



Saurabh Giri





ITC Denial Due to Supplier's Default —

What is ITC & Section 16(2)(c) of CGST Act?

- Input Tax Credit (ITC) allows businesses to claim credit for GST paid on purchases.
- Section 16(2)(c) states that ITC can only be claimed if the supplier has actually paid the tax to the government.
- If the supplier fails to remit GST, the buyer loses ITC, even though they have paid the tax to the supplier.

Example: A manufacturer purchases goods worth ₹1,00,000, paying ₹18,000 GST to the supplier. If the supplier fails to deposit GST, the manufacturer's ITC is denied, leading to an unfair additional tax burden.





- **■** Judicial View: & Court Rulings Q-
- Madras High Court (Pinstar
 Automotive case) ruled that buyers
 must ensure the supplier pays GST;
 otherwise, ITC will be denied.
- Pre-GST cases (Kay Kay Industries, Juhi Alloys Ltd.) held that buyers cannot be expected to verify supplier tax payments.
- GST-era rulings (Arise India Ltd., D.Y.
 Beathel Enterprises, Infiniti Wholesale
 Ltd.) stated that ITC should not be
 denied to genuine buyers. Courts ruled
 that action should be taken against
 the supplier instead





- Government's Stand
- 2018 GST Council clarified that ITC should not be reversed automatically if the supplier defaults; recovery should be from the supplier first.
- The 28th GST Council Meeting recommended that tax collection focus on defaulting suppliers, not buyers.
- The current law creates practical challenges and contradicts the ease of doing business goal of GST





- Why is this unfair?
- ◇ Buyers have no control over whether the supplier pays GST.
- ◇ Courts (Arise India Ltd., D.Y. Beathel Enterprises) have ruled that action should be taken against the defaulting supplier, not the buyer.
- ◇ GST Council (2018 Press Release & 28th Meeting) clarified that ITC should not be reversed automatically.

Practical Challenge:

Despite court rulings and departmental clarifications, the current law contradicts the ease of doing business and unfairly penalizes buyers for supplier non-compliance.







The Way Forward:

- ✓ Amend Section 16(2)(c) to protect buyers from supplier defaults.
- ✓ Introduce a tax tracking system to verify GST payments.
- **Ensure judicial intervention** to safeguard genuine taxpayers.
- Should businesses bear the burden of supplier non-compliance?





Suggestion for Buyers:

To avoid ITC denial, ensure:

- Dealing with compliant suppliers
- ✓ Regularly checking GST return filings (GSTR-1 & GSTR-3B)
- Keeping track of tax remittances
- Stay vigilant to safeguard your ITC!





Gratitude Post



Thank you for taking the time to read and engage with my posts. Your support, insights, and interactions mean a lot to me. Let's continue sharing knowledge and growing together!

If you found this post valuable, share & repost to help others stay informed.

Stay connected: Saurabh Giri

