

INDIRECT TAX

Amount deposited involuntarily during investigation violates Articles 265 and 300-A of the Constitution – To be refunded to assessee

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"Courts are reiterating the earlier jurisprudence on coercive recovery during investigation as incorrect and any recovery made under threat and without the authority of law leads to violation of Constitutional rights of an assessee."

V. Lakshmikumaran,
Managing Partner, L&S



The Division Bench of the Karnataka High Court has affirmed the Judgement of the Single Judge wherein the amounts deposited with the Department at odd hours during the DGGI investigations were held to be paid involuntarily. The Department was held liable to refund the amount.

The High Court differentiated between illicit collection of money during investigation and a voluntary deposit made under Section 74(5) of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (**'CGST Act'**) and directed GST investigating authority to refund the amount so collected.

BRIEF FACTS

- The Appeal was filed by the Department against the Order passed by the Single Judge Bench of the High Court of Karnataka dated 14 September 2021.
- An investigation was initiated by the Director General of Goods and Services Tax Intelligence, Hyderabad (**'DGGI'**) against the Company alleging non-payment of proper taxes by the third-party service providers and Input Tax Credit (**'ITC'**) availed by the Company was denied. Further it was alleged that the third-party service provider was non-existent entity and no services were availed by the company.
- During investigation and recording of statements of directors, the GST investigation authority, under threat of arrest and coercion, recovered the disputed amount. Total amount paid by the company during the investigation was INR 27.5 crore. The company filed a Writ Petition before the High Court of Karnataka against the manner in which the GST investigation was conducted and sought directions to the Department to refund the amount deposited by the company.
- The Single Member Bench of the High Court vide the Order dated 14 September 2021 held that the amount paid by the Petitioner was involuntary. The High Court directed the Department to consider the refund application of the company. It also held that the statutory remedy of refund would not displace the petitioner from approaching the High Court. The Court further held that the right of refund would be independent of the process of investigation and the two cannot be linked. The High Court also directed for video recording of investigation process.
- The Revenue Department had filed the appeal before the Division Bench of the High Court of Karnataka.

ISSUES

The Court framed the following four issues for consideration:

1. Whether the amount was voluntarily paid during the investigation under Section 74(5) of CGST Act by the Company?
2. Whether the amount recovered from the company during investigation was under coercion and threat of arrest?
3. Whether the DGCI officers conducted themselves in a high handed and arbitrary manner during the course of investigation?
4. Whether writ petition filed by the company suffers from delay or laches?

DECISION

- On examination of the factual position, evidence on record and conduct of the company, it was held that the amount deposited by the Company during investigation was involuntary and under coercion. The Court observes that the statutory powers must be exercised in consonance with the spirit and letter of the law and not in a manner to instil fear in the mind of a *bona fide* taxpayer. The amount deposited by the company was not a voluntary payment under Section 74(5) of the CGST Act.
- In terms of Article 265 of the Constitution of India, no tax can be collected without the authority of law otherwise it will amount to depriving a person of his property. In the instant case, since the deposit was not made under Section 74(5) of the CGST Act under own ascertainment of the company, it was evident that the same was collected by the Department in violation of Constitutional safeguards.
- The Court relied up on the past jurisprudence to hold that the amount collected during investigation proceedings without any adjudication was liable to be refunded. (*Vodafone Essar South Ltd. v. UOI*, *Makemytrip India Pvt. Ltd. v. UOI*, *Century Knitters India Ltd. v. UOI* and *Concepts Global Impex v. UOI*.)
- Section 54 of the CGST Act provides a period of two years from the date of deposit to file an application for refund. Hence, there existed no delay or laches in filing the Writ Petition.
- The amount recovered from the company was in violation of Article 265 and Article 300A of the Constitution. Therefore, the Department was liable to refund the amount to the company.



L&S comments:

The aforesaid decision has allowed refund of amount paid during investigation on the grounds that the amount paid was involuntary and under coercion. The department shall follow due process of law for recovery of disputed dues as provided in the Constitution and GST Regulations. The Court reiterated the past jurisprudence on subject matter.

The assessees shall exercise the option of voluntary payment provided under Section 73(5) and 74(5) of the CGST Act after independently examining the legal position. The provision is provided to correct genuine mistake in law or errors and to reduce unnecessary litigation.

Any amount paid during investigation without admitting the liability or exercising the options provided for voluntary payment under Sections 73(5) and 74(5) of the CGST Act can be claimed as refund.

Mr. V. Lakshmikumaran, along Mr. Ravi Raghavan, Mr. Syed M Peeran and Mr. Asish Philip Abraham, from Lakshmikumaran & Sridharan Attorneys had represented the client before the Karnataka High Court.

[*Union of India & Ors. v. Bundl Technologies Private Limited & Ors.* – Judgment dated 3 March 2022 in Writ Appeal No. 1274 of 2021, Karnataka High Court]

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