

PART II
HARYANA GOVERNMENT
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

Notification

The 3rd August, 2015

No. Leg. 9/2015.— The following Ordinance of the Governor of Haryana promulgated under clause (1) of article 213 of the Constitution of India, on the 31st July, 2015 and is hereby published for general information:-

HARYANA ORDINANCE NO. 3 OF 2015

THE HARYANA VALUE ADDED TAX
(SECOND AMENDMENT)
ORDINANCE, 2015

AN
ORDINANCE

further to amend the Haryana Value Added Tax Act, 2003.

Promulgated by the Governor of Haryana in the Sixty-sixth Year of the Republic of India.

Whereas the Legislature of the State of Haryana is not in session and the Governor is satisfied that the circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take immediate action;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of article 213 of the Constitution of India, the Governor of Haryana hereby promulgates the following Ordinance:-

1. This Ordinance may be called the Haryana Value Added Tax (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2015. Short title.
2. In sub-section (1) of section 2 of the Haryana Value Added Tax Act, 2003 (hereinafter called the principal Act),- Amendment of section 2 of Haryana Act 6 of 2003.
 - I. after clause (o), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:-

‘(oo) “electronic governance” means the use of electronic medium for,-

 - (i) filing of any form, return, annexure, application, declaration, certificate, memorandum of appeal, communication, intimation or any other document;
 - (ii) creation, retention or preservation of records;
 - (iii) issue or grant of any form including statutory declaration form, order, notice, communication, intimation or certificate; and
 - (iv) receipt of tax, interest, penalty or any other payment or refund of the same through Government treasury or banks authorized by the Government treasury;’;
 - II. for clause (w), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:-

‘(w) “input tax” means the amount of tax actually paid to the State in respect of goods sold to a VAT dealer, which such dealer is allowed to take credit of as actual payment of tax by him, calculated in accordance with the provisions of section 8;’.
3. For section 8 of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:- Amendment of section 8 of Haryana Act 6 of 2003.

“8. Determination of input tax.- (1) Input tax in respect of any goods purchased by a VAT dealer shall be the amount of tax actually paid to the State on the sale of such goods to him and shall, in case of a dealer who is liable to pay tax under sub-section (1) of section 3 or, as the case may be, makes an application for registration in time under sub-section (2) of section 11, include the tax paid under this Act and the Act of 1973 in respect of goods (except capital goods) held in stock by him on the day he becomes liable to pay tax but shall not include tax actually paid in respect of goods specified in Schedule E used or disposed of in the circumstances mentioned against such goods:

Provided that where the goods purchased in the State are used or disposed of partly in the circumstances mentioned in Schedule E and partly otherwise, the input tax in respect of such goods shall be computed pro rata:

Provided further that if input tax in respect of any goods purchased in the State has been availed of but such goods are subsequently used or disposed of in the circumstances mentioned in Schedule E, the input tax in respect of such goods shall be reversed.

(2) A tax invoice issued to a VAT dealer showing the tax charged to him on the sale of invoiced goods shall, subject to the provisions of sub-section (3), be a proof of the tax paid on such goods for the purpose of sub-section (1).

(3) Where any claim of input tax in respect of any goods sold to a dealer is called into question in any proceeding under this Act, the authority conducting such proceeding may require such dealer to produce before it in addition to the tax invoice issued to him by the selling dealer in respect of the sale of the goods, a certificate furnished to him in the prescribed form and manner by the selling dealer and such authority shall allow the claim only if it is satisfied after making such inquiry, as it may deem necessary that the particulars contained in the certificate produced before it are true and correct and in no case the amount of input tax on purchase of any goods in the State shall exceed the amount of tax in respect of the same goods, actually paid under this Act into the Government treasury.

(4) The State Government may, from time to time, frame rules consistent with the provisions of this Act for computation of input tax and when such rules are framed, no input tax shall be computed except in accordance with such rules.”

Substitution of section 15A of Haryana Act 6 of 2003.

4. For section 15A of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:-

“15A. Provisional assessment.- If an assessing authority has reason to believe on the basis of documentary evidence available with him that a dealer has evaded or avoided payment of tax under this Act, he may after giving the dealer a reasonable opportunity of being heard, determine for any period of the current financial year and any time within a period of six months from the date of detection, the taxable turnover of such a dealer on provisional basis to the best of his judgment and assess him to tax accordingly. The amount of tax so assessed shall be payable by the dealer in accordance with the provisions of section 22. Every deposit of tax under this section shall be adjustable against the liability of the dealer in assessment made under section 15.”

Amendment of section 16 of Haryana Act 6 of 2003.

5. In section 16 of the principal Act,-

- (i) for the words “three years”, the words “six years” shall be substituted; and
- (ii) in the explanation, for the word “is”, the words “has been” shall be substituted.

Substitution of section 17 of Haryana Act 6 of 2003.

6. For section 17 of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:-

“17. If in consequence of definite information which has come into its possession, the assessing authority discovers that the turnover of the business of a dealer has been under assessed or has escaped assessment or input tax or refund has been allowed in excess in any year, it may, at any time before the expiry of eight years following the close of that year or within three years from the date of final assessment order, whichever is later, after giving the dealer a reasonable opportunity, in the prescribed manner, of being heard, reassess the tax liability of the dealer for the year for which the reassessment is proposed to be made and for the purpose of reassessment, the assessing authority shall, in case the dealer fails to comply with the terms of the notice issued to him for the purpose of reassessment, have power to reassess to the best of its judgment. ”

Amendment of section 34 of Haryana Act 6 of 2003.

7. In the second proviso to sub-section (1) of section 34 of the principal Act, for the words “three years”, the words “six years” shall be substituted.

