty first day of the date following the date of such order upto the date preceding the date in which the refund is made in the manner referred to in section 53, upon the amount of tax refundable to him according to such order.

35. Rounding off of amount of tax, interest or penalty-

The amount of tax, interest or penalty payable or refundable for any period under the provisions of this Act shall be rounded off to the nearest rupee and for this purpose, where such amount contains a part of a rupee, then, if such part is fifty paise or more, it shall be increased to one rupee and if such part is less than fifty paise it shall be ignored.

36. Collection of tax only by dealers liable to pay tax-

(1) No dealer who is not liable to pay tax under this Act shall collect in respect of any sale of goods by him any amount of tax under this Act, and no dealer who is liable to pay tax under this Act, shall make any such collection except in accordance with the provisions of this Act or in excess of the amount of tax payable by him under this Act.

(2) If any dealer contravenes the provisions of sub-section (1), he shall, notwithstanding anything contained elsewhere in this Act, deposit the amount collected by way of tax or the amount collected by way of tax in excess of the amount payable under this Act, as the case may be, into a Government Treasury or the State Bank of Sikkim or any other bank as may be notified by the Government within thirty days from the date of such collection and intimate the prescribed authority of such deposit along with a receipt from such Treasury or Bank showing payment of such amount.

(3) The prescribed authority shall on application made by the buyer in respect of sales of goods referred to in sub-section (1) and on such terms and conditions as it may deem fit and proper, refund to such buyer the tax or the excess tax, as the case may be, collected from such buyers and deposited by the dealer in the manner referred to in sub-section (2):

Provided that no application from any buyer shall be entertained unless the same is made within twelve months from the date on which the tax or excess tax, as the case may be, is paid and supported by relevant cash memo or bill issued by the dealer.

(4) If a dealer is in default in depositing in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (2) the amount collected in contravention of the provisions of sub-section (1), the prescribed authority may, after giving such dealer a reasonable opportunity of being heard, by an order in writing direct that he shall pay by way of penalty a sum, not less than the amount of tax so collected and not exceeding twice the amount of tax so collected by him in contravention of the provisions of sub-section (1).

(5) The penalty imposed under sub-section (4) shall be paid by the dealer into a Government Treasury or the State Bank of Sikkim or any other bank as may be notified by the Government by such date as may be specified by the prescribed authority in the notice issued for the purpose and such date shall not be less than sixty days from the date of serving of such notice.

(6) Any penalty that remains unpaid after the date specified in the notice referred to in sub-section (5) shall be recoverable in accordance with the provisions of section 49.

37. Scrutiny of returns-

(1) The prescribed authority shall, within the time and in the manner prescribed, scrutinize every return filed under sub-sections (1), (3) and (4) of section 30 for the purpose of ascertaining that-

- (a) all calculations contained therein are arithmetically accurate;
- (b) the output tax, the input tax, the tax payable and interest payable, if any, have been computed correctly and properly;
- (c) tax rates have been applied correctly; and
- (d) evidence has been furnished with regard to payment of tax and interest payable, if any.

(2) If, upon scrutiny under sub-section (1) the prescribed authority discovers any error, it shall serve a notice in prescribed form on the dealer directing him to-

- (a) either pay, within thirty days, the extra amount of tax along with the interest, if any, payable and furnish the challan evidencing such payment; or
- (b) explain, within thirty days, that the return or returns filed by him do not suffer from the infirmities mentioned in sub-section (1).

(3) (a) The prescribed authority shall, in a case falling under clause (b) of sub-section (2) and after giving the dealer a reasonable opportunity to adduce necessary evidence, pass such order in the matter as may be deemed fit.

(b) If, pursuant to an order under clause (a), any sum is found to be payable, a notice in the form and manner prescribed, shall be served upon the dealer requiring him to pay the tax and interest within the time prescribed.

(c) Any tax or interest payable under clause (b) shall be deemed to be an arrear of tax within the meaning of section 45 of the Act.

38. Assessment of tax payable by registered dealers-

(1) If no returns are furnished by a dealer in respect of any period by the prescribed date, or the prescribed authority is not satisfied that the returns furnished are correct and complete, the prescribed authority shall proceed in such manner as may be prescribed to assess to the best of his judgment the amount of tax due from the dealer, and in making such assessment, give a dealer a reasonable opportunity of being heard.

(2) In the case of failure by a registered dealer to furnish, in respect of any period, a return accompanied by a receipt from a

Government Treasury or the State Bank of Sikkim or any other bank as may be notified by the Government as required under sub-section (9) of section 30, by the prescribed date, the prescribed authority may, if it is satisfied that the default was made without reasonable cause, direct that the registered dealer shall pay by way of penalty, in addition to the amount of tax so assessed, a sum not exceeding one and a half times that amount:

(3) Where a registered dealer brings to the notice of the prescribed authority in writing, ordinarily within six months from the end of the year that, due to error in fact or in law, an amount of tax has been paid by him in excess of what was payable by him during any return period relating to such a year and requests the prescribed authority for making assessment, proceed to make assessment in respect of such year before the expiry of the period of limitation provided in sub-section (3) of section 42.

(4) Where upon search or seizure of any accounts, registers or documents or of any goods of a registered dealer, or upon enquiry or information received, the prescribed authority has reasons to believe that the dealer has not accounted for the turnover of sales of goods or purchases of goods as appear from such accounts, registers or documents in the books of accounts referred to in section 54 or has not shown such turnover in his return furnished under section 30 in respect of any return period, the prescribed authority shall proceed in such manner as may be prescribed to assess to the best of his judgment the amount of tax payable by the dealer in respect of such return period after giving the registered dealer a reasonable opportunity of being heard and direct such dealer to pay the amount of tax so assessed in such manner and by such date as the prescribed authority may deem fit.

(5) In the case of failure by the registered dealer to furnish in respect of any period, a return accompanied by a receipt from the Government Treasury or the State Bank of Sikkim or any other bank as may be notified by the Government required under sub-section (5) of section 36 by the prescribed date, the prescribed authority may, if it is satisfied that the default was made without reasonable cause, direct that the dealer shall pay by way of penalty in addition to the amount of tax so assessed, a sum not exceeding one and a half times of that amount.

(6) No penalty under sub-section (2) or sub-section (5) shall be imposed in respect of the same fact for which a prosecution under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 81 has been instituted and no prosecution would lie vice-versa.

(7) If interest is payable in terms of section 31 in respect of any period, penalty under sub-section (2) or sub-section (5) for failure to furnish return by the prescribed date for such period shall not exceed fifty percent of the amount of tax assessed.

(8) Subject to other provisions of this section assessment shall also be made in following cases: -

- (i) Where refund of any tax, interest or penalty arises.
- (ii) For noncompliance of notice issued under sub-section (2) of section 37.
- (iii) Where there is an adverse audit report against the dealer.

39. Self assessment of tax-

(1) Subject to the provisions of section 37, the tax due in respect of a financial year from every registered dealer who has furnished the return and statement mentioned in section 30 shall be deemed to have been assessed.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), the Commissioner may select any registered dealer for detailed audit on the basis of a selection model incorporating such criteria as may be deemed fit by the Commissioner.

(3) The audit of the returns and statements of a dealer selected under sub-section (2) shall be conducted in the manner prescribed, within a period of twenty four months from the due date within the meaning of sub-section (3) of section 30.

40. Assessment of tax payable by dealer other than registered dealers –

(1) If the prescribed authority is satisfied that reasonable ground exist to believe that any dealer has been liable to pay tax under this Act in respect of any periods, and has nevertheless failed to apply for registration certificate, or, having so applied, failed to furnish any particulars or information required for the purposes of section 26, the prescribed authority shall, after giving the dealer reasonable opportunity of being heard, assess, to the best of its judgment, the amount of tax due from the dealer in respect of such period and all subsequent periods:

(2) The prescribed authority may, without prejudice to any action that is or may be taken under section 81, direct that the dealer shall pay, by way of penalty, in addition to the amount of tax so assessed, a sum of one hundred rupees for every day of the period during which the dealer failed to apply for registration or failed to furnish any particulars or information required for the purposes of section 26 or an amount equal to the tax assessed, whichever is greater:

Provided that no proceeding for such assessment shall be initiated except before the expiry of two years from the expiry of period to which it relates:

Provide further that proceeding initiated under this sub-section shall be completed within a period of four years from the date of initiation.

(3) Any assessment made, interest levied or penalty imposed under this section shall be without prejudice to any action which is or may be taken under section 81.

41. Payment of assessed tax and penalty –

The amount of tax, -

- (i) due from a dealer where the returns are furnished without receipt showing full payment of tax, or
- (ii) assessed under section 39 or section 40 for a period, less the sum, if any, already paid by a dealer in respect of the said period, together with any penalty that may be directed to be paid under section 40, if any,

shall be paid by such dealer into a Government Treasury or the State Bank of Sikkim or any other bank as may be notified by the Government by such date as may be specified in a notice issued by the prescribed authority in this behalf and the date to be so specified shall be ordinarily not less than thirty days from the date of service of such notice.

42. Limitation for assessment -

(1) No assessment under section 39 or section 40 shall be made after the expiry of six years, from the end of the year in

respect of which or part of which the assessment is made whether such six years end on the 30th day of June or the 31st day of December.

(2) No assessment under section 39 shall be made,-

(a) after the 30th day of June next following the expiry of six years from the end of the year in respect of which or part of which the assessment is made where such six years end on any date during the period commencing on the 1st day of January and ending on the 30th day of June; and

(b) after the 31st day of December next following the expiry of six years from the end of the year in respect of which or part of which the assessment is made, where such six years end on any date during the period commencing on the 1st of July and ending on the 31st day of December.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1) or sub-section (2), assessment of tax due from a registered dealer, not being selected under section 40 for assessment in respect of any year comprising a period or periods, may be made before the expiry of six years from the end of the year in respect of which or part of which the assessment is made or was to have been made.

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) or sub-section (3), when a fresh assessment is required to be made in pursuance of an order under section 74 or section 75 or section 76 or section 77 or in pursuance of any order of the Appellate Authority or any court, such fresh assessment may be made at any time within two years from the date of such order.

(5) In computing the time limit for making any assessment under section 39 or section 40, the period during which the prescribed authority is restrained from commencing or continuing any proceedings by an order of the competent authority or any court shall be excluded.

43. Determination of interest-

(1) Where the prescribed authority is satisfied that a dealer is liable to pay interest under section 31 or section 32, he shall, in such manner as may be prescribed, determine the amount of interest payable by such dealer.

(2) If on such additional amount of interest is found to be payable by the dealer or any excess amount of interest is found to be refundable to the dealer, the prescribed authority shall issue a notice, in the prescribed manner to such dealer directing him to pay such additional amount or informing him of the excess amount paid, as the case may be.

(3) No determination of interest under sub-section (1) in respect of interest payable under section 31 shall be made after the date of assessment under section 39 or 40 in respect of the period to which interest is determined.

44. Rectification of mistake in determination of interest-

(1) Where there is an apparent mistake in the determination of interest under sub-section (1) of section 43, the prescribed authority may, on its own motion or upon application made by a dealer within six months from the date of such determination of interest, rectify the amount of interest payable by such dealer or refundable to such dealer and issue a fresh notice for payment of interest in the manner prescribed under that section.

(2) Where on rectification of the amount of interest under sub-section (1), any excess amount is found refundable to a dealer, the prescribed authority shall, in the manner referred to in section 53, refund such excess amount of interest to such dealer.

45. Recovery of tax, penalty and interest

(1) Any amount of tax, penalty or interest due under this Act from a dealer, which remains unpaid after the date specified in a notice of demand issued in this behalf under this Act or the rules made thereunder, directing payment of such amount of tax, penalty or interest, shall be recoverable by the Tax Recovery Inspector in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (2) of this section, section 50, section 51 or section 52 and the rules regulating the procedure for recovery of tax, penalty and interest made thereunder where the State Government directs by general or special order so to do in respect of such class or classes of dealers having their places of business in such area or areas as may be specified in such order.

(2) Where any amount of tax, penalty or interest is recoverable in accordance with sub-section (1), the prescribed authority shall send to the Tax Recovery *Inspector* a certificate under its signature specifying the amount of tax, penalty or interest due from the dealer, owner or lessee of warehouse, person or

owner of goods (hereinafter referred to as the certificate-debtor), and the Tax Recovery Inspector shall, on receipt of such certificate, proceed to recover from the certificate-debtor the amount specified in the certificate by one or more of the following modes in accordance with the rules as may be prescribed: -

(a) attachment and sale of the movable property of the certificate-debtor;

(b) attachment and sale of the immovable property of the certificate-debtor;

(c) arrest of the certificate-debtor and his detention in prison;

(d) appointing a receiver for the management of the movable and immovable properties of the certificate-debtor.

(3) The prescribed authority may send a certificate under sub-section (2), notwithstanding that proceedings for recovery of such tax, penalty or interest have been initiated or are continuing by any other mode.

(4) The State Government may, for the purpose of this section and sections 46 to 49, appoint, by notification, such number of Tax Recovery Inspectors under section 4 of the Sikkim (Collection of Taxes and Prevention of Evasion of Payment of Taxes) Act, 1987 (Act No. 7 of 1987) and specify the area or areas over which they shall exercise jurisdiction.

(5) On receipt of the certificate under sub-section (2), the Tax Recovery Inspector shall serve a notice along with a true and authenticated copy of it to the certificate-debtor, in the form and manner prescribed.

(6) On and from the date of the receipt of the notice under sub-section (5), the certificate-debtor shall not transfer his immovable property or any interest therein and any such transfer of the said property or any interest therein shall be void.

(7) The certificate-debtor may, within thirty days from the service of the notice required by sub-section (5), or where the notice has not been duly served, then, within thirty days from the execution of any process for enforcing the certificate, file his objections denying his liability in whole or part of the immovable property specified in the certificate in the form and manner as may be prescribed.

(8) The Tax Recovery Inspector to whom the original certificate is sent shall, subject to the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 48 hear the petition, take evidence, if necessary and determine whether the certificate-debtor is liable for the whole or any part of the amount for which certificate was signed.

(9) Where any proceeding for the recovery of any amount of tax, penalty or interest remaining unpaid have been commenced under this Chapter and the amount of tax, penalty or interest is subsequently modified, enhanced or reduced in consequence of any assessment made, or order passed on appeal, revision or review, under this Act, the prescribed authority may, in such manner and within such period as may be prescribed, inform the certificate-debtor and the Collector or the Tax Recovery Inspector, as the case maybe, by whom or under whose order the recovery is being made or to be made and thereupon such proceedings may be continued as if the amount of tax, penalty or interest as modified, enhanced or reduced has been substituted for the amount of tax, penalty or interest which was to be recovered under sub-section (1).

(10) Where the certificate-debtor fails to pay the amount specified in the notice issued under sub-section (5) within thirty days from the date of service of such notice, the certificate debtor shall pay a simple interest at the rate of two per centum for each calendar month of default from the date immediately following the end of the period specified in such notice up to the date preceding the date of full payment specified in such notice upon so much of the amount as remains unpaid.

46. Tax Recovery Inspector whom certificates to be forwarded-

(1) The prescribed authority may forward the certificate referred to in sub-section (2) of section 45 in respect of a certificate-debtor to, -

(a) the Tax Recovery Inspector within whose jurisdiction such certificate – debtor carries or carried on his business or within whose jurisdiction the goods are seized under section 68; or

(b) the Tax Recovery Inspector within whose jurisdiction such certificate-debtor is available or situated.

(2) Where such certificate-debtor has property within the jurisdiction of more than one Tax Recovery Inspector and the Tax Recovery Inspector to whom a certificate is sent by the prescribed authority, –

(a) is not able to recover the entire amount by sale of the property, movable or immovable within his jurisdiction, or

(b) is of the opinion that for the purpose of expediting or securing the recovery of the whole amount, a copy of the certificate shall be sent to the Tax Recovery Inspector in whose jurisdiction the part of the property, movable or immovable lies and the Tax Recovery Inspector, on receipt of the copy of the Certificate shall proceed to recover the amount due from the property in accordance with the provisions of this section as if the Certificate is received by him independently.

(3) Where the Tax Recovery Inspector experience the

difficulty in recovery of the amount due under clause (b) of sub-section (2), then the prescribed authority shall refer the matter to the Collector for recovery of the amount due as an arrear of Land Revenue.

47. Amendment of certificates for tax recovery-

(1) Notwithstanding that a certificate has been forwarded to a Tax Recovery Inspector, the prescribed authority shall have the power to withdraw or cancel such certificate, or to correct such certificate.

(2) The prescribed authority shall intimate to the Tax Recovery Inspector any order withdrawing or canceling a certificate or any correction made by him under sub-section (1).

48. Validity of Certificate for Tax Recovery-

(1) When the prescribed authority forwards a certificate to a Tax Recovery Inspector under section 46, it shall not be open to the certificate-debtor to dispute before the Tax Recovery Inspector the propriety or correctness of the assessment of tax, imposition of penalty or determination of interest under this Act and no objection to such certificate on any such ground shall be entertained by the Tax Recovery Inspector .

(2) It is hereby declared that where any amount of tax, penalty or interest is recoverable in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (3) of section 46, the provisions of the Sikkim (Collection of Taxes and Prevention of Evasion of Payment of Taxes) Act, 1987, shall not apply to any proceedings for the recovery of such amount of tax, penalty or interest.

49. Transmission of Certificates for Tax Recovery to Collector in certain cases-

Where any amount of tax, penalty or interest due from a certificate debtor cannot be recovered by the Tax Recovery Inspector by any one of the modes referred to in section 45 and where the Tax Recovery Inspector has information that such certificate-debtor owns any property outside Sikkim, the amount of such tax, penalty or interest remaining unpaid shall be deemed to be an arrear of land revenue and the Tax Recovery Inspector shall apply to the Collector of the district in Sikkim in which such certificate-debtor carries on his business, has his principal place of business or his goods have been seized, as the case may be, for the recovery of the said amount in accordance with the provisions of the law for the time being in force in Sikkim.

50. Special mode of recovery of tax, penalty and interest -

(1) Notwithstanding the forwarding of a certificate under section 46 for recovery of any amount of tax, penalty or interest, the prescribed authority may, at any time, by notice in the prescribed form, require any person from whom money is due or may become due to a dealer or any person who holds or may subsequently hold money for, or on account of, such dealer, to deposit into a Government Treasury or State Bank of Sikkim or any other bank as may be notified by the Government under the appropriate head of account, either forthwith upon the money becoming due or being held or at or within the time specified in the notice so much of the money as is sufficient to pay the amount due from such dealer in respect of the arrears of such tax, penalty or interest or the whole of the money when such money is equal to or less than that amount.

(2) A notice under this section may be issued to any person who holds or may subsequently hold any money for, or on account of, the dealer jointly with any other person, and for the purposes of this section, the shares of the joint-holders in such account shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, to be equal.

(3) A copy of the notice shall be forwarded to the dealer at his last known address and in the case of a joint account, to all the joint-account holders at their last known address.

(4) Save as otherwise provided in this section, every person to whom a notice is issued under this section shall be bound to comply with such notice, and, in particular, where any such notice is issued to a post office, banking company or insurer, it shall not be necessary for any pass book, deposit receipt, policy or any other document to be produced for the purpose of any entry, endorsement or the like being made before payment is made, notwithstanding any rule, practice or requirement to the

contrary.

(5) Any claim respecting any money, which is due or to become due or is being held or may subsequently be held in relation to which a notice under this section has been issued arising after the date of such notice, shall be void as against any demand contained in such notice.

(6) Where a person to whom a notice under this section is sent proves to the satisfaction of the prescribed authority that the sum demanded or any part thereof is not due to the dealer or that he does not hold any money for, or on account of, the dealer or that the money demanded or any part thereof is not likely to be due to the dealer or be held for, or on account of, the dealer, then, nothing contained in this section shall be deemed to require such person to deposit any such sum or part thereof, as the case maybe.

(7) The prescribed authority may, at any time, amend or revoke any notice issued under this section or extend the time for making any payment in pursuance of such notice.

(8) The Government Treasury or the State Bank of Sikkim or any other bank as may be notified by the Government, shall grant a receipt for any amount paid in compliance with a notice issued under this section and the person so paying the amount shall be fully discharged from his liability to the dealer to the extent of the amount so paid.

(9) Any person discharging any liability to the dealer after receipt of a notice under this section shall be personally liable to the extent of his own liability to the dealer so discharged or to the extent of the liability of such dealer for any amount due under this Act, whichever is less.

(10) If the person to whom a notice under this section is sent fails to make payment in pursuance thereof, he shall be deemed to be a dealer in default in respect of the amount specified in the notice and further proceeding may be taken against him for the recovery of the amount as if it were an arrear due from him and the notice shall have the same effect as attachment of debt.

(11) The prescribed authority may apply to the court in whose custody there is money belonging to the dealer for payment of the entire amount of such money or, if it is more than the amount of tax, penalty or interest due, an amount sufficient to discharge the liability of the amount of tax, penalty or interest:

Provided that any dues exempt from attachment in execution of a decree of a civil court under section 60 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (5 of 1908), shall be exempt from any payment required to be made under this section.

51. Assessment without prejudice to prosecution for any offence-

Any assessment of tax or determination of interest made under this Act shall be without prejudice to any prosecution instituted for an offence under this Act.

52. Assessment after partition of Hindu Undivided Family or dissolution of firm and tax payable by a deceased dealer-

(1) Where a dealer is a Hindu undivided family, firm or other association of persons, and such family, firm or association is partitioned, disrupted or dissolved, as the case maybe,-

(a) the tax, penalty or interest payable under this Act by such family, firm or association of persons for the period up to the date of such partition, disruption shall be assessed, imposed or determined as if no such partition, disruption or dissolution had taken place and all the provisions of this Act shall apply accordingly, and

(b) every person who was, at the time of such partition, disruption or dissolution, a member of the Hindu divided family, partner of a firm or member of an association of persons and the legal representative of any such person, who is deceased, shall, notwithstanding such partition, disruption or dissolution, be jointly and severally liable for the payment, of the tax, penalty or interest payable under this Act by such family, firm or association of persons for the period up to the date of such partition, disruption or dissolution, whether assessment of such tax, imposition of such penalty or determination of such interest is made prior to, or after, such partition disruption or dissolution.

(2) Where a dealer carrying on a business as the sole proprietor dies and the business is partitioned, disrupted or discontinued upon his death, the executor, administrator or legal heir shall, notwithstanding the provisions of clause (xii) of section 2, be deemed to be a dealer under this Act for the purposes of assessment of tax, determination of interest and payment, recovery and refund of tax assessed or interest determined, shall apply accordingly.

53. Refunds-

(1) The prescribed authority shall, in the manner prescribed, refund to a dealer any amount of tax, penalty or interest paid by such dealer in excess of the amount due from him under this Act, either by cash payment, deduction or adjustment of such excess from the amount of tax, penalty or interest due in respect of other period or periods.

(2) Nothing in sub-section (1) shall be deemed to empower the prescribed authority to amend, vary or rescind any assessment, or to amend, vary or rescind any order passed on appeal, revision or review under section 74, section 75, section 76, or section 77 or to confer on a dealer any relief in addition to what he is entitled under the provisions of this Act.

(3) Subject to other provisions of this Act, the prescribed authority shall, in the manner prescribed, refund to a dealer the amount of excess input tax credit if it is satisfied that the claim made under section 21 is true and correct.

CHAPTER VI

ACCOUNTS AND RECORDS

54. Maintenance of accounts and records etc.:-

(1) Every registered dealer or a dealer to whom a notice has been served to furnish return under section 30 shall maintain a true and up to date account of the value of goods purchased or manufactured and sold by him or goods held by him in stock, and, in addition to the books of account that a dealer maintains and keeps for the purpose referred to in this sub-section, he shall maintain and keep such registers and accounts in such form in the manner prescribed.

(2) Every registered dealer or dealer referred to in sub-section (1) shall keep at his place of business all accounts, registers and documents maintained in the course of business.

(3) Where a dealer as referred to in sub-section (1) has established branch offices of the business in the State other than the principal place of business, the relevant accounts, registers and documents in respect of each such branch shall, without prejudice to the provisions of sub-section (5), be kept by him at such branch.

(4) If the prescribed authority is of the opinion that the accounts maintained by any dealer or class of dealers do not sufficiently enable him to verify the returns referred to in section 30 or the assessment can not be made on the basis thereof, it may by an order, require such dealer or class of dealers, to keep such accounts, in such form and in such manner as it may, subject to rules made under this Act, direct.

(5) If the prescribed authority is satisfied that any dealer is not in a position to maintain accounts in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (1), it may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, exempt such dealer from the operation of the provisions of the said sub-section.

55. Tax invoice: -

(1) Every registered dealer making a taxable sale to another dealer, whether registered or not, shall provide that purchaser at the time of sale with a tax invoice containing such particulars as specified in sub-section (4), and retain a copy thereof.

(2) The tax invoice shall not be issued by a dealer in the following circumstances, -

- (a) a retail registered dealer is paying compounding tax in lieu of VAT; or
- (b) the sale in the course of export out of the territory of India; or
- (c) the sale in the course of inter State trade and commerce; or
- (d) the sale of goods exempt from tax under Schedule I.
- (e) the goods transferred in the execution of works contract.

(3) Not more than one tax invoice shall be issued for each taxable sale.

(4) The tax invoice issued under sub-section (1) shall contain the following particulars on the original as well as copies thereof -

- (a) the word 'Tax Invoice' in bold letter at the top or any prominent place;
- (b) the name, address and registration certificate number of the selling registered dealer;
- (c) the name, address and registration certificate number of the purchasing registered dealer;
- (d) an individual serialised number and the date on which the tax invoice is issued;
- (e) description, quantity, volume and value of goods sold and amount tax charged thereon indicated separately;
- (f) signature of the selling dealer or his servant, manager or agent, duly authorised by him;
- (g) the name and address of the printer, and first and last serial number of tax invoices printed and supplied by him to the dealer;

(5) Except when tax invoice is issued under sub-section (1), if a registered dealer sells any goods exceeding such amount in value as may be notified from time to time, in any one transaction to any person, he shall issue to the Purchaser a retail invoice and retain a copy thereof.

(6) The retail invoice shall contain the following particulars on the original as well as copies thereof, -

- (a) the words 'Retail Invoice' or 'Cash Memorandum' or 'Bill' in bold letters at the top or in a prominent place;
- (b) the name, address and registration certificate number of the selling registered dealer;
- (c) in case the sale is in the course of export out of the territory of India, the name, address and registration number, if any, of the purchasing dealer/foreign buyer and the type of statutory form, if any, against which the sale has been made;
- (d) an individual serialised number and the date on which the retail invoice is issued;
- (e) description, quantity, volume and value of goods sold inclusive of tax, charged thereon;
- (f) signature of the selling dealer or his servant, manager or agent, duly authorised by him;
- (g) the name and address of the printer, and last serial number of retail invoices printed and supplied by him to the dealer.

(7) Tax invoice shall be issued in triplicate. The original and the first copy shall be issued to the purchaser or the person taking delivery of the goods, as the case may be, and the second copy shall be retained by the selling dealer.

(8) Retail invoice shall be issued in duplicate. The original shall be issued to the purchaser and the duplicate copy shall be retained by the selling dealer.

(9) Every dealer referred to in sub-section (1) shall preserve books of account including tax invoices and retail invoices until the expiry of five years after the end of the year to which they relate or until the assessment reaches its finality whichever is later.

(10) Where such dealer is party to any appeal, or revision under this Act, he shall retain, until the appeal or revision is finally disposed of, every record and accounts that pertain to the subject matter of the appeal or revision.

56. Electronic record:-

Every dealer who maintains the records electronically shall retain them in electronically readable format for the period of five years.

57. Requirement to provide information: -

Notwithstanding anything contrary to the provisions of this Act, the prescribed authority may, for any purpose related to the

administration or enforcement of the provisions of this Act, by notice, require any person to provide to the prescribed authority, within such reasonable time as is stipulated in the notice, with any information including a return or any document including electronic records.

58. Audit of accounts:-

(1) Where in any particular year, the gross turnover of a dealer exceeds five lakh rupees or such other amount as the State Government may, by a notification in the official Gazette specify, then such dealer shall get his accounts, in respect of that year audited by an Accountant within six months from the end of that year and obtain a report of such audit in the prescribed form duly signed and verified by such accountant and setting forth such particulars as may be prescribed.

(2) A true copy of such report shall be furnished by such dealer to the prescribed authority by the end of the month after expiry of the period of six months during which the audit would have been completed.

(3) If any dealer liable to get his accounts audited under sub-section (1) fails to get his accounts audited and furnish a true copy of the audit report within the time specified in sub-section (2), the prescribed authority shall, after giving the dealer a reasonable opportunity of being heard, impose on him, in addition to any tax payable, a sum by way of penalty equal to one percent of the turnover as it may determine to the best of its judgement in respect of the said period.

Explanation - For the purpose of this section, "Accountant" means a Chartered Accountant within the meaning of the Chartered Accountant' Act, 1949 and includes a person who by virtue of the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 226 of the Companies Act, 1956, is entitled to be appointed to act as an auditor of Companies registered under the said Act.

59. Dealer to declare the name of his business manager:-

(1) Every dealer, who is liable to pay tax and who is a Hindu Undivided Family or an association of persons, club or society, firm or company, or who is engaged in business as the guardian or trustee or otherwise on behalf of another person, shall within the period prescribed, furnish a declaration in the manner prescribed stating the name of the person or persons who shall be deemed to be manager or managers of such dealer's business for the purposes of this Act.

(2) Such declaration shall be furnished at the time of registration, wherever applicable and shall be revised from time to time.

(3) The statement furnished under this sub-section shall also contain the name and address with designation in relation to the business of such persons who are authorised to receive notice and other documents under this Act and the service of notice on such persons shall be binding on the dealer.

CHAPTER VII

INSPECTION OF ACCOUNTS, DOCUMENTS, SEARCH

AND SEIZURE AND ESTABLISHMENT OF CHECK POSTS

60. Maintenance of accounts by transporter, carrier or transporting agent -

(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, any transporter, carrier or transporting agent, shall maintain, in the prescribed form, proper accounts of taxable goods transported by him into, or outside, or within Sikkim on account of any person or dealer, being a consignee or consignor, as the case may be, and shall, on demand by the officer authorised in this behalf, furnish such information to such officer as may be required in relation to transport of such goods by such transporter, carrier or transporting agent.

(2) The accounts referred to in sub-section (1) and goods referred to in that sub-section and stored in a godown or warehouse in Sikkim, shall be open to inspection by the officer authorised in this behalf, at all reasonable time.

(3) Where any transporter, carrier or transporting agent fails to maintain proper account in the prescribed form or fails to furnish information to the officer authorised in this behalf as required by sub-section (1), such officer may enter and search the place of business or any other place where transporter, carrier or transporting agent keeps any records or documents in relation to transport of goods and such officer may, for reasons to be recorded in writing seize such records or documents.

(4) Where any transporter, carrier or transporting agent has,-

(a) received any consignment of goods to any place outside or within Sikkim, or

(b) transported into Sikkim any consignment of taxable goods on account of any person or dealer and the officer authorised in this behalf has information that such person or dealer is not in existence at the address given in the invoice, consignment note or any document of like nature in respect of any consignment of goods referred to in clause (a), or clause (b), such officer may direct the transporter, carrier or transporting agent, by an order in writing, that,-

(i) the consignment of goods referred to in clause (a) shall not be transported outside, or within, Sikkim;

(ii) the consignment of goods referred to in clause (b) shall not be delivered till the matter is investigated into by such officer or till period of fifteen days [excluding Sunday or a public holiday declared under the Negotiable Instrument Act, 1881 (26 of 1881)] expires from the date of communication of such direction to the transporter, carrier or transporting agent, whichever is earlier.

(5) Where the officer authorised in this behalf, after giving the person or dealer referred to in clause (a), or clause (b), as the case may be, of sub-section (4), a reasonable opportunity of being heard, or after causing an enquiry about the existence of such person, casual trader or dealer,-

(a) is in existence at the address given in the bill, invoice, consignment note or any document of like nature, such officer shall forthwith withdraw, by an order in writing, his direction issued under sub-section (4) to the transporter, carrier or transporting agent; or

(b) is not in existence at the address given in the bill, invoice, consignment note or any document of like nature, the transport of the consignment of taxable goods by such person or dealer to any place outside, or within, or into, Sikkim,

shall be deemed to be in contravention of the provisions of this section or section 71, as the case may be, and such officer shall seize such consignment of goods under section 68.

***60A Enrolment of transporters, carriers or transporting agents-**

Every transporter, carrier or transporting agent operating his transporting business in Sikkim of transporting any consignment of taxable goods into or outside or within Sikkim shall obtain from the Commissioner a certificate of enrolment in such manner and within such time as may be prescribed.

61. Imposition of penalty for failure to issue tax invoice, cash memo or bill-

(1) If a registered dealer or a dealer contravenes the provisions of section 55, the officer authorised in this behalf may, after giving such dealer a reasonable opportunity of being heard, by order in writing, direct that such dealer shall pay, by way of penalty, a sum equal to double the amount of tax which could have been levied under this Act in respect of the sales referred to in that section where no tax invoice, cash memo or bill has been issued, or five thousand rupees, whichever is greater:

Provided that if such registered dealer or dealer proves to the satisfaction of the Commissioner or such other officer that he deals exclusively in goods specified in Schedule I sales of which are declared tax-free under section 12 or that it is not practicable for such registered dealer or dealer to issue tax invoice, cash memo or bill against each transaction in view of the circumstances and nature of his business, such other officer may exempt such registered dealer or dealer from payment of penalty or impose such lesser amount of penalty as he deem fit and proper.

(2) Any penalty imposed under sub-section (1) shall be paid by the registered dealer or dealer into a Government Treasury or the State Bank of Sikkim or any other bank as may be notified by the Government by such date as may be specified in a notice to be issued by such other officer in this behalf, and the date to be specified shall not be less than fifteen days from the date of service of such notice.

(3) Any amount of penalty that remains unpaid after the date specified in the notice referred to in sub-section (2), shall be recoverable in accordance with the provisions of section 45.

62. Production and inspection of accounts, registers and documents-

(1) The officer authorised in this behalf may require any dealer,-

- (a) to produce before him any accounts, registers or documents, or
- (b) to furnish any information relating to,-

- (i) stock of goods held by such person or dealer,
- (ii) purchases, sales or deliveries of goods made by such dealer, or
- (iii) any other matter, and

(c) to explain to such officer any accounts, registers or documents produced by such dealer as may be deemed necessary for the purposes of this Act.

(2) All accounts, registers and documents relating to the stock of goods held or purchases, sales or deliveries of goods, by any dealer and all goods kept in any place of business of any dealer shall, at all reasonable time, be open to inspection by such officer.

63. Seizure of dealer's accounts-

(1) If the officer authorised in this behalf, has reason to suspect that any dealer is attempting to evade payment of any tax, he may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, seize such accounts, registers or documents or electronic accounts maintained on any computer or electronic media, as may be necessary and shall grant a receipt for such accounts, registers or documents seized by him and shall retain all or any of them only for such period as may be necessary for examination thereof or for prosecution or for any other purpose of this Act.

(2) The officer authorised in this behalf shall not retain any of the accounts, registers or documents seized by him under this section for a period exceeding one year from the date of the seizure except after recording reasons in writing for retaining them beyond one year.

64. Entry and search of place of business or any other place-

(1) For the purpose of section 62 or section 63, the officer authorised in this behalf, may enter and search any place of business of any dealer, person, transporter or owner lessee of a warehouse where he has reason to believe that such dealer, person, transporter, owner or lessee of a warehouse, keeps or is, for the time being, keeping any accounts, registers, documents or records of his business or any stock of goods for sale in such place.

(2) The officer authorised in this behalf, while entering or searching any place of business of a dealer, person, transporter, owner or lessee of a warehouse or any other place, break open any door or window of a house, room or warehouse, or any almirah, safe, box or receptacle in which such officer has reason to believe that such dealer, person, transporter, owner or lessee of warehouse keeps or is, for the time being, keeping any accounts, registers, documents or records of his business or any stock of goods for sale.

65. Establishment of check posts for inspection of goods in transport –

(1) The Government may, with a view to prevent or check avoidance or evasion of tax, by notification in the Official Gazette, direct the establishment of the checkpost or barrier at such places as may be specified in the notification and declare the name of officer who shall exercise powers and discharge duties at such checkpost by way of inspection of documents produced and goods being moved.

(2) The driver or person in charge of a vehicle or carrier of goods in movement shall -

- (a) carry with him the records of the goods including "challans", bills of Sale or dispatch memos and prescribed declaration

Form or way bill duly filled in and signed by the consignor of goods carried,

- (b) stop the vehicle or carrier at every check post set up under sub-section (1), or any other place by an officer authorised in this behalf;
- (c) produce all the documents including the prescribed way bill relating to the goods before the officer in charge of the checkpost or the authorised officer;
- (d) give all the information in his possession relating to the goods;
- (e) allow the inspection of the goods in the vehicle by the officer in charge of the check post or any authorised officer.

(3) Where any goods are in movement within the territory of the State of Sikkim an officer empowered by the State Government in this behalf, may, stop the vehicle or the carrier or the person carrying such goods, for inspection, at any place within his jurisdiction and the provisions of sub-section (2) shall *mutatis mutandis* apply.

(4) For the purposes of this Chapter "vehicle or carrier" shall include every river craft, raft, timber, bamboos or any floating material propelled by any manner.

66. Interception, detention and search of vehicles or carrier and search of warehouse, etc.-

For the purpose of verifying whether any consignment of goods are being or have been transported in contravention of the provisions of section 60 or section 71, the officer in charge of the check post or any other officer authorised in this behalf, may,

- (a) intercept, detain and search at any place referred to in sub-section (1) of section 65, any vehicle or carrier or any load carried by a person, or
- (b) search any warehouse or any other place in which, according to his information, such goods transported in contravention of the provisions of section 71 have been stored.

67. Stock of goods stored in undisclosed warehouses -

(1) If any registered dealer has not disclosed any warehouse in his application or for registration made under sub-section (2) of section 26 or has not furnished information.

under section 88 regarding change of his warehouse or opening of a new warehouse for amendment of his certificate of registration under sub-section (6) of section 26 and if any stock of goods is found in such warehouse after search made under section 64 by authorised officer, it shall be presumed that such dealer has transported such goods in contravention of section 60 and stored those goods in such warehouse, unless such dealer-

- (a) explains to the authorised officer who conducts such search, the reason for not disclosing the warehouse or furnishing the information under section 88 and the stock of goods found stored in such warehouse, and
- (b) produces on demand by the authorised officer and explains the stock register or any account of stock showing entry of such goods in the purchase bill or cash memo or challan.

(2) Where the dealer prays for time for the purpose of clause (b) of sub-section (1), the authorised officer may allow time to produce before him the document referred to in that clause, and shall meanwhile seal such warehouse up to the time allowed by him.

68. Seizure of goods-

(1) Where, upon interception or search referred to in section 66, the authorised officer is of the opinion that any goods are being transported in contravention of the provisions of that section, he shall first detain the vehicle or carrier carrying such goods for a period not exceeding forty eight hours and, if the person bringing, importing or receiving such goods fails to furnish particulars in the prescribed form, shall seize such goods together with any container or other materials for the packing of such goods:

Provided that in computing the period of detention not exceeding forty-eight hours, Sunday or public holiday declared under the Negotiable Instrument Act, 1881 (26 of 1881) shall not be taken into account.

(2) Where, upon search of any warehouse or other place referred to in clause (b) of section 66, the authorised officer has reason to believe that any goods transported in contravention of the provisions section 60, have been stored in such warehouse or other place, he shall seize such goods together with container or any other materials used for packing of such goods or, in case such goods are not seized, he may seal such warehouse.

(3) If the dealer fails to produce before the authorised officer the document referred to in clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 67 and fails to satisfy him that the goods found in such warehouse have not been transported in contravention of section 60, he shall, for reasons to be recorded in writing, seize the goods and grant a receipt specifying the items of goods so seized.

(4) Where the authority referred to in sub-section (1) seizes any goods under that sub-section, it may, at the option of any transporter, in writing, give custody of such seized goods to him and allow him to transport such seized goods upto the godown or warehouse of the transporter in Sikkim as declared by him, on the express condition that such transporter shall keep such seized goods in the said godown or warehouse and that he shall not deliver such seized goods to the consignee or owner of such seized goods so transported by him before the proceedings, if any, initiated against the consignee or owner of such seized goods under section 69 are concluded:

Provided that the authority referred to in sub-section (1) may take physical possession of such seized goods from the custody of the transporter even before the conclusion of the proceedings under section 69 where such transporter communicated, in writing, to such authority his difficulty in keeping such seized goods in his custody after the expiry of thirty days from the date of storing of such seized goods in his godown or warehouse.

69. Penalty for transporting goods into Sikkim in contravention of Section 60-

(1) If any goods are seized under section 68, the authorised officer may, by an order in writing, impose upon the person from whom such goods are seized, or the owner of such goods, where particulars of the owner of such goods are available, or where there is no claimant for such goods at the time of such seizure, any person who subsequently establishes his claim of ownership or possession of such goods, after giving such person or owner, as the case may be, a reasonable opportunity

of being heard, a penalty of a sum not exceeding fifty per centum of the value of such goods.

(2) A penalty imposed under sub-section (1) shall be paid by the person or the owner of goods, as the case may be, into a Government Treasury or the State Bank of Sikkim or any other bank as may be notified by the Government by such date as may be specified by the authorised officer in a notice to be issued for this purpose, and the date so specified shall not be earlier than fifteen days from the date of the notice;

Provided that the authorised officer may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, extend the date of payment of the penalty for such period as he may think fit.

(3) The goods seized under section 68 shall be released in the prescribed manner on payment of the penalty imposed under sub-section (1);

(4) If the penalty is not paid by the date specified in the notice issued under sub-section (2), the authorised officer may, in such manner and subject to such restrictions and conditions as may be prescribed, sell the goods seized under section 68 in open auction and remit the sale proceeds thereof to a Government Treasury.

(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (3),-

(a) the officer before whom an application for revision under section 76 against an order for imposition of penalty referred to in sub-section (1), is pending, or

(b) The Commissioner, where there is no application for revision under section 76, may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, direct release of the goods seized under section 68 on such terms and conditions as he may deem fit.

(6) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (4), the Commissioner may, where the goods seized under section 68 are,-

(a) of perishable nature, or

(b) required to be used by a specified date,

sell such goods in open auction after the expiry of such period as he may consider fit and proper, if he is of opinion that such goods may become unusable or unsaleable on detention or destroy such goods if the said goods become unusable before the sale in open auction actually takes place.

(7) The proceeds of sale of the goods referred to in sub-section (4) or sub-section (6) shall be applied for payment in the following order of priority:-

(a) first, for incidental charges, if any, relating to auction sale of such goods;

(b) secondly, for expenses, if any, for storage of such goods;

(c) thirdly, for penalty imposed under sub-section (1),

and the balance of the proceeds of sale, if any, shall be paid to the owner of the goods or if his particulars are not available, to the persons from whom such goods were seized under section 68, upon application within one year from the date of sale or within such further period as may be allowed by the Commissioner for cause shown to his satisfaction.

(8) Any amount of penalty imposed under sub-section (1), which remains unpaid after the date specified in the notice issued under sub-section (2) or which cannot be recovered in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (4), sub-section (6) or sub-section (7), shall be recoverable in accordance with provisions of section 45.

70. Transporter liable to penalty for transport in contravention of the provisions of sub-section (4) of Section 68

Where a transporter, at his option, takes custody under sub-section (4) of section 68 of any goods seized under sub-section (1) of that section and thereafter contravenes the provisions of sub-section (4) of that section by delivering such seized goods wholly or partly to the consignee or owner of such seized goods without prior permission, in writing of the authority referred to in sub-section (1) of section 68, the said authority shall, after giving the transporter a reasonable opportunity of being heard, impose upon him penalty not exceeding fifty per centum of the market value of such seized goods in Sikkim.

Explanation – For the purposes of this section and section 71-

(a) "transporter" means the owner, or any person having possession or control of a goods vehicle, who transports, on account of any other person for hire or on his own account, any goods from one place to another and includes any person whose name is entered in the permit granted under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 (Act No. 59 of 1988), as the holder thereof, the driver or any other person in charge of such vehicle;

(b) "goods vehicle" means any motor vehicle as defined in the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, constructed or adapted for use for transportation of goods or any motor vehicle not so constructed or adapted when used for the transportation of goods and includes a trailer attached to such vehicle.

71. Measures to prevent evasion of tax on sales -

(1) Where a transporter carries from any place in Sikkim, in a goods vehicle, any consignment of goods and such vehicle is bound for any place outside Sikkim, he shall, in addition to a document of title to the goods, carry with him in respect of such goods,-

(a) Where carriage is caused by a sale of such goods, two copies of the bill or cash memorandum issued by the seller of such goods, and the prescribed form containing such particulars as may be prescribed, or

(b) where carriage is caused otherwise than by a sale of such goods, two copies of the forwarding note, delivery challan or document of like nature, by whatever name called, issued by the owner or consignee of such goods, and a bill/ form in the prescribed form containing such particulars as may be prescribed:

Provided that the provisions of this sub-section shall not apply where the transporter carrying such goods proves to the satisfaction of the authorised officer that consequent upon a sale of such goods, in the course of export within the meaning of sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Central Act, his goods vehicle carrying such goods is bound for such country as the State Government may by notification, specify.

(2) The transporter, while carrying the goods referred to in sub-section (1) shall stop the vehicle at the checkpost, or at any place when so required by the authorised officer and produce the documents referred in sub-section (1) along with the document of title to such goods before the authorised officer and shall get countersigned the documents referred to in clause (a) or clause (b), as the case may be of sub-section (1) by such officer.

72. Penalty for concealment of sales and furnishing incorrect particulars of sales and purchases –

(1) Where:

(a) a dealer has concealed any sales or any particulars thereof, or

(b) a dealer, being a registered dealer or a dealer required by the prescribed authority to furnish return under section 30, has furnished incorrect statement of his turnover of sales or purchases or incorrect particulars of such sales or purchases with an intent to reduce the amount of tax payable by him, the prescribed authority may, after giving such dealer a reasonable opportunity of being heard, by an order in writing, direct that the dealer shall, in addition to any tax levied or penalty imposed under this Act, pay, by way of penalty, a sum not less than one and half times but not exceeding thrice the amount of tax which would have been avoided by him if such concealed sales or purchases or particulars thereof or incorrect statement, of his turnover of sales or purchases or incorrect particulars of such sales or purchases were not detected and taken into account of, if turnover of sales or particulars of sales furnished in returns or shown in his books of account were accepted as correct, as the case may be, in making an assessment or passing any order upon appeal, revision or review under the Act.

(2) Any penalty imposed under sub-section (1) shall be paid by the dealer into a Government Treasury or the State Bank of Sikkim or any other bank as notified by the Government by such date as may be specified by the prescribed authority in a notice issued for the purpose, and the date to be so specified shall not be less than fifteen days from the date of such notice:

Provided that the prescribed authority may, for reasons to be recorded in writing extend the date of such payment or allow the dealer to pay the penalty imposed in such number of installment as it may determine.

(3) Any amount of penalty that remains unpaid after the date specified in the notice referred to in sub-section (2) or where such date has been extended under the Proviso to that sub-section, after the expiry of extended time, shall be recoverable in accordance with the provisions of section 45.

CHAPTER: VIII

APPEAL AND REVISION

73. **Appeal against assessment.-**

(1) Any assessee may, in the prescribed manner, appeal to the Appellate Authority against any assessment within forty-five days or such further period as may be allowed by the said authority for cause shown to its satisfaction from the receipt of a notice of demand in respect thereof:

Provided that no appeal shall be entertained by the said Authority unless it is satisfied that such amount of the tax, penalty or interest, as the case may be, as the appellant may admit to be due from him has been paid.

(2) Subject to such rules of procedure as may be made, the Appellate Authority, in disposing of any appeal under sub-section (1), may, -

(a) confirm, reduce, enhance or annul the assessment, or

(b) when such Authority is satisfied, for reasons to be recorded in writing, that it is not practicable or desirable to act in accordance with the provisions of clause (a), set aside that assessment and direct the assessing authority to make a fresh assessment after such further inquiry as may be directed.

(3) While acting in accordance with the provisions of clause (b) of sub-section (2), the assessing authority shall make a fresh assessment in respect of such part or parts only and the remaining part or parts of the previous assessment shall remain unaltered and valid.

(4) Pending disposal of an appeal referred to in sub-section (2), the Appellate Authority may, on application, at its discretion and subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be prescribed, stay realization of the amount of tax, penalty or interest in dispute wholly or in part.

(5) Every appeal before the Appellate Authority shall be decided within a period of five years from the date of its filing:

Provided that the period of stay granted by the superior court and the period spent in deciding the appeal against the interim order of the Appellate Authority, shall be excluded while computing the period of limitation:

Provided further that the Appellate Authority may, for reasons to be recorded, extend the period of limitation within one year from the end of five years period for a further period of six months.

(6) The appeal pending for more than five years from the appointed day under the Sikkim Sales Act, 1983, shall be disposed of within period of two years from the appointed day.

(7) Where the appeal is not decided within the period as specified under sub-section (5) or sub-section (6), the appeal shall be deemed to have been allowed.

Explanation -For the purposes of this section or section 76,-

(a) "assessment" includes-

(i) assessment of tax and imposition of penalty under section 38

(ii) assessment of tax under section 40;

(iii) determination of interest under section 43, or

(iv) rectification of mistake in determination of interest under section 44;

(b) "notice of demand" means any notice served in accordance with the provision of this Act for realization of the tax, penalty or interest referred to in clause (a).

74. Suo motu revision by Commissioner-

Subject to such rules as may be made and for reasons to be recorded in writing, the Commissioner may, on his own motion, revise any assessment made by assessing authority or order passed by the prescribed authority.

75. Revision by Commissioner upon application-

Subject to such rules as may be made and for reasons to be recorded in writing, the Commissioner may, upon application, revise any order, other than an order **passed under section 73 and section 77 by the Appellate Authority.*

76. Revision by Appellate Authority-

(1) Subject to such rules as may be made and for reason to be recorded in writing, the Appellate Authority may, upon application, revise a final appellate order from an order of assessment.

**replaced the words _"referred to in section 77 and an order of assessment against which an appeal lies under section 73 passed by the assessing authority or the prescribed authority." vide notification no. 4/LD/2005 dt 20/09/2005*

(2) Where during the pendency of an application for revision preferred by a dealer under sub-section (1) before the Appellate Authority, the Commissioner, having discovered,-

(a) any error or omission, whether in fact or law, in the final, appellate or revisional order referred to in sub section (1), or

(b) any concealment by a dealer of his turnover of sales or purchases or claim for deduction of any part of gross turnover of sales or purchases or claim for lower rate of tax payable under this Act, is of the opinion that the amount of tax assessed is liable to be enhanced from what has been made in the order of assessment or in the final appellate or revisional order in the matter of the amount for tax so assessed, as the case may be,

he may, file, at any time before the application for revision is finally heard by the Appellate Authority a memorandum bringing to the notice of the Authority the error or omission referred to in clause (a) or the concealment by the dealer of the turnover of sales or purchases or incorrect statement under clause (b).

(3) The Appellate Authority shall, while proceeding to revise under sub-section (1) any final appellate or revisional order of assessment, entertain the memorandum filed under sub-section (2) as an application by the Commissioner for revision and pass such revisional order as it deems fit.

77. Review of Order-

Subject to such rules as may be made, any assessment made or order passed under this Act or the rules made thereunder by any officer appointed under sub-section (3) of section 3, may be reviewed by the person passing it upon application or on his own motion, and, subject to the rules as aforesaid, the Appellate Authority may, in the like manner and for reasons to be recorded in writing, review any order passed by it, either on its motion or upon an application.

78. Power of taking evidence on oath: -

The Appellate Authority, the Commissioner, or the authorised officer shall, for the purposes of this Act, have the same powers as are vested in a court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (5 of 1908), when trying a suit in respect of the following matters, namely, —

(a) enforcing the attendance of any person and examining him on oath or affirmation;

(b) compelling the production of documents; and

(c) issuing commissions for the examination of witnesses and any proceeding under this Act before the Appellate Authority, the Commissioner, the Special Commissioner, or the authorised officer, shall be deemed to be a judicial proceeding within the meaning of section 193 and section 228 and for the purpose of section 196, of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (45 of 1860).

79. Revision to High Court –

(1) An assessee who is dissatisfied with the decision of the Appellate Authority or Commissioner may, within sixty days after being notified of the decision, file a revision with the High Court; and the assessee so appealing shall serve a copy of the notice of revision on the respondent to the proceeding.

(2) A revision to the High Court may be made on question of law or an erroneous decision or failure to decide a question of law that will be raised in the revision.

(3) The Commissioner shall also be made a party to the proceedings before the High Court where appeal is filed by the dealer or other person.

(4) The High Court may on application either by the petitioner or by the respondent review any order passed by it provided such application is made within one year from the date of receipt of the judgment.

80. Revision or Review by High Court –

A revision or review application presented before the High Court under section 79 shall be heard by the bench consisting of not less than two Judges.

CHAPTER IX

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

81. Offences and penalties: -

(1) Whoever, -

- (a) Carries on business as a dealer without furnishing the security demanded under section 28; or
- (b) Fails to pay full amount of tax payable for any period in accordance with the provisions of sub section (9) of section 30; or
- (c) Fails to make payment of interest payable under section 31 or section 32; or
- (d) Fails to comply with provisions of section 54; or
- (e) Contravenes the provisions of section 65; or
- (f) Fails to comply with any requirement under section 71; or
- (g) Neglects or refuses to furnish information required by section 86; or
- (h) Neglects to furnish any information required by section 88,

shall be punishable with simple imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine not exceeding one thousand rupees or with both and a court having jurisdiction may, in addition to any fine as aforesaid, order confiscation of any goods seized under section 68 for the offence of contravention of section 65.

(2) Whoever carries on business as a dealer in contravention of sub-section (1) of section 26 shall be punishable with simple imprisonment, which may extend to one year or with fine not exceeding one hundred rupees during the period of the continuance of the offence.

(3) Whoever, being a transporter, carrier or transporting agent, fails or neglects to comply with the provisions of section 60, shall be punishable with simple imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine not exceeding one thousand rupees or with both, and when the offence is a continuing one, with a daily fine not exceeding one hundred rupees during the period of continuance of the offence.

(4) Whoever, -

- (a) furnishes a false return referred to in section 30; or
- (b) issues false tax invoice referred to in section 55 or produces a fake or fabricated invoice referred to in sub-section (6) or (7) of section 21.
- (c) fails without reasonable cause to furnish a return under section 30; or
- (d) refuses to comply with any requirement under section 62;

shall be punishable with imprisonment of either description which shall not be less than three months but which may extend to two years and with fine not exceeding ten thousand rupees or with both, and when the offence is a continuing one, with a daily fine not exceeding fifty rupees during the period of the continuance of the offence.

(5) Whoever has in his possession any prescribed form referred to in section 21 not obtained by him under the act or by his principal or agent in accordance with the provisions of this Act or any rules made thereunder, shall be deemed to have committed an offence of criminal breach of trust under section 405 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (45 of 1860) and every such person who commit such criminal breach of trust, shall, on conviction, be punishable with imprisonment of either description which shall not be less than three months but which may extend to three years or with fine not exceeding ten thousand rupees, or with both.

(6) Whoever willfully attempts in any manner to evade or defeat any tax imposed under this Act, shall, in addition to any other penalty provided by any law for the time being in force, be liable also for the offence of dishonest misappropriation of property under section 403 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 and shall be punishable with imprisonment of either description which shall not be less than three months but which may extend to two years or with fine not exceeding ten thousand rupees, or with both.

(7) Whoever knowingly produces incorrect accounts, registers or documents, or knowingly furnishes incorrect information or suppresses material information shall be punishable with imprisonment of either description which shall not be less than three months but which may extend to two years or with fine not exceeding ten thousand rupees or with both.

(8) Whoever obstructs any officer making inspection or search or seizure or taking other actions under section 60, section 62, section 64, section 66, section 68 or section 71 shall be punishable with imprisonment of either description which shall not be less than three months but which may extend to two years or with fine not exceeding ten thousand rupees or with both.

(9) Whoever abets any of the offences mentioned in sub-section (2), sub-section (4), sub-section (6), sub-section (7), and sub-section (8) shall, if the act of offence is committed in consequence of the abatement, be punishable with the same punishment as provided for the offence.

(10) Any offence punishable under sub-section (1), sub-section (2), sub-section (4), or sub-section (9), shall be cognizable and bailable while that punishable under sub-section (3), sub-section (5), sub-section (6), sub-section (7), and sub-section (8), shall be cognizable and non-bailable.

(11) In any prosecution for an offence under this Act which requires a culpable mental state on the part of accused, the Court shall presume the existence of such culpable mental state until the contrary is proved.

Explanation 1 – In this sub-section, "culpable mental state" includes intention, motive, knowledge of a fact, or belief in, or reason to believe, a fact.

Explanation 2 – If any of the offences under sub-section (2), sub-section (3) or clause (c) of sub-section (4) continues, such offence shall be deemed to be a continuing offence.

(12) No Court shall take cognizance of any offence under this Act or the rules made there under except with the previous

sanction of the Commissioner and no Court inferior to that of a Metropolitan Magistrate or a Judicial Magistrate shall try such offence.

82. Special provision for liability to prosecution: -

(1) Where an offence referred to in section 81 has been committed by a dealer, every person who, at the time the offence was committed, was in charge of, and was responsible to the dealer for the conduct of, the business of the dealer, as well as the dealer shall be deemed to be guilty of the offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly:

Provided that nothing contained in this sub-section shall render any such person liable to any punishment provided under section 81 if he proves that such offence was committed without his knowledge or that he exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of such offence.

83. Compounding of offences: -

(1) Subject to such conditions as may be prescribed, any person alleged to have committed an offence either under clause (a) or clause (b) or clause (c) or clause (d) or clause (e) or clause (f) or clause (h) of sub-section (1), sub-section (2), sub-section (3), sub-section (4), sub-section (5), sub-section (6), sub-section (7), and sub-section (9) of section 81, or under any rules made under this Act, may, either before or after the commencement of any proceedings against him in respect of such offence, at his option, compound such offence, and the Commissioner may, at his discretion, accept from such person, by way of composition of such offence, such sum not exceeding fifty thousand rupees as may be determined by the Commissioner.

(2) On payment in full of the sum determined by the Commissioner under sub-section (1),-

(a) no proceedings shall commence against such person as aforesaid; and

(b) if any proceedings have already been commenced against such person as aforesaid, such proceedings shall not be further proceeded with.

CHAPTER X

MISCELLANEOUS

84. Cancellation of registration under specified circumstances: -

(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 26 or section 27, a registered dealer who does not manufacture goods in Sikkim for sale, may apply in the prescribed manner to the

(2) If the Prescribed Authority is satisfied that the application made under sub-section (1) is in order, he shall cancel the registration.

prescribed authority for cancellation of his registration granted under this Act, if during the year in which such application is made and during the year immediately preceding such year, he dealt exclusively in tax-free goods specified in Schedule I.

(2) If the Prescribed Authority is satisfied that the application made under sub-section (1) is in order, he shall cancel the registration.

(3) A registered dealer whose registration has been cancelled under sub-section (2) shall continue to be liable to pay tax in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (4) of section 8 in the event of his making any sale of goods taxable under this Act subsequent to such cancellation of registration, but during the period of such liability to pay tax, he shall within thirty days of such sale, apply for registration under section 26 and such application shall be disposed of in accordance with provisions of that section.

85. Returns etc. to be confidential: -

(1) All particulars contained in any statement made, return furnished or accounts or documents produced in accordance with this Act, or in any record of evidence given in the course of any proceedings under this Act, other than the proceeding before a Criminal Court, shall, save as provided in sub-section (3), be treated as confidential, and notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (1 of 1872), no Court shall, save as aforesaid, be entitled to require any Government servant to produce before it any such statement, return, accounts, document or record or any part thereof or to give evidence before it, in respect thereof.

(2) Nothing in this section shall apply to the disclosure of any of the particulars referred to in sub-section (1),-

(a) for the purposes of any prosecution under the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (45 of 1860), the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 (49 of 1988), or this Act or any preliminary inquiry for ascertaining whether such prosecution lies;

(b) in connection with any suit or proceeding in a Civil Court to which the State Government or any person appointed under this Act is a party and which relates to any matter arising out of any proceeding under this Act;

(c) where it is necessary to make such disclosure for the purposes of this Act;

(d) to an officer of Government for the purpose of enabling such Government to levy or realize any tax or duty imposed by it;

(e) to an officer of Government for the audit of receipts and refunds of tax, penalty or interest under this Act;

(f) in connection with an inquiry concerning allegations of corruption or official misconduct against any Government servant or for the purpose of taking disciplinary action against such Government servant,

(g) in any inquiry into a charge of misconduct in connection with any proceeding under this Act against any Legal Practitioner, Chartered Accountant or other person entitled to appear on behalf of a dealer or person before the taxing authorities under this Act, to the authority competent to take disciplinary action against such Legal Practitioner, Chartered Accountant or other person;

(h) to any officer of the State Government to enable such officer to perform his executive functions relating to the affairs of the State;

(i) to any person for purposes other than those referred to in clause (a), clause (b), clause (c), clause (d), clause (e), clause (g) and clause (h), if the State Government considers such disclosure necessary in the public interest.

(h) to any officer of the State Government to enable such officer to perform his executive functions relating to the affairs of the State;

(i) to any person for purposes other than those referred to in clause (a), clause (b), clause (c), clause (d), clause (e), clause (g) and clause (h), if the State Government considers such disclosure necessary in the public interest.

86. Powers to call for information

Subject to the provisions of any law for the time being in force, the Commissioner, the Special Commissioner, or any officer appointed under sub-section (3) of section 3, may require, by notice, any bank, post office, transporter, carrier, owner or lessee of a warehouse, or clearing, forwarding or transporting agent to furnish to him any information or statement useful for, or relevant to, any proceeding under this Act or to produce before him any accounts, registers, documents or other records in the possession of such bank, post office, transporter, carrier, owner or lessee of a warehouse or clearing, forwarding or transporting agent for examination for the purposes of this Act.

87. Statement to be furnished by dealer, transporter, owner or lessee of warehouse, etc.: -

If, in the opinion of the State Government, there is appreciable evasion of tax in respect of any goods, the State Government may, by notification, specify such goods, and thereupon every person dealing in transporting, carrying, or clearing, forwarding or warehousing, whether as owner or lessee of a warehouse such goods shall furnish a statement or declaration in such form, within such time, in such manner, and for such period, as may be specified in the notification.

88. Information to be furnished by dealers regarding changes of business: -

If any dealer to whom the provisions of sub-section (2), or sub-section (3), of section 28 apply, -

- (a) sells or otherwise disposes of his business or any part of his business or effects or comes to know of any change in the ownership of his business, or
- (b) discontinues his business or changes his place of business or opens a new place of business, or
- (c) discontinues or changes his warehouse or opens a new warehouse, or
- (d) changes the name or nature of his business or effects any change in the class or classes of goods in which he carries on his business and which is or are specified in his certificate of registration, or
- (e) in the case of a company, effects any change in the constitution of its board of directors,

he shall, within the prescribed time and in the prescribed manner, inform the prescribed authority accordingly and if any such dealer dies, his legal representative shall, in the like manner, inform the said authority.

89. Additional information to be furnished by dealers: -

Every registered dealer shall, within the period prescribed, send to the prescribed authority a declaration in the prescribed manner, stating the names of the manager and of all officers of other designation who are responsible for ensuring compliance with any requirement made of such dealer under this Act, and in the event of any change of such manager or other officers, the dealer shall send a revised declaration in the like manner to the said authority within such time as may be prescribed.

90. Supply of information by dealers in respect of transfer of goods otherwise than by way of sale: -

If, in the opinion of the State Government, it is necessary to obtain information relating to transfer of goods otherwise than by way of sale in Sikkim, it may, by notification, call upon dealers or such class or classes of dealers as may be specified in the notification, call upon dealers or such class or classes of dealers as may be specified in the notification to furnish such information relating to such goods, in such manner, at such intervals, for such period and to such authority, as may be specified in the notification.

91. Transfer of business by registered dealer: -

Where the ownership of the business of a registered dealer is transferred absolutely by sale, gift, bequest, inheritance or otherwise, or transferred by way of lease and the transferee or the lessee carries on such business, either in its old name or in some other name, the transferee or the lessee shall, for all the purposes of this Act (except for the liabilities under this Act already discharged by such dealer), be deemed to be and to have always been registered (in the case of a lease for so long as the lease subsists) as if the certificate of registration of such dealer had initially been granted to the transferee or the lessee; and the transferee or the lessee shall, on application to the Commissioner, be entitled to have the certificate of registration amended accordingly.

92. Partial transfer of business by registered dealer:

- (1) Where the ownership of a part, division or unit of the business of a registered dealer is transferred by sale, gift, bequest, inheritance or otherwise, or transferred by way

of a lease or licence, and if the transferee, lessee or licensee, as the case may be, carries on such business as a part of his existing business in some other name, he shall, for the purposes of this Act (except for the liabilities under this Act already discharged by the transferor) be deemed to be a dealer in default in the matter of payment of any tax, penalty or interest payable by or due from the transferor in respect of all the periods immediately preceding the date of such transfer in relation to such part, division or unit.

- (2) If the transferee, lessee or licensee is a registered dealer and carries on the business referred to in sub-section (1), he shall, by an application under section 26, get his certificate of registration duly amended.

- (3) If the transferee, lessee or licensee is not a dealer registered under his Act and if he carries on business from such part, division or unit, he shall, notwithstanding anything contained in section 8 be liable to pay tax under this Act from the date of such transfer and be liable for registration under section 26.

93. Cancellation of registration and transfer of business: -

- (1) The prescribed authority may cancel the registration of any dealer in any of the following cases-

- (a) in the case of incorporated body, closed down, sold or transferred or if the incorporated body otherwise ceases to exist;

- (b) in the case of individual ownership, if the owner dies;
 - (c) in the case of a firm or association of persons if it is dissolved or if the registered dealer ceases to be engaged in the business or if a person is registered by mistake.
- (2) The cancellation of registration may be on prayer from the dealer or on the prescribed authority's findings.
- (3) All the goods that remain in stock at the time of cancellation of registration (including capital goods) on which input tax has already been given credit, tax shall be assessed and collected in the manner as may be prescribed.
- (4) The cancellation of registration will take effect from the end of the period in which the registration is cancelled unless the prescribed authority orders the cancellation to take effect on an earlier date.
- (5) Any dealer registered under this Act shall mention the Registration Certificate No. issued by the prescribed authority in his return, challan, petition and other documents used for the purpose of this Act.

94. Bar to proceeding in Civil Court: -

- (1) No assessment made and no order passed under this Act or the rules made thereunder by the Commissioner, or any officer appointed under sub-section (3) of section 3, and no order passed by the Appellate Authority under this Act shall be called into question in any Civil Court and save as provided in section 74, section 75, section 76, or section 77, no appeal or application for revision or review shall lie against such assessment or order.
- (2) Save as provided in section 78, no order passed by Tax Recovery Inspector under this Act or the rules made thereunder and no order passed upon an appeal from, or review or revision of, any order of the Tax Recovery Inspector in accordance with the provisions of this Act and the rules made thereunder, shall be called in question in any Civil Court, and, save as provided in section 78, no appeal, review or revision shall lie against such order.

95. Manner of payment of tax, penalty, interest, etc.: -

Where the manner of payment of any tax, penalty or interest payable by a person or any sum determined by the Commissioner in compounding any offence under this Act, is not provided specifically elsewhere in this Act, such tax, penalty, interest or sum shall be paid into a Government Treasury or the State Bank of Sikkim or any other bank as may be notified by the Government.

96. Power to prescribe rates of fees: -

- (1) Fees payable upon a memorandum of appeal or application for review or revision, or upon any other miscellaneous application or petition, for relief shall be such as may be prescribed:
- (2) The fees as aforesaid shall be paid in court-fee stamp to be affixed to the memorandum of appeal, application for review or revision or other miscellaneous application, as the case may be, referred to in sub-section (1).

97. Power to make rules: -

- (1) The State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.
- (2) In particular and without the prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for, -
- (i) the manner of making deductions for determining the taxable turnover under clause (xxxvii) of section 2;
 - (ii) the term of office, filling of vacancy and other conditions of service of the Appellate Authority under sub-section (3) of section 4;
 - (iii) the functions of the Appellate Authority under sub-section 4 of section 4;
- (iv) the conditions and restrictions for deducting sales from turnover of sales, under clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 9;
- (v) restrictions and conditions and the manner of paying composite tax under sub-section (1), deduction of composite tax paid by the contractor from the tax to be paid under sub-section (3), and the time within which the tax to be remitted to the government under sub-section (4) of section 17;
- (vi) supply of information of execution of works of contract or letter of intent under sub-section (1) of section 18;
- (vii) the form or challan showing the amount of deduction of tax at source under sub-section (5) of section 19;
- (viii) the manner of claiming input tax credit and conditions and restrictions subject to which such claim be made under section 21;
- (ix) the manner of claiming input tax credit in case of sale specified under section 5 of the Central Act on zero-rated goods, extent and manner of claiming tax credit and manner of refunding the tax paid by foreign missions under section 22;
- (x) requisite particulars for credit and debit notes in the tax invoice under section 25;
- (xi) the form and manner of application for registration under sub-section (2), the manner of granting certificate of registration; form of certificate of registration under sub-section (3); manner of granting fresh certificate of registration under sub-section (5) and restrictions and conditions subject to which amendments in the certificate of registration are to be made under sub-section(6) of section 26;
- (xii) the manner for application for voluntary registration under sub-section (1) and (4) of section 27;
- (xiii) the manner of furnishing security under sub-section (1) and the manner of refunding any amount of security or part thereof under sub-section (5) of section 28;
- (xiv) the form of notice for payment of penalty under sub-section (2) of section 29.
- (xv) the manner of serving notice and furnishing of monthly return in the form and manner by the dealer under sub-section (1), the manner of notice and furnishing of the quarterly statement by the registered dealer with details of transactions relating to sales and purchases and the form and manner of furnishing such return under sub-section (2),

the form and manner of furnishing yearly return by the registered dealer under sub-section (3), the form and manner of filling a quarterly abstract statement by the dealer under sub-section (4), the form and manner of submitting revised return or statement under sub-section (7) and the form and manner of submission of proof of payment under sub-section (9) of section 30;

- (xvi) the date and manner of payment of interest by the dealer under sub-section (3) of section 31;
- (xvii) the circumstances and conditions of exemption from payment of interest under section 33;
- (xviii) the time and manner of scrutiny of returns under sub-section (2) of section 37;
- (xix) the manner of auditing of returns and statements of the dealer under sub-section (2) of section 39;
- (xx) the manner of determination of amount of interest and the manner of issue of notice directing the payment of additional amount of interest under section 43;
- (xxi) the form and manner of service of notice on the certificate-debtor under sub-section (5), the form and manner of filing of objections by the certificate-debtor under sub-section (7) and the manner and period in which subsequent modifications, enhancement, or reduction of penalty or interest as a consequence of any assessment made, order passed on appeal, revision or review under sub-section (9) of section 45;
- (xxii) the form of notice requiring any person to deposit money due in the Government Treasury, State Bank of Sikkim or any other bank under sub-section (1) of section 50;
- (xxiii) the manner in which the amount of tax is to be refunded to a dealer under section 53;
- (xxiv) the form and the manner of keeping registers and accounts by the dealer and the registered dealer under sub-section (1) of section 54;
- (xxv) form of audit report and particulars included therein under sub-section (1) of section 58;
- (xxvi) the manner and the period within which a declaration shall be furnished by the dealer the name or names of the managers under sub-section (1) of section 59;
- (xxvii) the maintenance of proper accounts of taxable goods transported by the transporter, under sub-section (1) of section 60;
- (xxviii) the form containing such particular in respect of sale of goods under sub-section (1) of section 71;
- (xxix) rules of procedure of the Appellate Authority under sub-section (2) and conditions and restrictions for staying realisation of amount of tax under sub-section (3) of section 73;
- (xxx) rules relating to sou motu revision under section 74 and relating to revision upon application under section 75, by the Commissioner;
- (xxxi) rules relating to revision of final appellate order under sub-section (1) of section 76 and relating to review of any assessment order by any officer under section 77, by the Appellate Authority;
- (i) the manner and time within which the registered dealer shall send the information about change of business to the prescribed authority under section 88;
- (ii) the manner and period within which additional information shall be sent to the prescribed authority under section 89;
- (iii) fees payable upon memorandum of appeal or application for review or revision, etc. under sub-section (1) of section 96;
- (iv) prescribing the authorities and assessing authorities to carry out the functions and exercising the powers under the Act; and
- (xxxvi) any other matter which may be, or is required to be prescribed.

(3) In making any rules under this section, the State Government may direct that a breach thereof shall be punishable with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees and, when the offence is a continuing one, with a daily fine not exceeding twenty-five rupees during the continuance of such offence.

98. Saving in relation to sales outside Sikkim, Inter-State Sales, and Sales in Course of Import or Export: -

Nothing in this Act shall be construed to impose or authorize the imposition of tax on the sale or purchase of goods where such sale or purchase takes place: -

- (a) outside Sikkim;
- (b) in the course of import of the goods into, or export of the goods out of, the territory of India;
- (c) in the course of Inter-State Trade or Commerce.

99. Transitional Provisions: -

A registered dealer who would have continued to be so liable to pay tax under the repealed Act had this Act not come into force and who makes an application for registration in terms of

the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 26, shall be deemed to be a registered dealer till a fresh registration is granted to him under this Act.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, —

- (a) any person appointed as the Commissioner or Special Commissioner or any officer appointed to assist the Commissioner, under the repealed Act, and continuing in office as such immediately before the appointed day, shall, on and from the appointed day, be deemed to have been appointed under this Act and shall continue in office as such till person ceases to be such Commissioner, Special Commissioner or officer;
- (b) any dealer liable to furnish return under the repealed Act so repealed immediately before the appointed day shall notwithstanding that period, in respect of which he is so liable to furnish return, commences on and day before such

appointed day and ends on any day after such appointed day, furnish such return in respect of tax payable for sales or purchases made up to the day immediately before such appointed day and pay tax in accordance with the provisions of the repealed Act and shall furnish a separate return in respect of the remaining part of the period which commences on such appointed day and pay tax due on such return for sales or purchases made on and from such appointed day in accordance with the provisions of this Act;

(c) Any order delegating any power under any of the repealed Act or the rules made thereunder by the Commissioner to any person appointed, by any designation, to assist him before the appointed day and continuing in force on the day immediately before such appointed day, shall, on and from such appointed day, continue in force until the Commissioner amends, varies or rescinds such order after such appointed day under this Act;

(a) Any books of accounts, registers or documents of any dealer seized before the appointed day under the repealed Act and retained on the day immediately before such appointed day, shall continue to be retained in accordance with provisions of such Act;

(e) All forms of notices, declarations or applications under the repealed Act or the rules made thereunder and continuing in force on the day immediately before the appointed day, shall, with effect from the appointed day, continue in force and shall be used *mutatis mutandis* for the purposes for which they were being used before such appointed day until the State Government directs, by notification, the discontinuance of the use of such forms;

(f) All rules, regulations, notifications or orders made or issued under the repealed Act and continuing in force on the day immediately before the appointed day shall continue to be in force on or after the appointed day in so far as they are not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act or the rules made thereunder until they are repealed or amended;

(g) Where a tax has been levied under the repealed Act in respect of the sale or purchase in Sikkim of declared goods within the meaning of section 14 of the Central Act, or any goods specified in Schedule II of the repealed Act before the appointed day, no tax shall be levied under this Act on sale or purchase of such goods in Sikkim on or after the appointed day;

(h) Any declaration form obtained or obtainable by a dealer from any prescribed authority or any declaration furnished or to be furnished by or to a dealer under the repealed Act or the rules made thereunder in respect of any sale of goods before the appointed day shall be valid where such declaration form is obtained or such form is furnished on or

after the appointed day;

(i) Any declaration endorsed, permit issued or order passed before the appointed day under the repealed Act or the rules made thereunder for the transport of any consignment of goods specified in Schedule II of the repealed Act or notified goods into Sikkim or outside Sikkim and continuing to be valid on the day immediately before the appointed day shall continue to be valid on or after such appointed day for the purposes as aforesaid unless the periods of validity of such declaration, permit or order otherwise expires;

(j) Any application for revision, review or reference arising from any order passed before the appointed day or any appeal arising from any assessment of tax or determination of interest made before such appointed day or any application for refund, or for declaration form, in respect of any period before such appointed day, under the repealed Act, if made before such appointed day and pending on such appointed day or if made on or after such appointed day, shall be disposed off in accordance with the provisions of the repealed Act;

(k) The Commissioner or any other authority to whom power in this behalf has been delegated by the Commissioner under the repealed Act, may, on his *or its* own motion, review or revise any order passed before the appointed day in accordance with the provisions of the repealed Act;

(l) Any application for registration, amendment of certificate of registration or any application for permit, or for declaration, for transport of goods into Sikkim, pending on the day immediately before the appointed day, shall be deemed to have been made under this Act and shall be disposed off in accordance with the provisions of this Act;

(m) Any tax assessed, interest determined or penalty imposed under repealed Act in respect of sales or purchases made, or in respect of tax payable, or in respect of contravention of any provision of the repealed Act, before the appointed day, shall be payable or recoverable in accordance with the provisions of the repealed Act.

100. Repeals and Savings: -

(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, the provisions contained in Sikkim Sales Tax Act, 1983 with regard to the commodities/products, which are covered by Sikkim Value Added Tax Act, 2005 shall stand repealed.

Provided further, the provisions of Sikkim Sales Tax Act, 1983 shall, however, in so far as they relate to the commodities/products, which do not fall under the purview of provisions of Sikkim Value Added Tax Act, 2005, shall accordingly continue to be governed by the provisions of Sikkim Sales Tax Act, 1983.

(2) The repeal shall not, -

(a) revive anything not in force or existing at the time of which the repeal takes effect; or

(b) affect the previous operation of repealed Act or anything done or suffered thereunder; or

(c) affect any right, privilege, obligation, or liability acquired, accrued or incurred under the repealed Act; or

(d) affect any penalty, forfeiture or punishment incurred or inflicted in respect of any offence or violation committed under the provisions of the repealed Act; or

(e) affect any investigation, enquiry, assessment, proceeding, any other legal proceeding or remedy instituted, continued or enforced under the repealed Act;

and any such penalty, forfeiture or punishment as aforesaid or any proceeding or remedy instituted, continued, or enforced under the repealed Act shall be deemed to be instituted, continued or enforced under the corresponding provisions of this Act.

(3) All rules made and notifications issued under the provisions of the repealed Act and rules made thereunder and in force on the date of the commencement of this Act, shall remain in force unless such rules and notifications are superseded in express terms or by necessary implication by the provisions of this Act or the rules made and notifications issued thereunder.

(4) Any reference to any section of the repealed Act in any rule, notification, regulation or circular shall be deemed to refer to the relevant corresponding section of this Act, until necessary amendments are made in such rule, notification, regulation or circular.

(5) The limitations provided in this Act shall apply prospectively and all events occurred and all issues arising prior to the date of commencement of this Act, shall be governed by the limitations provided or the provisions contained in the repealed Act.

101. Power to remove difficulties: -

If any difficulty arises in giving effect to any of the provisions of this Act, the State Government may, by order, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, remove the difficulty;

Provided that no such order shall be made after the expiry of two years from the appointed day.

SIKKIM

GOVERNMENT



GAZETTE

EXTRAORDINARY
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

Gangtok

Saturday, 2^{1st} April, 2007

No. 155

GOVERNMENT OF SIKKIM
LAW DEPARTMENT
GANGTOK

NO. 10/LD/2007

DATED: 21.04.2007

NOTIFICATION

The following act passed by the Sikkim Legislative Assembly and having received the assent of the Governor on 16.04.2007 is hereby published for general information:-

THE SIKKIM VALUE ADDED TAX (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2007

(Act No. 10 of 2007)

AN

ACT

Further to amend the Sikkim Value added Tax Act, 2005.

Be is enacted by the Legislature of Sikkim in the Fifty- eighth Year of the Republic of India as follows:-

Short title,
Extent and
Commencement.

1. (1) This act may be called the Sikkim Value Added Tax (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2007
2. It extends to the whole of Sikkim.
3. It shall come into force on such date as the State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

Insertion of
proviso to
Section 12

2. In the Sikkim Value Added Tax Act, 2005, (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), under Section 12, the following proviso shall be inserted namely:-

“ Provided that, notwithstanding anything contained in this Section and Sections 9, 14, 15, 16, 20 and 21, sales of goods specified in the Schedules, except Schedule I, made by canteen stores department of the army or defence establishment, or canteen run by a unit of such army or defence establishment, shall be liable for such rate or rates of tax, and on such conditions, as the Government may by notification, specify from time to time “.

Amendment of

- 3.. In the said Act, in sub-section (I) of Section 26, after the words, “ under Section 8”, and before the punctuation mark and the words, “, carry on”, the following words shall be inserted, namely:-

“ and proviso to Section 12”

By Order.

R.K.Purkayastha (SSJS)
LR-cum- Secretary
Law Department
File No. 16 (82) / LD 2007