

L. A. BILL No. XXI OF 2025.

A BILL

to provide for settlement of certain arrears of tax, interest, penalty or late fee which were levied, imposed or payable under various Acts implemented by the Department of Goods and Services Tax, Government of Maharashtra and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for settlement of certain arrears of tax, interest, penalty or late fee which were levied, imposed or payable under the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, the Bombay Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1958, the Bombay Sales Tax Act, 1959, the Maharashtra Purchase Tax on Sugarcane Act, 1962, the Maharashtra State Tax on Professions, Trades,

74 of 1956.
Bom. LXVI
of 1958.
Bom. LI
of 1959.
Mah.IX
of 1962.

Callings and Employments Act, 1975, the Maharashtra Sales Tax on the Transfer of the Right to use any Goods for any Purpose Act, 1985, the Maharashtra Tax on Luxuries Act, 1987, the Maharashtra Tax on Entry of Motor Vehicles into Local Areas Act, 1987, the Maharashtra Sales Tax on the Transfer of Property in Goods involved in the Execution of Works Contract (Re-enacted) Act, 1989, the Maharashtra Tax on the Entry of Goods into Local Areas Act, 2002 and the Maharashtra Value Added Tax Act, 2002 and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto; it is hereby enacted in the Seventy-sixth Year of the Republic of India, as follows :—

Mah.XVI of 1975.
Mah.XVIII of 1985.
Mah.XLI of 1987.
Mah.XLII of 1987.
Mah.XXXVI of 1989.
Mah.IV of 2003.
Mah.IX of 2005.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Maharashtra Settlement of Arrears of Tax, Interest, Penalty or Late Fee (Payable by Public Sector Undertaking Companies) Act, 2025.

Definitions.

2. (1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) “*Annexure*” means *Annexure* appended to this Act;

(b) “appellate authority” means an appellate authority specified in sub-section (1) of section 14 of this Act;

(c) “applicant” means a Public Sector Undertaking Company which is liable to pay arrears of tax, interest, penalty or late fee levied or leviable under the Relevant Act who desires to avail the benefit of settlement by complying with the conditions under this Act.

Explanation.— The term “Public Sector Undertaking Company” means any company registered as Government Company under the Companies Act, 2013;

18 of 2013.

(d) “arrears” means the outstanding amount of tax, interest, penalty or late fee, as the case may be,—

(i) payable by an assessee as per any statutory order under the Relevant Act; or

(ii) admitted in the return or, as the case may be, the revised return filed under the Relevant Act and which has not been paid either wholly or partly; or

(iii) determined and recommended to be payable by the auditor, in the audit report submitted as per section 61 of the Value Added Tax Act, whether the notice under section 32 or 32A of the Value Added Tax Act has been issued or not,

and such arrears of tax, interest, penalty or late fee, pertains to specified period and it also includes the interest payable on the admitted tax and arrears of tax, under the Relevant Act for the specified period;

(e) “Commissioner” means an officer appointed as the Commissioner of State Tax under clause (a) of section 3 of the Goods and Services Tax Act and

includes the Commissioner of Sales Tax appointed under section 10 of the Value Added Tax Act;

(f) “designated authority” means an authority appointed under section 3 of this Act;

(g) “disputed tax” means the tax other than un-disputed tax as defined in clause (q);

Mah. XLIII of 2017. (h) “Goods and Services Tax Act” means the Maharashtra Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017;

(i) “Government” or “State Government” means the Government of Maharashtra;

(j) “order of settlement” means an order issued under this Act for settlement of arrears of tax, interest, penalty or late fee ;

(k) “Relevant Act” means any of the following Acts, namely :—

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| 74 of 1956. | (i) the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 ; |
| Bom. LXVI of 1958. | (ii) the Bombay Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1958 ; |
| Bom. LI of 1959. | (iii) the Bombay Sales Tax Act, 1959 ; |
| Mah. IX of 1962. | (iv) the Maharashtra Purchase Tax on Sugarcane Act, 1962 ; |
| Mah. XVI of 1975. | (v) the Maharashtra State Tax on Professions, Trades, Callings and Employments Act, 1975 ; |
| Mah. XVIII of 1985. | (vi) the Maharashtra Sales Tax on the Transfer of Right to use any Goods for any Purpose Act, 1985 ; |
| Mah. XLI of 1987. | (vii) the Maharashtra Tax on Luxuries Act, 1987 ; |
| Mah. XLII of 1987. | (viii) the Maharashtra Tax on Entry of Motor Vehicles into Local Areas Act, 1987; |
| Mah. XXXVI of 1989. | (ix) the Maharashtra Sales Tax on the Transfer of Property in Goods involved in the Execution of Works Contract (Re-enacted) Act, 1989 ; |
| Mah. IV of 2003. | (x) the Maharashtra Tax on the Entry of Goods into Local Areas Act, 2002 ; |
| Mah. IX of 2005. | (xi) the Maharashtra Value Added Tax Act, 2002 ; |
- and also includes the rules made or notifications issued thereunder ;

(l) “requisite amount” means an amount required to be paid by the applicant under this Act during the period specified in the Table given in section 10 of this Act towards,-

(i) the amount of un-disputed tax, and

(ii) the amount of disputed tax, interest, penalty and late fee, whether levied or not,

as determined under sections 8 and 9 of this Act and as specified in *Annexure-A* or *Annexure-B* appended to this Act;

(m) “return dues” means the amount of tax, interest or late fee, admitted in the return or the revised return filed under the Relevant Act in respect of the specified period but which has remained un-paid either wholly or partly on or before the last date for payment of requisite amount as specified in the Table given in section 10 of this Act;

(n) “specified period” means any period ending on or before the 30th June 2017;

(o) “statutory order” means any order passed under the Relevant Act, raising the demand of tax, interest, penalty or late fee payable by the applicant;

(p) “Tax on the Entry Act” means the Maharashtra Tax on the Entry of Goods into Local Areas Act, 2002;

Mah. IV
of 2003.

(q) “un-disputed tax” means,-

(i) the taxes collected separately under the Relevant Act; or

(ii) the taxes shown payable in the return or the revised return under the Relevant Act; or

(iii) an amount claimed by the dealer as deductions as per rule 57 of the Value Added Tax Rules or similar rules under other Relevant Act; or

(iv) an amount forfeited under the statutory order or excess tax collection shown in the return, revised return or audit report, as the case may be, submitted under the Relevant Act; or

(v) any amount of tax determined and recommended to be payable by the auditor, in the audit report submitted as per section 61 of the Value Added Tax Act, and accepted by the assessee, either wholly or partly; or

(vi) the tax deducted at source (TDS) by the employer under the Value Added Tax Act; or

(vii) the tax collection made under section 31A of the Value Added Tax Act; or

(viii) the tax payable by the enrolment certificate holder under the Maharashtra State Tax on Professions, Trades, Callings and Employments Act, 1975; or

Mah. XVI
of 1975.

(ix) the tax deducted by the employer under the Maharashtra State Tax on Professions, Trades, Callings and Employments Act, 1975; or

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XVI of
1975.

(x) the amount of disallowed set-off under rules 52A or 52B of the Value Added Tax Rules, which is eligible to be claimed in the subsequent period; and

also includes recovery of any refund granted erroneously or in excess and interest granted thereon by any statutory order under the Relevant Act;

Mah. IX
of 2005.

(r) “Value Added Tax Act” means the Maharashtra Value Added Tax Act, 2002;

(s) “Value Added Tax Rules” means the Maharashtra Value Added Tax Rules, 2005 made under the Value Added Tax Act.

(2) Words and expressions used in this Act but not defined herein shall have the same meanings as are respectively assigned to them under the Relevant Act.

3. (1) The Commissioner of State Tax shall be the Commissioner for the purposes of this Act. Designated authority.

(2) The officers specified in sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Value Added Tax Act or, as the case may be, under section 3 of the Goods and Services Tax Act, shall be the designated authorities for the purposes of this Act. The subordination of the said designated authorities shall be as per rule 5 of the Value Added Tax Rules.

(3) The Commissioner may, by notification published in the *Official Gazette*, delegate his powers to the designated authorities as specified in sub-section (2), and such authorities shall, within their jurisdiction, exercise the powers over such area or areas, as notified, from time to time, under section 10 of the Value Added Tax Act or, as the case may be, under sub-section (2) of section 4 and section 5 of the Goods and Services Tax Act.

4. (1) Subject to other provisions of this Act, an applicant whether registered or not under the Relevant Act, shall be eligible to make an application for settlement of arrears of tax, interest, penalty or late fee in respect of the specified period, whether such arrears are disputed in appeal under the Relevant Act or not. Eligibility for settlement.

(2) The applicant, who has availed benefits under any of the Amnesty Schemes, as declared by the Government under any Government Resolution or under the Maharashtra Settlement of Arrears in Disputes Act, 2016 or the Maharashtra Settlement of Arrears of Tax, Interest, Penalty or Late Fee Act, 2019 or the Maharashtra Settlement of Arrears of Tax, Interest, Penalty or Late Fee Act, 2022 or the Maharashtra Settlement of Arrears of Tax, Interest, Penalty or Late Fee Act, 2023 (hereinafter referred to as the Settlement Act, 2023), shall also be eligible to make an application under this Act.

Mah. XVI
of 2016.

Mah. XI
of 2019.
Mah. XXIX
of 2022.

Mah. XVIII
of 2023.

(3) For the settlement under this Act, the conditions stated in section 11 and other provisions of this Act shall be complied with.

5. Where the Department of Goods and Services Tax has filed reference or an appeal before the Maharashtra Sales Tax Tribunal or the Courts, the demands disputed by the said Department including tax, interest, penalty or late fee may be considered for the settlement of arrears by the applicant and Cases litigated by State also eligible for settlement.

the application for settlement may be filed accordingly. In such cases, once the amount disputed by the said Department is settled under this Act, there shall be no refund or adjustment of the amount so paid or there shall be no recovery of the waiver already granted under this Act.

Adjustment and determination of arrears of tax, interest, penalty or late fee, if any, eligible for settlement.

6. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Relevant Act or under this Act,-

(a) any payment made in respect of a statutory order either in the appeal or otherwise, on or before the date of commencement of this Act, shall first be adjusted towards the amount of un-disputed tax and then disputed tax, thereafter, towards the interest and the balance amount remaining unadjusted, shall then be adjusted towards the penalty and the late fee, sequentially;

(b) any amount of refund due to the applicant in respect of any statutory order or appeal order or court order, which has remained un-adjusted on the date of payment of requisite amount, shall be adjusted towards arrears of tax, interest, penalty and late fee,-

(i) refund shall first be adjusted towards any arrears outstanding for other periods under the same Act in chronological sequence of the underlying period and after satisfaction of all the arrears under that Act, adjustment shall be done towards arrears of remaining Act sequentially, as specified in clause (k) of sub-section (1) of section 2 of this Act;

(ii) subject to the provision of sub-clause (i), such refund shall first be adjusted towards the amount of un-disputed tax and then disputed tax, thereafter, towards the interest and the balance amount remaining unadjusted, shall then be adjusted towards the penalty and the late fee, sequentially.

(2) The necessary adjustment order giving effect to such adjustment may be issued by the designated authority along with the settlement order.

(3) Any demand as per statutory order passed for specified period either before the commencement of this Act or during the period specified in the Table given in section 10, as reduced by amount specified in sub-section (1) as applicable, at any time before or at the time of payment of requisite amount, shall be considered as arrears of tax, interest, penalty or late fees for the purpose of settlement under this Act.

(4) The provisions of foregoing clauses in respect of adjustment of amount paid or any refund due and determination of arrears shall be applicable *mutatis mutandis* to the return dues or, as the case may be, dues as per the recommendations made in respect of tax, interest or late fee by the auditor in the Audit report.

Write off in respect of certain amounts.

7. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Relevant Act, the arrears of interest, penalty or late fee; the post assessment interest or, as the case may be, post assessment penalty, if applicable, including post assessment interest or penalty which is leviable but not levied in case of applicant, shall stand waived where the tax due as per any statutory order pertaining to specified period has been paid at any time on or before the date of commencement of this Act.

Determination of requisite amount and extent of waiver.

8. (1) Where the outstanding arrears consist of tax along with interest or penalty or post assessment interest or penalty or late fee, the requisite amount payable towards the settlement of arrears as determined under section 6, shall be as specified in *Annexure-A* or *Annexure-B*, as the case may be.

(2) The payment of the requisite amount as determined under this section shall be made in the form of *Challan* prescribed under the Relevant Act or, in Form-MTR-6 prescribed under the Value Added Tax Rules, as the case may be, and shall be made during the period starting from the date of commencement of this Act and ending on the last day specified in the Table given in section 10 of this Act.

(3) (a) Any payment made on any account on or before the date of commencement of this Act or after the last date specified in the Table given in section 10 of this Act shall not be considered as a payment towards the requisite amount.

(b) Any amount of refund adjusted or deemed to be adjusted against any arrears on or before date of commencement of this Act or during the period specified for payment of requisite amount in the Table given in section 10 of this Act shall not be considered as a payment towards the requisite amount.

(4) Under any circumstances, the applicant shall not be entitled to any waiver in respect of un-disputed tax.

(5) Subject to other provisions of this Act, the applicant shall be entitled to the waiver of disputed tax, interest, penalty or late fee, to the extent as specified in *Annexure-A* or *Annexure-B*, as the case may be.

(6) Where the applicant has made the payment which is less than the requisite amount as determined under this section then, the designated authority shall compute the proportionate amount of waiver admissible, in proportion to the requisite amount paid by the applicant:

Provided that, the amount so paid shall first be adjusted towards the un-disputed tax and the amount remaining, if any, after such adjustment shall then be adjusted towards the disputed tax, interest, penalty and late fee, proportionately.

(7) No application shall be rejected merely on the ground that the payment made by the applicant during the period as specified in the Table given in section 10 of this Act is less than the requisite amount.

9. The applicant who is liable to pay entry tax under the Tax on the Entry Act as determined in the statutory order then, notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or the Relevant Act, for the purpose of settlement under this Act,-

Determination of requisite amount and extent of waiver under Tax on Entry Act.

(a) the requisite amount shall be the amount equivalent to the amount of entry tax determined in the statutory order, or the amount reduced or denied by the amount of set-off of entry tax, as provided under rule 53 or 54, respectively, under the Value Added Tax Rules or, as the case may be, under the Bombay Sales Tax Rules, 1959, whichever is less;

(b) in case the said applicant has paid the amount as determined under clause (a), on or before the last date specified in the Table given in section 10 of this Act, the balance amount of tax remaining payable shall be waived by passing order under this Act and the said applicant shall not be entitled to claim the set-off of any amount including the amount paid on or before the date of commencement of this Act under the Value Added Tax Rules, or, as the case may be, under the Bombay Sales Tax Rules, 1959;

(c) the interest as per any statutory order shall be considered for determining the requisite amount and waiver in that respect in accordance with the *Annexure-A* or *Annexure-B*, as the case may be;

(d) the penalty imposed as per any statutory order shall be considered for determining the requisite amount and waiver in that respect in accordance with the *Annexure-A* or *Annexure-B*, as the case may be;

(e) the provisions of sub-sections (2), (3), (6) and (7) of section 8 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to this section.

10. The duration for the payment of requisite amount under this Act shall be as given in the Table below:

TABLE

Sr.No.	Particulars	Start date	Last date
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Duration in which requisite amount is to be paid by the applicant.	Date of commencement of this Act.	31st December 2025.

Duration
for payment
of requisite
amount.

Conditions for
settlement.

11. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in any provisions of the Relevant Act, the appeal, if any, pending before the appellate authority under the Relevant Act or the Tribunal or the Court in respect of any statutory order, shall be withdrawn fully and unconditionally by the applicant.

(2) Where excess set-off or refund under the Value Added Tax Act or the Bombay Sales Tax Act, 1959, as the case may be, is adjusted against liability under the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 or the Tax on the Entry Act and where such adjustment of set-off or refund is reduced or denied in the assessment under the Value Added Tax Act or the Bombay Sales Tax Act, 1959, as the case may be, then in order to settle dues under the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 or the Tax on the Entry Act, appeal filed under the Value Added Tax Act or the Bombay Sales Tax Act, 1959, as the case may be, needs to be withdrawn fully and un-conditionally alongwith appeal under the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 or the Tax on the Entry Act, as the case may be.

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74 of 1956.

Bom. LI of
1959.
74 of 1956.

Bom. LI of
1959.
74 of 1956.

(3) The submission of acknowledgement of application for withdrawal of appeal to the designated authority, alongwith the application for settlement shall be treated as sufficient proof towards withdrawal of the said appeal.

Application for
settlement of
arrears.

12. (1) The applicant shall make a separate application for each class of arrears given in clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 2, under the Relevant Act, separately for each financial year, at any time after the date of commencement of this Act but not later than thirty days from the last date specified in the table given in section 10 :

Provided that, in case an applicant has paid requisite amount within the time, specified in the Table given in section 10 of this Act but could not apply within the time, then the delay upto thirty days may be condoned by the designated authority after recording the reasons for such delay.

(2) The application shall be made to the designated authority in such form and in such manner, as may be specified by an order by the Commissioner.

(3) Subject to the other provisions of this Act, where an applicant desires to settle the arrears of return dues under the Relevant Act, in respect of the specified period, then he shall submit a separate application for each of such return or revised return under each Relevant Act:

Provided that, where an applicant desires to settle the return dues in respect of more than one return or revised return pertaining to a financial year, then he may make a single application.

(4) Every such application shall be accompanied by the proof of payment of the full requisite amount, as determined under sections 8 and 9 and the documents stated in the application form.

13. (1) If the designated authority is satisfied that the applicant has paid the requisite amount determined in accordance with sections 8 and 9, the designated authority shall pass an order and provide the copy of the said order to the applicant within two months from the date of application, and thereupon, notwithstanding anything contained in the Relevant Act, such applicant shall be discharged of his liability to the extent of the amount of waiver specified in the order of settlement. Order of settlement.

(2) Where, the application for settlement of arrears of tax, interest, penalty or late fee is not in accordance with the provisions of this Act, then the designated authority may, by an order, in writing, reject the application, after giving an opportunity of being heard to the applicant. On rejection of such application and if the applicant had withdrawn the appeal to apply for settlement, then the said original appeal under the Relevant Act shall be reinstated on application made in this behalf to the appellate authority under the Relevant Act subject to the provisions of section 14 of this Act.

(3) The designated authority may, on his own motion or on application of the applicant, within six months from the date of the receipt of the order of settlement by the applicant, rectify any error apparent from the record:

Provided that, the application for rectification shall be made within sixty days from the date of the receipt of the order of settlement by the applicant:

Provided further that, no order adversely affecting the applicant shall be passed without giving him a reasonable opportunity of being heard.

14. (1) An appeal against any order passed under this Act shall lie to,- Appeal against order passed under this Act.

(a) the concerned Deputy Commissioner of State Tax (Administration or Nodal), if the order is passed by the authority subordinate to him;

(b) the concerned Joint Commissioner of State Tax (Administration or Nodal), if the order is passed by the Deputy Commissioner of State Tax;

(c) the concerned Additional Commissioner of State Tax, if the order is passed by the Joint Commissioner of State Tax.

(2) The appeal shall be filed within sixty days from the date of receipt of any order passed under this Act and any appeal filed thereafter shall not be entertained.

(3) The appellate authority as specified in sub-section (1) of this section shall, after making such further enquiry, as may be necessary, pass such order, as it thinks just and proper.

(4) There shall be no second appeal against an order passed under sub-section (3) of this section.

Review of order
passed under
this Act.

15. (1) Any order passed under this Act may be reviewed by the Commissioner, on his own motion, at any time within twelve months from the date of service of order.

(2) After noticing any error in such order, in so far as it is prejudicial to the interest of revenue, the Commissioner may serve on the applicant a notice and pass an order to the best of his judgement, where necessary within the time limit prescribed in sub-section (1).

(3) No order adversely affecting the applicant shall be passed without giving him a reasonable opportunity of being heard.

Bar on
reopening
of settled
cases under
Relevant Act.

16. Subject to other provisions of this Act, an order of settlement issued under this Act shall be conclusive as to the settlement of arrears covered under that order, and the matter covered by such order of settlement shall not be reopened in any proceeding of review or revision or any other proceedings under the Relevant Act, except any proceedings on account of specific observations made by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

Revocation
of order of
settlement.

17. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 16, where it appears to the designated authority that, the applicant has obtained the benefit of settlement, by suppressing any material information or particulars or by furnishing any incorrect or false information, if any, or suppression of material facts, concealment of any particulars is found in the proceedings related to search and seizure under the Relevant Act, then the designated authority may, for the reasons to be recorded in writing and after giving the applicant an opportunity of being heard, within two years from the end of the financial year in which the order of settlement has been served, revoke the said order issued under sub-section (1) of section 13.

(2) If an order of settlement is revoked under sub-section (1), the assessment, re-assessment, rectification, revision, review or appeal, as the case may be, under the Relevant Act, covered by such order of settlement, shall, notwithstanding anything contained in sections 11 and 16, stand revived or reinstated immediately upon such revocation, and such assessment, re-assessment, rectification, revision, review or appeal, as the case may be, shall be decided in accordance with the provisions of the Relevant Act, as if no order of settlement of the arrears of tax, interest, penalty or late fee has ever been made:

Provided that, where the period of limitation for re-assessment, rectification, revision or review under the Relevant Act is expiring within two years from the date of the order of revocation then, notwithstanding anything contained in the Relevant Act, the re-assessment, rectification, revision or review under the Relevant Act shall be made by the respective authorities within two years from the date of the order of such revocation:

Provided further that, an original appeal under the Relevant Act shall be reinstated on application made in this behalf to the Appellate Authority under the Relevant Act.

18. Under no circumstances, the applicant shall be entitled to get the refund of any amount paid under this Act: No refund under this Act.

Provided that, in case the order of settlement is revoked or rejected under the provisions of this Act, the amount paid by the applicant under this Act shall be treated to have been paid under the Relevant Act :

Provided further that, in case the order of settlement is reviewed under section 15 of this Act, and the amount paid by the applicant is found to be paid in excess of the requisite amount determined by the reviewing authority, then such excess amount shall be treated to have been paid under the Relevant Act.

19. (1) The Commissioner may, from time to time, issue instructions and directions as he may deem fit to the designated authorities, for carrying out the purposes of this Act. Power of Commissioner under this Act.

(2) The Commissioner may, by an order, prescribe the forms for the purpose of this Act and the manner in which the form shall be submitted.

20. (1) If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the Government may, as occasion arises, by an order published in the *Official Gazette*, do anything not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, which appears to it to be necessary or expedient for the purpose of removing the difficulty: Power to remove difficulty.

Provided that, no order shall be made after the expiry of a period of one year from the date of commencement of this Act.

(2) Every order made under sub-section (1) shall be laid, as soon as may be, after it is made, before each House of the State Legislature.

Annexure-A

(see sections 8 and 9)

(For the period commencing on or after the 1st April 2005 and ending on or before the 30th June 2017)

Sr. No.	Types of arrears	Amount to be paid	Amount of waiver
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(1)	Un-disputed Tax.	Hundred per cent. of the amount in column (b).	Nil
(2)	Disputed Tax.	Fifty per cent. of the amount in column (b).	Fifty per cent. of the amount in column (b).
(3)	Interest payable under the Relevant Act or interest payable as per any statutory order or returns or revised returns.	Nil	Hundred per cent. of the amount in column (b).
(4)	Outstanding penalty as per any statutory order.	Nil	Hundred per cent. of the amount in column (b).
(5)	Post assessment interest or penalty or both whether levied or leviable under the Relevant Act but not levied upto the date of application by the dealer.	Nil	Hundred per cent. of the amount in column (b).
(6)	Late fee payable in respect of returns filed on or before the last date for payment specified in section 10 of this Act.	Nil	Hundred per cent. of the amount in column (b).

Annexure-B

(see sections 8 and 9)

(For the period ending on or before the 31st March 2005)

Sr. No.	Types of arrears	Amount to be paid	Amount of waiver
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(1)	Un-disputed Tax.	Hundred per cent. of the amount in column (b).	Nil
(2)	Disputed Tax.	Thirty per cent. of the amount in column (b).	Seventy per cent. of the amount in column (b).
(3)	Interest payable under the Relevant Act or interest payable as per any statutory order or returns or revised returns.	Nil	Hundred per cent. of the amount in column (b).
(4)	Outstanding penalty as per any statutory order.	Nil	Hundred per cent. of the amount in column (b).
(5)	Post assessment interest or penalty or both whether levied or leviable under the Relevant Act but not levied upto the date of application by the dealer.	Nil	Hundred per cent. of the amount in column (b).

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

With a view to give effect to the proposals contained in the Budget Speech for the financial year 2025-2026, the Government considers it expedient to provide for settlement of arrears of tax, interest, penalty or late fee which were levied, imposed or payable under the various Acts implemented by the Department of Goods and Services Tax, Government of Maharashtra, to the Public Sector Undertaking Companies.

2. Various Tax Laws were in force in the State, prior to the implementation of Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (Mah. XLIII of 2017). There is a large amount of recovery blocked in the litigations under such Tax Laws. Further, a sizeable portion of the recovery is being litigated by the Public Sector Undertaking Companies.

3. Therefore, in order to unlock the amount involved in the outstanding dues and reduce the old pending litigations, the Government considers it expedient to enact a law to provide for lump sum payment option for settlement of arrears of tax, interest, penalty or late fee and closure of old pending litigations of the Public Sector Undertaking Companies which are willing to settle their arrears by making payments.

4. The proposed law will safeguards the revenue in respect of un-disputed tax and will provide an incentive towards the partial waiver of disputed tax and complete waiver of interest, penalty or late fee.

5. The Bill seeks to achieve the above objectives.

Mumbai,
Dated the 11th March 2025.

AJIT PAWAR,
Deputy Chief Minister (Finance).

MEMORANDUM REGARDING DELEGATED LEGISLATION

The Bill involves the following proposals for delegation of legislative power, namely:—

Clause 3(3).— Under this clause, power is taken to the Commissioner, to delegate by the notification in the *Official Gazette*, his powers to the designated authorities as specified in sub-section (2).

Clause 12(2).— Under this clause, power is taken to the Commissioner to specify by an order, form of application and manner of making it to the designated authority.

Clause 19.— Under this clause, power is taken to the Commissioner, to issue instructions and directions as he may deem fit to the designated authorities and to prescribe the forms for the purposes of this Act and the manner in which the form shall be submitted.

Clause 20(1).— Under this clause, power is taken to the State Government to remove, by an order published in the *Official Gazette*, within a period of one year from the date of publication of the Act, any difficulty, which may arise in giving effect to the provisions of this Act.

2. The above-mentioned proposals for delegation of legislative power are of normal character.

FINANCIAL MEMORANDUM

The Bill proposes to provide for settlement of arrears under various Acts administered by the Department of Goods and Services Tax, Government of Maharashtra, for the Public Sector Undertaking Companies, so as to give effect to the proposals contained in the Budget Speech for the financial year 2025-2026. There is no provision in the Bill which would involve the recurring or non-recurring expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of the State, on its enactment as an Act of the State Legislature.

GOVERNOR'S RECOMMENDATION UNDER ARTICLE 207 OF THE
CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

(Copy of Government of Maharashtra Order, Law and Judiciary Department)

In exercise of the power conferred upon him by clause (1) of Article 207 of the Constitution of India, the Governor of The Maharashtra is pleased to recommend to the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly, the Introduction of the Maharashtra Settlement of Arrears of Tax, Interest, Penalty or Late Fee (Payable by Public Sector Undertaking Companies) Bill, 2025.

**MAHARASHTRA LEGISLATURE
SECRETARIAT**

[L. A. Bill No. XXI of 2025.]

[A Bill to provide for settlement of certain arrears of tax, interest, penalty or late fee which were levied, imposed or payable under various Acts implemented by the Department of Goods and Services Tax, Government of Maharashtra and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.]

**[SHRI AJIT PAWAR,
Deputy Chief Minister (Finance).]**

**JITENDRA BHOLE,
Secretary (1) (I/C),
Maharashtra Legislative Council.**