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Input Tax Credit

1. Documentary requirements and conditions for claiming input tax credit

(1) The input tax credit shall be availed by a registered person, including the Input Service Distributor, on the basis of any of the following documents, namely:-

- (a) an invoice issued by the supplier of goods or services or both in accordance with the provisions of section 31;
- (b) an invoice issued in accordance with the provisions of clause (f) of sub-section (3) of section 31, subject to payment of tax;
- (c) a debit note issued by a supplier in accordance with the provisions of section 34;
- (d) a bill of entry or any similar document prescribed under the Customs Act, 1962 or rules made thereunder for assessment of integrated tax on imports;
- (e) an ISD invoice or ISD credit note or any document issued by an Input Service Distributor in accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (1) of rule invoice.7.

(2) Input tax credit shall be availed by a registered person only if all the applicable particulars as prescribed in Chapter ---- (*Invoice Rules*) are contained in the said document, and the relevant information, as contained in the said document, is furnished in **FORM GSTR-2** by such person.

(3) No input tax credit shall be availed by a registered person in respect of any tax that has been paid in pursuance of any order where any demand has been confirmed on account of any fraud, willful misstatement or suppression of facts.

2. Reversal of input tax credit in case of non-payment of consideration

(1) A registered person, who has availed of input tax credit on any inward supply of goods or services or both, but fails to pay to the supplier thereof the value of such supply along with the tax payable thereon within the time limit specified in the second proviso to sub-section (2) of section 16, shall furnish the details of such supply, the amount of value not paid and the amount of input tax credit availed of proportionate to such amount not paid to the supplier in **FORM GSTR-2** for the month immediately following the period of one hundred and eighty days from the date of issue of invoice.

Provided that the value of supplies made without consideration as specified in Schedule I shall be deemed to have been paid for the purposes of the second proviso to sub-section (2) of section 16.

(2) The amount of input tax credit referred to in sub-rule (1) shall be added to the output tax liability of the registered person for the month in which the details are furnished.

(3) The registered person shall be liable to pay interest at the rate notified under sub-section (1) of section 50 for the period starting from the date of availing credit on such supplies till the date when the amount added to the output tax liability, as mentioned in sub-rule (2), is paid.

(4) The time limit specified in sub-section (4) of section 16 shall not apply to a claim for re-availing of any credit, in accordance with the provisions of the Act or these rules, that had been reversed earlier.

3. Claim of credit by a banking company or a financial institution

A banking company or a financial institution, including a non-banking financial company, engaged in supply of services by way of accepting deposits or extending loans or advances that chooses not to comply with the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 17, in accordance with the option permitted under sub-section (4) of that section, shall follow the procedure specified below -

- (a) the said company or institution shall not avail the credit of,-
 - (i) tax paid on inputs and input services that are used for non-business purposes, and
 - (ii) the credit attributable to supplies specified in sub-section (5) of section 17,
in **FORM GSTR-2**;
- (b) the said company or institution shall avail the credit of tax paid on inputs and input services referred to in the second proviso to sub-section (4) of section 17 and not covered under clause (a);
- (c) fifty per cent. of the remaining amount of input tax shall be the input tax credit admissible to the company or the institution and shall be furnished in **FORM GSTR-2**;
- (d) the amount referred to in clauses (b) and (c) shall, subject to the provisions of sections 41, 42 and 43, be credited to the electronic credit ledger of the said company or the institution.

4. Procedure for distribution of input tax credit by Input Service Distributor

(1) An Input Service Distributor shall distribute input tax credit in the manner and subject to the conditions specified below-

- (a) the input tax credit available for distribution in a month shall be distributed in the same month and the details thereof shall be furnished in **FORM GSTR-6** in accordance with the provisions of Chapter ---- (*Return Rules*);
- (b) the Input Service Distributor shall, in accordance with the provisions of clause (d), separately distribute the amount of ineligible input tax credit (ineligible under the provisions of sub-section (5) of section 17 or otherwise) and the amount of eligible input tax credit;
- (c) the input tax credit on account of central tax, State tax, Union territory tax and integrated tax shall be distributed separately in accordance with the provisions of clause (d);
- (d) the input tax credit that is required to be distributed in accordance with the provisions of clause (d) and (e) of sub-section (2) of section 20 to one of the recipients ' R_1 ', whether registered or not, from amongst the total of all the recipients to whom input tax credit is attributable, including the recipient(s) who are engaged in making exempt supply, or are otherwise not registered for any reason, shall be the amount, " C_1 ", to be calculated by applying the following formula:-

$$C_1 = (t_1 \div T) \times C$$

where,

“C” is the amount of credit to be distributed,

“t₁” is the turnover, as referred to in section 20, of person R₁ during the relevant period, and

“T” is the aggregate of the turnover, during the relevant period, of all recipients to whom the input service is attributable in accordance with the provisions of section 20,;

- (e) the input tax credit on account of integrated tax shall be distributed as input tax credit of integrated tax to every recipient;
- (f) the input tax credit on account of central tax and State tax or Union territory tax shall,
 - (i) in respect of a recipient located in the same State or Union territory in which the Input Service Distributor is located, be distributed as input tax credit of central tax and State tax or Union territory tax respectively;
 - (ii) in respect of a recipient located in a State or Union territory other than that of the Input Service Distributor, be distributed as integrated tax and the amount to be so distributed shall be equal to the aggregate of the amount of input tax credit of central tax and State tax or Union territory tax that qualifies for distribution to such recipient in accordance with clause (d);
- (g) The Input Service Distributor shall issue an ISD invoice, as prescribed in sub-rule (1) of rule invoice-7, clearly indicating in such invoice that it is issued only for distribution of input tax credit.
- (h) The Input Service Distributor shall issue an ISD credit note, as prescribed in sub-rule (1) of rule Invoice-7, for reduction of credit in case the input tax credit already distributed gets reduced for any reason.
- (i) Any additional amount of input tax credit on account of issuance of a debit note to an Input Service Distributor by the supplier shall be distributed in the manner and subject to the conditions specified in clauses (a) to (f) and the amount attributable to any recipient shall be calculated in the manner provided in clause (d) above and such credit shall be distributed in the month in which the debit note is included in the return in **FORM GSTR-6**.
- (j) Any input tax credit required to be reduced on account of issuance of a credit note to the Input Service Distributor by the supplier shall be apportioned to each recipient in the same ratio in which input tax credit contained in the original invoice was distributed in terms of clause (d) above, and the amount so apportioned shall be,-
 - (i) reduced from the amount to be distributed in the month in which the credit note is included in the return in **FORM GSTR-6**; or
 - (ii) added to the output tax liability of the recipient where the amount so apportioned is in the negative by virtue of the amount of credit under distribution being less than the amount to be adjusted.

(2) If the amount of input tax credit distributed by an Input Service Distributor is reduced later on for any other reason for any of the recipients, including that it was distributed to a wrong recipient by the Input Service Distributor, the process prescribed in clause (j) of sub-rule (1) shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, for reduction of credit.

(3) Subject to sub-rule (2), the Input Service Distributor shall, on the basis of the ISD credit note specified in clause (h) of sub-rule (1), issue an ISD Invoice to the recipient entitled to such credit and include the ISD credit note and the ISD Invoice in the return in **FORM GSTR-6** for the month in which such credit note and invoice was issued.

5. Manner of claiming credit in special circumstances

(1) Input tax credit claimed in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 18 on the inputs held in stock or inputs contained in semi-finished or finished goods held in stock, or the credit claimed on capital goods in accordance with the provisions of clauses (c) and (d) of the said sub-section, shall be subject to the following conditions -

(a) The input tax credit on capital goods, in terms of clauses (c) and (d) of sub-section (1) of section 18, shall be claimed after reducing the tax paid on such capital goods by five percentage points per quarter of a year or part thereof from the date of invoice or such other documents on which the capital goods were received by the taxable person.

(b) The registered person shall within thirty days from the date of his becoming eligible to avail of input tax credit under sub-section (1) of section 18 shall make a declaration, electronically, on the Common Portal in **FORM GST ITC-01** to the effect that he is eligible to avail of input tax credit as aforesaid.

(c) The declaration under clause (b) shall clearly specify the details relating to the inputs held in stock or inputs contained in semi-finished or finished goods held in stock, or as the case may be, capital goods—

- (i) on the day immediately preceding the date from which he becomes liable to pay tax under the provisions of the Act, in the case of a claim under clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 18,
- (ii) on the day immediately preceding the date of grant of registration, in the case of a claim under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 18,
- (iii) on the day immediately preceding the date from which he becomes liable to pay tax under section 9, in the case of a claim under clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 18,
- (iv) on the day immediately preceding the date from which supplies made by the registered person becomes taxable, in the case of a claim under clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 18.

(d) The details furnished in the declaration under clause (b) shall be duly certified by a practicing chartered accountant or a cost accountant if the aggregate value of claim on account of central tax, State tax, Union territory tax and integrated tax exceeds two lakh rupees.

(e) The input tax credit claimed in accordance with the provisions of clauses (c) and (d) of sub-section (1) of section 18 shall be verified with the corresponding details furnished by the corresponding supplier in **FORM GSTR-1** or as the case may be, in **FORM GSTR-4**, on the Common Portal.

(2) The amount of credit in case of supply of capital goods or plant and machinery, for the purposes of sub-section (6) of section 18, shall be calculated by reducing the input tax on the said goods at the rate of five percentage points for every quarter or part thereof from the date of issue of invoice for such goods.

6. Transfer of credit on sale, merger, amalgamation, lease or transfer of a business

(1) A registered person shall, in the event of sale, merger, de-merger, amalgamation, lease or transfer or change in ownership of business for any reason, furnish the details of sale, merger, de-merger, amalgamation, lease or transfer of business, in **FORM GST ITC-02**, electronically on the Common Portal along with a request for transfer of unutilized input tax credit lying in his electronic credit ledger to the transferee:

Provided that in the case of demerger, the input tax credit shall be apportioned in the ratio of the value of assets of the new units as specified in the demerger scheme.

(2) The transferor shall also submit a copy of a certificate issued by a practicing chartered account or cost accountant certifying that the sale, merger, de-merger, amalgamation, lease or transfer of business has been done with a specific provision for transfer of liabilities.

(3) The transferee shall, on the Common Portal, accept the details so furnished by the transferor and, upon such acceptance, the un-utilized credit specified in **FORM GST ITC-02** shall be credited to his electronic credit ledger.

(4) The inputs and capital goods so transferred shall be duly accounted for by the transferee in his books of account.

7. Manner of determination of input tax credit in respect of inputs or input services and reversal thereof

(1) The input tax credit in respect of inputs or input services, which attract the provisions of sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) of section 17, being partly used for the purposes of business and partly for other purposes, or partly used for effecting taxable supplies including zero rated supplies and partly for effecting exempt supplies, shall be attributed to the purposes of business or for effecting taxable supplies in the following manner, namely,-

(a) total input tax involved on inputs and input services in a tax period, be denoted as 'T';

(b) the amount of input tax, out of 'T', attributable to inputs and input services intended to be used exclusively for purposes other than business, be denoted as 'T₁';

(c) the amount of input tax, out of 'T', attributable to inputs and input services intended to be used exclusively for effecting exempt supplies, be denoted as 'T₂';

(d) the amount of input tax, out of 'T', in respect of inputs and input services on which credit is not available under sub-section (5) of section 17, be denoted as 'T₃';

(e) the amount of input tax credit credited to the electronic credit ledger of registered person, be denoted as 'C₁' and calculated as:

$$C_1 = T - (T_1 + T_2 + T_3);$$

(f) the amount of input tax credit attributable to inputs and input services intended to be used exclusively for effecting supplies other than exempted but including zero rated supplies, be denoted as 'T₄';

(g) 'T₁', 'T₂', 'T₃' and 'T₄' shall be determined and declared by the registered person at the invoice level in **FORM GSTR-2**;

(h) input tax credit left after attribution of input tax credit under clause (g) shall be called common credit, be denoted as 'C₂' and calculated as:

$$C_2 = C_1 - T_4;$$

(i) the amount of input tax credit attributable towards exempt supplies, be denoted as 'D₁' and calculated as:

$$D_1 = (E \div F) \times C_2$$

where,

'E' is the aggregate value of exempt supplies during the tax period, and

'F' is the total turnover in the State of the registered person during the tax period:

Provided that where the registered person does not have any turnover during the said tax period or the aforesaid information is not available, the value of 'E/F' shall be calculated by taking values of 'E' and 'F' of the last tax period for which details of such turnover are available, previous to the month during which the said value of 'E/F' is to be calculated;

Explanation: For the purposes of this clause, the aggregate value of exempt supplies and total turnover shall exclude the amount of any duty or tax levied under entry 84 of List I of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution and entry 51 and 54 of List II of the said Schedule.

(j) the amount of credit attributable to non-business purposes if common inputs and input services are used partly for business and partly for non-business purposes, be denoted as 'D₂', and shall be equal to five per cent. of C₂; and

(k) the remainder of the common credit shall be the eligible input tax credit attributed to the purposes of business and for effecting supplies other than exempted supplies but including zero rated supplies and shall be denoted as 'C₃', where,-

$$C_3 = C_2 - (D_1 + D_2);$$

(l) the amount 'C₃' shall be computed separately for input tax credit of central tax, State tax, Union territory tax and integrated tax;

(m) the amount equal to aggregate of 'D₁' and 'D₂' shall be added to the output tax liability of the registered person:

Provided that where the amount of input tax relating to inputs or input services used partly for purposes other than business and partly for effecting exempt supplies has been identified and segregated at invoice level by the registered person, the same shall be included in 'T₁' and 'T₂' respectively, and the remaining amount of credit on such inputs or input services shall be included in 'T₄'.

(2) The input tax credit determined under sub-rule (1) shall be calculated finally for the financial year before the due date for furnishing of the return for the month of September

following the end of the financial year to which such credit relates, in the manner prescribed in the said sub-rule and,

(a) where the aggregate of the amounts calculated finally in respect of 'D₁' and 'D₂' exceeds the aggregate of the amounts determined under sub-rule (1) in respect of 'D₁' and 'D₂', such excess shall be added to the output tax liability of the registered person in the month not later than the month of September following the end of the financial year to which such credit relates and the said person shall be liable to pay interest on the said excess amount at the rate specified in sub-section (1) of section 50 for the period starting from first day of April of the succeeding financial year till the date of payment; or

(b) where the aggregate of the amounts determined under sub-rule (1) in respect of 'D₁' and 'D₂' exceeds the aggregate of the amounts calculated finally in respect of 'D₁' and 'D₂', such excess amount shall be claimed as credit by the registered person in his return for a month not later than the month of September following the end of the financial year to which such credit relates.

8. Manner of determination of input tax credit in respect of capital goods and reversal thereof in certain cases

(1) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (3) of section 16, the input tax credit in respect of capital goods, which attract the provisions of sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 17, being partly used for the purposes of business and partly for other purposes, or partly used for effecting taxable supplies including zero rated supplies and partly for effecting exempt supplies, shall be attributed to the purposes of business or for effecting taxable supplies in the following manner, namely,-

(a) the amount of input tax in respect of capital goods used or intended to be used exclusively for non-business purposes or used or intended to be used exclusively for effecting exempt supplies shall be indicated in **FORM GSTR-2** and shall not be credited to his electronic credit ledger;

(b) the amount of input tax in respect of capital goods used or intended to be used exclusively for effecting supplies other than exempted supplies but including zero-rated supplies shall be indicated in **FORM GSTR-2** and shall be credited to the electronic credit ledger;

(c) the amount of input tax in respect of capital goods not covered under clauses (a) and (b), denoted as 'A', shall be credited to the electronic credit ledger and the useful life of such goods shall be taken as five years from the date of invoice for such goods:

Provided that where any capital goods earlier covered under clause (a) is subsequently covered under this clause, the value of 'A' shall be arrived at by reducing the input tax at the rate of five percentage points for every quarter or part thereof and the amount 'A' shall be credited to the electronic credit ledger;

Explanation: An item of capital goods declared under clause (a) on its receipt shall not attract the provisions of sub-section (4) of section 18 if it is subsequently covered under this clause.

(d) the aggregate of the amounts of 'A' credited to the electronic credit ledger under clause (c), to be denoted as 'T_c', shall be the common credit in respect of capital goods for a tax period:

Provided that where any capital goods earlier covered under clause (b) is subsequently covered under clause (c), the value of 'A' arrived at by reducing the input tax at the rate of five percentage points for every quarter or part thereof shall be added to the aggregate value 'T_c';

(e) the amount of input tax credit attributable to a tax period on common capital goods during their useful life, be denoted as 'T_m' and calculated as:-

$$T_m = T_c \div 60$$

(f) the amount of input tax credit, at the beginning of a tax period, on all common capital goods whose useful life remains during the tax period, be denoted as 'T_r' and shall be the aggregate of 'T_m' for all such capital goods.

(g) the amount of common credit attributable towards exempted supplies, be denoted as 'T_e', and calculated as:

$$T_e = (E \div F) \times T_r$$

where,

‘E’ is the aggregate value of exempt supplies, made, during the tax period, and

‘F’ is the total turnover of the registered person during the tax period:

Provided that where the registered person does not have any turnover during the said tax period or the aforesaid information is not available, the value of ‘E/F’ shall be calculated by taking values of ‘E’ and ‘F’ of the last tax period for which details of such turnover are available, previous to the month during which the said value of ‘E/F’ is to be calculated;

Explanation: For the purposes of this clause, the aggregate value of exempt supplies and total turnover shall exclude the amount of any duty or tax levied under entry 84 of List I of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution and entry 51 and 54 of List II of the said Schedule;

(h) the amount T_e along with applicable interest shall, during every tax period of the useful life of the concerned capital goods, be added to the output tax liability of the person making such claim of credit.

(2) The amount T_e shall be computed separately for central tax, State tax, Union territory tax and integrated tax.

9. Manner of reversal of credit under special circumstances

(1) The amount of input tax credit relating to inputs held in stock, inputs contained in semi-finished and finished goods held in stock, and capital goods held in stock shall, for the purposes of sub-section (4) of section 18 or sub-section (5) of section 29, be determined in the following manner namely,-

- (a) for inputs held in stock and inputs contained in semi-finished and finished goods held in stock, the input tax credit shall be calculated proportionately on the basis of corresponding invoices on which credit had been availed by the registered taxable person on such input;
- (b) for capital goods held in stock the input tax credit involved in the remaining useful life in months shall be computed on pro-rata basis, taking the useful life as five years.

Illustration

Capital goods have been in use for 4 years, 6 months and 15 days.

The useful remaining life in months = 5 months ignoring a part of the month

Input tax credit taken on such capital goods = C

Input tax credit attributable to remaining useful life = C multiplied by $5/60$

(2) The amount, as prescribed in sub-rule (1) shall be determined separately for input tax credit of integrated tax and central tax.

(3) Where the tax invoices related to the inputs held in stock are not available, the registered person shall estimate the amount under sub-rule (1) based on the prevailing market price of goods on the effective date of occurrence of any of the events specified in sub-section (4) of section 18 or, as the case may be, sub-section (5) of section 29.

(4) The amount determined under sub-rule (1) shall form part of the output tax liability of the registered person and the details of the amount shall be furnished in **FORM GST ITC-03**, where such amount relates to any event specified in sub-section (4) of section 18 and in **FORM GSTR-10**, where such amount relates to cancellation of registration.

(5) The details furnished in accordance with sub-rule (3) shall be duly certified by a practicing chartered accountant or cost accountant.

(6) The amount of input tax credit for the purposes of sub-section (6) of section 18 relating to capital goods shall be determined in the same manner as prescribed in clause (b) of sub-rule (1) and the amount shall be determined separately for input tax credit of IGST and CGST. Where the amount so determined is more than the tax determined on the transaction value of the capital goods, the amount determined shall form part of the output tax liability and the same shall be furnished in FORM GSTR1.

10: Conditions and restrictions in respect of inputs and capital goods sent to the job worker

(1) The inputs, semi-finished goods or capital goods shall be sent to the job worker under the cover of a challan issued by the principal, including where such goods are sent directly to a job-worker.

(2) The challan issued by the principal to the job worker shall contain the details specified in rule Invoice.10:

(3) The details of challans in respect of goods dispatched to a job worker or received from a job worker during a tax period shall be included in **FORM GSTR-1** furnished for that period.

(4) Where the inputs or capital goods are not returned to the principal within the time stipulated in section 143, the challan issued under sub-rule (1) shall be deemed to be an invoice for the purposes of the Act.

Explanation.- For the purposes of this Chapter,-

(1) “capital goods” shall include “plant and machinery” as defined in the Explanation to section 17;

(2) for determining the value of an exempt supply as referred to in sub-section (3) of section 17:-

(a) the value of land and building shall be taken as the same as adopted for the purpose of paying stamp duty; and

(b) the value of security shall be taken as one per cent. of the sale value of such security.
