



Any objection as regards the lack of jurisdiction to be raised at the initial stage of proceedings and not subsequently – Allahabad HC

18 April 2022



Summary

The Allahabad High Court (HC) has held that where the case of an assessee has been assigned to the Central Tax Officer (CTO) and the assessee does not object to the show cause notice and assessment order issued by State Tax Officer (STO), it would not be a case of inherent lack of jurisdiction but a result of contributory error of jurisdiction by STO. The HC opined that if the petitioner had objected to it at the initial stage or during the course of assessment proceedings, the position could have been rectified by informing the central officer to complete the assessment proceedings. The HC compared the contemporaneous provisions of CGST and SGST Act and observed that both are proper officers within their territorial jurisdiction. However, there is a condition that if an order is issued by a proper officer under State or Union territory Act on a subject matter, then the order shall not be passed by a proper officer under CGST Act and vice versa.

Facts of the case

- The petitioner¹ is engaged in the business of lubricants. Under the erstwhile VAT regime, the petitioner was carrying the business in partnership but with the advent of GST, it migrated as a proprietary concern and carried the entire stock.
- The petitioner's jurisdiction was assigned to the central officer, but it was the state officer who had issued the show cause notice (SCN)² to the petitioner. Thereafter, the petitioner had replied and participated in the proceedings without raising any objection.
- The petitioner has challenged the SCN and assessment order passed by the state officer on the ground that such order is without jurisdiction as he was assigned to the central officer.

Allahabad HC observations and ruling³:

- Cross empowerment under both Central and State Act: The proper officer under the CGST Act and UPGST Act have been conferred with jurisdiction and powers as a proper officer under both the acts. Thus, if an order has been issued by a proper officer under the state act, then an order on the same subject matter shall not be issued by the proper officer under the Central act and vice versa.
- Avoiding the possibility of conflicting orders: An inbuilt provision⁴ has been made in both Central Act and State Act to remove the possibility of conflicting orders. Accordingly, the orders passed by a proper officer under CGST Act shall be intimated to the jurisdictional officer under the state act and vice versa.
- Case of error of jurisdiction: The Apex court in a decision⁵ has explained the

¹ Ajay Verma

⁴ Section 6 of CGST Act and UPGST Act

⁵ Nusli Neville Wadia Vs Ivory Properties & Ors.

 ² Under section 73
³ Writ Tax No. - 1169 Of 2021, Order dated 9 Feb 2022

difference between the existence of jurisdiction and exercise of jurisdiction. In the present case, the state tax officer was competent to exercise the powers but as per the distribution of work, the petitioner was assigned to central officer. Thus, the case does not lack inherent jurisdiction but is a case of exercise of jurisdiction in absence of any objection.

 Objection at initial stage: Initially the petitioner did not object to the jurisdiction of state officer. If he had raised an objection at the initial stage or during assessment proceedings, then the situation could have been rectified by the state tax officer informing the central officer to complete the assessment proceedings.

Our comments

The Apex Court in case of Kedar Shashikant Deshpandey & Ors.⁶ had considered the principle "submitting to the jurisdiction of the authority" and held that "it is well settled that if a person has submitted to the jurisdiction of the authority, he cannot challenge the proceedings on the ground of lack of jurisdiction of the said authority in further appellate proceedings".

Similarly, the Allahabad HC has held that the present case is not a case of lack of jurisdiction as the state officer is also a proper officer authorised to issue SCNs and conclude proceedings.

It is pertinent to note that before filing response, the taxpayer must ensure if the notice issued is by its jurisdictional proper officer or not, whether such officer is empowered to do so or not. In case it is not so, then entire proceedings can be nullified on this ground itself.

⁶ (2011) 2 SCC 654

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