

## **Chhattisgarh Hotel Tatha Vas Grihon Me Vilas Vastuon Par Kar Adhiniyam, 1988**

**13 of 1988**

**[31 May 1988]**

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## **Chhattisgarh Hotel Tatha Vas Grihon Me Vilas Vastuon Par Kar Adhiniyam, 1988**

**13 of 1988**

**[31 May 1988]**

An Act to levy tax on luxuries provided in hotels and lodging houses, 1[hall, lawn and garden in the State of Chhattisgarh]. Be it enacted by the Madhya Pradesh Legislature in the Thirty-ninth Year of the Republic of India as follows: 1. The words 'in the State of Madhya Pradesh' deleted in that place the words 'hall, lawn and garden in the State of Chhattisgarh' inserted first by Luxury Tax (Amendment) Ordinance. 2001 w.e.f. 05.06.2001, and then by Luxury Tax (Amendment) Act. 2001 w.e.f. 04.09.2001.

### **1. Short Title, Extent And Commencement :-**

- (1) This Act may be called the Chhattisgarh Hotel Tatha Vas Grihon Me Vilas Vastuon Par Kar Adhiniyam, 1988.
- (2) It extends to the whole of Chhattisgarh.
- (3) It shall come into force on 1such date as the State Government may, by notification, appoint.

1. 16th Aug. 1988 has been notified by the Govt. by Notification No. 45, dated 9.8.88.

## **2. Definitions :-**

(1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,-

1(a) Business includes the activity of providing residential accommodation, space and any other service in connection with or incidental or ancillary to such activity of providing residential accommodation, space and any other service by a hotelier for monetary consideration, but shall not include such activity provided by any charitable, religious or educational institution for achieving its avowed objects;

(b) ConceS5ioilal rate in relation to a luxury provided in a hotel 2[and hall law or garden] means a rate lower than the normal rate fixed for such luxury by the hotelier or lower than that fixed by any Government authority, or under any law for the time being in force;

3(c) Hotel shall include a residential accommodation or space, a lodging house, an inn, a public house or a building or part thereof, hall, lawn or garden where residential accommodation or space or other service is provided in the course of business.

(d) Hotelier means the owner of the hotel and includes the person who for the time being is incharge of the management of the hotel;

4(e) Luxury provided in a hotel means accommodation and other services, as the case may be, provided therein, the rate of charges for which including the charges for air-conditioning, telephone, television, radio, all music, system by whatsoever name called, entertainment, lighting, extra beds and the like is in case of hotel 5[hundred and fifty rupees] per day or more, but does not include the supply of food and drinks where such supply is separately charged for;

(f) Person includes any company or association or body of individuals whether incorporated or not, and also a Hindu undivided family, a firm, a local authority, a State Government and the Central Government;

(g) Place of business includes an office, or any other place which a hotelier uses for the purpose of his business or where he keeps his books of accounts;

(h) Receipt means the amount of monetary consideration received or receivable by a hotelier or by his agent for any luxury provided in a hotel but shall not include the tax payable under this Act and collected separately by the hotelier;

- (i) Registered hotelier means a hotelier registered under this Act;
- 6[(j) Commercial Tax Act means the Chhattisgarh Commercial Tax Act, 1994 (No. 5 of 1995);]
- (k) Turnover in relation to any period means the aggregate of the amount of receipts received or receivable by an hotelier in respect of the luxuries provided by him in a hotel.
- (2) All those expressions which are used but are not defined in this Act and are defined in the 7[Commercial Tax Act] shall have the meaning assigned to them in that Act.
1. Clause (a) substituted first by Luxury Tax (Amendment) Ordinance. 2001 w.e.f. 05.06.2001 and then by Luxury Tax (Amendment) Act. 2001 w.e.f. 04.09.2001, Earlier to 05.06.2001 it read as under:
- (a) Business includes the activity of providing residential accommodation and any other service in connection with or incidental or ancillary to such activity of providing residential accommodation, by a hotelier for monetary consideration.
- 2 . Inserted first by Luxury Tax (Amendment) Ordinance. 2001 w.e.f. 05.06.2001 and then by Luxury Tax (Amendment) Act. 2001 w.e.f. 04.09.2001.
3. Clause (c) substituted first by Luxury Tax (Amendment) Ordinance. 2001 w.e.f. 05.06.2001 and then by Luxury Tax (Amendment) Act. 2001 w.e.f. 04.09.2001. Earlier to 05.06.2001 it read as under (c) Hotel includes a residential accommodation. a lodging house, an inn, a public house or a building or part thereof where residential accommodation is provided in the course or business
- 4 . Clause (e) substituted first by Luxury Tax (Amendment) Ordinance. 2001 w.e.f. 05.06.2001 and then by Luxury Tax (Amendment) Act. 2001 w.e.f. 04.09.2001. Earlier to 05.06.2001 it read as under: Luxury provided in a hotel means accommodation and other services provided in a hotel, the rate of charges for which including the charges for air-conditioning. Telephone, television, radio, music, entertainment, extra beds and the like is sixty rupees \* [.....] per day or more, but does not include the supply of food and drinks where such supply is separately charged for
- \* The words "per person" deleted by Amendment Act. 1990 w.e.f. 15.9.90.
5. The words in bracket are printed in the Gazette as sixty rupees.
- 6 . Clause (j) substituted first by Luxury Tax (Amendment) Ordinance. 2001 w.e.f. 05.06.2001 and then by Luxury Tax (Amendment) Act. 2001 w.e.f. 04.09.2001. Earlier to 05.06.2001 it

read as under (j) Sales Tax Act means the Madhya Pradesh General Sales Tax Act. 1958 (No. 2 of 1959).

7. Substituted by Amendment Act 2001 w.e.f. 24-12-2001

### **3. Incidence Of Taxation :-**

(1) There shall be levied a tax on the turnover and such tax shall be payable by a hotelier in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

(2) If a person other than the owner (including part-owner) is for the time being in-charge of the hotel then such person and the owner (including part-owner) shall jointly and severally be liable to pay the tax.

### **4. Charges And Rate Of Tax :-**

1[(1) 2(i) the tax payable by an hotelier under this Act shall be charged at the following rates, namely:

Where the charge for luxury provided in a hotel per day,-

3(a)

is less than rupees one hundred and Fifty Nil

(b) Is rupees one hundred and fifty or more But does not exceed five hundred rupees 5% of the turnover

(c) is more than rupees five hundred 10% of the turnover

4(ii) Where charges for space or other service provided in a hall, lawn or garden per day

(a) is less than three thousand rupees Nil

(b) is three thousand rupees or more but does not exceed ten thousand rupees 5% of the turnover

(c) is more than thousand rupees 10% of the turnover

(2) Where, in addition to the charges for luxury provided in a hotel, service charges are levied and appropriated by the hotelier and not paid to the staff, then such charges shall be deemed to be the part of the charges for luxury provided in the Hotel.

(3) Where luxury provided in a hotel to any person (not being an employee of the hotel) is not charged at all or is charged at a concessional rate, nevertheless there shall be levied and collected the tax on such luxury at the rates specified in sub-section (1), as if full charges for such luxury were paid to the hotelier.

(4) The tax shall not be levied and payable in respect of the turnover for supply of food and drinks, where they are not separately charged for and on the sale of which the hotelier is liable to pay tax under the Chhattisgarh [Chhattisgarh Commercial Tax

Act, 1994 (No. 5 of 1995).]

1. Sec. 4 substituted by Amendment Act. 1990. w.e.f. 15.9.90.

2. Sub-section (1) renumbered as clause (i) of sub-section (1) first by Luxury Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 2001 w.e.f. 05.06.2001 and then by Luxury Tax (Amendment) Act. 2001 w.e.f. 04.09.2001.

3. Substituted by Luxury Tax (Amendment) Act. 2002 w.e.f. 23.04.2002.

Before this amendment during the period 05.06.2001 to 22.04.2002 this clause read as under:

(a) is one hundred and fifty rupees or more but does not exceed three hundred rupees -5% of the turnover

(b) is more than three hundred rupees -10% of the turnover the above clause (a) and (b) substituted for the then existing clause

(a). (b) and (c) first by Luxury Tax (Amendment) Ordinance. 2001 w.e.f. 05.06.2001 and then by Luxury Tax (Amendment) Act. 2001 w.e.f. 04.09.2001.

Earlier clause before 05.06.2001 read as under:

(a) is less than sixty rupees-NU

(b) is sixty rupees or more but does not exceed one hundred and fifty rupees -5 per cent of the turnover

(c) is more than one hundred and fifty rupees -10 per cent of the turnover

4. Clause (ii) inserted by Luxury Tax (Amendment) Act. 2001 w.e.f. 04.09.2001. Earlier following clause (ii) was inserted by Luxury Tax (Amendment) Ordinance. 2001 w.e.f. 05.06.2001:

(ii) Where charges for space or other service provided in a hall, lawn or garden per day

(a) is three thousand rupees or more but does not exceed ten thousand rupees 5% of the turnover

(b) is more than ten thousand rupees 10% of the turnover

## **5. Liability Of Firms As Hoteliers :-**

Where a hotel is owned, managed or run by a firm, the firm and each of the partners of the firm shall jointly and severally be liable to pay tax under this Act:

Provided that where any partner retires from the firm, he shall be liable to pay the tax, penalty interest or any other amount payable under this Act remaining unpaid at the time of his retirement and any tax due up to the date of his retirement, even if assessment of tax, or levy of penalty or interest is made at a later date.

## **6. Certain Provisions Of Sales Tax Act, To Apply :-**

Subject to the provisions of this Act and the rules made thereunder 1[Sections 3, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 38, 39, 40.42, 43, 45; 46, 47, 49, 50, 51, 52: 53, 54, 55, 56, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77 and Be] of the [Commercial Tax Act], and the rules, orders and notifications issued thereunder shall mutatis mutandis apply to a hotelier in respect of tax levied and payable under this Act as if those sections were mutatis mutandis incorporated in this Act and the rules, orders and notifications issued under those sections were mutatis mutandis issued under the relevant sections as so incorporated in this Act.

1 . Substituted for Section 3.17.18. 19. 19-A. 20.21.22. 22-A. 23.24. 24-A. 26.27.29.30.31.33. 33-A. 33-8.34.35.36.37.38.39. 39-A. 40.41.42.43.44.45. 45-A. 45-8.46.47. 47-A. 48 and 51 first by Luxury Tax (Amendment) Ordinance. 2001 w.e.f. 05.06.2001 and then by Luxury Tax (Amendment) Act. 2001 w.e.f. 04.09.2001

## **7. Assessment, Collection, Etc. Of Tax :-**

Subject to the provisions of this Act, and the rules made thereunder the administration of this Act in so far as it relates to levy assessment and collection of tax from hoteliers shall vest in the authorities specified in Section 3 of the [Chhattisgarh Commercial Tax Act] and accordingly the authorities for the time being empowered to assess. Reassess, collect and enforce the payment of tax under the Sales Tax Act, shall assess, Reassess, collect and enforce the payment of tax including any penalty or other amount payable by hotelier under this Act as if the tax or penalty or any other amount payable by such hotelier under this Act or under the provisions of the Sales Tax Act. as made applicable under Section 6 to hoteliers in relation to tax levied under this Act is a tax or penalty or any other amount payable under that Act and for this purpose they may exercise all or any of the powers conferred upon them by or under that Act.

## **8. Registration :-**

(1) Every hotelier liable to pay tax under this Act shall obtain registration certificate from the appropriate 1[Commercial Tax Officer] in such manner and form as may be prescribed.

(2) Every hotelier required to obtain a registration certificate shall within sixty days from the date of commencement of this Act or if

he was not carrying on business on that date shall within thirty days of his becoming liable to pay tax; apply for grant of a registration certificate.

(3) Where an hotelier required to obtain a registration certificate under sub-section (1) fails to apply for the same within the time specified in sub-section (2) the appropriate [Commercial Tax Officer] may, after giving him a reasonable opportunity of being heard, direct him to pay by way of penalty a sum not exceeding five thousand rupees, subject to a minimum of five hundred rupees.

(4) A registration certificate granted on application made within the period specified in sub-section (2) shall be valid from the date of liability. A registration certificate granted on an application made after such period shall be valid from the date of application.

(5) The provisions of 2[Section 22 of the Commercial Tax Act] and the rules made thereunder so far as they relate to the amendment and cancellation of registration certificates granted under that Act shall mutatis mutandis apply to the registration certificates granted under this section.

Relevant Rule & Form: Rule 8; Form VII & VIII

1. Substituted for the words Sales Tax Officer first by Luxury Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 2001 w.e.f. 05.06.2001 and then by Luxury Tax (Amendment) Act. 2001 w.e.f. 04.09.2001.

2. Substituted for the word Section 15 of the Sales Tax Act. first by Luxury Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 2001 w.e.f. 05.06.2001 and then by Luxury Tax (Amendment) Act. 2001 w.e.f. 04.09.2001.

## **9. Power To Exempt :-**

The State Government may, by notification, and subject to such restrictions and conditions as may be specified therein exempt whether prospectively or retrospectively in whole or in part any hotelier or class of hoteliers from the payment of tax under this Act.

## **10. Power To Make Rules :-**

(1) The State Government may make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, the State Government may make rules, prescribing-

(a) The manner and form in which registration certificate shall be obtained under sub-section (1) of Section 8;

- (b) The form in which the returns shall be filed;
  - (c) The form and the manner in which and the period before which tax shall be paid;
  - (d) The form in which the order of assessment shall be passed;
  - (e) The form in which notice of demand shall be issued.
- (3) All rules made under this section shall be laid on the table of the Legislative Assembly.