

Reserved on : 13.03.2026
Pronounced on : 07.07.2026

IN THE HIGH COURT OF KARNATAKA AT BENGALURU

DATED THIS THE 07TH DAY OF JULY, 2026

BEFORE

THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE M. NAGAPRASANNA

WRIT PETITION No.38771 OF 2025 (GM - RES)

BETWEEN:

SHRI MOHAMMED KAMRAN
S/O SHRI AKRAM PASHA
AGED ABOUT 24 YEARS
RESIDING AT HOUSE NO-L1G61,
3RD STAGE, BANNAMANTAPPA,
MYSURU-570015.
(NOW IN JUDICIAL CUSTODY,
CENTRAL PRISON, BANGALORE)

... PETITIONER

(BY SRI HASHMATH PASHA, SR.ADVOCATE FOR
SRI KARIAPPA N.A., ADVOCATE)

AND:

- 1 . THE SENIOR INTELLIGENCE OFFICER
DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF GOODS
AND SERVICE TAX INTELLIGENCE,
BENGALURU ZONAL UNIT,
NO.112, S.P.ENCLAVE,
ADJACENT TO KARNATAKA BANK,
K.H.ROAD, BENGALURU CITY – 560 027.



- 2 . ADDITIONAL DIRECTOR
DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF
GST INTELLIGENCE,
BENGALURU ZONAL UNIT,
BENGALURU NO.112,
SPENCLAVE, K.H.ROAD,
BENGALURU – 560 027.
- 3 . THE COMMERCIAL TAX OFFICER
COMMERCIAL TAX OFFICE (ENFORCEMENT)-10,
NO.487, BIDARAM KRISHNAPPA ROAD,
DEVARAJ MOHALLA,
MYSURU – 570 001.
- 4 . JOINT COMMISSIONER OF
COMMERCIAL TAXES (ENFORCEMENT)
NO.487, BIDARAM KRISHNAPPA ROAD,
DEVARAJ MOHALLA,
MYSURU – 570 001.

(R-1 AND R-2 ARE REPRESENTED BY
LEARNED SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTOR FOR DGGI,
AND R-3 AND R-4 ARE REPRESENTED BY
GA HIGH COURT OF KARNATAKA,
BENGALURU – 560 001.

... RESPONDENTS

(BY SRI MADHU N.RAO, ADVOCATE FOR R-1 AND R-2;
SRI B.N.JAGADEESHA, ADDL.SPP FOR R-3 AND R-4)

THIS WRIT PETITION IS FILED UNDER ARTICLE 226 OF THE
CONSTITUTION OF INDIA READ WITH SECTION 528 OF BNSS,
PRAYING TO QUASH THE ENTIRE PROCEEDINGS (AS PER
ANNEXURE-F) AND COMPLAINT DATED 12.11.2025 (AS PER
ANNEXURE-H) FILED BY RESPONDENT NO.1 IN CRIME NO.34/2025
IN FILE NO.DGGI/INV/125/2025-GR-C-01 O/O PR-ADG-DGGI ZU

BANGALORE WHICH IS PENDING ON THE FILE OF HON'BLE SPECIAL COURT FOR ECONOMIC OFFENCES, BANGALORE CITY AS ABUSE OF PROCESS OF LAW IN SO FAR AS PETITIONER IS CONCERNED; 2) TO ISSUE A WRIT OF CERTIORARI OR WRIT OR ORDER OR DIRECTION OF APPROPRIATE IN NATURE AND QUASH THE ARREST OF PETITIONER DATED 16-9-2025 AND CONSEQUENT ORDER OF REMAND ORDER DATED 16-9-2025 (AS PER ANNEXURE-F) PASSED BY HON'BLE SPECIAL COURT FOR ECONOMIC OFFENCES, IN CRIME NO.34/2025 IN FILE NO. DGGI/INV/125/2025-GR-C-01 O/O PR- ADG-DGGI-ZU- BANGALORE AS ILLEGAL AND CONSEQUENTLY RELEASE THE PETITIONER FORTHWITH IN SO FAR AS PETITIONER IS CONCERNED; 3) TO ISSUE A WRIT OF CERTIORARI OR A WRIT OR ORDER OF DIRECTION OF APPROPRIATE IN NATURE AND QUASH THE ORDER OF COGNIZANCE DATED 25-11-2025 (AS PER ANNEXURE-F) PASSED IN PCR NO.280/2025 ON THE FILE OF HON'BLE SPECIAL COURT FOR ECONOMIC OFFENCES, BANGALORE WHICH IS IN CRIME NO.34/2025 IN FILE NO. DGGI/INV/125/2025-GR-C-01-0/0 PR-ADG-DGGI-ZU-BANGALORE (AS PER ANNEXURE-H), AS ILLEGAL AND ABUSE OF PROCESS OF LAW IN SO FAR AS PETITIONER IS CONCERNED.

THIS WRIT PETITION HAVING BEEN HEARD AND RESERVED FOR ORDERS ON 13.03.2026, COMING ON FOR PRONOUNCEMENT THIS DAY, THE COURT MADE THE FOLLOWING:-

CORAM: **THE HON'BLE MR JUSTICE M.NAGAPRASANNA**

CAV ORDER

The petitioner is before the Court seeking the following prayer:

1. "To issue a writ of certiorari or a writ or order or direction of appropriate in nature and quash the entire proceedings (as per Annexure-F) and complaint dated 12-11-2025 (as per Annexure-H) filed by respondent No.1 in Crime No.34/2025 in File No.DGGI/INV/125/ 2025-Gr-C-01 O/o Pr-ADG-DGGI-ZU – Bangalore which is pending on the file of Hon'ble Special Court for Economic Offences, Bangalore City as abuse of process of law insofar as petitioner is concerned.
2. To issue a writ of certiorari or writ or order or direction of appropriate writ in nature and quash the arrest of petitioner dated 16-09-2025 and consequent order of remand order dated 16-09-2025 (as per Annexure-'F') passed by Hon'ble Special Court for Economic Offences, Bangalore in Crime No.34/2025 in File No.DGGI/INV/125/ 2025-Gr-C-01 O/o Pr-ADG-DGGI-ZU – Bangalore as illegal and consequently release the petitioner forthwith insofar as petitioner is concerned.
3. To issue a writ of certiorari or a writ or order of direction of appropriate in nature and quash the order of cognizance dated 25-11-2025 (as per Annexure-F) passed in PCR No.280 of 2025 on the file of Hon'ble Special Court for Economic Offences, Bangalore which is in Crime No.34/2025 in File No.DGGI/INV/125/ 2025-Gr-C-01 O/o Pr-ADG-DGGI-ZU – Bangalore (as per Annexure-H), as illegal and abuse of process of law insofar as petitioner is concerned.

4. To pass such other order or orders as this Hon'ble Court deems fit to grant in the facts and circumstances of the case, in the interest of justice."

2. Heard Sri Hashmath Pasha, learned senior counsel appearing for the petitioner, Sri Madhu N.Rao, learned counsel appearing for respondent Nos.1 and 2 and Sri B.N. Jagadeesha, learned Additional State Public Prosecutor appearing for respondent Nos.3 and 4.

3. The facts, in brief, germane are as follows: -

3.1. The petitioner is the proprietor of one M/s M.K. Traders engaged in the business of iron and steel waste scrap. The petitioner is said to have obtained Goods and Service Tax ('GST' for short) registration and used to buy scrap materials from different suppliers and sell them to registered manufacturers of steel and allied products.

3.2. On 14-05-2025, the 3rd respondent/Commercial Tax Officer and the 4th respondent/Joint Commissioner of Commercial Taxes commence investigation with respect to business transactions between the petitioner and one M/s A.R. Steels and two others -

M/s N.M.G. Traders and M/s U.K. Steel Traders. On 17-06-2025, the 3rd and 4th respondents conduct inspection of the business spot where the accused runs his business. Thereafter, a notice is issued for commencement of formal investigation against the petitioner. The 4th respondent/Joint Commissioner of Commercial Taxes issues a notice alleging gross discrepancies in payment of GST and demanded production of invoices/documents concerning the business. Three months thereafter, in reply, the accused is said to have produced invoices and bills and other accounts pertaining to the payment of GST before the 3rd respondent.

3.3. When things stood thus, another notice is issued, now by the Central GST authorities/respondent Nos.1 and 2 on specific intelligence input indicating that the petitioner and his associate firms were involved in receiving fake invoices without actual receipt of goods or services from fictitious and non-existent suppliers. Based on the said intelligence input received, a report was generated through the Business Intelligence and Fraud Analytics platform under an early warning category. This results in conduct of a search of the premises, both residential and business premises

of the petitioner/accused and his father under Section 67 of the Central Goods and Services Act, 2017 ('the Act' for short) leading to certain seizures. A case is registered in Crime No.162 of 2025 against the accused and his family by the Directorate General of GST Intelligence ('DGGI') for showing complete non-cooperation and obstructing the proceedings.

3.4. On 15-09-2025, the accused is asked to be present before the 1st respondent for interrogation. The accused then travels from Mangalore to Bangalore for the purpose of personal interrogation and is taken into custody the moment he reaches the Airport at Bangalore. Before the petitioner was taken into custody, the officers conducted a search on him and recovered from him 6 mobile phones and one laptop and arrested him at 6.30 a.m. on 16-09-2025. At about 8.55 p.m. on 16-09-2025, the accused was produced before the Court of Economic Offences, Bangalore along with the remand application. On 13-11-2025, the 1st and 2nd respondents file the prosecution complaint before the jurisdictional Court under Section 223 of the BNSS for offences punishable under Sections 132(1)(b), 132(1)(c), 132(1)(f) r/w 134 and 135 of the

Act. The present petition is then preferred seeking to quash the proceedings in the private complaint so registered against the petitioner and hold the arrest of the petitioner to be illegal. The challenge is on the score that there cannot be dual proceedings on the same set of facts. In the interregnum, the application filed by the petitioner seeking default bail comes to be rejected. The petitioner then approaches a co-ordinate Bench of this Court in Criminal Petition No.16884 of 2025, wherein the plea of the petitioner for regular bail comes to be allowed.

4. The learned senior counsel Sri Hashmath Pasha appearing for the petitioner would submit that the petitioner/accused is subjected to parallel investigation in violation of Section 6(2)(b) of the Act. He would submit that the Apex Court in **ARMOUR SECURITY (INDIA) LIMITED v. COMMISSIONER, CGST, DELHI EAST COMMISSIONERATE** reported in **2025 SCC OnLine SC 1700** holds that parallel proceedings should not be instituted by another tax administration, when one tax administration has already initiated proceedings. The petitioner was taken into custody without furnishing grounds of arrest and reasons for arrest either

orally or in writing which is violative of Article 22 of the Constitution of India and Section 47 of the BNSS. The arrest of the petitioner was neither informed to any relative nor his friend before he was produced before the Magistrate. The petitioner had explained all the deposits of input tax credit from business transactions. It is his submission that filing of partial investigation report is resorted to deny statutory bail to the petitioner in violation of Section 187(3) of the BNSS and Article 21 of the Constitution of India. The offences alleged against the petitioner are the ones punishable under Section 132 of the Act, which are punishable to a maximum of 5 years imprisonment. Therefore, the petitioner ought to have been issued notice prior to taking him into custody.

5.1. Contrariwise, the learned counsel Sri Madhu N. Rao appearing for the respondent Nos.1 and 2/DGGI would vehemently contend that the arrest was necessitated on account of non-cooperation of the petitioner and since the petitioner has previously fled from the premises when search proceedings were being conducted. The petitioner was arrested as there were reasons to believe that he had committed offences under Section 132(1)(c)

of the Act. The investigation is conducted on the basis of the intelligence received by the DGGI and no notice is required to be issued to the accused before causing search proceedings. The intelligence input received by the GST authorities were placed before the Competent Authority, who after going through the intelligence developed by the concerned officer, issued authorization for search, and based on the authorization, search was conducted in the premises of the petitioner and allied concerns. The accused never showed any cooperation with the investigation and had fled the premises when search and seizure proceedings were being conducted. The accused was duly served the grounds of arrest and reasons for arrest in writing, which has been acknowledged by the petitioner and the mother of the petitioner/accused was also informed of his arrest.

5.2. Learned counsel would submit that whether parallel proceedings are being conducted by the State and the Central GST authorities cannot be determined now at the stage of investigation. The State GST authorities may have been inquiring into the discrepancies in the GST payment. Respondent Nos.1 and 2 are

enquiring into the larger supply chain where around 140 suppliers are involved multi-fold revenue is at stake. Therefore, the two though may arise on the same facts, but for different reasons, which will be known only on completion of investigation. The judgment of the Apex Court in **ARMOUR SECURITY**, on which the learned senior counsel places reliance upon itself permits such investigation to be conducted. The Apex Court in the said judgment holds that inquiry or gathering of evidence or information would not become 'proceedings' under Section 6(2)(b) of the Act. Learned counsel would further submit that the investigation pending before the State GST authorities was transferred to the Central GST authorities/DGGI in accordance with the judgment of the Apex Court in **ARMOUR SECURITY**. Therefore, he would seek dismissal of the petition.

6. The learned Additional State Public Prosecutor Sri B.N. Jagadeesha would also toe the lines of the learned counsel Sri Madhu N.Rao in seeking dismissal of the petition on the score that investigation was transferred from the hands of the State GST

authorities upon the filing of the prosecution complaint by the Central GST authorities/DGGI.

7. I have given my anxious consideration to the submissions made by the respective learned senior counsel, learned counsel and learned Additional State Public Prosecutor and have perused the material on record. In the light of the aforesaid submissions, the following issues would arise for consideration:

- “(i) Whether the proceedings instituted by respondent Nos.1 and 2 against the petitioner in Crime No.34 of 2025 arising out of PCR 280 of 2025 deserve to be quashed?**

- (ii) Whether arrest of the petitioner is in violation of law which results in obliteration of proceedings?”**

ISSUE NO.1:

Whether the proceedings instituted by respondent Nos.1 and 2 against the petitioner in Crime No.34 of 2025 arising out of PCR 280 of 2025 deserve to be quashed?

8.1. A notice comes to be issued by the State GST authorities to the petitioner on 17-06-2025 alleging discrepancies in payment of GST and demanding production of certain documents. Investigation *qua* the petitioner commences upon the issuance of the said notice. The reply of the petitioner to the said notice is as follows:

"Dt:09.09.2025

To

The Commercial Tax Officer, (Enf)-10, MZ-11
Office of the Joint Commissioner of
Commercial Taxes (Enf) No. 487, Bidaram
Krishnappa Road, Devaraja Mohalla Mysore
570024

From

M/s M.K. Traders
GSTIN: 29IRZPK8080E1ZT
75, 2nd Main Road, 4th Cross, Kesare
Village, Kasaba Hobli, Mysuru-570007
Email: mktraderskamran@gmail.com | Contact: 9110247185

Respected Sir,

Subject: Submission of records/books evidencing in
response to Summons u/s 70 of
CGST/KGST Act, 2017 - RFN:
MA290725018233X, dated 04.07.2025.

With respect to the subject sited above, in the process of enquiry I attended on the date 10-07-2025 scheduled and I have given all the explanations in response to the enquiry made by you. But due to short duration I couldn't evident the

documents called for by your goodself. I hereby submitting the following books of accounts/records pertaining to M/s. M K Traders, GSTIN: 29IRZPK8080E1ZT for the following periods available as on today and other related records will be submitted as soon as our auditor arrives who is out of station.

1. Inward supply invoices & E-Way bills from October-2021 to December-2021 and October-2024 to June-2025.
2. Outward supply invoices & E-Way bills from February-2021 to December-2021 and October-2024 to June-2025.
3. Copies of Weighment slips and LR for outward supplies from October-2024 to June-2025.
4. Bank statement: Current A/c hold by me In Axis Bank having A/c No. 921020005135334, N.R. Mohalla Branch, Mysuru in the name of M/s. M K Traders from 01-10-2024 to 30-06-2025.

Thanking you.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-
Mohammad Kamran
Proprietor-M.K.Trader"

During the pendency of investigation at the hands of the State GST authorities, officers of the DGGI-Central GST authorities commence investigation *qua* the petitioner/accused and his associate firms. The reason for commencement of investigation was that the DGGI had received specific intelligence input indicating that the petitioner/accused and his associate firms were involved in

receiving fake invoices without actual receipt of goods or services from fictitious/non-existent suppliers. Based on intelligence input received, a report was generated through the Business Intelligence and Fraud Analytics platform under the early warning category. Analysis was from the data of GST returns, e-way bills, registration details to identify suspicious linkages of common logins and shared contact information. The report against the accused reveals that several suppliers had filed GST returns from common IP addresses and had issued invoices to common recipients indicating close interconnection or possible collusion. The GST status showed that many of the registrations from which transactions had taken place had already been cancelled. The major identities identified were M/s U.K. Steel Traders, M/s N.M.G. Traders, M/s M.K. Traders and M/s A.R. Steels. M/s M.K. Traders belongs to the petitioner. M/s A.R. Steels belongs to the father of the petitioner. A search then is conducted in the houses and business premises of those persons. The result of search is registration of a crime in Crime No.34 of 2025 before the jurisdictional Court. The petitioner was then directed to appear for personal interrogation and when appeared he

was taken into custody on an application for remand. The application for remand is as follows:

"APPLICATION FOR REMAND OF ARRESTED ACCUSED

The complainant most humbly prays as follows:

INTRODUCTION:

1. The Intelligence developed by the officer of Directorate General of Goods and Services Tax Intelligence, Zonal Unit, Bengaluru indicated that several entities including **M/s. M.K. Traders, M/s. A.R. Steel, M/s. U.K. Steel Trader and M/s. N.M.G. Traders** are involved in availing and passing on of inadmissible Input Tax Credit (ITC) on the strength of invoices issued by fictitious entities without associated supply of goods and/or services. As per the data available in the GST portal the commodity transacted by these entities is predominantly 'ferrous scrap'. Discreet enquiries have revealed that majority of the premises pertaining to these entities are either non-existing or non operational. The GSTINs of majority of the impugned entities are cancelled suo moto ab-initio by the department which further consolidates the suspicion of their involvement in fictitious transactions for availing and passing on inadmissible ITC on the strength of fake invoices. Analysis of the GST returns and corresponding E-waybills filed by the entities indicates that in majority of the cases the vehicle movement details are not available. It is also observed in certain cases that the vehicle was found to be moving on a different route other than the appropriate route for the E-waybill in which the said vehicle has been used. The quantum of evasion of GST by these taxpayers cumulatively amounts to over One Hundred Crores. The investigation proceedings are elaborated in ensuing paragraphs.

INTELLIGENCE:

2. Analysis of the data available in GST portal regarding the has led to unearthing of a syndicate of fictitious entities who had reported suspicious transactions viz. issuing of invoices without actual supply of goods/services. The details of four entities

operating at Mysuru, Karnataka, under investigation by this office are tabulated as under:

Table-1:

Name of Taxpayer, GSTIN	Commodity	Registered Premises
ARSTEEL Proprietor: AKRAMPASHA; 79AHRPA2384H1ZJ	1. FERROUS WASTE AND SCRAP; REMELTING SCRAP INGOTS OF IRON OR STEEL under HSN Code- 7204, 2. FLAT-ROLLED PRODUCTS OF IRON OR NON-ALLOY STEEL, OF A WIDTH OF 600 MM OR MORE, COLD- ROLLED (COLD-REDUCED), NOT CLAD, PLATED OR COATED, HSN-7209, 3. ANGLES, SHAPES AND SECTIONS OF IRON OR NON-ALLOY STEEL, HSN-7216; 4. OTHER TUBES, PIPES AND HOLLOW PROFILES (FOR EXAMPLE, OPEN SEAM OR WELDED, RIVETED OR SIMILARLY CLOSED), OF IRON OR STEEL, HSN- 7306, 5. COPPER WASTE AND SCRAP- 7404.	Principal Place of Business: 105, Laslikar Mohalla Gandhinagar, Udayagiri Mp Main Road, Mysore, Mysuru (Mysore) – 570019 Additional Place of Business: No. 3325/5F, ummar khayam road, 2nd Edigha, Mysuru, Mysuru, Karnataka, 570021
MK TRADERS; Proprietor: MOHAMMED KAMRAN;	FERROUS WASTE AND SCRAP; REMELTING SCRAP INGOTS OF IRON OR STEEL, HSN-7204	Principal Place Of Business: 75, 2nd Main Road, 4th Cross, Kesare Village, Kasaba Hobli, Mysuru (Mysore) – 570007

29IRZPK8080E1ZT		Additional Place of Business: Ground Floor, Bunder, Ansari Road, Near Yateem Khana, Mangaluru, Dakshina Kannada, Karnataka, 575001
N.M.G. TRADERS; Proprietor: NASIR AHMED; 29EMIPA3360K1ZW	1. WASTE, PARINGS AND SCRAP, OF PLASTICS, HSN-3915, 2. FERROUS WASTE AND SCRAP; REMELTING SCRAP INGOTS OF IRON OR STEEL, HSN-7204, 3. ALUMINIUM WASTE AND SCRAP, HSN-7602	Principal Place Of Business: No 4540 L.12, 2nd Cross, Mysuru, 570007 Additional Place Of Business: 4-4/3B-1, bannimantap A-industrial layout, Mandi Mohalla, Mysuru, Mysuru, Karnataka, 570021
U.K. STEEL TRADERS; Proprietor: SADDAM; 29NSDPS9559A1ZY	1. FERROUS WASTE AND SCRAP; REMELTING SCRAP INGOTS OF IRON OR STEEL , HSN-7204; 2. COPPER WASTE AND SCRAP (HSN-7404); 3. ALUMINIUM WASTE AND SCRAP (HSN-7602)	Principal Place Of Business: 31, Shop No 01, Mysuru, Mysuru (Mysore) - 570007

3. Intelligence gathered, indicated that the above four entities namely M/s A R STEEL, GSTIN- 29AHBPA2384H1ZJ, M/s. MK Traders, GSTIN- 29IRZPK8080E1ZT, M/s. N.M.G.Traders, GSTIN- 29EMIPA3360K1ZW and M/s. U.K. Steel Traders, GSTIN-29NSDPS9559A1ZY are registered with the department for supply of scrap. On perusal of intelligence, it appears that they are indulged in availing and passing on of fake ITC. A summary of the ITC availed and passed on by the impugned entities is tabulated as under:

Table-2:

(Amount in Lakh)

Name of Taxpayer	GSTIN	Status of GSTIN	Total ITC availed	Total ITC passed on
U.K. Steel Traders	29NSDPS9559A1ZY	Active	3785.64	4,322
N.M.G.Traders	29EMIPA3360K1ZW	Active	4976.23	4,652
M K Traders	29IRZPK8080E1ZT	Active	2178.73	1,886
A R Steel	29AHBPA2384H1ZJ	Active	3223.61	2,842
		Total	14164.21	13,702

On the basis of the above intelligence and analysis, investigation was initiated, and searches were carried out at the registered premises of the above entities. The details of investigation proceedings are elaborated in the following paragraphs.

INVESTIGATION:

4. In pursuance to the outcome of analysis of the GST returns of the impugned taxpayers, searches were carried out under section 67 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 at the registered premises of the said taxpayers and the residential premises of the individuals related to the said taxpayers. The Taxpayer-wise discussion of their involvement in the syndicate of entities indulged in the availing and passing on of inadmissible ITC, outcomes of the searches at their premises and other evidences are discussed as under-

i. M/s. U.K. Steel Traders:

- a. The TP was registered with the GST department on 09-09-2021. Their registration is active as on date. Shri Saddam is the proprietor of M/s U.K. Steel Traders.
- b. GSTR2A returns of this TP indicates that they have availed input tax credit of Rs. 37,85,64,955/- from various suppliers, out of which Rs.29,76,30,325/- has been received from suppliers which are Suo-moto cancelled/ or cancelled on application of taxpayer and Rs.8,09,34,629/- has been received from the suppliers whose GSTIN is Active but most of the suppliers at Level-2 (inward supply) are found to be cancelled by the department or cancelled by the taxpayer on application within a brief period after obtaining registration.
- c. It is pertinent to mention here that amongst the Active Suppliers of M/s U.K. Steel Traders, suppliers viz. 5star Traders (GSTIN-29FCZPA6147JIZU), RMS Enterprises (GSTIN-29BOFPR7678M1ZS), AHB Enterprises (GSTIN-29EWQPA9619P1ZG), Fortune Enterprises (GSTIN-29JATPK3193N1ZI), A R Traders (GSTIN-29FDEPA7685H1Z5), P VR Traders (GSTIN-29COBPV6331L1ZD). Junaid Enterprises (GSTIN-29CIUPJ8764L1Z1), Blue Enterprises (GSTIN-

29FKXPK2789A1ZG), R S Selvam Traders (GSTIN-29CSYPV9104Q1Z7), **do not have Input Tax Credit to the extent they have passed on to their recipients.**

- d. The entities mentioned above are into the business of sale and purchase of scrap. In the absence of adequate inward supplies at the suppliers end, the outward supplies cannot be affected and thus indicating clearly that the said supplier entities are **generators of fake input tax credit in the chain**. Thus, since the inward supplies as well as outward supplies of M/s UK Steel Traders appear to be dubious without actual accompanying supplies of goods (and/or services).
- e. **The taxpayer has passed on ITC of Rs.42,45,53,127/- to M/s. N.M.G Traders which accounts to 98% of outward supplies of M.s U.K. Steel Traders.**
- f. Search of the principal place of business of M/s U.K. Steel Traders located at 31, Shop No 01, Old Kesare, Mysuru, Karnataka, 570007, was carried out on 10-09-2025 under Authorization for search bearing CBIC-DIN-202509DS0000000D412 dated 09-09-2025 under section 67(2) of the CGST Act, 2017. During the search proceedings at the above premises was occupied by other unconnected entity and that M/s U. K. Steel Traders was not existing in the said premises. Enquiry with the owner of the said premises revealed that the said owner did not know any Saddam or his Firm and has never entered into any rental agreement to let out his premise to them. On perusal of rental agreement uploaded during request for revocation of suo-moto cancelled GSTIN, the name of owner of the premises as per the rent agreement was mentioned as Abdul Aleem whereas actual owner of the said premises was found to be 'Shri Ramana'. The registered mobile number -7483520394 of M/s U.K. Steel Traders was found to be switched off.
- g. Further, search of the residence premises of Shri Saddam, Proprietor of M/s U.K. Steel Traders located at 410 Azmatulla Bharath Nagar Sathgalli Badawane KAMYS 570019, was carried on 10-09-2025 under Authorization

for Search bearing CBIC-DIN-202509DS00000722019 dated 09-09-2025. During search, it was found that the said premise was occupied by one Smt. Asma Jabin on rent from Smt. Kushter Banu. On being called by the Officer, Smt. Kushter Banu submitted that the premise has never been rented to Shri Saddam and does not have any relation to him. (MAHAZAR)

- h. The above search of the principal place of business and residential premises of the proprietor of M/s U.K. Steel Traders and their availing of ITC on the strength of bogus invoices without actual supply of goods indicates dubious nature of transactions reported by them. Therefore, M/s U. K. Steel Traders appears to be a fake entity floated with sole intention of availing and passing on of inadmissible ITC on the strength of invoices without actual receipt of goods and/or services. (MAHAZAR)

ii. M/s. N.M.G.Traders (GSTIN-29EMIPA3360K1ZW)

- a. The TP is registered with the department since 2022-05-17. Their registration is active as on date and Shri Nasir Ahmed is the proprietor of the taxpayer.
- b. As per GSTR2A registration The taxpayer has received total ITC of Rs.49,76,23,850/-from 18 suppliers (as per inward supply statement GSTR-2A). Major supplier is M/s. U.K. Steel Traders who alone have passed on ITC of Rs.42,45,53,127/- to M/s. NMG Traders. Remaining 13 suppliers are cancelled suo-moto by the department.
- c. The taxpayer has passed on ITC of Rs. 46.52 Crore to various recipients and major recipients are ACTIVE.
- d. The major recipient is M/s. A R Steel (GSTIN-29AHBPA2384HIZJ) who have received input tax credit of Rs.20,52,39,822/- from M/s. N.M.G Traders. The other recipient, M/s. M K Traders (GSTIN-29IRZPK8080E1ZT) has received ITC of Rs.18,57,88,319/- which is Active.
- e. Search at the principal place of business of M/s N.M.G Traders located at No 4540 L.12, 2nd Cross, N.R Mohalla, Mysuru, Karnataka, 570007, was carried out on 10-09-

2025 under Authorization for search bearing CBIC-DIN-202509DS0000061186A dated 09-09-2025. During search proceeding, the said premises was found to be empty and upon enquiry from the owner of the premises, no business activity was conducted at the premises in past months. (MAHAZAR).

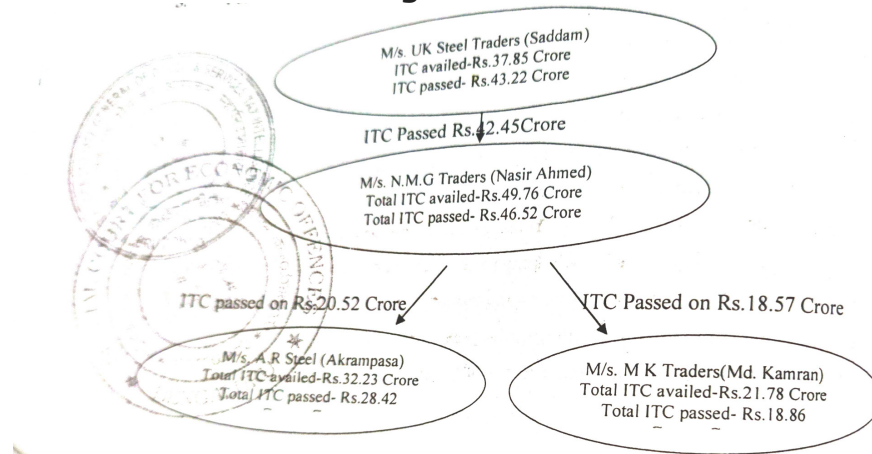
- f. Search at the additional premises of M/s N.M.G Traders located at 4-4/3B-1, bannimantap A industrial layout, Mandi Mohalla, Mysuru, Karnataka, 570021 was carried out on 10-09-2025 under Authorization for search bearing CBIC-DIN-202509DS00000555C0E dated 09-09-2025. During search proceeding, the said premises was found to be closed and on being contacted over registered mobile number, no response was found and hence the premise was sealed in the presence of independent witness. It appeared that the no business activities were carried out on the said premises. (MAHAZAR)
- g. In view of the above, it appeared that M/s N.M.G. Traders is a fictitious entity floated with sole intention to avail and pass on inadmissible ITC without actual supply of goods and/or services.
- h. The search proceedings at the residential premises of proprietor of M/s N.M.G Traders is elaborated at Para-6 below.

iii. **M/s. M K Traders (GSTIN-29IRZPK8080E1ZT):**
(Legal name-Mohammed Kamran):

- a. M/s M K Traders is registered with the department since 01-02-2025 and Shri Mohammed Kamran S/o Akram Pasha.
- b. The taxpayer has received total inwards supply of Rs. 21,78,73,544/- from the various suppliers, out of which Rs. 2,53,04,402/- has been availed from the suo-moto cancelled taxpayers.
- c. Further, the taxpayer has received inward supply with ITC of Rs. 18,57,88,319/- from one major supplier namely M/s. N.M.G Traders.

- d. Search at the registered principal place of business of premises of M/s M.K. Traders located at 75, 2nd Main Road, 4th Cross, Kesare Village, Kasaba Hobli, Mysuru, Karnataka, 570007, was carried out on 10-09-2025 under Authorization for Search bearing CBIC-DIN-202509DS0000000E37E dated 09-09-2025. During Search proceeding, the premise was found to be locked. The officer on search tried to contact the Prop. On the registered mobile number but no response was found and hence, it was sealed in the presence of independent witness. It appeared that no business activity was being carried out on the said premises. (MAHAZAR)
- e. The proceedings at the residence of the proprietor of M/s M.K. Traders is elaborated at para-6 below.

5. For ease of understanding, the supply chain is illustrated in the following flow chart:



6. During investigation, simultaneous searches were carried out at the registered principal places, additional places and available residential premises of the proprietors of the above-mentioned entities. The outcome of the searches of the principal places of business and additional places has been discussed at Para-4 above while describing the nature of transactions undertaken by M/s. M.K. Traders, M/s. A.R. Steel, M/s. U.K. Steel Trader and M/s. N.M.G. Traders. The search proceedings

at the residential premises of the proprietor of the said entities is elaborated as under:

i. Search at the residential premises of Shri Mohammed Kamran (Prop: M.K. Traders) and Shri Akrapasha (Prop: AR Steel).

- a. As per the information available on the GST portal the residence of the proprietors of AR Steel and MK Traders is same since both are father and son viz. Akram Pasha is father of Mohammed Kamran. The declared residential address as per the GST portal is located **at House No. LIG 61, 3rd Stage, Bannimantapa, Mysore, Karnataka-570015**. However, discreet enquires revealed that the actual residential address of Shri Akrapasha (Prop: AR Steel) and Shri Mohammed Kamran (Prop: M.K. Traders) is located at 7, Bannimantap A Layout, Bannimantap, Mysuru, Karnataka 570015. Regardless, the search of both the premises was conducted by the officers.
- b. Accordingly search at the declared residence of Shri Akrapasha (Prop: AR Steel) and Shri Mohammed Kamran (Prop: M.K. Traders) is located at LIG 61 Mysuru Banni Mantap Road KAMYS 570015, was carried out on 10-09-2025. During search, it was found that the said premises was occupied by one Shri Nadeem Ahmed and his family. During search, the forensic imaging of the mobile phone of Shri Nadeem Ahmed was done by the forensic examiner. The search was going smoothly till around 1:30 PM. However, at around 1:30 PM, two people claiming to be brothers of Shri Mohammad Kamran forcibly entered in the said premises under search and disrupted the proceeding. They forcefully pushed the officers out of the said premises. Taking advantage of the situation, Shri Nadeem Ahmed assaulted the officers present at the premises and fled the search premises. The proceedings at the premises during search are recorded in the Mahazar drawn on the spot and the same is enclosed as **Document No.1** to this petition.
- c. Further, **search of the residential premises of Shri Akrapasa and Shri Mohammed Kamran located at**

7, Bannimantap A Layout, Bannimantap, Mysuru, Karnataka 570015, was carried out 10.09.2025 under Authorization for Search bearing CBIC-DIN-202509DS000000DAA4 dated 09-09-2025. During search proceedings, the officer when Knocked the door for opening the premises, no response was received for about one hours. After much persuasion, the door was opened by Shri Mohammed Kamran who was shown the search authorization. After reading and acknowledging the same, he allowed the officer to search the premises. On enquiry about the family members present in the house and especially about Shri Akrapasa, they informed about the presence of Shri Mohammed Kamran, his mother, Sister, brother, Wife and one infant. With regard to Shri Parampasa, they informed that he is not in the house. The officer started looking after the recording of CCTV to find out the possible reason for delay in opening the door. From the recording, it was known that Shri Akrapasa was visible on the terrace and managed to jump to the adjacent building and escaped from there on one scooter with the help of one unidentified Aides. While officer started recording statement of the Shri Mohammed Kamran, he started showing aggression and after some time his brother and other family members took their mobile phone one after another and made calls to their accomplices. Soon thereafter, people on the bikes arrived at the premise and pretended to be from Media and started shouting over officers. Within no time many people gathered outside the premises and entered into premise under search. While the officers present were busy in calming down the mob and Shri Kamran took advantage of the mob and escaped from the premises. Meanwhile, the family members took out the segregated documents by the officer which appears to be incriminating for the evidence purpose. Later, while the forensic examiner was sealing the Hard disk of CCTV, Smt. Farzana banu, mother of Kamran, snatched the hard disk from his hand and entered into one of the room adjacent hall on the Ground floor and locked herself and attempted to destroy the said hard disc as was evident from the sound coming from the room. Thereafter, Shri Umar and his sister entered into the said room and after coming out from the room, they forcefully fled the

premises with the said hard disc. Later, when police came and situation was brought to the control, they offered to search again the rooms for documents and missing DVR/Hard disk. However, the segregated documents and hard disk could not be found there which confirmed that the said documents and DVR/Hard disk were taken away by the accomplices of Shri Mohammed Kamran and Shri Akram Pasha. The i-phone of Shri Kamran could not be subjected to forensic examination as he was reluctant to open it even after much persuasion from the officer. While escaping from the house, he took the mobile with him. However, one macbook which was locked with the ID of Shri Mohammed Kamran and one Pendrive alongwith some hand written paper, unsigned Financials were seized from the premises under Mahazar drawn on the spot. Thus, the search proceeding completely disturbed and obstructed by Shri Kamran, his brother, Shri Umar and the family members. The entire proceedings were recorded under Mahazar drawn on the spot which is placed as **Document No.2** to this petition.

- d. Later, was learnt that the group of people headed by Shri Mohammed Umar and his brother visited the other two residential locations in synchronized manner and helped in escaping of Shri Nadeem Ahmed and Shri Nasir Ahmed from their respective premises where the search proceedings were already under progress.

ii **Search at the residential premises of Shri Nasir Ahmed (Prop: N. M. G. Traders):**

- a. As per Search Authorization bearing CBIC-DIN-202509DS00000444A72 dated 09-09-2025, search operation was conducted at No 408 EWS Mysuru 2nd Stage KAMYS 570015 residence address of M/s. NMG Traders by the Authorized officer, Shri Randhir Kumar Singh, SIO and Team on 10-09-2025. During Search proceeding, it was found that the said premise was occupied by Shri Nasir Ahmed, Prop. Of M/s. N.M.G Traders and his family. During the search proceedings, Shri Umar and friend of Umar entered into the premises forcibly and started shouting over the officers and

disturbed the search proceeding. Also, they took out Shri Nashir Ahmed out of the premises with them. During the initial enquiry with the Prop. Nashir Ahmed, it was known that the business of M/s. N.M.G Traders are dealt by Shri Mohammed Kamran, prop. Of M/s. M. K. Trader. Such submission was recorded in the video taken during the investigation but the recorded statement in writing could not be signed by Shri Nasir Ahmed due obstruction caused by Shri Mohammed Umar (the brother of Kamran) and his associates who forcibly took him with them. The proceedings at the premises during search are recorded in the Mahazar drawn on the spot which is placed as **Document No.3** to this petition.

7. As elaborated above, the search proceedings at the premises were disrupted by a group of people which were apparently mobilized by Shri Akram Pasha, who had fled the premises before the search at the said premises could even begin and by his son Shri Mohammed Kamran who did not co-operated in the search proceedings and made calls during the search after which the mob intruded in the premises under search and assisted Shri Mohammed Kamran in fleeing the premises during ongoing search proceedings. Shri Mohammed Umar (brother of Shri Mohammed Kamran) and other members of family of Shri Mohammed Kamran have played pivotal role in destruction of evidence, escaping of key persons and manhandling and threatening the officers of search party. Following the above incidents two FIRs 0161/2025 and 0162/2025 were filed on 10-09-2025 at the N R Police Station for obstructing the proceedings, destroying the evidence, misbehaving with the officers on duty, manhandling and assualting of officers on duty and other offences, under section 132.121(1),122(1), 208, 210, 212, 214, 218, 221, 224, 238, 241, 351(1), 352,r/w3(5) of BNS,2023. The FIRs are placed as **Document No.4&5** to this petition

8. STATEMENTS

8.1 During the search proceedings, statements were sought to be recorded under Section 70 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, particularly at the residential premises of Shri Mohammed Kamran and Shri Nasir (Hussain/Ahmed). Shri Mohammed Kamran, from the outset, adopted an evasive

and non-cooperative stance and, during the course of the proceedings, fled his residence with the assistance of a mob. At Shri Nasir's premises the recording initially proceeded peacefully, Shri Nasir admitted on record that he is the proprietor of M/s NMG Traders but that Shri Mohammed Kamran managed the firm's entire operations - including the filing of returns and handling departmental queries - and paid Shri Nasir regular sums for the use of his identity in running the firm. Thereafter, persons allegedly acting on Shri Kamran's directions reached Shri Nasir's premises, abused the officers, obstructed the proceedings and facilitated Shri Nasir's escape, thereby preventing continuation of the statement recording.

8.2. An Authorization for Search bearing CBIC-DIN-202509DS\$000007227B9 dated 16-09-2025 was obtained under section 67(2) of the CGST Act, 2017 for causing search/seizure duly authorized by the Additional Director of DGGI, BZU. Accordingly, search proceedings were conducted at Kempegowda International Airport for searching the personal belongings of Shri Mohammed Kamran and the proceedings were recorded under Mahazar dated 16-09-2025. In accordance with the Mahazar, there was an order of seizure in Form GST-INS02 wherein 6 mobile phones and one Dell Inspiron laptop were seized.

8.3 Subsequently, a statement of Shri Mohammed Kamran was recorded under Section 70 at Kempegowda International Airport, Bengaluru on 16.09.2025; he again remained evasive and non-cooperative, though the statement was duly recorded. The said statement dated 16.09.2025 of Shri Mohammed Kamran is placed as **Document No.6** to this petition.

9. EXAMINATION AND ANALYSIS OF THE EVIDENCE SEIZED DURING INVESTIGATION:

- i. During the search proceedings at the residence of Shri Mohammed Kamran, located at **7, Bannimantap A Layout, Bannimantap, Mysuru, Karnataka - 570015**, one **MacBook**, a **pendrive**, and certain documents were seized. Forensic imaging of these electronic devices is required to be carried out in the presence of Shri Mohammed Kamran. Among the seized documents, a handwritten account detailing date-wise payments made

to various persons was found. These entries appear to reflect cash transactions routed through intermediaries, as each entry mentions the names of two individuals. In addition, unsigned trading/financial statements of **M/s A.R. Steel (Prop. Akram Pasha)** and **M/s A.K. Steel Traders (Prop. Shri Abdul Asif)** were also found at the premises.

- ii. It is noteworthy that **M/s A.K. Steel Traders (Prop. Abdul Asif, GSTIN 29DSQPA7479L1ZR)** is a suspended entity, which also appears in the list of suppliers to **M/s M.K. Traders (Prop. Mohammed Kamran)**. Shri Abdul Asif is part of a wider supply chain that includes suo-moto cancelled suppliers, namely **M/s M.Z. Traders (GSTIN 29DPRPR6133E1ZD)** and **M/s M.K. Enterprises (GSTIN 29GECPM7261H1Z4)**. Together, these two entities have availed/passed ITC to the extent of **₹54 crore**. The availability of unsigned financial documents of Shri Abdul Asif at the premises of Shri Akram Pasha and Shri Mohammed Kamran strongly indicates a nexus among them, which requires further investigation.
- iii. With regard to the forensic imaging of data extracted from the mobile phone of **Shri Nadeem Ahmed**, the following facts have emerged:
 - Two digital images of rubber stamps were found, one in the name of **N.A. Traders, #161, 1st Stage, Mysore, Karnataka - 570019, GSTIN 29EAMPA0528R1Z7**, and another with the impression "For N.A. Traders."
 - On verification of GSTN records, GSTIN **29EAMPA0528R1Z7** was found to be registered in the name of Shri Nadeem Ahmed with trade name **M/s N.A. Traders**, which is currently "Active." However, no inward or outward supplies have been reported for the past four years, and only NIL returns have been filed.
- iv. Further, on perusal of WhatsApp chats, it was seen that Shri Nadeem Ahmed is in regular contact with a user

saved as "**Kamran..one**" (mobile number 9110247185), which pertains to Shri Mohammed Kamran. The chats, primarily in audio format, contain multiple instances of confirmation of payments made by Shri Nadeem Ahmed to various persons. Additionally, Shri Nadeem Ahmed was found reporting payment confirmations through audio chats to:

- "**Mueez..Kamran**" (mobile number 9110255504), believed to be Shri Mohammed Mueez Ulla Shariff, and
- "**Shoiab..Office**" (mobile number 8660641723), believed to be Shri Mohammed Shoib Hussain.

V. From the evidence available, Shri Nadeem Ahmed appears to be handling cash transactions, as reflected in the audio confirmations of payments made to various persons.

10. **SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS:**

- i. During the search proceedings at the residential premises in Mysuru of Shri Akram Pasha (Proprietor, M/s A.R. Steel), Shri Mohammed Kamran (Proprietor, M/s M.K. Traders), and Shri Nasir Ahmed (Proprietor, M/s N.M.G. Traders), deliberate obstruction was caused with malafide intent and attempts were made to destroy evidence. Shri Mohammed Kamran and his father, Shri Akram Pasha, managed to escape during the entry of officers for search. Shri Mohammed Umar, brother of Shri Kamran, played a key role in organizing an agitation together with Shri Kamran, which facilitated the escape of Shri Nadeem Ahmed and Shri Nasir Ahmed. The synchronized nature of the escapes clearly indicates close nexus among all the proprietors - Shri Mohammed Kamran, Shri Akram Pasha, Shri Nadeem Ahmed, and Shri Nasir Ahmed - with Shri Kamran emerging as the mastermind, as all agitation and escapes (except that of Akram Pasha) occurred after Kamran and his brother Umar absconded during the search of their premises.
- ii. The principal and additional places of business of the above entities were found locked, with no signs of active business operations at multiple locations. Further,

documents seized during the searches reveal that Shri Akram Pasha is also the proprietor of **M/s A.R. Traders**, and unsigned financial documents of **M/s A.K. Steel Traders (Prop. Abdul Asif)**, along with handwritten records of payments, point to their nexus with multiple firms. The material collected during the searches corroborates the intelligence gathered by this office that the four entities mentioned above are engaged in passing on fake Input Tax Credit (ITC). The evidence also indicates that Shri Mohammed Kamran, is the masterminds behind the Operation of these entities.

- iii. Additionally, during the search, it was found that the declared residential premises of Shri Akram Pasha and Shri Mohammed Kamran was in fact occupied by their uncle, Shri Nadeem Ahmed, who appears to be handling cash transactions for them, as evidenced from WhatsApp/audio-recordings recovered during investigation.
- iv. From the above investigation and findings, it is revealed that **Shri Saddam (Prop. M/s U.K. Steel Traders)** had availed Input Tax Credit (ITC) from entities which were subsequently cancelled suo-moto by the department. The ITC passed on by these entities appears to have been availed on the strength of fake invoices without any actual supply of goods. Shri Saddam further passed on such ineligible credit to **M/s N.M.G. Traders**. In his statement (which could not be signed due to obstruction caused by Shri Mohammed Kamran, his brother, and their aides), **Shri Nasir Ahmed (Prop. M/s N.M.G. Traders)** stated, in response to a query regarding the suo-moto cancelled suppliers of his firm:

"I am not aware about these suppliers of my firm M/s N.M.G. Traders and I am not in contact with any of them, as Mohammed Kamran alone handles all the sales and purchase related transactions."

Further, WhatsApp chats of **Shri Nadeem Ahmed** confirm that he was reporting payments made to various persons. These chats indicate that **Shri Mohammed**

Kamran is the **mastermind in the chain**, having engaged these entities for passing on fake ITC.

11.1 In view of Clause (c) of Sub-section (1) of Section 132 as above, any person "who avails input tax credit using such invoice or bill referred to in clause (b) or fraudulently avails input tax credit without any invoice or bill;" shall be punishable in cases where the amount of tax evaded or the amount of input tax credit wrongly availed or utilized or the amount of refund wrongly taken exceeds five hundred lakh rupees, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years and with fine;

11.2 Further as per Section 132 (5) of the CGST Act, 2017, the offences specified in clause (a) or clause (b) or clause (c) or clause (d) of sub-section (1) and punishable under clause(i) of that sub-section shall be cognizable and non-bailable.

11.3. Further as per Section 69(1) of the CGST Act, 2017, "Where the Commissioner has reasons to believe that a person has committed any offence specified in clause (a) or clause (b) or clause (c) or clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 132 which is punishable under clause (i) or (ii) of sub-section (1), or sub-section (2) of the said section, he may, by order authorize any officer of Central tax to arrest such person".

12. Further, in view of the incidents during the search proceedings dated 10.09.2025 particularly the acts of absconding from premises and attempts to obstruct/destroy evidence is a grave apprehension that if the above-named persons are left at large, they will tamper with crucial evidence, threaten/coerce witnesses, and thereby frustrate the course of investigation. It is also pertinent that several sets of documents and digital records are yet to be recovered, examined, and verified, which are essential to quantify the full extent of tax evasion and identify - the entire beneficiary network. Their custodial interrogation is, therefore, indispensable to safeguard the integrity of the investigation.

13. The facts brought on record indicates that, Shri Mohammed Kamran, is the mastermind responsible for commission of offences under clause (c) of sub-section (1) of Section 132 of the CGST Act, 2017, which are punishable under

clause (i) of the said sub-section with imprisonment up to five years and fine. The offences committed by them are cognizable and non-bailable in terms of Section 132(5) of the Act. Therefore, Shri Mohammed Kamran was clearly liable and therefore arrested under Section 69(1) of the CGST Act, 2017, in order to secure their custodial interrogation, prevent further destruction of evidence, and protect the interest of revenue.

14. The above-mentioned firms appear to be non-existent or do not carry out any active business at their registered premises, as established during the search proceedings. Further, it is evident that these firms, including M/s MK Traders, have availed Input Tax Credit (ITC) without actual supply of goods and/or services. Verification from the GSTN back office also indicates that the registrations of most of the suppliers to these entities were cancelled on account of availment and passing on of ineligible ITC or due to non-existence of business premises.

15 ROLE OF SHRI MOHAMMED KAMRAN:

- i. Investigation indicates that **Shri Mohammed Kamran, S/o Shri Akram Pasha**, Proprietor of M/s. MK Traders (GSTIN-29IRZPK8080E1ZT) has fraudulently availed ineligible input tax credit (ITC) of **₹21.11** crores approx, without actual receipt of goods or services. Out of the same, ineligible ITC of ₹2.53 crores has been received from 19 suppliers whose registrations have been suo-moto cancelled/suspended by the Department on the grounds of being non-existent or engaged in passing on ineligible credit. Further, fake ITC of ₹18.58 crores has been availed on invoices from M/s. N.M.G. Traders, which have no active business operations and have been floated only to avail of and pass fake ITC.
- ii. **Evidence on record indicates that Shri. Mohammed Kamran has not only fraudulently availed fake ITC but also failed to cooperate in the ongoing investigation by this office. He misbehaved, obstructed and fled the search premises with the support of the mob. He also snatched away crucial digital evidence. Shri Mohammed Kamran raises serious apprehensions of tampering with evidence and influencing co-conspirators and crucial**

witnesses. He is also at risk of fleeing and furthering the scam he has orchestrated.

- iii. In view of the above, and considering the grave offence committed by Mohammed Kamran, he is at risk of fleeing and evading the investigation. Furthermore, there is a high risk that Mohammed Kamran will tamper with the evidence and influence the witness in the scam. The culpable mental state of Mohammed Kamran has already been demonstrated by his acts of fleeing the ongoing search proceedings at his residence with crucial digital evidence. It raises serious apprehensions of tampering with evidence and influencing co-conspirators and vital witnesses in the case.
- iv. The facts brought on record firmly establish beyond doubt that Mohammed Kamran is the mastermind who is responsible for the commission of offences under clause (c) of sub-section (1) of Section 132 of the CGST Act, 2017, which are punishable under clause (i) of the said sub-section with imprisonment up to five years and fine. The offences committed by them are cognizable and non-bailable in terms of Section 132(5) of the Act. Therefore, Mohammed Kamran is clearly liable for arrest under Section 69(1) of the CGST Act, 2017, to secure their custodial interrogation, prevent further destruction of evidence, and protect the interest of revenue.
- v. In view of the above, the offences committed by Shri Mohammed Kamran are offences as per Clause (c) of Sub-section (1) of Section 132 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017. They are punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years and with a fine in terms of clause (i) of Sub-Section (1) of Section 132 of the said Act. Further, these offences are cognizable and non-bailable in terms of sub-section (5) of Section 132 of the said Act.

vi. In view of the above, there are sufficient and reasonable grounds to believe that Shri Mohammed Kamran has committed the offences punishable under Section 132(1)(i) of the CGST Act, 2017, which are cognizable and non-bailable. Accordingly, I invoke my powers under Section 69(1) of the CGST Act, 2017, to effect his arrest to prevent further destruction of evidence, enable custodial interrogation, and safeguard the revenue.

16. LEGAL PROVISIONS AND CONTRAVENTIONS

16.1 As per Section 132(1) of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017,

"Section 132. Punishment for certain offences.-

(1) 1[Whoever commits, or causes to commit and retain the benefits arising out of, any of the following offences], namely:-

(a) supplies any goods or services or both without issue of any invoice, in violation of the provisions of this Act or the rules made thereunder, with the intention to evade tax:

(b) issues any invoice or bill without supply of goods or services or both in violation of the provisions of this Act, or the rules made thereunder leading to wrongful availment or utilisation of input tax credit or refund of tax:

(c) avails input tax credit using the invoice or bill referred to in clause (b) or fraudulently avails input tax credit without any invoice or bill:

....

shall be punishable-

(i) in cases where the amount of tax evaded or the amount of input tax credit wrongly availed or utilised or the amount of refund wrongly taken exceeds five hundred lakh rupees, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years and with fine:

....”

16.2 Further super Section 132(5) of the CGST Act, 2017, the offences specified in clause (a) or clause (b) or clause (c) or clause (d) of sub-section (1) and punishable under clause(i) of that sub-section shall be cognizable and non-bailable.

16.3 Further as per Section 69(1) of the CGST Act, 2017, "Where the Commissioner has reasons to believe that a person has committed any offence specified in 132(1)(a, b, c &d) of the CGST Act, 2017 which is punishable under clause (i) or (ii) of sub-section (1), or sub-section (2) of the said section, he may, by order, authorize any officer of central tax to arrest such person".

16.4. In this case, Shri Mohammed Kamran S/o Shri Akram Pasha, aged about 24 Years (DoB: 26.12.2000), Resident of LIG-61, bannimantap road, Bannimantap, Mysore-570015, has involved himself in the evasion of GST by way of availing of ITC totally amounting to Rs.21.11 Crores without underlying supply of goods or services which is an offence under Section 132(1)(c) of Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017,. The same is a cognizable offence and non-bailable as per the provisions of Section 132(5) of the CGST Act, 2017. Further it appears that he is liable for arrest under Section 69(1) of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 for offence committed under Clause (a) and Clause (b) of Sub-section (1) of Section 132 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 which is liable for punishment with imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years and with fine in terms of Clause (i) of Sub-section (1) of Section 132 of Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017.

16.5 In view of the above offence, the accused Shri Mohammed Kamran was placed under arrest on 16th September 2025 at 6:30 Hours (Memorandum of arrest is attached Document No.7 to this petition), at Kempegowda International Airport, Bengaluru within the jurisdiction of this Hon'ble Court. Shri Mohammed Kamran's arrest has been conveyed to his mother Smt. Farzana Banu telephonically on number at about 7:30

hours on 16th September 2025 in the presence of Shri Mohammed Kamran and he has made an endorsement in the arrest memo about the aforementioned telephonic conversation informing about his arrest. The Grounds of Arrest, reasons of arrest and reasons to believe have been communicated to Shri Mohammed Kamran as annexure to the Arrest Memo and the same have been read over and explained to him. A letter intimating the arrest of the accused was sent to Smt Farzana Banu on her mobile number 9611604595 by WhatsApp. However, out of inadvertence the date of arrest in the intimation letter was mentioned as 15-09-2025 instead of 16-09-2025. However, in the WhatsApp message which was sent to her was correctly mentioning as 16-09-2025. Accordingly, a revised intimation correcting the above date was also sent to Farzana Banu over WhatsApp. The procedure of arrest is in line with the Hon'ble Apex Court Judgements.

17 Justification of Remand:

17.1 The investigation at hand is in initial state and it has clearly outlined the role of Shri Mohammed Kamran in orchestrating the scam unearthed during the investigation. The investigation at hand involves scrutiny of humongous data and thousands of documents recovered during the investigation thus far. Several other individuals are required to be questioned, documents and details are required to be recovered and numerous information to be collected and collated. The investigation involves unearthing the network of transactions, layers of benefits drawn, evaluating quantum of evasion of GST, collecting, collating and scrutinizing thousands of records pertaining to the said entities and questioning several individuals involved in the meticulously planned scam in order to conclude the investigation into meaningful and justified outcome.

17.2 The investigation at hand has evidenced that Shri Mohammed Kamran has availed fraudulent ITC to the tune of 21.11 crores without supply of goods and/or services and availing input tax credit without actual receipt of goods and/or services. His name has figured

out from every nook and corner of the investigation. It is evident from the investigation done thus far that Shri Mohammed Kamran has several other conspirators and accomplices - both small and big- in the syndicate.

17.3 As the proprietor of M/s M.K. Traders, Shri Mohammed Kamran has attempted to tamper with evidence in several ways. He initially obstructed the search by refusing to open the door of his residence for about 1.5 to 2 hours, evidently to conceal or destroy evidence. During the proceedings, he also facilitated the escape of Shri Akram Pasha (proprietor of M/s A.R. Steel) from the premises. **Evidence on record indicates that Shri Kamran not only fraudulently availed fake ITC but also failed to cooperate with the investigation. He misbehaved with officers, obstructed proceedings, fled the search premises with the support of a mob, and even snatched away crucial digital evidence. Further, he directed persons to other premises to obstruct proceedings and assist co-accused in escaping. He is also not cooperating in the examination of seized digital devices by denying access and refusing to share passwords for his mobile phones and laptop. His conduct raises serious concerns regarding tampering with evidence, influencing co-conspirators and witnesses, and the risk of absconding and furthering the fraudulent activities orchestrated by him.**

17.4 Shri Mohammed Kamran has willfully and consciously tried to destroy the crucial evidence which would have led to investigation of other individuals involved in the above offence. His intent to destroy the evidence and misled the investigation may hamper the investigation at hand. It is submitted that the investigation is being done aspects viz. recipient of goods, receipt of proceeds, involvement of other individuals and companies etc. It is feared that Shri Mohammed Kamran may temper/destroy the evidence, influence the witness or escape. Therefore, it appears just and necessary to place Shri Mohammed Kamran under Judicial Remand so that the investigation can be concluded in a logical manner.

17.5 The investigation at hand involves unearthing the network of transactions, layers of benefits drawn, evaluating quantum of evasion of GST, collecting, collating and scrutinizing thousands of records pertaining to the said companies and questioning several individuals involved in the meticulously planned scam. The nature of investigation at hand is subtle and complex at the same time and even smallest attempt to tamper the evidence, influence the witnesses or scuttle the proceedings may hamper the recovery of evidence and in such scenario the justice envisioned at the end of the investigation and adjudication proceedings may also suffer. Therefore, it is just and essential to confine the arrested accused in Judicial Custody to enable the investigating officers to conclude the investigation in an unimpeded manner.

17.6 It is respectfully submitted that the department is pursuing further investigation in the matter and the investigations need to be conducted to quantify total GST liability and gather further evidence establishing the evasion of GST.

18. In view of the foregoing, the complainant most prays that:

PRAYER

The arrested accused, Shri Mohammed Kamran S/o Akram Pasha are hereby produced before the Hon'ble Court.

In view of the above circumstances, it is most humbly prayed that the accused Shri Mohammed Kamran, may be remanded to Judicial Custody for fifteen (15) days in the interest of further investigation and thus render justice.

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 16.09.2025

Sd/-16/09/2025
ASHOK KUMAR YADAV
SENIOR INTELLIGENCE OFFICER
DGGI BENGALURU ZONAL UNIT"

The arrest memo reads as follows:

"GSTIN-29IRZPK8080E1ZT CBIC-DIN-202509DSS0000021262E

File No- DGGI/INV/125/2025-Gr C-01-0/0 Pr ADG-DGGI-ZU-BENG

ARREST MEMO

(To be prepared in duplicate)

[under Section 69 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017]

Whereas, the principal Commissioner/Commissioner, Anwar Ali T.P. has reasons to believe that you, Mr Mohammed Kamran, Proprietor of M/s. M K Traders, age about 24 years, son/ daughter of Shri Akram Pasha and address LIG 61 Mysuru Banni Mantap Road, Mysore, Karnataka- 570015 have committed an offence specified in clause (a) or clause (b) or clause (c) or clause (d) of sub section (1) of section 132 of the Central Goods and Service Tax, 2017 which is punishable under clause (i) or (ii) of sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) of the said section.

2. I, Ashok Kumar Yadav Senior Intelligence Officer Office of the Principal Commissioner/Commissioner, CGST O/o the Pr. Additional Director General, Directorate General of GST Intelligence, Bangalore Zonal Unit, No.112, S.P.Enclave, Adjacent to Karnataka Bank, KH Road, Bangalore-560027

being duly authorized, hereby arrest you today at 6:30:AM on 2025-09-16 00:00:00.0 at Kempegowda International Airport, Bangalore under Section 69 of the said Act.

3. Accordingly, Shri Mohammed Kamran son / daughter of Akram Pasha has been placed under arrest and he has been explained the grounds of his arrest. He was also informed about his right to have someone informed about his arrest and Sh./Ms has been informed about his arrest.

Signature

Sd/- 16/09/2025

Name: Ashok Kumar Yadav

Designation: Superintendent /Appraiser/Senior Intelligence Officer

4. I have been explained the grounds of my arrest. The fact of my arrest have been witnessed by Shri Boddu Sreekanth, Baggage Helper, son/daughter of Duggaiah B. resident of Narayanam Peta, VTC+PO: Seetharamapuram, Dist- Nellore, AP-524310

Received copy of arrest Memo

Sd/-

Signature of the Arrestee

Sd/-

Counter Signature of Witness

Sd/-

Wimen-2"

The grounds of arrest and reasons for arrest read as follows:

"F. No. F. No. DGGI/INV/125/2025-Gr C-01-0/0 Pr ADG-DGGI-ZU-BENGALURU

दिनांक Date: 16.09.2025

CBIC-DIN: 202509DSS0000021262E

Annexure to Arrest Memo issued to Shri Mohammed Kamran

I. Grounds of arrest :

1. That **Shri Mohammed Kamran**, has involved himself in the illicit activity of issuance of invoices without supply of goods

and/or services in the name of M/s M K Traders. The grounds of arrest are as follows:

- i) M/s. M K TRADERS, (hereinafter referred to as "the said taxpayer") a proprietary firm under the proprietorship of **Shri. Mohammed Kamran S/o Shri Akram Pasha**, is registered with the department under GSTIN 29IRZPK8080E1ZT for supply goods viz. FERROUS WASTE AND SCRAP; REMELTING SCRAP INGOTS OF IRON OR STEEL, HSN-7204. The taxpayer has registered principal place of business at 75, 2nd Main Road, 4th Cross, Kesare Village, Kasaba Hobli, Mysuru (Mysore) - 570007 and an Additional Place of Business at Ground Floor, Bunder, ANSARI ROAD, Near Yateem Khana, Mangaluru, Dakshina Kannada, Karnataka, 575001. The taxpayer falls under the jurisdiction of Lashker Mohalla Range of Mysore CGST Commissionerate.
- ii) **Further, Shri Mohammed Kamran, has been found to have fraudulently availed ineligible input tax credit (ITC) of Rs.21.11 Crores on the strength of invoices without accompanying supply of goods/services. Out of the above ITC, Rs.2.53 Cr has been availed from suppliers, whose registrations have been suo-moto cancelled/suspended by the Department on the grounds of being non-existent or engaged in passing on ineligible credit. Further, he has availed ITC of Rs.18.58 Crores from M/s. N.M.G. Traders which does not have any legitimate business and is a proprietary concern of Nasir Ahmed which have emerged as major players in the fake ITC racket and are under active investigation. Though the GST Registration of M/s NMG Traders is active, they do not have actual business operations and have been floated only for availing and passing fake ITC. Search at the address of the principal place of business and additional place of business indicated no business activity. Further, the principal place of business was found to be rented premises, and the owner of the premises has submitted that there has been no business activity at the said premises. On**

perusal of the GSTR2A return of M/s NMG Traders, it is seen that major suppliers are either suo-moto cancelled by the department and the among the Active suppliers, several appear to be generators of fake ITC.

- iii) The details of supplier wise ITC availed and status of their GST registration is tabulated below:

Details of supplier passing Fake ITC to M/s. M K Traders				
Trade Name	GSTIN	Taxable Value	Total ITC received	Reg Status
N.M.G.Traders	29EMIPA3360K1ZW	1,03,21,57,316	18,57,88,319	Active (passed fake ITC)
A K Steel Traders	29DSQPA7479L1ZR	3,18,86,475	57,72,409	Suspended
T R Traders	29CRTPB5284M1ZX	1,68,33,321	30,29,998	Cancelled suo moto
A I Enterprises	29AHTPI8019D1Z1	1,45,69,075	26,22,434	Cancelled suo moto
A R Traders	29CYCPA5269F1ZF	1,38,31,280	24,89,630	Cancelled suo moto
Az Trader Enterprises	29CHIPA6100J1ZJ	1,20,11,685	21,62,103	Cancelled suo moto
M M Traders	29EHOPS7644F2ZI	1,05,52,449	18,99,441	Cancelled suo moto
Palani Enterprises	29GLCPP1295P1Z7	78,46,976	14,12,456	Suspended
New Royal Traders	29INLPK9785E1Z1	66,82,486	12,02,847	Cancelled suo moto
Hindustan Trader	29FCHPM1780D1ZG	47,84,583	8,61,225	Cancelled suo moto
Anto Steel Traders	29DCXPA2649H1Z4	46,74,385	8,41,389	Cancelled suo moto
R A Creation	29CPRPM8989Q1Z2	38,28,330	6,89,099	Cancelled suo moto
S M Steel Traders	29FKYPS5630H1Z7	33,22,921	5,98,126	Suspended
P S Traders	29FEPPS1371E1Z1	24,53,889	4,41,700	Cancelled suo moto
Barnakar Impex	29CCSPB6025Q1ZW	22,35,000	4,02,300	Cancelled suo moto
Hm Traders	29AYKPA7424L2Z2	21,17,409	3,81,134	Cancelled suo moto
Raj Enterprises	29ERLPR8805J1ZW	10,00,245	1,80,044	Cancelled suo moto
Elahi Traders	29LUKPS2747H1ZR	8,00,112	1,44,020	Cancelled suo moto
Lido Enterprises	29ALUPI4474M1Z5	7,50,000	1,35,000	Cancelled suo moto
Sona Electronics	29ADWPM0455G1Z4	1,39,453	39,047	Cancelled suo moto
Total		1,17,24,77,389	21,10,92,721	

- iv. Shri Mohammed Kamran has fraudulently availed ITC of **Rs.21.11 Crores** without receipt of goods/services, solely on the strength of bogus invoices issued by non-existent/fictitious firms, including M/s. N.M.G. Traders.
- v. His acts constitute offences under the CGST Act, 2017, under Section 132(1)(c): Availment/utilisation of ITC without actual receipt of goods/services;

- vi. The fraudulent ITC involved, Rs.21.11 Crores, far exceeds the statutory threshold of ₹5 Crores. Therefore, in terms of Section 132(5) of the CGST Act, 2017, the offences are cognizable and non-bailable.
- vii. In view of the above, there are sufficient and reasonable grounds that Shri Mohammed Kamran has committed the offences punishable under the CGST Act, 2017. Accordingly, in exercise of powers under Section 69(1) of the CGST Act, 2017 is warranted to effect his arrest in order to prevent further destruction of evidence, enable custodial interrogation, and safeguard the revenue

II. Reasons for Arrest:

- i. To prevent Shri Mohammed Kamran from tampering with the evidence in any manner;
- ii. To prevent Shri Mohammed Kamran from committing any further offence;
- iii. To prevent Shri Mohammed Kamran from making inducement, threat, promise to any person acquainted with fact of the case so as to dissuade him from disclosing such facts to the court or to the investigating officer;
- iv. To prevent Shri Mohammed Kamran from fleeing thereby dodging the investigation;

III. Reasons to Believe:

The competent authority has the following reasons to believe:

1. That **Shri Mohammed Kamran, S/o Shri Akram Pasha**, Proprietor of M/s. MK Traders (GSTIN-29IRZPK8080E1ZT) has fraudulently availed ineligible input tax credit (ITC) of **₹21.11** crores approx, without actual receipt of goods or services. Out of the same, ineligible ITC of ₹2.53 crores has been received from 19 suppliers whose registrations have been suo-moto cancelled/suspended by the Department on the grounds of being non-existent or engaged in passing on ineligible

credit. Further, fake ITC of 18.58 crores has been availed on invoices from M/s. N.M.G. Traders, which have no active business operations and have been floated only to avail of and pass fake ITC.

2. **That evidence on record indicates that Shri. Mohammed Kamran has not only fraudulently availed fake ITC but also failed to cooperate in the ongoing investigation by this office. He misbehaved, obstructed and fled the search premises with the support of the mob. He also snatched away crucial digital evidence. Shri Mohammed Kamran raises serious apprehensions of tampering with evidence and influencing co-conspirators and crucial witnesses. He is also at risk of fleeing and furthering the scam he has orchestrated.**
3. **That, Shri Mohammed Kamran, is at risk of fleeing and evading the investigation and tampering with the evidence and influence the witness in the scam. The culpable mental state of Mohammed Kamran has already been demonstrated by his acts of fleeing the ongoing search proceedings at his residence with crucial digital evidence. It raises serious apprehensions of tampering with evidence and influencing co-conspirators and vital witnesses in the case.**
4. That Shri Mohammed Kamran has committed the offences as per Clause (c) of Sub-section (1) of Section 132 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, which are punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years and with a fine, in terms of clause (i) of Sub-Section (1) of Section 132 of the said Act. Further, these alleged offences are cognizable and non-bailable in terms of sub-section (5) of Section 132 of the said Act.
7. In view of the above, there are sufficient and reasonable grounds to believe that Shri Mohammed Kamran has committed the offences punishable under Section 132(1)(i) of the CGST Act, 2017, which are cognizable and non- bailable. Accordingly, I invoke my powers under

Section 69(1) of the CGST Act, 2017, to effect his arrest to prevent further destruction of evidence, enable custodial interrogation, and safeguard the revenue.

8. Hence, I have reasons to believe that Shri Mohammed Kamran, has committed offences as per Clause (c) of Sub-section (1) of Section 132 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, which are punishable with Section 132 of the said Act. Further, these alleged offences are cognizable and non-bailable in terms of sub-section (5) of Section 132 of the said Act.
9. Wherever the provisions of the CGST Act, 2017, have been invoked, the corresponding provisions of the Karnataka GST Act, 2017, read with Section 20 of the IGST Act, 2017, as applicable, are deemed to be invoked.
10. Accordingly, in exercise of the powers vested in me, in terms of Sub-Section (1) of Section 69 of CGST Act, 2017, I hereby authorize Shri Ashok Kumar Yadav, Senior Intelligence Officer, Directorate General of GST Intelligence, Bengaluru Zonal Unit, Bengaluru, to arrest Shri Mohammed Kamran, aged about 24 years (DOB: 26.12.2000), S/o Shri Akram Pasha residing LIG 61 Mysuru Banni Mantap Road, Mysore, Karnataka-570015(as declared in GST registration)

15/09/2025 08:10 PM

अनवर अली दी.पी। ANWAR ALI THEVARAPARAMBIL
अपर महानिदेशक | ADDITIONAL DIRECTOR GENERAL


Place: BENGALURU

Date: 16.09.2025

Sd/- 16/09/20 25

अशोक कुमार यादव / Ashok Kumar Yadav

वरिष्ठ आसूचना अधिकारी/Senior Intelligence Officer

डी. जी. जी. आई., बेंगलुरु जोनल इकाई/DGGI, Bengaluru Zonal Unit

To

Shri Mohammed Kamran,,
 aged about 24 Years (DoB: 26-12-2000),
 S/o Shri Akram Pasha
 Residing at LIG 61 Mysuru Banni Mantap Road,
 Mysore,Karnataka-570015(as declared in GST registration)”

(sic)

(Emphasis added at each instance)

The petitioner is before the Court on the plea that there cannot be parallel proceedings by the State GST authorities and the Central GST authorities.

8.2. Both the learned senior counsel for the petitioner and the learned counsel for respondent Nos.1 and 2 have relied on the judgment of the Apex Court in the case of **ARMOUR SECURITY** *supra*. Therefore, certain paragraphs that are relevant of the said judgment are required to be noticed. They read as follows:

“....

83. However, we shall now proceed to interpret the term “subject- matter” as employed in section 6(2)(b) of the Act. It is abundantly clear from the purport of the said section that “subject-matter” needs to be understood in perspective of initiation of proceedings. In other words, subject-matter of the proceedings. In the preceding paragraphs of this judgment, we have stated that **proceedings stand initiated when a show-cause notice is issued with regard to a subject-matter. We say so because an issuance of a show-cause notice is**

the first stage whereby the Revenue for the very first time elaborately pens down various grounds and charges it is alleging against the assessee, who is invited to show cause as to why adverse action must not be taken against him on the basis of the apprehensions that the authority contemplates.

... ..

85. Primacy is given to the cogency of a show-cause notice. The subject- matter of the proceedings lies in the contents of the notice. Hence, it ought to be exhaustive, so much so that it is capable of presenting the case of *the Revenue in a nutshell*. In *Commissioner of Central Excise, Bhubaneswar-I v. Champdany Industries Limited* reported in [(2010) 1 GSTR 52 (SC); (2009) 9 SCC 466; 2009 SCC OnLine SC 1606.], while deciding upon the classification of jute carpets, this court noted that in the failure of mentioning the application of certain tests which the Revenue relied upon in the proceedings before the court, the Revenue cannot rely on such tests at a later stage. **A show-cause notice must lay down the foundation of the case. Such is the importance of a show cause as a starting point in proceedings. The relevant extracts have been supplied below [Page 64 in 1 GSTR.]:**

"50. Apart from that, the point on rule 3 which has been argued by the learned counsel for the Revenue was not part of its case in the show-cause notice. It is well-settled that unless the foundation of the case is made out in the show-cause notice, Revenue cannot in court argue a case not made out in its show-cause notice. See: *Commissioner of Customs, Mumbai v. Toyo Engineering India Ltd.* [(2006) 7 SCC 592, paragraph 16; 2006 SCC OnLine SC 902.].

51. Similar view was expressed by this court in the case of *Commissioner of Central Excise, Nagpur v. Ballarpur Industries Ltd.* [(2007) 9 RC 456; (2007) 8 SCC 89; 2007 SCC OnLine SC 1076.]. In paragraph 27 of the said report, learned judges made it clear that if there is no invocation of the concerned rules in the show-cause notice, it would not be open to the Commissioner to invoke the said rule." (emphasis supplied)

86. From the above exposition of law, we can safely conclude that **a show-cause notice delineates the scope of the proceedings in the expression of subject-matter with which the authority would be dealing. It would be impermissible for an authority to invoke such rules, claims or grounds at a later stage which do not figure in the show-cause notice. That is to say, any ground, reasoning or claim which does not figure out in the show-cause notice cannot be permitted to adversely affect the noticee.** Such recognition has even been made statutorily, as per sub-section (7) of section 75 of the Act, which reads as thus:

“75. General provisions relating to determination of tax.—(1) to (6)...

(7) The amount of tax, interest and penalty demanded in the order shall not be in excess of the amount specified in the notice and no demand shall be confirmed on the grounds other than the grounds specified in the notice.”

87. The expression “subject-matter” contemplates proceedings directed towards determining the taxpayer’s liability or contravention, encompassing the alleged offence or non-compliance together with the relief or demand sought by the Revenue, as articulated in the show-cause notice through its charges, grounds, and quantification of demand. Accordingly, the bar on the “same subject-matter” is attracted only where both proceedings seek to assess or recover an identical liability, or even where there is the slightest overlap in the tax liability or obligation.

88. In other words, under section 6(2)(b), the “subject-matter” is intrinsically tied to the determination of the specific violation under scrutiny or the liability alleged to be unpaid. The statutory bar is triggered only when the two proceedings against the same taxpayer are, in substance, directed towards the very same or overlapping deficiency in tax discharge or the identical contravention alleged. Where the proceedings concern distinct infractions, each Department is entitled to

proceed within its respective statutory remit without infringing the prohibition. Where the proceedings concern distinct infractions, each Department is entitled to proceed within its respective statutory remit without infringing the prohibition.

89. In order to bolster such embodiments of section 6(2)(b) at large, we lay down a twofold test, discernible from our discussion above, to determine whether a subject-matter is "same" : first, the subject-matter will be considered the same if an authority has already proceeded on an identical liability of tax or alleged offence by the assessee on the same facts; and secondly, if the demand or relief sought is identical.

90. In the present case, the learned counsel for the petitioner contended that the subject-matter of the proceedings pertained to the availability of input-tax credit in respect of cancelled dealers. However, this contention fails for two reasons : first, the summons, on its own, cannot reveal the subject-matter; and secondly, the subject-matter can be ascertained only from the show-cause notice. The apprehension of the petitioner cannot be countenanced merely because a facet of the ongoing inquiry overlaps with the subject-matter of the show-cause notice already issued.

91. Upon crystallization of the subject-matter through a show-cause notice issued pursuant to an intelligence, no other tax authority may assume jurisdiction over it, provided it is ascertainable that the consequences of any further departmental action would be subsumed within the same subject-matter.

III. What is the purport of an "Order" under section 6(2)(a) of the CGST Act ?

92. Clause (a) of sub-section (2) of section 6 of the CGST Act stipulates that where any proper officer issues an order under the CGST Act, he must issue an order under the SGST Act or the UTGST Act in order to intimate the jurisdictional officer of the State tax or Union territory tax. The provision reads thus:

"6(2) Subject to the conditions specified in the notification issued under sub-section (1),—

(a) where any proper officer issues an order under this Act, he shall also issue an order under the State Goods and Services Tax Act or the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act, as authorised by the State Goods and Services Tax Act or the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act, as the case may be, under intimation to the jurisdictional officer of State tax or Union territory tax;"

93. In construing section 6(2)(a), it is imperative to have due regard to the legislative intent permeating the GST enactments. Section 6, in particular, advances the objective of establishing a unified national market for goods and services and to prevent taxpayers from the undue hardship of being subjected to the rigours of multiple jurisdictions.

94. The provision serves a twofold purpose : first, to insulate taxpayers from the prospect of being proceeded against by more than one authority for the same subject-matter; and secondly, to vest in the officers functioning under the CGST Act, the SGST Act, or the UTGST Act, to render a comprehensive order, thereby avoiding multiplicity of proceedings. Such a construction is also in consonance with the well-recognized principle of comity between jurisdictions, which mandates that coordinate authorities must act with mutual respect and due regard for each other's domain, so as to preclude the possibility of conflicting determinations on the same issue.

95. To give effect to the above intent, **section 6(2)(a) is couched in terms that are both enabling and mandatory. It confers upon, and simultaneously obliges, the proper officer to issue a corresponding order under the SGST Act or the UTGST Act in cases where an order is being issued under the CGST Act. The expression "order", qualified by the terms "under this Act", occurring in the said provision admits of a broad construction, so as to include every form of order which a proper officer is competent to issue by virtue of the authority vested in**

them under the statute. Such an interpretation is necessary to ensure that the statutory mandate achieves its intended purpose of avoiding multiplicity of proceedings and securing uniformity of adjudication across the parallel enactments.

96. Inasmuch as the CGST Act vests the proper officer with authority to issue "orders" under various provisions, it becomes imperative that such officer duly apprises the jurisdictional counterpart of any action initiated by the Department in relation to a taxable person who may otherwise fall within the administrative domain of that officer. **Given that the statutory framework envisages a regime of cross-empowerment amongst officers, the obligation so cast operates as a safeguard against the prejudice which may arise from the initiation of parallel or overlapping proceedings against the same taxpayer by different wings of the Department.**

E. Conclusion

97. We summarize our final conclusion as under:

- (i) Clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 6 of the CGST Act and the equivalent State enactments bars the "initiation of any proceedings" on the "same subject-matter".**
- (ii) Any action arising from the audit of accounts or detailed scrutiny of returns must be initiated by the tax administration to which the taxpayer is assigned.
- (iii) Intelligence based enforcement action can be initiated by any one of the Central or the State tax administrations despite the taxpayer having been assigned to the other administration.**
- (iv) Parallel proceedings should not be initiated by other tax administration when one of the tax administrations has already initiated intelligence-based enforcement action.

- (v) **All actions that are initiated as a measure for probing an inquiry or gathering of evidence or information do not constitute "proceedings" within the meaning of section 6(2)(b) of the CGST Act.**
- (vi) **The expression "initiation of any proceedings" occurring in section 6(2)(b) refers to the formal commencement of adjudicatory proceedings by way of issuance of a show-cause notice, and does not encompass the issuance of summons, or the conduct of any search, or seizure, etc.**
- (vii) **The expression "subject-matter" refers to any tax liability, deficiency, or obligation arising from any particular contravention which the Department seeks to assess or recover.**
- (viii) Where any two proceedings initiated by the Department seek to assess or recover an identical or a partial overlap in the tax liability, deficiency or obligation arising from any particular contravention, the bar of section 6(2)(b) would be immediately attracted.
- (ix) Where the proceedings concern distinct infractions, the same would not constitute a "same subject-matter" even if the tax liability, deficiency, or obligation is same or similar, and the bar under section 6(2)(b) would not be attracted.
- (x) The twofold test for determining whether a subject-matter is "same" entails, first, determining if an authority has already proceeded on an identical liability of tax or alleged offence by the assessee on the same facts, and secondly, if the demand or relief sought is identical.

98. We issue the following guidelines to be followed in cases where, after the commencement of an inquiry or investigation by one authority, another inquiry or

investigation on the same subject-matter is initiated by a different authority.

- (a) Where a summons or a show-cause notice is issued by either the Central or the State tax authority to an assessee, the assessee is, in the first instance, obliged to comply by appearing and furnishing the requisite response, as the case may be. We say, so because, mere issuance of a summons does not enable either the issuing authority or the recipient to ascertain that proceedings have been initiated.**
- (b) Where an assessee becomes aware that the matter being inquired into or investigated is already the subject of an inquiry or investigation by another authority, the assessee shall forthwith inform, in writing, the authority that has initiated the subsequent inquiry or investigation.**
- (c) Upon receipt of such intimation from the assessee, the respective tax authorities shall communicate with each other to verify the veracity of the assessee's claim. We say, so as this course of action would obviate needless duplication of proceedings and ensure optimal utilization of the Department's time, effort, and resources, bearing in mind that action initiated by one authority enures to benefit of all.**
- (d) If the claim of the taxable person regarding the overlap of inquiries is found untenable, and the investigations of the two authorities pertain to different "subject-matters", an intimation to this effect, along with the reasons and a specification of the distinct subject-matters, shall be immediately conveyed in writing to the taxable person.
- (e) The taxing authorities are well within their rights to conduct an inquiry or investigation**

until it is ascertained that both authorities are examining the identical liability to be discharged, the same contravention alleged, or the issuance of a show-cause notice. Any show-cause notice issued in respect of a liability already covered by an existing show-cause notice shall be quashed.

- (f) However, if the Central or the State tax authority, as the case may be finds that the matter being inquired into or investigated by it is already the subject of inquiry or investigation by another authority, both authorities shall decide inter se which of them shall continue with the inquiry or investigation. In such a scenario the other authority shall duly forward all material and information relating to its inquiry or investigation into the matter to the authority designated to carry the inquiry or investigation to its logical conclusion. We say, so because, the taxable person except for being afforded the statutory protection from duplication of proceedings, otherwise has no locus to claim which authority should proceed with the inquiry or investigation in a particular matter.**
- (g) However, where the authorities are unable to reach a decision as to which of them shall continue with the inquiry or investigation, then in such circumstances, the authority that first initiated the inquiry or investigation shall be empowered to carry it to its logical conclusion, and the courts in such a case would be competent to pass an order for transferring the inquiry or investigation to that authority.
- (h) If it is found that the authorities are not complying with these aforementioned guidelines, it shall be open to the taxable person to file a writ petition before the concerned High Court under article 226 of the Constitution of India.

- (i) At the same time, taxable persons shall ensure complete cooperation with the authorities. It is incumbent upon them to appear in response to a summons and/or reply to a notice.”

The Apex Court considers what would be the subject matter as obtaining under Section 6(2)(b) of the Act and holds that it is intrinsically tied to the determination of specific violation under scrutiny or liability alleged to be unpaid. At paragraph 98, the Apex Court holds that when an investigation or inquiry is already pending before the State or the Central GST authorities, both authorities shall decide *inter se* which authority shall continue with the investigation and accordingly hand over the material *qua* the investigation to the designated authority. In the case at hand, after the complaint was received, the State GST authorities have transferred the pending investigation to the Central GST authorities. The contention that parallel proceedings are commenced and therefore, they should be stalled is a submission that would not merit acceptance, in the light of the judgment of the Apex Court in the case of **ARMOUR SECURITY** *supra*.

ISSUE NO.2:

Whether arrest of the petitioner is in violation of law which results in obliteration of proceedings?

9. The next submission is with regard to the arrest of the petitioner. GST investigation wing has notified certain guidelines on 13-01-2025, which is the subsisting guidelines today. It reads as follows:

**"Instruction No. 01/2025-GST
(Amendment to Instruction No. 02/2022-23 GST
(Investigation) dated 17.8.2022)**

SUBJECT: GUIDELINES FOR ARREST AND BAIL IN RELATION TO OFFENCES PUNISHABLE UNDER THE CGST ACT, 2017 -REG.

Please refer to Instruction No. 02/2022-23 GST (Investigation) dated 17.8.2022 on the above subject.

Hon'ble High Court of Delhi in case of KSHITIJ GHILDIYAL versus DIRECTOR GENERAL OF GST INTELLIGENCE, DELHI [W.P. (CRL) No. 3770/2024], vide judgement dated 16.12.2024, has held that the grounds of arrest have to be communicated in writing to the arrested person. In coming to this conclusion, the Hon'ble High Court has relied on the judgements of Hon'ble Supreme Court the cases of Pankaj Bansal Versus Union of India & Ors., Criminal Appeal Nos. 3051-3052 of 2023 {@ Special Leave Petition (Crl.) Nos. 9220-21 of 2023} dated 3rd October, 2023, and PRABIR PURKAYASTHA Vs STATE (NCT OF DELHI), CRIMINAL APPEAL (D. No. 42896/2023) Judgement dated 15th May, 2024.

In this context it is relevant to note the distinction between 'reasons for arrest' and 'grounds of arrest' made by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of PRABIR PURKAYASTHA Vs STATE (NCT OF DELHI), CRIMINAL APPEAL (D. No. 42896/2023). The relevant para of the said Judgement dated 15th May, 2024, reads as follows:

"49. It may be reiterated at the cost of repetition that there is a significant difference in the phrase 'reasons for arrest' and 'grounds of arrest'. The 'reasons for arrest' as indicated in the arrest memo are purely formal parameters, viz., to prevent the accused person from committing any further offence; for proper investigation of the offence; to prevent the accused person from causing the evidence of the offence to disappear or tempering with such evidence in any manner; to prevent the arrested person for making inducement, threat or promise to any person acquainted with the facts of the case so as to dissuade him from disclosing such facts to the Court or to the Investigating Officer. These reasons would commonly apply to any person arrested on charge of a crime whereas the 'grounds of arrest' would be required to contain all such details in hand of the Investigating Officer which necessitated the arrest of the accused. Simultaneously, the grounds of arrest informed in writing must convey to the arrested accused all basic facts on which he was being arrested so as to provide him an opportunity of defending himself against custodial remand and to seek bail. Thus, the 'grounds of arrest' would invariably be personal to the accused and cannot be equated with the 'reasons of arrest' which are general in nature.

In light of the above, Para 4.2.1 of Instruction 02/2022-23 GST (Investigation) dated 17.8.2022 is amended and may be read as follows-

Para 4.2.1 - The grounds of arrest must be explained to the arrested person and also furnished to him in writing as an Annexure to the Arrest Memo. Acknowledgement of the same should be taken from the arrested person at the time of service of the Arrest Memo."

It is in supersession or amendment to Circular dated 17-08-2022. The specific amendment is to para-4.2.1. It mandates that the grounds of arrest must be explained to the arrested person and also furnished to him in writing as an annexure to the arrest memo. Acknowledgment should be taken from the person arrested at the time of service of arrest memo. The arrest memo is communicated to the petitioner and such communication is quoted hereinabove. It is acknowledged by the petitioner. Therefore, there is compliance with law as laid down by the Apex Court considering all the earlier judgments in the case of **RADHIKA AGARWAL v. UNION OF INDIA**¹. The circulars of the GST investigation wing are considered by the Apex Court in the said judgment. The observations are as follows:

“

57. Sub-section (4) to Section 132, an important provision for our consideration, states that notwithstanding anything in the Code, all offences under the GST Act, except the offences referred to in sub-section (5), are non-cognizable and bailable. Thus, non-cognizable offences have been made bailable. Sub-section (4) to Section 132 has to be read in light of the dictum of *Om Prakash* [*Om Prakash v. Union of India*, (2011) 14 SCC 1: (2012) 3 SCC (Cri) 1249: (2011) 11 GSTR 195] which decision the legislature was fully aware

¹ (2025) 6 SCC 545

and conscious of when they enacted the GST Acts. This is also clear from sub-section (5) to Section 132 which states that the offences specified under clauses (a) to (d) of sub-section (1) to Section 132 and punishable under clause (i) of that sub-section are cognizable and non-bailable. Thus, only when the offence falls under the limited categories specified in clauses (a) to (d) of sub-section (1) to Section 132, and, when the amount of tax evaded, amount of input tax credit wrongly availed or utilised, or the amount of refund wrongly taken exceeds Rs 500 lakhs, that the offence is non-bailable and cognizable. At this stage, we must note the submission made on behalf of the Revenue that in cases of bailable and non-cognizable offences, the Central/State officers do not make arrests. Arrests are made only when the offence is non-bailable and cognizable, satisfying the conditions of sub-section (5) to Section 132, as specified in clauses (a) to (d) of sub-section (1) to Section 132 of the CGST Act.

58. It is clear from the aforesaid provisions that, to pass an order of arrest in case of cognizable and non-cognizable offences, the Commissioner must satisfactorily show, vide the reasons to believe recorded by him, that the person to be arrested has committed a non-bailable offence and that the preconditions of sub-section (5) to Section 132 of the Act are satisfied. Failure to do so would result in an illegal arrest. With regard to the submission made on behalf of the Revenue that arrests are not made in case of bailable offences, in our considered view, the Commissioner, while recording the reasons to believe should state his satisfaction and refer to the "material" forming the basis of his finding regarding the commission of a non-bailable offence specified in clauses (a) to (d) of sub-section (1) to Section 132. The computation of the tax involved in terms of the monetary limits under clause (i) of sub-section (1), which make the offence cognizable and non-bailable, should be supported by referring to relevant and sufficient material.

59. The aforesaid exercise should be undertaken in right earnest and objectively, and not on mere ipse dixit

without foundational reasoning and material. The arrest must proceed on the belief supported by reasons relying on material that the conditions specified in sub-section (5) of Section 132 are satisfied, and not on suspicion alone. An arrest cannot be made to merely investigate whether the conditions are being met. The arrest is to be made on the formulation of the opinion by the Commissioner, which is to be duly recorded in the reasons to believe. The reasons to believe must be based on the evidence establishing—to the satisfaction of the Commissioner—that the requirements of sub-section (5) to Section 132 of the CGST Act are met.

60. Our attention was drawn to the judgment of the High Court of Delhi in *MakeMyTrip (India) (P) Ltd. v. Union of India* [*MakeMyTrip (India) (P) Ltd. v. Union of India*, (2016) 96 VST 37: 2016 SCC OnLine Del 4951], which is a decision interpreting the power of arrest under the Finance Act, 1994. These provisions are related to service tax. Excise duty, service tax, and other taxes are subsumed under the GST regime. Accordingly, we are in agreement with the findings recorded in this decision to the extent that the power of arrest should be used with great circumspection and not casually. Further, as in the case of service tax, the power of arrest is not to be used on mere suspicion or doubt, or for even investigation, when the conditions of sub-section (5) to Section 132 of the CGST Act are not satisfied.

61. However, relying upon the judgment in *MakeMyTrip* [*MakeMyTrip (India) (P) Ltd. v. Union of India*, (2016) 96 VST 37 : 2016 SCC OnLine Del 4951] , it has been submitted on behalf of the petitioners, that the power under sub-section (5) to Section 132 cannot be exercised unless the procedure under Section 73 of the CGST Act is completed and an assessment order is passed quantifying the tax evaded or erroneously refunded or input tax credit wrongly availed. According to us, this contention should not be accepted as a general or broad proposition. We would accept that normally the assessment proceedings would quantify the amount of tax evaded, etc. and go on to show whether there is any violation in terms of clauses (a) to (d) to sub-section (1) of Section 132 of the CGST Act and that clause (i) to sub-section (1) is attracted. But **there could be cases where even without a formal**

order of assessment, the Department/Revenue is certain that it is a case of offence under clauses (a) to (d) to sub-section (1) of Section 132 and the amount of tax evaded, etc. falls within clause (i) of sub-section (1) to Section 132 of the CGST Act with sufficient degree of certainty. In such cases, the Commissioner may authorise arrest when he is able to ascertain and record reasons to believe. As indicated above, the reasons to believe must be explicit and refer to the material and evidence underlying such opinion. There has to be a degree of certainty to establish that the offence is committed and that such offence is non-bailable. The principle of benefit of doubt would equally be applicable and should not be ignored either by the Commissioner or by the Magistrate when the accused is produced before the Magistrate.

62. The findings and the ratio recorded in paras 32 to 49 above with reference to the Customs Act would equally apply insofar as maintenance of records as well as obligations of the arresting officer and rights of the accused/person arrested are concerned. Compliance in this regard must be made.

63. The Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (GST-Investigation Wing), has accepted the said position vide Circular dated 17-8-2022, the relevant portion of which reads as under:

"F. No. GST/INV/Instructions/2021-22
GST-Investigation Unit

17-8-2022

Instruction No. 02/2022-23 [GST — Investigation]

Subject: Guidelines for arrest and bail in relation to offence punishable under the CGST Act, 2017 — reg.

Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in its judgment dated 16-8-2021 in *Siddharth v. State of U.P.* [*Siddharth v. State of U.P.*, (2022) 1 SCC 676: (2022) 1 SCC (Cri) 423] , has observed as follows: (SCC p. 682, para 10)

'10. We may note that personal liberty is an important aspect of our constitutional mandate. **The occasion to arrest an accused during investigation**

arises when custodial investigation becomes necessary or it is a heinous crime or where there is a possibility of influencing the witnesses or accused may abscond. Merely because an arrest can be made because it is lawful does not mandate that arrest must be made. A distinction must be made between the existence of the power to arrest and the justification for exercise of it [*Joginder Kumar v. State of U.P.*, (1994) 4 SCC 260: 1994 SCC (Cri) 1172]. If arrest is made routine, it can cause incalculable harm to the reputation and self-esteem of a person. If the investigating officer has no reason to believe that the accused will abscond or disobey summons and has, in fact, throughout cooperated with the investigation we fail to appreciate why there should be a compulsion on the officer to arrest the accused.'

3. Conditions precedent to arrest:

3.1. Sub-section (1) of Section 132 of the CGST Act, 2017 deals with the punishment for offences specified therein. Sub-section (1) of Section 69 gives the power to the Commissioner to arrest a person where he has reason to believe that the alleged offender has committed any offence specified in clause (a) or clause (b) or clause (c) or clause (d) of sub-section (1) of Section 132 which is punishable under clause (i) or clause (ii) of sub-section (1), or sub-section (2) of the Section 132 of the CGST Act, 2017. Therefore, before placing a person under arrest, the legal requirements must be fulfilled. The reasons to believe to arrive at a decision to place an alleged offender under arrest must be unambiguous and amply clear. The reasons to believe must be based on credible material.

3.2. Since arrest impinges on the personal liberty of an individual, the power to arrest must be exercised carefully. The arrest should not be made in routine and mechanical manner. Even if all the legal conditions precedent to arrest mentioned in Section 132 of the CGST Act, 2017 are fulfilled, that will not, ipso facto, mean that an arrest must be made. Once the legal ingredients of

the offence are made out, the Commissioner or the competent authority must then determine if the answer to any or some of the following questions is in the affirmative:

3.2.1. Whether the person was concerned in the non-bailable offence or credible information has been received, or a reasonable suspicion exists, of his having been so concerned?

3.2.2. Whether arrest is necessary to ensure proper investigation of the offence?

3.2.3. Whether the person, if not restricted, is likely to tamper the course of further investigation or is likely to tamper with evidence or intimidate or influence witnesses?

3.2.4. Whether person is mastermind or key operator effecting proxy/benami transaction in the name of dummy GSTIN or non-existent persons, etc. for passing fraudulent input tax credit, etc.?

3.2.5. As unless such person is arrested, his presence before investigating officer cannot be ensured.

3.3. Approval to arrest should be granted only where the intent to evade tax or commit acts leading to availment or utilisation of wrongful Input Tax Credit or fraudulent refund of tax or failure to pay amount collected as tax as specified in sub-section (1) of Section 132 of the CGST Act, 2017, is evident and element of mens rea/guilty mind is palpable.

3.4. Thus, the relevant factors before deciding to arrest a person, apart from fulfilment of the legal requirements, must be that the need to ensure proper investigation and prevent the possibility of tampering with evidence or intimidating or influencing witnesses exists.

3.5. Arrest should, however, not be resorted to in cases of technical nature i.e. where the demand of tax is based on a difference of opinion

regarding interpretation of law. The prevalent practice of assessment could also be one of the determining factors while ascribing intention to evade tax to the alleged offender. Other factors influencing the decision to arrest could be if the alleged offender is cooperating in the investigation viz. compliance to summons, furnishing of documents called for, not giving evasive replies, voluntary payment of tax, etc.

64. The circular also refers to the procedure of arrest and that the Principal Commissioner/Commissioner has to record on the file, after considering the nature of the offence, the role of the person involved, the evidence available and that he has reason to believe that the person has committed an offence as mentioned in Section 132 of the CGST Act. The provisions of the Code, read with Section 69(3) of the CGST Act, relating to arrest and procedure thereof, must be adhered to. Compliance must also be made with the directions in *D.K. Basu [D.K. Basu v. State of W.B., (1997) 1 SCC 416: 1997 SCC (Cri) 92]*.

64.1. The format of arrest, as prescribed by the Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs in Circular No. 128/47/2019-GST dated 23-12-2019, has also been referred to in this Instruction. Therefore, the arrest memo should indicate the relevant section(s) of the GST Act and other laws.

64.2. In addition, the grounds of arrest must be explained to the arrested person and noted in the arrest memo. This instruction regarding the grounds of arrest came to be amended by the Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (GST-Investigation Wing) vide Instruction No. 01/2025-GST dated 13-1-2025 (GST/INV/Instructions/21-22). The Circular dated 13-1-2025 now mandates that the grounds of arrest must be explained to the arrested person and also be furnished to him in writing as an Annexure to the arrest memo. The acknowledgment of the same should be taken from the

arrested person at the time of service of the arrest memo.

64.3. Instruction No. 02/2022-23 GST (Investigation) dated 17-8-2022 further lays down that a person nominated or authorised by the arrested person should be informed immediately, and this fact must be recorded in the arrest memo. The date and time of the arrest should also be mentioned in the arrest memo. Lastly, a copy of the arrest memo should be given to the person arrested under proper acknowledgment.

64.4. The circular also makes other directions concerning medical examination, the duty to take reasonable care of the health and safety of the arrested person, and the procedure of arresting a woman, etc. It also lays down the post-arrest formalities which have to be complied with. It further states that efforts should be made to file a prosecution complaint under Section 132 of the CGST Act at the earliest and preferably within 60 days of arrest, where no bail is granted. Even otherwise, the complaint should be filed within a definite time-frame. A report of arrests made must be maintained and submitted as provided in Para 6.1 of the Instruction.

64.5. The aforesaid directions in the circular/instruction should be read along with the specific directions outlined in the earlier judgments of this Court and the present judgment.

65. One of the assertions and allegations made on behalf of the petitioners is that the parties are compelled and coerced to admit and make payment of tax in view of the threat of arrest. This is in spite of the fact that there is no assessment or adjudication as to the alleged demand.”

(Emphasis supplied at each instance)

The arrest of the petitioner is undertaken following the guidelines laid down by the Apex Court in **RADHIKA AGARWAL** *supra* and in

compliance with the judgment of the Apex Court in **VIHAAN KUMAR v. STATE OF HARYANA** reported in **(2025) 5 SCC 799**. Therefore, it cannot be said that the arrest of the petitioner is illegal by any means. In that light, none of the grounds that are urged by the petitioner would merit acceptance.

10. Finding no merit in this petition, the petition stands **dismissed**.

**Sd/-
(M.NAGAPRASANNA)
JUDGE**

bkp
CT:MJ