

NEWS LETTER

AJAY RATTAN & CO Chartered Accountants

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COMPLIANCE



DUE DATES | October 2023

INCOME TAX

Due Date	Compliance Detail	Applicable To
7 th	a) TDS/TCS deposit b) Equalization Levy deposit	a) Non-Government deductors b) All dedutors
15 th	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Form 27EQ –TCS returnTDS certificate in Form 16ATCS certificate in Form 27D	<ul style="list-style-type: none">All CollectorsAll DeductorsAll Collectors
30 th	<ul style="list-style-type: none">TCS certificate in Form 27D	<ul style="list-style-type: none">All Collectors
31 st	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Income-tax Return (where Transfer Pricing is not applicable)Transfer Pricing (TP) Report in Form 3CEB Tax Audit Report in Form 3CA/3CBTDS Return for Quarter 2Audit reports in Form 10B and 10BB	<ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Corporatesb) Non corporates (whose accounts are required to be audited)c) Partner of a firm whose accounts are required to be auditedTaxable persons having international transaction or specified domestic transactionAll Deductors.Charitable & Religious Trusts / Institutions

ROC

Due Date	Compliance Detail	Applicable To
14 th	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Filing of statutory auditor's appointment in form ADT-1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">All companies in which statutory Auditors are appointed in the AGM (whose AGM is held on 30 September 2023)
29 th	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Filing of audited financial statements in form AOC-4 / AOC-4 XBRL	<ul style="list-style-type: none">All Companies (whose AGM is held on 30 September 2023)
30 th	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Filing of Annual Accounts in Form 8Details of MSME Trade Payables outstanding > 45 days from the date of acceptance of the goods or services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">All LLPsAll Companies having MSME trade payable outstanding for more than 45 days

GST

Due Date	Compliance Detail	Applicable To
10 th	a) GSTR-7 (TDS return under GST) b) GSTR-8 (TCS return under GST)	a) Person required to deduct TDS under GST b) Person required to collect TCS under GST
11 th	GSTR – 1 (Outward supply return)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Taxable persons having annual turnover > Rs. 5 crore in FY 2022-23 • Taxable persons having annual turnover ≤ Rs. 5 crore in FY 2022-23 and not opted for Quarterly Return Monthly Payment (QRMP) Scheme
13 th	a) GSTR-6 [Return by input service distributor (ISD)] b) GSTR-5 (Return by Non- resident) c) GSTR – 1 (Outward supply return)	a) Person registered as ISD b) Non-resident taxable person (NRTP) c) Taxable persons having annual turnover ≤ Rs. 5 crore in FY 2022-23 and opted for QRMP scheme
20 th	a) GSTR-3B (Summary return) b) GSTR-5A [Online Information Database Access and Retrieval (OIDAR) services return]	a) .Taxpayers having annual turnover > Rs. 5 crore in FY 2022-23 . .Taxpayers having annual turnover ≤ Rs.5 crore in FY 2022-23 and not opted for QRMP Scheme . b) OIDAR services provider
24 th	GSTR-3B (Summary return)	Taxable persons having annual turnover ≤ Rs. 5 crore in FY 2022-23 and opted for QRMP scheme

other

Due Date	Compliance Detail	Applicable To
15 th	Deposit of PF &ESI contribution	All Deductors

DIRECT TAX

Issue of certificate for deduction of tax at lower rate, in case where number of payers > 100 & details of such persons not available with the applicant - Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) prescribes procedure for electronic filing of application in Form 13 & generation of certificate for lower deduction of tax

Notification no. 2/ 2023 dated 27 September 2023 issued by CBDT

- **CBDT has now prescribed the procedure for submitting the application in Form 13 in such cases (i.e., where the number of persons responsible for deducting the tax is likely to exceed 100 and the details of such persons are not available with the applicant at the time of submitting the application). The procedure involves filing of the application through TRACES portal and is applicable from 1 October 2023 onwards**
- **Key steps prescribed in the procedure include the following:**
 - ✓ **Logging in to TRACES**
 - ✓ **Submission of application in Form 13 along with Annexure II**
 - ✓ **Assignment of the application to TDS tax officer**
 - ✓ **Processing of the application by TDS tax officer, range heads and commissioner**
 - ✓ **Issue of certificate for deduction of tax at lower rate**
- **The certificate issued by tax office (reported by deductors who have received the same from the applicant in the TDS returns) shall be consumed on the basis of processing of TDS returns as per First-In-First-Out (FIFO) principle. The deductors have been advised to verify / track consumption status of the certificate before furnishing certificate details in TDS returns**

CBDT prescribes fresh categorisation of NBFCs in alignment with Reserve Bank of India (RBI) regulations, for the purpose of (a) tax deduction u/s 43B of interest on loan borrowed from NBFC, & (b) year of taxability u/s 43D of interest income on certain categories of bad / doubtful debts received by NBFCs

Background

- Prior to Finance Act, 2023, section 43B of the Income-tax Act provided for tax deduction of interest payable on loan borrowed from a deposit-taking NBFC and systemically important non-deposit taking NBFC, on payment basis. Similarly, section 43D governed year of taxability of interest income on certain categories of bad or doubtful debts received by such deposit-taking NBFC and systemically important non-deposit taking NBFC
- Such categorization of NBFCs was found to be redundant and no longer followed by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for the purpose of asset classification. Accordingly, vide an amendment made by Finance Act, 2023, reference to deposit-taking NBFC and systemically important non-deposit taking NBFC has been replaced with 'such class of NBFCs as may be notified by the Central Government', with effect from Assessment Year 2024-25 onwards

Notification no. 80 dated 22 September 2023 issued by CBDT

- CBDT has issued a notification on 22 September 2023, wherein the new criteria for categorization of NBFCs has been prescribed. As per the notification, going forward the NBFCs would be classified as those falling in Top Layer, Upper Layer and Middle Layer, in consonance with RBI's guidelines.
- Middle Layer would consist of
 - ✓ All deposit taking NBFCs, irrespective of asset size
 - ✓ Non-deposit taking NBFCs with asset size \geq Rs.1000 crore, and
 - ✓ NBFCs undertaking the following activities (i) Standalone Primary Dealers, (ii) Infrastructure Debt Fund - NBFCs, (iii) Core Investment Companies, (iv) Housing Finance Companies, and (v) Infrastructure Finance Companies
- Upper Layer would comprise of those NBFCs which are specifically identified by RBI as warranting enhanced regulatory requirement based on a specified set of parameters and scoring methodology. The top 10 eligible NBFCs in terms of their asset size shall always reside in the upper layer, irrespective of any other fac to

- Top Layer will ideally remain empty. This layer can get populated if RBI is of the opinion that there is a substantial increase in the potential systemic risk from specific NBFCs in the Upper Layer. Such NBFCs shall move to the Top Layer from the Upper Layer.

Charitable & Religious Trusts / Institutions – Extension of due date for submission of audit report in Forms 10B, 10BB & Income-tax return (ITR-7) for FY2022-23, by 1 month

Background

Trusts / Institutions are eligible to claim tax exemption under 2 regimes:

- 1st Regime - Fund / Institution / Trust / University / Educational Institution / Hospital/ Medical Institution referred u/s 10(23C)(iv) or (v) or (vi) or (via) of Income-tax Act, and
- 2nd Regime - Trust registered u/s 12AA/ 12AB of Income-tax Act.

Trusts / Institutions are required to get their accounts audited annually in order to be entitled for the prescribed tax exemption under the Income-tax Act. The audit report is required to be submitted in Form 10B, where

- The total income of Trust / Institution > Rs. 5 Crore during the year, or
- Such Trust / Institution has received any foreign contribution during the year, or
- Such Trust / Institution has applied any part of its income outside India during the year

In other cases, the audit report is required to be furnished in Form 10BB.

The Income-tax return (ITR) in Form ITR-7 is required to be submitted by the Trusts/ Institutions annually.

Extension of due date for submission of above forms for FY 2022-23

The due date for submission of audit reports in Form 10B and 10BB for FY 2022- 23 has been extended by a month from 30 September 2023 to 31 October 2023. Similarly, the due date for submission of ITR-7 has been extended from 31 October 2023 to 30 November 2023.

Transfer of unit of investment trust / scheme / exchange traded fund launched under International Financial Services Centre (IFSC) Authority (Fund Management) Regulations, 2022, made capital gains tax exempt u/s 47(viiab)(d) of the Income-tax Act

Background

As per section 47 of the Income-tax Act, 1961, certain transactions are not regarded as a 'transfer' for the purpose of capital gains taxability. One of such transactions u/s 47(viiab)(d) is transfer of listed securities notified by the Central Government, made by a non-resident on a stock exchange listed in an IFSC and where the consideration is payable in foreign currency.

Pursuant to the above, Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) issued notification no. 16/2020 on 5 March 2020 prescribing the following securities transfer of which would be capital gains-exempt as per section 47(viiab)(d) of the Act:

- Foreign currency denominated bond
- Unit of a mutual fund
- Unit of a business trust
- Foreign currency denominated equity share of a company
- Unit of Alternative Investment Fund (AIF)

Notification no. 71 dated 12 September 2023 issued by CBDT

CBDT has now added the following categories of securities to the above list, transfer of which would be capital gains-exempt u/s 47(viiab)(d):

- Unit of investment trust [as per IFSC Authority(Fund Management) Regulations, 2022)]
- Unit of a scheme [as per IFSC Authority (Fund Management) Regulations, 2022)]
- Unit of an Exchange Traded Fund launched under IFSC Authority (Fund Management) Regulations, 2022

CBDT notifies Form 71 to allow credit of tax deducted at source (TDS) on income offered to tax in ITR of an earlier year

Background

- TDS mismatch is common in cases where income is disclosed / offered to tax by taxpayer (recipient) in ITR of Year 1 but tax is deducted and deposited by the payer of income in Year 2. This leads to difficulty for taxpayer to claim credit of TDS following the matching concept
- To reduce cases of TDS mismatch, a new section 155(20) was inserted in the Income- tax Act by the Finance Act, 2023, allowing taxpayers to file an application with tax officer in such cases, within 2 years from the end of the FY in which tax is deducted. Tax officer has been entitled to amend the order of assessment / intimation for Year 1 accordingly and grant credit of TDS. Time limit u/s 154(7) has been relaxed consequently

Format of application in Form 71 prescribed by CBDT

Pursuant to the above, CBDT has prescribed a new Form 71 which needs to be filed by the taxpayer (applicant) to avail the above facility. The form needs to be submitted electronically under digital signature or through electronic verification code. Some of the key details required to be submitted by the taxpayer are as below:

- Personal details (name, address, PAN, Adhara, residential status, e-mail id, mobile phone number, relevant assessment year, date of furnishing ITR, etc.)
- Total income of the taxpayer returned in the relevant assessment year, amount of specified income and rate at which such specified income was subject to tax
- Amount of tax deducted, date of deduction of tax, section and rate at which tax deducted, date of payment of tax deducted to the Central Government and amount of tax claimed for the relevant assessment year
- Name, PAN and TAN of deductor



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GOODS

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SERVICE

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TAX

CBIC ISSUED NOTIFICATIONS IN THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 2023:

1. Notification No. 48/2023- Central Tax, Dated-29.09.2023

CBIC notifies the provisions of the Central Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Act, 2023 vide notification No.48/2023- Central Tax

- The notification issued for bring substantial changes to the taxation of online gaming, actionable claims, and advance payments. The notifications not only specify effective dates but also introduce critical amendments to rules and regulations governing GST. Businesses and taxpayers impacted by these changes must ensure compliance with the new provisions and stay informed about their implications.

This notification shall come into force with effect from the 1st day of October 2023.

2. Notification No. 49/2023- Central Tax, Dated-29.09.2023

CBIC notifies supply of online money gaming, supply of online gaming other than online money gaming and supply of actionable claims in casinos under section 15(5) of CGST Act vide Notification No. 49/2023 – Central Tax

This notification carries significant implications as it pertains to the supply of online money gaming, online gaming (excluding money gaming), and actionable claims in casinos under section 15(5) of the CGST Act 2017.

The heart of this notification lies in its identification of specific supplies falling under section 15(5) of the CGST Act, 2017. It comprehensively includes:

- **Supply of Online Money Gaming:** This encompasses online platforms involved in games of chance or skill where real money transactions are involved. The notification provides clarity and regulatory oversight for this sector.
- **Supply of Online Gaming (Excluding Money Gaming):** Beyond online money gaming, this notification extends its reach to cover the broader category of online gaming, including games of various types and genres that don't involve monetary transactions.

· **Supply of Actionable Claims in Casinos:** The notification also addresses the supply of actionable claims in casinos, introducing regulations and guidelines for this segment, ensuring taxation compliance.

Conclusion: Central Tax is a pivotal step in the regulation and taxation of online money gaming, online gaming (excluding money gaming), and actionable claims in casinos. With these categories now explicitly defined and regulated under section 15(5) of the CGST Act, 2017, businesses, operators, and consumers within these sectors must prepare for compliance with the new framework.

This notification shall come into force with effect from the 1st day of October 2023.

3. Notification No. 50/2023- Central Tax, Dated-29.09.2023

CBIC amends Notification No. 66/2017-Central Tax dated 15.11.2017 to exclude specified actionable claims Vide Notification No. 50/2023 – Central Tax

Notification No. 50/2023 – Central Tax represents a significant modification in the realm of taxation under the CGST Act. By excluding registered persons involved in the supply of specified action able claims from the composition levy benefits, the government is refining and narrowing the eligibility criteria for this Particular tax scheme.

1. Amendment Details: Notification No. 50/2023-Central Tax introduces a significant change to the existing tax framework. It specifies that with effect from the 1st October, 2023, a specific exclusion shall be made within Notification No. 66/2017-Central Tax. The exclusion pertains to registered persons who are engaged in the supply of specified actionable claims, as defined in clause (102A) of section 2 of the CGST Act, 2017.

2. Scope of Exclusion: This exclusion signifies that a registered person dealing with specified actionable claims, which have been distinctly defined, will not be eligible for the composition levy under section 10 of the CGST Act. This amendment narrows the scope of individuals and businesses that can benefit from the composition levy, excluding those involved in the specified actionable claims category.

3. Effective Date: The effective date of this amendment is the 1st October, 2023, indicating the commencement of this regulatory change. From this date onward, registered persons dealing with specified actionable claims will be subject to standard tax regulations rather than the composition levy.

The amendment inserted a new clause 102A in Section 2 of the CGST Act, which defines the term 'specified actionable claim'. The definition is exhaustive and covers betting, casinos, gambling, horse racing, lottery or online money gaming.

4. Notification No. 51/2023- Central Tax, Dated-29.09.2023

CBIC) have introduced the Central Goods and Services Tax (Third Amendment) Rules, 2023, through Notification No. 51/2023-Central Tax, dated 29th September, 2023. These rules, made under the powers conferred by section 164 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (CGST Act), bring notable changes to the existing tax framework.

Notification No. 51/2023 – Central Tax introduces the Central Goods and Services Tax (Third Amendment) Rules, 2023, effective from October 1, 2023. These rules encompass changes in registration procedures, valuation of online gaming supplies, and various tax-related aspects. Businesses and individuals operating within these sectors, including online gaming and online information services, must adhere to the updated regulations outlined in these amendments. Compliance with these rules is crucial to ensure smooth operations and avoid potential penalties or non-compliance issues within the GST framework.

Short Title and Commencement:

The Central GST (Third Amendment) Rules, 2023, are formally named and shall come into force on the 1st day of October, 2023. This effective date signifies the commencement of the new rules, impacting various aspects of GST compliance.

Rule 8 Amendment: Rule 8 of the CGST Rules, 2017, is amended to specify that every person liable to be registered under section 25(1) or seeking registration under section 25(3), excluding certain categories such as non-resident taxable persons and those required to deduct or collect tax at source, must declare their Permanent Account Number (PAN) and State or Union Territory in FORM GST REG-01 before applying for registration. Input Service Distributors are required to make separate registration applications.

Rule 14 Amendment: Rule 14 is amended to include persons supplying online money gaming from outside India to a person in India within the scope of this rule. This implies that certain tax provisions are applicable to such supplies.

Rules 31B and 31C: Rules 31B and 31C are introduced, specifying the valuation methods for online gaming and actionable claims in casinos, respectively. The rules detail the determination of the value of supplies in these sectors, including considerations like total amounts paid by players.

Rule 46 Amendment: Rule 46 is amended to specify that certain cases involving the supply of online money gaming require special considerations.

New Rule 64: Rule 64 outlines the form and manner of submission of returns by persons providing online information and database access or retrieval services and persons supplying online money gaming from outside India to a person in India.

Rule 87 Amendment: Rule 87 is amended to incorporate provisions related to persons supplying online money gaming from outside India to a person in India, aligning with section 14A of the CGST Act.

Changes in Form GST REG-10: Form GST REG-10 is revised to accommodate applications for registration of persons supplying online money gaming from outside India to a person in India and for registration of persons supplying online information and database access or retrieval services from outside India to a non-taxable online recipient in India.

New Form GSTR-5A: Form GSTR-5A is introduced to capture details of supplies of online information and database access or retrieval services made to non-taxable online recipients in India and to registered persons in India, as well as details of supplies of online money gaming from outside India to a person in India

This notification shall come into force with effect from the 1st day of October 2023.

5. Notification No. 02/2023 Integrated Tax, Dated- 29.09.2023

CBIC notifies provisions of the Integrated Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Act, 2023 Vide Notification No. 02/2023 – Integrated Tax.

The Integrated Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Act, 2023, introduces pivotal changes that reflect India's determination to regulate and tax digital transactions, cross-border activities, and emerging sectors. These amendments align with the evolving needs of the economy and digital landscape. As businesses and stakeholders navigate these changes, a comprehensive understanding of the amended provisions is essential for compliance and effective adaptation to the evolving tax regime.

Key Modifications:

1. Definition of Online Gaming: The Act amends the definition of online gaming in the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017. Online gaming is now defined as excluding online money gaming as defined in clause (80B) of section 2 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017.

2. Place of Supply Amendment: The Act introduces a new clause in section 5 of the principal Act. This clause empowers the government to notify specific goods for which integrated tax on goods will not be applicable, as recommended by the Council.

3. Change in Place of Supply Rules: Section 10 of the principal Act is amended to incorporate a new clause (ca). This clause pertains to the place of supply for goods supplied to a non-registered person. The place of supply is determined by the address recorded in the invoice issued for the supply. The recording of the name of the state in the invoice is deemed to be the recording of the address of the said person.

4. Introduction of Section 14A: A new section, 14A, is inserted after section 14 of the principal Act. This section outlines a special provision for specified actionable claims supplied by a person located outside the taxable territory. It stipulates that a supplier of online money gaming not situated in the taxable territory is liable to pay integrated tax on supplies made to persons within the taxable territory. The section also outlines the registration requirements and consequences of non-compliance.

Implications: The Integrated Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Act, 2023, reflects the Indian government's commitment to adapting taxation laws to accommodate emerging sectors and address evolving digital transaction dynamics. The clarification of the place of supply for non-registered individuals provides a structured approach to determining tax liabilities. Additionally, the introduction of section 14A demonstrates an effort to regulate cross-border online money gaming activities and ensure their proper taxation.

6. Notification No. 03/2023-Integrated Tax Dated: 29.09.2023

CBIC notifies supply of online money gaming as the supply of goods on import of which, integrated tax shall be levied and collected under sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017

It Notifies supply of online money gaming as goods, on import of which IGST shall be levied on the value determined under section 15 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act. Further provisions of section 3 of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 shall not apply to such imports.

This notification shall come into force with effect from the 1st day of October 2023.

7. Notification No. 04/2023 –Integrated Tax Dated:29.09.2023

**CBIC provides Simplified registration Scheme for overseas supplier of online money gaming
Vide Notification No. 04/2023-Integrated Tax.**

The Central Government hereby notifies the Principal Commissioner of Central Tax, Bengaluru West and all the officers subordinate to him as the officers empowered to grant registration in case of supply of online money gaming provided or agreed to be provided by a person located in non-taxable territory and received by a person in India.

Conclusion: It brings substantial changes to the taxation of online gaming, actionable claims, and advance payments. The notifications not only specify effective dates but also introduce critical amendments to rules and regulations governing GST. Businesses and taxpayers impacted by these changes must ensure compliance with the new provisions and stay informed about their implications.

This notification shall come into force with effect from the 1st day of October 2023

CBIC ISSUED NOTIFICATIONS IN RATES IN THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 2023:

Proviso to Section 12(8) of the IGST Act is being omitted with effect from October 01, 2023 so as to specify the place of supply of services by way of transportation of goods to a registered person, to be the location of recipient, and in other cases the location at which goods are handed over for their transportation, irrespective of destination of the goods, in cases where the supplier of services and recipient of services are located in India.

The notification makes the consequential change in the IGST Service Rate Notification, removing ocean freight on the import of goods from reverse charge and the GST rate is 5% (IGST)

SL no.	Notification No	Before Notification	After Notification
9	Notification No-11/2023-Integrated Tax (Rate), Dated-26.09.2023	Transport of goods in a vessel including services provided or agreed to be provided by a person located in non-taxable territory to a person located in non-taxable territory by way of transportation of goods by a vessel from a place outside India up to the customs station of clearance in India.	Transport of goods in a vessel including services provided or agreed to be provided by a person located in non-taxable territory to a person located in non-taxable territory by way of transportation of goods by a vessel from a place outside

SL no.	Notification No	Before Notification No. 12/2023 – Integrated Tax (Rate)	After Notification No. 12/2023 – Integrated Tax (Rate)
10	Notification No-12/2023-Integrated Tax (Rate), Dated – 26.09.2023	Provided that the exemption shall not apply to (i) online information and database access or retrieval services received by persons specified in entry (a) or entry (b); or (ii) services by way of transportation of goods by a vessel from a place outside India up to the customs station of clearance in India received by persons specified in the entry.	Provided that the exemption shall not apply to (i) online information and database access or retrieval services received by persons specified in entry (a) or entry (b); or (ii) services by way of transportation of goods by a vessel from a place outside India up to the customs station of clearance in India received by persons specified in the entry. Provided that the exemption shall not apply to online information and database access or retrieval services received by persons specified in item (a) or item (b).

Earlier, the IGST Service Exemption Notification specially carved out the services of “services by way of transportation of goods by a vessel from a place outside India up to the customs station of clearance in India” from the exemption.

Now, the CBIC vide Notification 12/2023-Integrated Tax (Rate) dated September 26, 2023 removed the restriction as stated in the IGST Service Exemption Notification. However, this does not tantamount to exemption of such services.

- Omitted by Notification No. 13/2023 - Integrated Tax (Rate), dated 26-9-2023, w.e.f. 1-10-2023. The stated omission of the said entry will remove the burden from the importer of payment of IGST on ocean freight services.

SL no.	Notification No	Category of Supply of Services	Supplier of the services	Recipient of Service
10	Notification No. 13/2023-Integrated Tax (Rate), Dated 26.09.2023	Services supplied by a person located in non-taxable territory by way of transportation of goods by a vessel from a place outside India up to the customs station of clearance in India.	A person located in non-taxable territory	Importer, as defined in clause (26) of section 2 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962), located in the taxable territory

- GST rates to be applicable on specified actionable claim by way of betting, casinos, gambling, horse racing, lottery or online gaming to be leviable at 28% (14% CGST + 14% SGST) for Intra-State Supply or IGST @ 28% for Inter-State Supply of same. This notification further omits lottery from entry 228 and actionable claim from entry 229, but, provide specific inclusion and coverage within entry 227A.

SL no.	Notification No	Before Notification	After Notification
227A.	Notification No. 14/2023-Integrated Tax (Rate), Dated- 29.09.2023		Specified actionable claim; Explanation: "specified actionable claim" as defined in section 2(102A) of the CGST Act, 2017 means the actionable claim involved in or by way of- (i) betting; (ii) casinos; (iii) gambling; (iv) horse racing; (v) lottery; or (vi) online money gaming;"
228	& Notification No. 11/2023-Central Tax	Lottery	Lottery
229	& Union Territory tax (Rate), Dated- 29.09.2023.	Actionable claim in the form of chance to win in betting, gambling, or horse racing in race club	Actionable claim in the form of chance to win in betting, gambling, or horse racing in race club
New Clause inserted in Explanation) Clause v			(v) The words and expressions used and not defined in this notification but defined in the Central Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017 (12 of 2017), the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (13 of 2017) and the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (14 of 2017), shall have the same meanings as assigned to them in those Acts.

The changes in GST rules effective from October 1, 2023, represent a significant shift in the taxation of specified actionable claims, impacting activities such as betting, casinos, gambling, horse racing, lottery, and online gaming. These changes aim to bring uniformity and clarity to the taxation of these sectors, ensuring that they are subject to GST and related regulations. Additionally, these changes expand the scope of registration requirements, introduce rules for valuation of supplies, and provide guidelines for tax invoices and returns. The gaming industry, in particular, will need to adapt to these new regulations to remain compliant and competitive in the evolving taxation landscape.

This notification shall come into force with effect from the 1st day of October 2023.



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